

5.7 APPENDIX G – GLOSSARY

- Adaptive Management:** A process for implementing policy decisions as an ongoing activity that requires monitoring and adjustment. Adaptive management applies scientific principles and methods to improve resource management incrementally as managers learn from experience and as new scientific findings and social changes demand.
- Allotment:** The area designated for use by a prescribed number of livestock for a prescribed period of time. Though an entire Ranger District may be divided into allotments, all land will not be grazed, because other uses, such as recreation or tree plantings, may be more important at a given time.
- Allotment Management Plan (AMP):** Program of action designated to secure the best practical use of National Forest rangelands.
- AUM (Animal Unit Month):** The quantity of forage required by one mature cow and her calf (or the equivalent, in sheep or horses, for instance) for one month. The sheep equivalent is 5 ewes with their lambs.
- Bedding Areas:** Places where sheep are gathered and bedded for the night (primarily to reduce predation) or rest.
- Close Herding:** Relatively intensive herding of sheep to reduce predation and increase utilization.
- Deferment:** Delay of livestock grazing on an area for an adequate period of time during the growing season to promote plant reproduction, establishment of new plants or restoration of vigor of existing plants.
- Deferred Rotation:** Any grazing system that provides for a systematic rotation of the deferment among pastures.
- Dispersed Recreation:** All recreational uses outside of developed facilities (such as fee campgrounds).
- Ecological Units:** The smallest unit of a land systems inventory. It is a piece of land with soil, topographic, and vegetation characteristics similar to other pieces of land with the same unit number.
- Ewe/lamb Pairs:** A ewe and her lamb(s). Ewes usually have 1 or 2 lambs and occasionally 3. The average in recent years has been a little less than 2.
- Fluvial:** Stream channel characteristics produced by the flow of the stream.
- Geomorphologist:** A scientist that seeks to describe origin, development, or causal antecedents of land and submarine relief features.
- Grazing Exclosure:** A small fenced area (usually less than 2 acres) that restricts grazing by livestock and/or wildlife to help to determine the extent and effects of grazing.
- Grazing Permit:** Official written permission to graze a specific number, kind, and class of livestock for a specified period on a defined allotment or management area. The permit also contains restrictions or requirements for management of livestock on the allotment.
- Greenline:** The first perennial vegetation from the water's edge. Riparian areas that are in high seral status with stable stream banks will exhibit a continuous line of vegetation at the bankfull discharge level. Rocky stream types may have a significant amount of rock causing breaks in the vegetation. This rock is considered part of the green line. Other breaks may occur in the first perennial band of vegetation (watercourses or bare ground).

Ground Cover: Ground cover as used in this document is defined by the percentage of the ground surface covered by perennial vegetation, moss, litter, and rocks 3/4" or greater in diameter.

Macroinvertebrates (Aquatic): Invertebrates living within aquatic systems that are large enough to be seen with the naked eye.

Open Herding: Less intensive herding that allows sheep to spread out over a pasture during foraging while some control is maintained to gather them for bedding and to move them between pastures.

Rest Rotation Grazing: A grazing management scheme in which rest periods for individual pastures, paddocks, or grazing units, generally for a full growing season are incorporated into a grazing rotation.

Riparian: Riparian ecosystems are those areas with vegetation directly influenced by available water and include such areas as streamsides, lake borders, or wet meadows. These areas provide healthy, self-perpetuating plant communities with herbaceous undergrowth communities representing mid seral to potential ecological status.

Riparian Classes: (See: Revised Forest Plan Appendix VII)

Class I -Riparian areas with a high rating should be given special management considerations to protect or enhance the high resource value(s) of the area. This might include exclusion or intensive management of activities such as livestock grazing, concentrated recreation, road construction, dam construction, etc., as appropriate, to maintain or enhance the area for the identified resource values. Any stream with riparian-dependent Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive species is classified as a Class I riparian area.

Class II -Riparian areas with a medium rating should be given special management considerations to maintain or enhance the area for the identified resource values or to mitigate adverse impacts. This might include planned grazing systems, special placement or design of road, dams, trails, recreation facilities, etc., as appropriate.

Class III -Riparian areas with a low rating may not need special management considerations except to protect the basic soil, water, and vegetation resources and hydrologic functions of the area.

Salting: Domestic animals benefit from supplemental minerals in their diet. Salting as used in this document is the practice of providing these minerals.

Salting Troughs: The permittee on this allotment is using hollowed out logs to

Substrate: The material composing a streambed (i.e.; bedrock, boulders, rock, cobble, gravel, sand, silt)

Trailing: Moving a herd of sheep onto or off an allotment or between one pasture or allotment and another.

Utilization (of forage): The proportion of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. May refer to a single species or to the vegetation as a whole.

Utilization Standard: A requirement setting the total amount of forage that can be consumed, as measured in total dry weight not height of the plant.