

# Chapter 5

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## CONTRIBUTORS

This section lists the members of the Interdisciplinary Team and others responsible for preparing this environmental impact statement, including background documents. All personnel are Forest Service employees unless otherwise noted. Experience is as of July, 1999. This list does not include the hundreds of people who reviewed the document and provided invaluable assistance throughout its preparation.

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# GLOSSARY

**ACTION ALTERNATIVE** - An alternative which involves some action from the agency, as opposed to the no-action alternative, which is no change. See Alternative.

**AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT** - The natural, physical, and human-related environment that is sensitive to changes from proposed actions.

**AIR QUALITY** - The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution; used most frequently in connection with "standards" of maximum acceptable pollutant concentrations.

**AIRSHED** - A geographical area that, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air.

**ALLOTMENT** - See Range allotment.

**ALTERNATIVE** - A mix of management prescriptions applied to specific land areas to achieve a set of goals and objectives. Each alternative represents a different way of achieving a set of similar management objectives. Sometimes the term "action alternative" is used to highlight the contrast with the "no action" alternative, under which the proposed activity would not take place.

**ANADROMOUS** - Fish species that migrate up rivers from the sea to spawn in fresh water.

**ANALYSIS AREA** - The geographic area defining the scope of analysis for a particular resource. This area may be larger than the project area when effects have potential to extend beyond the boundaries of the proposed action.

**ANIMAL UNIT MONTH** - The quantity of forage required by the equivalent of a 1,000 pound mature cow for one month.

**AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM** - A stream channel, lake, or estuary bed, the water itself, and the biotic communities that occur within.

**ARGILLIC HORIZON** - In soil science, a subsurface layer of clay.

**BEHAVE** - A computer program for simulating fire behavior.

**BENTHIC** - Related to the near-bottom environment of aquatic environments.

**BIODIVERSITY** - Variety of life and its ecological processes.

**BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT** - Information document prepared by or under the direction of the Federal agency in compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife standards. The document analyzes potential effects of the proposed action on listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area.

**BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION** - A documented Forest Service review of programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any Forest Service Sensitive species.

**BIOLOGICAL OPINION** - An official report by the USFWS issued in response to a formal request for consultation or conference. It states whether an action is likely to result in jeopardy to a species or adverse modification to its critical habitat.

**BOISED** - A computer model for estimating sediment, used on the Boise and Payette National Forests.

**CANOPY CLOSURE** - The progressive reduction of space between tree crowns as they spread laterally; a measure of the percent of potential open space occupied by the collective tree crowns in a stand.

**CANOPY** - The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

**CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)** - The official, legal tabulation or regulations directing Federal Government activities.

**COMMUNITY** - A group of one or more populations of plants and animals in a common spatial arrangement; an ecological term used in a broad sense to include groups of various sizes and degrees of integration.

**CORRIDOR** - An area through which species can move from one place to another over time in response to changes in environment or as natural parts of their history.

**COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY** - An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

**COVER** - Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, breeding and rearing of young (hiding cover), or to ameliorate conditions of weather (thermal cover).

**CROWN FIRE** - A fire burning into the crowns of the vegetation, generally associated with an intense understory fire.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES** - The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) having scientific, prehistoric, or social values.

**CUMULATIVE EFFECT** - The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other actions. Cumulative effects can also result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**CURRENT FIRE REGIME** - The fire regime that an area is currently experiencing, as opposed to what may have occurred historically.

**DEADFALL** - Previously dead trees that have fallen.

**DEBRIS AVALANCHE** - A rapid downslope movement of a relatively thin layer of soil, rock and organic debris.

**DEBRIS TORRENT** - A debris avalanche that reaches a stream drainage, in the process picking up water charged soil and scouring the streambed.

**DECADENT** - Deteriorating; when used in reference to stand condition, implies the loss of trees from the overstory the presence of disease, or indications of loss of vigor in dominant trees.

**DECIDING OFFICIAL** - The federal line officer who is responsible for deciding which alternative the agency will implement.

**DEPTH FINES** - The percent of fine sediment in spawning habitat.

**DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION** - A portrayal of the land or resource conditions which are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

**DETRIMENTAL SOIL DISTURBANCE** - The condition where established threshold values for soil properties exceed and result in significant change. (FSH 2509.18, section 2.05, 9).

