Definitions of Columns

Column A: Binomial scientific (Latin) name for Genus and Species

Column B: Common name(s)

Column C: The various tree species are classified as:

N - Native species, found naturally growing in West Virginia

I – Introduced species are from other areas of North America

E – Exotic species are introduced from other continents

X – Hybrid of two species

Some Introduced and Exotic Species have become naturalized in West Virginia. i.e., they have reproducing populations.

Column D   **CBH** stands for Circumference at Breast Height and is recorded in inches. Breast Height is defined as 4 ½ feet above mid slope of soil line. If the circumference cannot be taken at the standard height then the non standard height above mid slope will be indicated in this column. If the tree has a fused multi-stem bole it will also be indicated in this column as **MS.**

Column E: **HT** stands for height in feet and is the vertical distance between two horizontal planes signifying the distance between where the bole intersects the ground at mid slope and the highest twig.

Column F: **CS** stands for Crown Spread in feet. It is the average of two measurements. One measurement is the widest horizontal distance of the crown. The second measurement is made at right angles to the first.

Column G: BTP stands for Big Tree Points and is sum of the three measurements thusly:

One point for each inch of circumference

One point for each foot of height

¼ point for each foot of crown spread

or   BTP= CBH"+HT'+1/4CS' with any decimals rounded off to a whole number

Column H: Indicates the county in which the tree is located

Column I: Indicates the city or town where the tree is located. When this is prefaced with "near"

it is located in a rural area and could be many miles away from the town listed.

Column J: Indicates the name(s) of the person(s) who most recently measured the tree.

Column K: Indicates the year the tree last measured.

Column L: List the name(s) of person(s) who originally nominated and/or measured the tree.

Column M: Indicates the year in which the tree was originally nominated and measured.

Column N: Indicates how the tree height was determined.

Sine Method uses the Sine function after obtaining the necessary readings using a laser range finder and clinometer.

Base Line Tangent Method uses the tangent function and a clinometers and tape to obtain the necessary measurements. Usually a 100' distance from the base of the tree is established and the percent scale on the clinometer is used to calculate height. This method is only accurate for trees whose highest twig is directly over the base.

Pole Method uses a collapsible pole to measure small trees up to 25/30' height