

## GLOSSARY

### Acronyms

A/E - Assessment/Evaluation	MIL - management intensity level
ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act	MIS - management indicator species
ARPA - Archeological Resources Protection Act	MM - Meaningful Measures
ASQ - allowable sale quantity	MMCF - million cubic feet
	MMRVD - million recreation visitor-day
	MWFUD - thousand wildlife and fish user-day
BLM - Bureau of Land Management	
BMP - Best Management Practice	NAGPRA - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
CEQ - Council on Environmental Quality	NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations	NF - National Forest
CISC - Continuous Inventory of Stand Conditions	NFMA - National Forest Management Act
DBH - diameter at breast height	PAO - Public Affairs Office
DEIS - Draft Environmental Impact Statement	PETS - proposed, endangered, threatened, or sensitive
DEP - Department of Environmental Protection	
DFC - desired future condition	RCW - red-cockaded woodpecker
	RD - ranger district
EA - Environmental Assessment.	RIM - Recreation Information Management
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement	RNA - research natural area
	RO - Regional Office
FEIS - Final Environmental Impact Statement	ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
FNST - Florida National Scenic Trail	RVD - recreation visitor-day
FSH - Forest Service Handbook	
FSM - Forest Service Manual	SHPO - State Historic Preservation Office
	SMS - Scenery Management System
GIS - Geographic Information System	SO - Supervisor's Office
	STARS - Sale Tracking and Reporting System
HMA - habitat management area	
	T&E - threatened and endangered
IC - incident commander	TIS - transportation inventory system
ID - Interdisciplinary	
IMPLAN - Impact for Planning Model	USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture
	USDI - U.S. Department of Interior
LRMP - Land and Resource Management Plan	USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
LTA - landtype association	
	VQO - visual quality objective
M&E - monitoring and evaluation	
MA - management area	WFUD - wildlife and fish user-day
MCF - thousand cubic feet	WO - Washington Office
	WSA - wilderness study area

## Definitions

### A

**active cluster.** A specific RCW cluster that is occupied in a given survey year. A cluster is determined to be active when there are nesting or roosting RCWs present, or when one or more cavity trees exhibit fresh pitch wells and resin flow, reddish under-bark appearance, and/or fresh chipping is present at the cavity entrance.

**adaptive management.** The process of implementing policy decisions as scientifically driven management experiments that test predictions and assumptions in management plans, and using the resulting information to improve the plans.

**age class.** One of the intervals into which the age range of trees are divided for classification or use.

**air quality standard.** The prescribed level of pollutants in the air that cannot be exceeded legally during a specified time in a specified geographical area.

**allocation.** Assignment of management prescriptions to particular land areas to achieve the goals and objectives of an alternative.

**allowable sale quantity (ASQ).** The maximum quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a period specified by the Forest Plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity."

**Analysis of the Management Situation.** A study indicating the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.

**appropriate suppression response.** The range of options for managing a wildland fire. In all lands—except wilderness—this includes

all options from limited monitoring to immediate, aggressive suppression. In wilderness, the appropriate suppression response may also include managing the fire to gain resource benefits and incurring additional cost to maximize those benefits.

**ARPA permit.** A special-use permit based on the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) that allows archeological research by qualified professional archeologists. These permits must be approved by the Forest Supervisor.

### B

**background.** Visible landscape beyond 5 miles. Individual trees in the background are not visible but are blended into the total fabric of the stand.

**basal area.** Cross-sectional area (square feet at 4½ feet above ground level) of trees occupying an acre of land. Basal area is used to measure the density of a stand of trees.

**best management practice (BMP).** A practice, or a combination of practices, that is determined to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

**biodiversity.** The variety of life in an area, including the variety of gene pools, species, plant and animal communities, ecosystems, and the processes through which individual organisms interact with one another and their environments.

**BMP.** *See* best management practice.

**borrow.** Excavation (as in borrow pit) of soil material for use as embankment, such as in road construction.

## C

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

**cavity.** A hole or hollow place in a tree.

**CEQ.** *See* Council on Environmental Quality.

**CISC.** *See* Continuous Inventory of Stand Conditions.

**Class I area.** An area designated for the most stringent protection from degradation of air quality.

**clearcutting.** A method of regenerating an even-aged stand in which a new age class develops in a fully exposed microclimate after removal, in a single cutting, of all trees in the previous stand. Regeneration is from natural seeding, direct seeding, planted seedlings, and/or advance reproduction. Harvesting may be done in groups or patches (group or patch clearcutting), or in strips (strip clearcutting). In the clearcutting system, the management unit or stand in which regeneration, growth, and yield are regulated consists of the individual clearcut stand.