**DIRECT EFFECTS** - Effects on the environment which occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.

**DISPERSED RECREATION** - Outdoor recreation in which visitors may disperse over relatively large areas, rather than being concentrated in developed areas.

**DISPOSITION OF ISSUES** - The process by which the agency develops and characterizes the important issues that influence a particular action.

**DISTURBANCE REGIME** - An ecological regime in which natural disturbances (fire, insects, landslides, etc.) affect the successional development of the plant community.

**DISTURBANCE** - Any event which affects the successional development of a plant community (examples: fire, insects, windthrow, timber harvest).

**DIVERSITY** - The relative distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

**DORMANT SEASON** - That period of the year when active plant growth, flowering, and seed production do not occur. In the planning area, this would be from late summer/fall, when growth and seed production are finished, through the winter and into early spring, when plant growth begins.

**DOWN WOODY COMPONENT** - A component of forest habitats used by wildlife for feeding, denning, and shelter.

**DRY RAVEL** - The process of soil erosion where the surface particles of soil move down a slope due to the effect of gravity under dry soil conditions.

**DUFF** - An organic surface soil layer, below the litter layer, in which the original form of plant and animal matter cannot be identified with the unaided eye.

**ECOLOGICAL NICHE** - The set of habitat conditions that are favorable for the growth and reproduction of a given species.

**ECOSYSTEM** - The complete system formed by the interaction of a group of organisms and their environment. In this context of activities on National Forest lands, humans are considered a part of the ecosystem.

**EFFECTS** - Environmental consequences (the scientific and analytical basis for comparison of alternatives) as a result of a proposed action. Effects may be either direct, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, or indirect, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable, or cumulative.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES** - Any plant or animal species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Endangered Species Act of 1973).

**ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT** - A federal act to provide protection and conservation for threatened or endangered species.

**ENDEMIC** - Plant or animal species occurring only in a restricted geographic area.

**ENVIRONMENT** - The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting the organisms in an area.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS** - An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable environmental effects, including physical, biological, economic, and social consequences and their interactions; short- and long-term effects; direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)** - A concise public document which serves to: (a) Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS or a Finding of No Significant Impact; (b) Aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary; (c) Facilitate preparation of an EIS when necessary.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)** - A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action provided, and effects analyzed.

**EPHEMERAL STREAMS** - Streams having no baseflow, that flow only as a direct response to rainfall or snowmelt events.

**EQUIVALENT CLEARCUT AREA (ECA)** - An indicator of basin condition and which is calculated from the total amount of crown removal that has occurred from harvesting, road building, and other activities based on the current state of vegetative recovery.

**EROSION** - Detachment or movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity. Accelerated erosion is much more rapid than normal, natural, or geologic erosion, primarily as a result of the influence of activities of people, animals, or natural catastrophes.

**EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES** - Plant species that are introduced and not native to the area.

**EXTIRPATION** - Complete loss of a plant or animal species.

**FARSITE** - Computer Model developed by the Forest Service to predict fire behavior and characteristics.

**FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES** - Plant or animal species listed by the federal government as sensitive or endangered.

**FIRE DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM** - An ecosystem which has evolved with and is dependent on fire to maintain its natural processes.

**FIRE EFFECTS INFORMATION SYSTEM (FEIS)** - A computer database developed by the Forest Service that contains information on the biological and physical effects of fire on different biological resources.

**FIRE PERIMETER** - The outer edge limits of a burned area.

**FIRE REGIME** - The combination of fire frequency characteristics, predictability, intensity, seasonality and extent in an ecosystem.

**FIRE TOLERANT** - A plant which has properties or characteristics which enable it to survive fire.

**FISHSED** - Computer model used for predicting effects of sediment yield on fish habitat.

**FLOODPLAIN** - The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

**FORAGE AREAS** - Vegetated areas with less than 60 percent combined canopy closure of tree and tall shrub (greater than 7 feet in height).

**FORB** - Herbaceous plant that is not a grass or grass-like.

**FOREST AND RANGE CLUSTER** - Group of subbasins where vegetative and ecological conditions are similar. This term is used in the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project.

**FOREST COVER TYPE** - A descriptive classification of forested land based on the present vegetative species composition and/or locality (i.e.: lodgepole pine, mixed conifer). Most stands are given a classification (stratum label), based on aerial photo interpretation, that includes the forest cover type, the size class, density class, and stand development phase.

**FOREST FRAGMENTATION** - The process whereby natural or human - caused disturbances break up continuous forest canopy into isolated fragments.

