Table 1. Methods used to collect and analyze late 1970s (1976-79) and present data (2004-06) from forests of the Apalachicola River floodplain, Florida.

[Thesis plots from H.M. Leitman Masters thesis (1978). ARQA, Apalachicola River Quality Assessment; BLT, Blountstown; BR, Brickyard; cm, centimeter; dbh, diameter at breast height; GIS, geographic information system; GPS; global positioning system; ha, hectare; m, meter; m^2, square meters; rm, rivermile; SW, Sweetwater; WEW, Wewahitchka; >, greater than; ≥, greater than or equal to; <, less than]

	DATA SETS				
	Late 1970s				Present
Task or parameter sampled	Thesis plots	ARQA		Eichholz transects	Replicate and additional plots
		Cruise transects	Intensive Plots		
Location and selection of sampling sites, points, or plots	Thesis sites were placed near gages (BLT and WEW). Sites selected for relatively undisturbed, mature forest appearance and presence of all forest types. Sites subdivided into 11 plots (5 at BLT, 6 at WEW [a]) based on ground elevations and species associations.	Transects were spaced at regular intervals along the downstream gradient.Transect at rm29 and portions of two other transects not sampled due to logging or agricultural use. Points spaced at regular intervals (usually 91.5 m apart) along transects.	Intensive plots sited at two ARQA cruise transects (SW and BR). Plots selected for relatively undisturbed, mature forest appearance representing all forest types.	Transects were located at dredged material disposal sites. Two transects at each site were sampled: one transect across the disposal area and one through an adjacent undisturbed area. Samplling points were spaced at 30-m intervals along transects.	Approximate location of most plots determined on GIS and then located in field using GPS. Exact location of BLT and WEW plots established in field. Plots were typically placed in relatively undisturbed, mature forests.
Tree sampling method	All trees within a defined area identified and measured. Trees mapped using alidade and plane table.	Cruise sampling using prisms to select trees to be identified and measured.	All trees within a defined area of 506 m^2 identified and measured.	Trees were sampled using point-centered quarter method.	All trees within a defined plot (531 m^2) identified and measured. Surviving original trees at BLT and WEW sites identified, tagged, and measured; new trees identified and measured.
Sizes of trees sampled	All trees with dbh ≥ 7.5 cm	No size limits.Original data included 42 trees with dbh ≥ 2 and < 7.5 cm at that were not used in analysis.	All trees with dbh ≥ 7.5 cm	Trees > 5 m tall; no dbh limit.	All trees with dbh ≥ 2.5 cm. For trees with dbh ≥ 2.5 and < 7.5 cm, dbh recorded as "less than" (exact dbh not recorded).
Dates of data collection	September 1976 to September 1977	August 1979 to December 1979	August 1979 to December 1979	November 1978	October 2004 to August 2006
Calculation of basal area	basal area = πr^2	Every tree sampled at one point has basal area = number of prism used [b]	basal area = πr^2	No basal area data reported. Dominance expressed as percent cover.	basal area = πr^3
Calculation of density	density = number of trees/area of plot, in ha	3183.0989/(dbh X PRF)^2, where PRF = "plot radius factor" for prism used [b]	density = number of trees/area of plot, in ha	Density not reported.	density = number of trees/area of plot, in ha

[a] One plot, a willow bar, was not included in this study.
[b] Calculations of basal area and density based on Avery (1967).