**closed road.** A road that is permanently or periodically closed to motorized vehicle travel. Public vehicular traffic is restricted except when operating under a permit, or a contract, or in case of an emergency.

**cluster.** A site in which a group of RCWs nest or roost. It includes the total number and areas of cavity trees plus at least a 200-foot zone around them.

**confidentiality (of site location information).** The public is prevented from knowing where archeological and historical sites are located to prevent unlawful looting and vandalism. Site location information is available to Forest Service personnel for management purposes, and they are bound by

law not to share that information with the public.

**consumptive use.** A use of resources that reduces the supply.

**Continuous Inventory of Stand Conditions (CISC).** A system that continuously reflects an up-to-date description of timber stands. It tells what and when actions are planned for stands and gives some information about actions that have taken place. CISC is also the name of the data base management computer system used for the storage and retrieval of CISC data.

**corridor.** A strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries. Also, the strip of land within the boundary of wild and scenic rivers.

**Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).** An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.

**cross-country travel.** Land travel through the forest that does not occur on an open, numbered road, a designated trail, or an unmarked travelway.

**crown.** The part of a tree bearing live branches and foliage.

**custodial management.** Management that provides for protection of natural resources and ensures public safety, including maintenance of the land, resources, and infrastructure. Activities may include fire suppression, integrated pest management, law enforcement, road and bridge maintenance, and other activities needed to protect natural resources and public safety.

## D

**DBH.** *See* diameter at breast height.

**DEIS.** *See* Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

**designated trail.** A trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving a part of the National Forest System that has been included in the forest development trail system plan.



**Designated Trail**

**desired future condition (DFC).** An expression of resource goals that have been set for a unit of land. It is written as a narrative description of the landscape as it will appear when the goals set for it have been achieved. It includes a description of physical and biological processes, the environmental setting, and the human experience.

**developed recreation.** Recreation that requires facilities and results in concentrated use of an area, for example, campgrounds and picnic areas.

**DFC.** *See* desired future condition.

**diameter at breast height (DBH).** A tree's diameter measured approximately 4 feet, 6 inches above the ground.

**dispersed recreation.** Recreation outside of developed recreational facilities, for example, hiking and driving for pleasure.

**disturbance.** A discrete event, either natural or human induced, that causes a change in the existing condition of an ecological system.

**diverse patch size structure.** A forest structure that contains a wide range of patch sizes from ¼ to 80 acres across the landscape.

**diversity.** The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

**D(max).** The maximum diameter set when determining the target stand diameter distributions for selection management.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).** A draft version of the environmental impact statement that must follow the requirements of NEPA, CEQ guidelines and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.

**E**

**EA.** *See* Environmental Assessment.

**ecological classification system.** A hierarchical system used to help organize and coordinate the classification of ecological types and ecological units and to make comparisons. Classification is ecologically based and integrates existing resource data such as climate, topography, geology, soil, hydrology, and vegetation. The system includes many levels (from the top-down approach): domain, division, province, section, subsection, landtype, landtype association, and landtype phase, and site.

**ecosystem.** An association of interactive organisms and their environment perceived as a single entity.

**EIS.** *See* Environmental Impact Statement.

**endangered species.** Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction, as identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

**Endangered Species Act of 1973.** A law requiring Federal agencies to conserve endangered and threatened species. It strictly prohibits any person from harassing or harming any listed species.

**environmental analysis.** An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, and socioeconomic factors and their interactions.

**Environmental Assessment (EA).** An analysis of all actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, and social factors and their interactions; a concise public document required by NEPA regulations.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).** A formal document that must follow the requirements of NEPA, CEQ guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.

**even-aged stand.** A stand of trees containing a single age class in which the range of tree ages is usually less than 20 percent of rotation.

**even-aged structure.** A stand structure in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Clearcut, shelterwood, and seed-tree cutting methods produce even-aged stand structure.

## F

**Federal Register.** The designated document that notifies the public of Federal actions and includes items such as Notice of Intent, calls for public involvement, etc. This document also publishes the regulations needed to implement those Federal actions.

**Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).** The document that follows a Draft Environmental Impact Statement and contains analysis regarding forest programs that will have a significant impact on the environment.

**fireline.** A linear barrier used to stop prescribed burns and wildfires by the removal or treatment of fuels. Firelines may include the use of mechanically plowed lines, water, retardants, streams, natural barriers, etc.