**FOREST HEALTH** - An ecological perspective that looks at the resiliency of an ecosystem and its ability to be sustainable.

**FOREST LAND** - Land at least 10 percent currently or historically occupied by forest trees.

**FOREST PLAN** - The management plan developed for each National Forest, as required by the National Forest Management Act and National Environmental Policy Act.

**FOREST PLAN STANDARD** - A criterion set by the Forest Service to meet resource goals.

**FUEL LADDER** - Flammable material (ladder fuels) in the forest understory that allows fire to burn into the canopy.

**FUEL LOADING** - The amount of available fuels, usually expressed in tons per acre.

**FUEL MODEL** - Characterization of the different types of wildland fuels (trees, brush, grass etc.) and their arrangement, used to predict fire behavior.

**FUELBED** - The primary fuels that carry a wildland fire.

**FUELS MANAGEMENT** - Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives, while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

**FUELS** - Combustible materials present in the forest which potentially contribute a significant fire hazard.

**GEOLOGIC EROSION COEFFICIENT** - A relative index value, ranging from 0 to 1.0, of the erodibility of soils derived from various rock types. In this project area, soils derived from granitic rocks of the Idaho batholith have a rating of 1.0 which represents the most erodible soil material. These values are used in sediment models to estimate sedimentation rates.

**GRADIENT** - The rise or fall of a ground surface expressed in degrees of slope.

**HABITAT COMPONENT** - A simple part, or a relatively complex entity regarded as a part, of an area or type of environment in which an organism or biological population normally lives or occurs.

**HABITAT DIVERSITY** - The variation in types, sizes, and shapes of landscape elements or vegetation types.

**HABITAT EFFECTIVENESS** - The ability of an area to support a species (individual or population) based on a potential of 100%.

**HABITAT TYPE GROUP** - A category of vegetation habitat types with similar ecological amplitudes and environmental conditions.

**HABITAT TYPE** - An aggregation of land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.

**HABITAT** - The sum total of environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by a wildlife species or a population of such species.

**HISTORIC FIRE REGIME** - The fire regime that existed in an area in historic times (pre-1900).

**HISTORIC RANGE OF VARIABILITY** - The fluctuations of the components of functioning ecosystems from 300-500 years before present. This range of sustainable conditions is determined by time, processes, native species, and the land itself. Study of past ecosystem behavior can provide the framework for understanding the structure and behavior of contemporary ecosystems, and is the basis for comparing the existing condition to the desired future condition.

**HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE** - A coding system developed by the U.S. Geological Service to identify geographic boundaries of watersheds of various sizes.

**HYDROPHOBIC (SOILS)** - Water - repellent soil.

**INDICATOR SPECIES** - A species of animal or plant whose presence is a fairly certain indication of a particular set of environmental conditions. Indicator species serve to show the effects of development actions on the environment.

**INDIGENOUS SPECIES** - A species which originally inhabited a particular area.

**INDIRECT EFFECTS** - Secondary effects which occur in locations other than the initial action or significantly later in time.

**INFISH** - (Inland Native Fish Strategy) On July 31, 1995, the Decision Notice for Inland Native Fish Strategy Environmental Assessment (INFISH) was signed. This strategy was developed to provide interim direction to protect habitat and populations of native resident fish.

**INSTREAM FLOWS** - The minimum water volume (cubic feet/second) in each stream necessary to meet seasonal streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, recreational opportunities, and other uses.

**INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT** - The management of noxious weed populations at desired levels, through the planned use of various methods and practices that are economically efficient and socially acceptable.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM (IDT)** - A group of resource professionals with different expertise that collaborate to develop and evaluate resource management decisions.

**INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT** - An inter-agency, integrated analysis of the interior Columbia River Basin. Its purpose is to facilitate the development of a scientifically sound, ecosystem - based resource management strategy for the Columbia River watershed.

**INTERMITTENT STREAM** - A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.

**IRRETRIEVABLE** - A term that applies to the loss of production, harvest, or use of natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a winter sports site. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production.

**IRREVERSIBLE** - A term that describes the loss of future options. Applies primarily to the effects of use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors such as soil productivity that are renewable only over long periods of time.

**ISSUE** - A point of discussion, debate, or dispute about environmental effects.

**LADDER FUELS** - See Fuel Ladder.

**LAND SYSTEMS INVENTORY** - A methodology in which landscapes are described in an hierarchical system.

**LANDSCAPE** - The aspect of the land that is characteristic of a particular region or area.

**LANDTYPE ASSOCIATIONS** - Aggregations of landtypes.

**LANDTYPE** - A unit of land with similar designated soil, vegetation, geology, topography, climate and drainage. The basis for mapping units in the land systems inventory.

**LARGE WOODY MATERIAL** - (Also large woody debris; LWD) Branches and/or tree trunks located within a stream channel, originating from trees growing in or near the channel.

**LATE SERAL** - A late stage in forest succession.

**LETHAL FIRES** - A descriptor of fire response and effect in forested ecosystems of high-severity or severe fire that burns through the overstory and understory. These fires typically consume large woody surface fuels and may consume the entire duff layer, essentially destroying the stand.

**LIMITING FACTOR** - The environmental influence through which the toleration limit of an organism is first reached, which acts, therefore, as the immediate restriction in one or more of its functions or activities or in its geographic distribution.

**LITTER** - Small woody organic material on the forest floor.

**MANAGEMENT AREA** - Geographic areas, not necessarily contiguous, which have common management direction, consistent with the Forest Plan allocations.

**MANAGEMENT DIRECTION** - A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, along with the associated management prescriptions and standards and guidelines to direct resource management.

**MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES (MIS)** - A species of wildlife, fish, or plant whose health and vigor are believed to accurately reflect the health and vigor of other species having similar habitat and protection needs to those of the selected indicator species.

**MASS EROSION** - (also called mass wasting) Downslope movement of a unit of soil. Mass erosion includes landslides, debris flows, debris avalanches, debris torrents, slumps and soil creeping.

**MASS WASTED SLOPE** - Slopes that result from previous mass-wasting processes such as slump/earthflow.

**MASS WASTING** - The rapid downslope movement of earthen material enmasse.

**MID-SERIAL** - A middle transitory stage in forest succession.

**MITIGATION** - Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, replace, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

**MIXED CONIFER** - A variety of different conifer tree species in the same stand.

**MIXED SEVERITY FIRE REGIME** - A fire regime characterized by mixed severity fire.

**MIXED SEVERITY FIRE** - A descriptor of fire response and effect in forested ecosystems of moderate fire, burns in surface fuels but may involve a tree understory. It consumes litter, upper duff, understory plants and foliage on understory trees. Individual and groups of overstory trees may torch out if fuel ladders exist. Enough of the stand's overstory survives to provide for the major portion of the regeneration that results.

**MOLLIC EPIPEDON** - In soil science, a thick, dark colored soil layer that is high in organic matter content.

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION** - The evaluation, on a sample basis, of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives are being met, as well as the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.

**MOSAIC** - The intermingling of plant communities and their successional stages.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)** - An Act which declared a National policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere, and will stimulate the health and welfare of humankind; to enrich the understanding of important ecological systems and natural resources; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

**NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT** - A law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) requiring the preparation of Regional Guides and Forest Plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

**NEPA PROCESS** - An interdisciplinary process, mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act, which concentrates decision making around issues, concerns, alternatives and the effects of alternatives on the environment.

**NEZSED** - Computer model for estimating sediment, used by the Nez Perce National Forest.

**NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE** - The No Action alternative is required by regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR 1502.14). The no action alternative provides a baseline for estimating the effects of other alternatives. Where a project activity is being evaluated, the no action alternative is defined as one where no action or activity would take place.

**NON LETHAL FIRE REGIME** - An ecological regime in which the dominant fire cycle that has historically shaped the area is non-lethal fire.

**NON-LETHAL FIRES** - A descriptor of fire response and effect in forested ecosystems of low-severity or cool fire. Has minimal impact on the site. It burns in surface fuels consuming only the litter, herbaceous fuels, and foliage and small twigs on woody undergrowth. Little heat travels downward through the duff. None of the large (commercial size) trees are killed.

**NONGAME SPECIES** - All wild animals not subject to sport hunting, trapping or fishing regulations.

**NOXIOUS WEEDS** - Rapidly spreading plants which can cause a variety of major ecological impacts to both agricultural and wild lands.