**floodplain.** Lowland and flat areas joining inland and coastal waters; the minimum area included that has a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, commonly called the 100-year floodplain.

**Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST).** A long-distance trail providing both recreation and protection of nationally significant historic, natural, or cultural qualities. FNST eventually will extend 1,300 miles across Florida, linking greenways in wild and rural parts of the state.

**forest collector road.** Serves smaller land areas than forest arterial roads and is usually connected to a forest arterial road or public highway.

**Forest Service Handbook (FSH).** A handbook that provides detailed instructions for proceeding with specialized phases of programs or activities for Forest Service use.

**Forest Service Manual (FSM).** Agency manuals that provide direction for Forest Service activities.

**forest system road.** A road that is part of the forest development transportation system and that will be constructed and/or maintained to a specified level.

**fuels.** Living or dead plant material that will burn when weather conditions are correct.

## G

**general gun hunting season.** The hunting season open for most game animals to be taken with a variety of weapons and is distinctive from archery or muzzle loading seasons. This season is usually open from mid-November to early January and is set annually by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

**group selection.** The cutting method that describes the silvicultural system in which trees are removed periodically in small groups resulting in openings that do not exceed two acres in size. This leads to the formation of a large uneven-aged stand in the form of a mosaic of age class groups.

## H

**habitat capability.** The estimated ability of an area, given existing or predicted habitat condition, to support a wildlife, fish, or plant population. It is stated in terms of potential population numbers.

**habitat management area (HMA).** The desired future demographic configuration of an RCW population. It is an area dedicated to RCW management.

**heritage resource.** A site, structure, object, or group of sites or structures used or created by people in the past.

## I

**ID.** *See* Interdisciplinary Team.

**inactive cluster.** A cluster site where there are no RCWs present and when none of the cavity

trees exhibit active resin wells. Active resin wells are noted by recent pecking and clear, fresh resin flows from the well.

**inholdings.** Lands within the proclaimed boundaries of national forests that are owned by some other agency, organization, or individual.

**integrated pest management (IPM).** A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategies includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resources values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and the ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.

**Interdisciplinary (ID) Team.** A group of individuals with skills from different resources assembled to identify and resolve issues and problems.

**intermediate harvest.** Any removal of trees from an even-aged stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cutting.

**intermittent pond.** A pond that contains water a portion of the year under typical climatic conditions.

**IPM.** *See* integrated pest management.

**irregular shelterwood harvest.** A harvest designed to established regeneration under the protection of an overstory of seed trees. A portion of the seed trees remain indefinitely, leaving a two-aged stand.

## K

**key area.** Areas of land that supplement specific habitat requirements (food, water, or cover).

**K-V funds.** Funds collected from timber sales under the Knutson-Vanderberg Act of 1930 to be used for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and to protect and improve the future productivity of renewable resources on timber sale areas.

## L

**landscape.** An area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated because of geology, landform, soils, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area. Landscapes are generally of a size, shape, and pattern that are determined by interacting ecosystems.

**landtype.** An intermediate level in the ecological classification system based on landform, natural vegetative communities, and soils.

**landtype association (LTA).** A group of landtypes. Landtypes in the association are sufficiently homogeneous to be considered as a whole for modeling the future outputs and effects of planned management activities. Landtype associations may not follow watershed boundaries and are defined on the basis of general similarities in geology, climate, landform, and vegetation.

## M

**management area (MA).** An area with similar management objectives and a common management prescription.

**management direction.** A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives,

the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.

**management indicator species (MIS).** A particular type of plant or animal whose presence in a certain location or situation is a sign or symptom that particular environmental conditions are also present.

**management intensity level (MIL).** MIL concept varies the level of management and protection to the survival needs of different RCW populations depending on their size and whether they are increasing or decreasing. The concept is similar to the way hospitals treat patients based on the severity of their illness or injury: emergency, intensive care, general care, and outpatient services. It is based on research that indicates small RCW populations composed of widely distributed groups need more protection and different management than larger populations made up of more closely spaced groups.

**marked, numbered road.** A numbered or system road that is marked on the ground.



**Marked Numbered Road**

**maximum modification.** A visual quality objective meaning human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape.

**midstory.** A middle canopy layer of smaller trees that occurs under an overstory of trees. These trees are usually of a different species than the large trees and can grow in almost total shade.