**NUTRIENT** - An element found in the soil that is needed for plant growth.

**OVERSTORY** - The portion of trees in a forest which forms the uppermost layer of foliage.

**PALUSTRINE WETLAND** - An inland wetland not associated with a river or lake system.

**PEAK FLOW** - The greatest flow attained during the melting of the winter snowpack.

**PERENNIAL STREAMS** - Streams that flow continuously throughout the year.

**PLANNING AREA** - See Project Area.

**POTENTIAL VEGETATION TYPE** - All the plant species that could potentially grow on a specific site in the absence of disturbance; can also refer to vegetation that would grow on a site in the presence of frequent disturbance that is an integral part of the ecosystem and its evolution.

**PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE** - The agency's preferred alternative, one or more, that is identified in the Environmental Impact Statement (40 CFR 1502.14).

**PRESCRIBED BURNING** - The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions as to allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives (i.e.: silviculture, wildlife management, reduction of fuel hazard, etc.)

**PRESCRIBED FIRE** - A wildland fire ignited for specific natural resource purposes.

**PRESCRIBED NATURAL FIRE (PNF)** - A wildland fire burning under pre-planned specified conditions to accomplish specific planned objectives. It may result from either a planned or unplanned ignition. See WFURB, Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit.

**PRESCRIPTION** - Management practices selected and scheduled for application on a designated area to attain specific goals and objectives.

**PROGRAMMATIC EIS** - An environmental impact statement that establishes a broad management direction for an area by establishing a goal, objective, standard, management

prescription and monitoring and evaluation requirement for different types of activities which are permitted. It also can establish what activities are not permitted within the specific area(s). This document does not mandate or authorize the permitted activities to proceed.

**PROJECT AREA** - The geographic area defining the scope of this document and the proposed alternatives.

**PROJECT FILE** - An assemblage of documents that contains all the information developed or used during an environmental analysis. This information may be summarized in an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement. The project file becomes part of the administrative record for judicial review in case of legal action.

**PROPOSED ACTION** - The alternative that the agency is proposing to implement.

**RECORD OF DECISION** - A concise public document disclosing the decision made following preparation of an EIS and the rationale used by the deciding officer to reach that decision.

**REFORESTATION** - The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees. It may include tree planting and seeding measures to obtain natural regeneration.

**REGENERATION** - The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. This term may also refer to the crop (seedlings, saplings) itself.

**REHABILITATION** - Returning of land to productivity to conform with a prior land use plan, including a stable ecological state that does not contribute substantially to environmental deterioration and is consistent with surrounding aesthetic values.

**RESEARCH NATURAL AREA** - Designated areas within federal lands that represent a variety of vegetation types. RNAs provide baseline areas for studying long term ecological changes across the landscape.

**RESTORATION** - The act of returning to historic site conditions or ecological processes that existed before the disruption or interruption of these processes.

**RIPARIAN AREAS/HABITATS** - Land areas where the vegetation and microclimate are influenced by perennial and/or intermittent water.

**RIPARIAN HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS (RHCAs)** - Portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis, and management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. RHCAs include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent headwater streams, and other areas where proper ecological functioning is crucial to maintenance of the stream's water, sediment, woody debris, and nutrient delivery systems.

**RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (RMOs)** - Quantifiable measures of stream and streamside conditions that define good fish habitat and serve as indicators against which attainment or progress toward attainment of goals will be measured.

**ROAD DENSITY** - The number and volume of roads in a given area.

**ROOT CROWNS** - The point at or just below the surface of the ground where the stem and root join.

**SALMONIDS** - Members of the family of elongate soft-finned fishes Salmonidae - the trout and salmon family.

**SCOPING** - The procedures by which the Forest Service determines the extent of analysis necessary for a proposed action, i.e., the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be addressed, identification of significant issues related to a proposed action, and establishing the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed.

**SCREE** - Refers to slopes covered with loose rock fragments, including the accumulation of rock at a cliff or slope base (talus) as well as loose, unstable material lying on slopes without cliffs.

**SEDIMENT TRAP** - Any natural or man-made feature in a stream that traps sediment.

**SEDIMENT YIELD** - The amount of sediment produced and carried by a given watercourse.

**SEDIMENT** - Any material carried in suspension by water, which will ultimately settle to the bottom. Sediment has two main sources: from the channel area itself and from disturbed sites.

**SENSITIVE SPECIES** - Those species identified by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in (a) population numbers or density, or (b) habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

**SERIAL STAGE** - A transitory or developmental stage of a biotic community in an ecological succession (does not include climax successional stage or pioneer stage).