**MIL.** *See* management intensity level.

**MIS.** *See* management indicator species.

**mitigation.** Actions taken to avoid, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

**modification.** A visual quality objective meaning human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture.

**multiple use.** The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in the use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

## N

**NAGPRA.** *See* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.** An act to declare a national policy that will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humankind and the environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humanity, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, and to establish a Council of Environmental Quality.

**National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976.** Act passed as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Planning Act, requiring the preparation of Regional guides and forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide them.

**National Forest System.** All national forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States; all national forests lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means; National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010-1012), and other lands, waters, or interests which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system.

**National Forest Trail System.** Trails that are recognized, maintained, and recorded in the TIS data base by the Forest Service.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.** Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition.

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990.** This act, effective only on Federal or tribal lands, concerns repatriation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony in existing collections.

Consultation is required before excavations that may effect these or after the inadvertent discovery of these following the data of enactment.

**native vegetation.** Indigenous species that is normally found as part of a particular ecosystem; a species that was present in a defined area prior to European settlement.

**NEPA.** *See* National Environmental Policy Act.

**NFMA.** *See* National Forest Management Act.

**numbered road.** A road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving part of the National Forest System that has been included in the forest development road system plan. Numbered roads are inventoried by traffic service level A through D and are maintained on the TIS data base.

## O

**off-highway vehicle (OHV).** Any vehicle capable of traveling overland where no road exists.

**off-site.** A term referring to species not normally found on a certain site under natural conditions. An off site species may have been placed on the site or may have encroached on the site because of a change in natural conditions of the site.

**old-growth forest.** Ecosystems distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Specific attributes vary according to forest type, climate, site conditions, and disturbance regime.

**on-site.** A term referring to species normally found on a site under natural conditions.

**overstory removal.** The final stage of harvest in the irregular shelterwood, shelterwood, or

seed-tree methods where all or a portion of the overstory trees are removed to allow the understory to grow.

## P

**partial retention.** A visual quality objective that in general means human activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

**partnership.** A mutually beneficial and desired formal agreement entered into between the Forest Service and another or others to accomplish mutually agreed upon objectives consistent with the agency's mission and serving the public interest. Relationships based on special-use permits, licenses, or contracts are not, in and of themselves, considered partnerships.

**PETS.** An acronym for proposed, endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant or animal species for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

**prescribed fire.** Fire ignited by the Forest Service, or cooperating personnel, that is burning under conditions specified in an approved plan to dispose of fuels, control unwanted vegetation, stimulate growth of desired vegetation, change successional stages, etc., to meet wildlife, recreation, wilderness, watershed, timber management, or ecological objectives.

**prescription.** A set of practices selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.

**preservation.** A visual quality objective that allows for natural changes only.

**primary zone.** A component of the special management zone that has significant timber

harvesting restrictions and varies in width from 35 to 200 feet.

**primitive class.** A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum characterized by an essentially unmodified environment, where trails may be present but structures are rare, and where probability of isolation from the sights and sounds of humans is extremely high.

**protection (of heritage resources).** Save or shield from loss, destruction, or injury for future appreciation and use.

**public domain land.** Original holdings of the United States that were never granted or conveyed to other jurisdictions or required by exchange for other public domain lands.

## R

**range 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.

**ranger district (RD).** Administrative subdivisions of the forest that are supervised by a District Ranger, who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

**rare.** Plant or animal species that are uncommon in a specific area. All endangered, threatened, and sensitive species can be considered rare, but the converse is not true.

**RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II).** The Forest Service's assessment of potential of roadless and undeveloped land areas within the national forest for potential wilderness areas.

**RCW.** *See* red-cockaded woodpecker.

**Record of Decision (ROD).** A document separate from, but associated with, an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the alternative assessed in the environmental impact statement chosen to be implemented.

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).** A land classification system that categorizes national forest land into six classes, each class being defined by its setting and by the probable recreation experiences and activities it affords.

**recreation visitor-day (RVD).** A unit of measure of recreation use reflecting any combination of people and hours in which the product is 12; for example, 1 person for 12 hours, 2 people for 6 hours, 12 people for 1 hour, etc.

**recruitment cluster.** A recruitment stand that has been provisioned with at least 4 artificial RCW cavities, either inserts or drilled cavities or a combination of both.

**recruitment stand.** A stand of trees at least 10 acres that is identified as potential nesting habitat required to meet the population goal on a compartment basis for RCWs. Recruitment stands are located between ¼ mile and ¾ mile from a cluster site. Foraging habitat is required for recruitment stands.