**SEROTINOUS** - Late in developing; particularly applied to plants that flower or fruit late in the season and to fruit and cones that remain closed for a year or more after the seeds mature, but also to bud opening, leaf shedding, etc. In lodgepole pines, this refers to the trait which causes cones to remain closed until opened by fire-caused heat, which is a positive adaptive trait for fire dependent ecosystems.

**SHRUB** - A plant with persistent woody stems and relatively low growth form; usually produces several basal shoots as opposed to a single bole; differs from a tree by its low stature and non-arborescent form.

**SIGNIFICANT** - As used in NEPA, requires consideration of both context and intensity. Context means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole, and the affected region, interests, and locality. Intensity refers to the severity of impacts (40 CFR 1508.27).

**SLUMP/EARTHFLOW** - A rotational movement of blocks of intact soil along a failure plane.

**SNAG DEPENDENT WILDLIFE** - Wildlife species that are dependent on snags for nesting or roosting habitat.

**SNAG** - A standing dead tree usually without merchantable value for timber products, but may have characteristics of benefit to some cavity nesting wildlife species.

**SPECIAL USE PERMIT** - A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.

**STAND COMPOSITION** - The representation of tree species in a forest stand, expressed by some measure of dominance (i.e. percent volume, number, basal area).

**STAND DENSITY** - A measure of the degree of crowding of trees within stocked areas, commonly expressed by various growing space ratios such as crown length to tree height, crown diameter to diameter at breast height, crown diameter to tree height, or of stem spacing to tree height.

**STAND REPLACEMENT FIRE REGIME** - An ecological regime in which the dominant fire cycle which has historically affected the area has been stand-replacing fires.

**STAND REPLACING FIRE** - A fire that kills most or all of a stand.

**STAND STRUCTURE** - The horizontal and vertical arrangement of the vegetation in a stand.

**STAND** - A community of trees or other vegetation uniform in composition, constitution, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

**STANDARD** - A particular action, level of performance, or threshold specified by the Forest Plan for resource protection or accomplishment of management objectives. Unlike "guidelines" which are optional, standards specified in the Forest Plan are mandatory.

**STREAM CHANNEL STABILITY** - A classification system that utilizes ocular estimates of various channel, bank, and riparian area features to evaluate channel health.

**STREAM ORDER** - It is often convenient to classify streams within a drainage basin by systematically defining the network of branches. Each nonbranching channel segment (smallest size) is designated a first-order stream. A stream which receives only first-order segments is termed a second-order stream, and so on. The order of a particular drainage basin is determined by the order of the principle or largest segment.

**STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY** - The variation in sizes and shapes of landscape elements, as well as diversity of pattern (ie: heterogeneity).

**SUCCESSION** - The changes in vegetation and in animal life that take place as the plant community evolves from bare ground to climax.

**SUCCESSIONAL STAGE** - A stage or recognizable condition of a plant community which occurs during its development from bare ground to climax.

**SUMMER RANGE** - A range, usually at higher elevation, used by deer and elk during the summer; a summer range is usually much more extensive than a winter range.

**SUPPRESSED** - Refers to individual trees, very slowly growing trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover, receiving no direct light either from above or from the sides, common in stands that are considered overstocked.

**SURFACE EROSION** - Downslope movement of individual particles of soil by water transport. Surface erosion includes sheet erosion, rilling, and gullyng.

**THERMAL COVER** - Vegetation used by animals to modify the adverse effects of weather. A forest stand that is at least 40 feet in height with tree canopy cover of at least 70 percent provides thermal cover. These stand conditions are achieved in closed sapling-pole stands and by all older stands unless the canopy cover is reduced below 70 percent. Deciduous stands may serve as thermal cover in summer, but not in winter.

**THINNING** - A cutting made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.

**THREATENED SPECIES** - Any species of plant or animal which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**TIERING** - The use of a previously written environmental document with a broad scope to cover discussion of issues common to both.

**TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS** - the sum of waste load allocations for point sources, non-point sources, natural background, and a margin of safety. TMDL specifies the amount of pollutant that needs to be reduced to meet water quality standards met by the state.

**TURBIDITY** - An optical measure of how fine sediment inhibits the transmission light in a given water sample due to scattering and absorption by suspended particles.

**UNDERBURN** - A fire that burns mainly in the forest understory.

**UNDERSTORY** - Vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

**UNGULATE** - A hoofed mammal, such as deer or elk.

**VIALE POPULATION** - A wildlife population of sufficient size to maintain its existence over time in spite of normal fluctuations in population levels.