**red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) group.** Normally a breeding pair of RCWs, plus helpers, living as a family group. Group size can vary from a mated pair to as many as nine individuals, but averages about three birds. Occasionally, group size may be reduced to a single individual (usually a male). A single bird group is usually a temporary phenomenon, with either successful mating or cluster abandonment occurring within a short period of time.

**regeneration.** The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means; also the young crop itself.

**relict trees/relicts.** A pine tree which is left over from the original forests that were

harvested of high-quality RCW cavity trees: presence of red-heart fungus (rot or decay) at average cavity height, 14 inches DBH or larger, high ratios of heartwood to sapwood, and large, flattopped crowns with large limbs. Most of the RCW cavity trees in use are relicts.

**replacement stand.** A stand of trees at least 10 acres and within ½ mile of an RCW cluster site that is identified as replacement nesting habitat for the existing cluster.

**research natural area (RNA).** A physical and biological unit in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features.

**Resources Planning Act (RPA).** The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974; also refers to the national assessment and recommended program developed to fulfill the requirements of the Act.

**restoration.** The reestablishment of native plant cover in an area to predisturbance conditions.

**retention.** A visual quality objective that means human activities are not readily evident to the casual forest visitor.

**right-of-way (ROW).** A right of use across the lands of others. It usually does not apply to absolute purchase of ownership.

**riparian areas.** Areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of aquatic and riparian ecosystems, 100-year floodplains, wetlands, and all upland areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the edge of perennial water bodies.

**riparian ecosystems.** A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and adjacent terrestrial ecosystems identified by the presence of very poorly drained soils.

**RNA.** *See* research natural area.

**road reconstruction.** Road reconstruction falls into three categories: (1) realignment - results in a new location for existing roads or parts of a road; (2) betterment - investment that raises the traffic service level of a road or improves its safety or operating efficiency; (3) restoration - investment required to rebuild a road to its approved traffic service level.

**roaded natural.** A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum that characterizes a predominantly natural environment with evidence of some resource utilization.

**ROD.** *See* Record of Decision.

**ROS.** *See* Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

**ROW.** *See* right-of-way.

**RPA.** *See* Resources Planning Act.

**rural class.** A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification for areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment.

**RVD.** *See* recreation visitor-day.

## S

**salvage.** Removal of trees that are dead, dying, or in imminent danger of being killed by injurious agents.

**salvage of dead stands.** Removal of all dead trees in a stand. This does not include removal of tree posing a safety hazard or the removal of trees to halt the spread of injurious agents.

**savannah.** A flat, almost treeless grassland.

**sawtimber.** Trees suitable in size and quality for producing logs that can be processed into dimension lumber.

**Scenery Management System (SMS).** A systematic approach for determining the

relative value and importance of scenery in a national forest. The system is to be used in the context of ecosystem management to inventory and analyze scenery in a national forests, to assist in establishment of overall resource goals and objectives, to monitor the scenic resource, and to ensure high-quality scenery for future generation.

**scenic byway.** A road or highway, or segment thereof, that traverses a scenic corridor of outstanding esthetic, cultural, historic, and/or interpretive forest values. Designated scenic byways will provide travelers with the opportunity to view spectacular scenery in harmony with forest management activities.

**scoping.** The process by which the Forest Service determines the extent of analysis necessary for an informed decision on a proposed action.

**semiprimitive motorized class.** A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of a size and location that provides good to moderate opportunity for isolation from sights and sounds of humans; use of motorized transportation is permitted.

**semiprimitive nonmotorized class.** A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of a size and location that provides opportunity for isolation from sights and sounds of humans; motorized transportation is not permitted.

**sensitive species.** Those species that (1) have appeared in the *Federal Register* as proposals for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species, (2) are on an official State lists, or (3) are recognized by the Regional Forester to need special management to prevent the need for their placement on Federal or State lists.

**seral stage.** The stage of succession of a plant or animal community that is transitional. If left alone, the seral stage will give way to another

plant or animal community that represents a further stage of succession.

**shelterwood method.** A method of establishing a new stand by gradually removing the existing trees so new seedlings or sprouts become established under the protection of the remaining trees. Normally, this is done in two separate harvests during a 5-to-10 year period.

**significance (of heritage resources).** A significant heritage resource meets the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

**silvicultural system.** A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration and according to the forest thereby produced.

**silviculture.** The art and science of controlling the establishment, composition, and growth of forests.

**site preparation.** Preparation of ground surface before planting or natural regeneration.

**SMS.** *See* Scenery Management System .

**snag.** A standing dead tree used by wildlife for nesting, roosting, perching, courting, and food gathering.

**special management zone.** An area of varying width adjacent to a watercourse in which special management precautions are necessary to protect natural resources.

**special-use permit.** Authorization for use and occupancy of National Forest System land.

**stand.** A community of trees possessing sufficient uniformity in regard to vegetation type, age class, vigor, size class, and stocking class to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

**standard.** Requirement that precludes or imposes limitations on resource management practices and uses, usually for resource protection, public safety, or addressing an issue.

**sustained yield.** The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest System without impairment of the productivity of the land.

**system road.** Any road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

## T

**targets.** Planned results to be achieved within a stated period of time.

**temporary road.** A road built as a temporary development and not intended to be a part of the transportation systems.

**thinning.** Cutting made in an immature stand, primarily designed to accelerate the annual growth of the remaining trees, but also by suitable selection to improve the average form of the remaining trees.

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

**titi.** The common name for several small, evergreen, hardwood species of plants that grow in poorly drained, wet depressions and bayheads. The three predominate species are black titi, little leaf cyrilla, and swamp cyrilla.

**tractor-plow unit.** A unit composed of a tracked vehicle pulling a fire plow or a set of disks. This unit is used to construct fire control lines.

**traffic service level.** Description of the significant traffic characteristics and operating conditions for a road.

**transportation inventory system (TIS).** A data base that includes bridges, roads, and trails.

**transportation/utility corridor.** Surface and subsurface routes of regional significance for movement of vehicles, gas, oil, and electricity.

## U

**understory.** Vegetation growing under a more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

**uneven-aged management.** The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining a planned distribution of size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection. (36 CFR 219.3)

**unmarked travelway.** A travelway that looks like a road or trail but is not on the road or trail system and is not considered a numbered road or designated trail (this includes firelines).



**Unmarked Travelway**

**unsuitable forestland (not suited).**

Forestland that is not managed for timber production because (1) the land has been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Chief of the Forest Service; (2) the land is not producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood; (3) technology is not available to prevent irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; (4) there is no reasonable assurance that lands can be adequately restocked within 5 years after final harvest, based on existing technology and knowledge; (5) there is, at present, a lack of adequate information on biological responses to timber management activities; or (6) timber management is inconsistent with or not cost efficient in meeting the management requirements and multiple-use objectives specified in the Forest Plan.

**urban interface.** An area characterized by an intermingling of residential private land with National Forest System land.

**V**

**vegetation management.** The management of vegetation by practices such as grazing, prescribed burning, herbicide use, timber harvesting, and tree planting or removal to meet wildlife, visual, timber, special area, water, and other management objectives.

**viable population.** A population that has adequate numbers and dispersion of reproductive individuals to ensure the continued existence of the species population on the planning area.

**viewshed.** A viewshed is a portion of a landscape visible from one or more vantage points.

**visual quality objective (VQO).** The degrees of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape.

**visual resource.** The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land-use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

**Visual Resource Management System.** A framework for planning and administering the use of forestlands in such ways that the visual effects maintain or upgrade psychological welfare. It is the planning and design of the visual aspects of multiple-use land management through inventory of the visual resource and provision of measurable standards.

**W**

**watershed.** The total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at the point.

**wetland.** Areas that are inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands include swamps, bogs, marshes, and similar areas--such as mud flats, natural ponds, sloughs, potholes, river overflows, and wet meadows.

**WFUD.** *See* wildlife and fish user-day.

**wheelchair.** A device designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

**wild and scenic river.** A river or section of river designated as such by congressional action under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as supplemented and

amended, or those sections of a river designated as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the legislature of the state or states through which it flows.

**wilderness.** Congressionally designated areas that are essentially unaltered and undisturbed by humans. Management in these areas preserves and protects their physical and biological characteristics.

**wilderness study area.** Lands possessing the basic characteristics of wilderness and designated by Congress for further wilderness study.

**wildland fire.** Any fire not ignited as a prescribed fire. If a wildland fire is natu-

rally ignited in wilderness, it may in certain conditions be managed for resource benefit. All other wildland fires must be suppressed, but the full range of other suppression responses is allowable.

**wildlife and fish user-day (WFUD).** A unit of measure that represents one person hunting or viewing wildlife for a 12-hour period or fishing for a 4-hour period.

**wildlife structure.** A site-specific improvement of a wildlife or fish habitat.

**worm grunting.** Harvesting earthworms by rubbing a piece of iron on a wooden stake which vibrates the ground and drives the earthworms to the surface.