**WATER QUALITY LIMITED STREAM** - A stream listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable water quality standards.

**WATER YIELD** - The measured output of the Forest's streams.

**WILD AND SCENIC RIVER** - A river so designated under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

**WILDERNESS** - All lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by public law; generally defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.

**WILDFIRE** - Any fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire with an approved prescription.

**WILDLAND FIRE USE FOR RESOURCE BENEFITS (WFURB)** - Wildland fires which are managed according to the policy action of former prescribed natural fire (PNF) management plans.

**WILDLAND FIRE** - Any nonstructure fire that occurs in undeveloped lands.

**WILDLAND - URBAN INTERFACE** - The interface between urban development and wild forest, brush or range lands.

**WINTER RANGE** - A range, usually at lower elevation, used by migratory deer and elk during the winter months; usually better defined and smaller than summer ranges.



# ACRONYMS

ACEC - Area Of Critical Environmental Concern.

AMP - Allotment Management Plan

AQRV - Air Quality Related Values

AUM - Animal Unit Month.

BA - Biological Assessment.

BAER - Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation

BE - Biological Evaluation.

BI - Beneficial Impact.

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

BOISED - Boise Sediment Model

CEQ - Council on Environmental Quality

CRP - Cultural Resource Property

CWD - Coarse Woody Debris

DBH - Diameter Breast Height

DEIS - Draft Environmental Impact Statement

DFC - Desired Future Condition

ECA - Equivilent Clearcut Area

EIS - Environmental Impact Statement

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

ESA - Endangered Species Act.

FCRONR - Frank Church River Of No Return

FEIS - Fire Effects Information System

FEIS - Final Environmental Impact Statement

FOFEM - First Order Fire Effects Model

FP - Forest Plan

GIS - Geographic Information System\  
HRV - Historic Range of Variability  
HT - Habitat Type  
HU - Hydrologic Unit  
HUC - Hydrologic Unit Code  
ICBEMP - Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project  
ICDC - Idaho Conservation Data Center  
IDAPA - Idaho Water Quality Standards? P3-62.  
IDT - Interdisciplinary Team  
INFISH - Inland Native Fish Strategy  
IWM - Integrated Weed Management  
LRMP -  
LSI - Land Systems Inventory  
LT - Landtypes  
LTA - Land Type Assessment  
MFI - Mean Fire Interval  
MI - May Impact  
MIMA - Macfarlane's four o'clock  
MIS - Management Indicator Species  
MIST - Minimal Impact Suppression Tactics  
MS - I,II - Mixed Severity, One Or Two.  
NA - No Action  
NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards  
NE - No Effect  
NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act  
NEZSED - Nez Perce Sediment Model  
NFMA - National Forest Management Act

NFSPUFF - Computer Modeling Program

NL - Non Lethal

NLAA - Not Likely To Adversely Affect

NRHP - National Register Of Historic Places

NVC Net Value Change

O & G - Outfitters and Guides

% ON Percent Over Natural

PACFISH - Interim Strategies For Managing Anadromous Fish - Producing Watersheds In Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho And Portions Of California.

PEMIC - Palustrine Emergent-Persistent Herbaceous, Seasonally Flooded.

PM - Particulate Matter

PNF - Prescribed Natural Fire.

PVT - Potential Vegetation Type

RARE 1 & 2 - Roadless Area Review and Evaluation 1 & 2.

RHCA - Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas

RMO - Riparian Management Objectives

RNA - Research Natural Areas

ROD - Record Of Decision

ROOTS - Resource Organization On Timber Supply.

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer.

SQS - Soil Quality Standards

SR - Stand Replacement

SRC - Salmon River Canyon

SRCP - Salmon River Canyon Project

SRWMA - Salmon River Weed Management Area

TES - Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species

TDMLS - Total Daily Maximum Loads

USDA-PNW - United States Department Of Agriculture - Pacific Northwest Research Station.

USDI - United States Department Of The Interior

USFS - United States Forest Service

USFWS - United States Fish And Wildlife Service

USGS - United States Geological Survey

WEPP - Water Erosion Prediction Project

WFURB - Wildland Fire Use For Resource Benefits

WQLS - Water Quality Limited Segment

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Backcountry Horsemen of Idaho: Richard  
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Bitterroot Backcountry Horsemen

Conservation Data Center: Bob Moseley

Elk City Area Alliance

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