

Appendix A

GLOSSARY, ACRONYMS, AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Glossary

A

abiotic - Refers to a non-living component of an ecosystem. For example, the climate is an abiotic component of ecosystems. Contrast with biotic.

accessibility - 1. The relative ease or difficulty of getting from, or to, a location. 2. The ability of a site, facility or activity to be enjoyed by persons of varying physical and mental abilities.

adaptive management - A type of natural resource management that implies making decisions as part of an on-going process. Monitoring the results of actions will provide a flow of information that may indicate the need to change a course of action. Scientific findings and the needs of society may also indicate the need to adapt resource management to new information.

advanced regeneration - Seedlings or saplings that develop or are present in the understory, normally considered when planning regeneration treatments.

affected environment - In the NEPA process, the area that will be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration.

afforestation - The establishment of a forest or stand in an area where the preceding vegetation or land use was not forest. See deforestation, reforestation.

age class - 1. A grouping of stands according to an interval of years, usually 10 years. 2. A distinct aggregation of trees within a stand, originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity (cohort). See cohort.

airshed - A geographic area that shares the same air.

all terrain vehicle (ATV) - A motorized recreational vehicle, such as a 3 and 4 wheeler, less than 50 inches in width and with more than two wheels.

allowable sale quantity (ASQ) - The amount of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable timberland covered by the forest plan for a time period specified by the plan. The ASQ is based on a 10-year period for DBNF, although it may be expressed on an “average annual ASQ” basis.

all-terrain vehicle (ATV) - A motorized recreational vehicle, such as a 3-wheeler or and 4-wheeler, less than 50 inches in width and with more than two wheels.

alluvial - Pertaining to material or processes associated with transportation and deposition by concentrated running water.

alluvium - Sediment deposited by water, including gravel, sand, silt, and clay, in various mixtures.

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) - The fourth step in the NFMA planning process. The AMS is a determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to the demands of society. This determination provides the basis for decisions to change management emphasis, and guides the direction and extent of those changes.

anthropogenic - Actions or conditions that are of human origin.

aquatic- and riparian-associated species - Species that may use a variety of habitats, but that disproportionately make use of aquatic or riparian areas during at least one stage of their life cycle.

aquatic ecosystem - Refers to the interaction between the following biotic and abiotic components: the stream channel, lake and estuary beds, water, biotic community, and associated habitat features. Included are perennial, intermittent and scoured ephemeral streams and lakes with intermittently, semi-permanently and seasonally flooded channels. In the absence of flowing water, intermittent and scoured ephemeral streams may have pools, or surface water may be absent altogether.

aquifer - A body of rock that is saturated with water or transmits water. When people drill wells, they tap water contained within an aquifer.

Archaeological District - A grouping of archaeological sites that are linked by function, theme or physical development or aesthetically by plan which are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

artificial regeneration – 1. A group or stand of young trees created by direct seeding or by planting of seedlings or cuttings, 2. The process for establishment of such regeneration. See regeneration.

aspect - The direction a slope faces. For example, a hillside facing east has an eastern aspect.

B

barrier - 1. Any feature or condition that restricts movement of organisms or prevents establishment of organisms that have migrated there. 2. A natural or artificial obstruction used to stop or check a fire or to provide a control line from which to work. See firebreak.

basal area (BA) - 1. The cross-sectional area of a single stem, including the bark, measured at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground; see diameter at breast height). 2. The cross-sectional area (at breast height) of a group of stems within an area (such as a stand), usually expressed in square feet per acre. See stand.

bat colony site - A maternity site, bachelor colony, or a winter hibernation site for one or more species of bats.

bench - Normally a long, narrow, relatively level ledge or gently inclined strip of land bounded by steep slopes above and below, and formed by differential erosion of rocks and soils that are bedrock controlled.

best management practice (BMP) - One or more practices designed to prevent or reduce pollution or another negative effect on a resource.

big game species - Large mammals, such as deer, that are hunted for sport.

biological assessment (BA) - Information prepared by, or under the direction of, a federal agency to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: 1) adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat; 2) jeopardize the continued existence of species that are proposed for listing; or 3) adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

biological control - The use of natural means, or agents, to control unwanted pests. Examples include introduced or naturally occurring insects, bacteria, or fungi that act as predators, parasites, or disease agents of pests. Biological controls can sometimes be alternatives to mechanical or chemical means.

biological diversity - The variety of life in an area, including the variety of genes, species, plant and animal communities and ecosystems, and the interaction of these elements. See habitat diversity. The term is often abbreviated to biodiversity.

biological evaluation (BE) - A documented USDA Forest Service review of internal programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any threatened, endangered proposed or sensitive species.

biological opinion (BO) - A document that includes: 1) the opinion of the US Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service as to whether or not a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; 2) a summary of the information on which the opinion is based; and 3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or designated critical habitat.

biomass - The total mass (weight) of all living organisms in a biological community, usually expressed as mass per unit area.

biome - The complex of living communities maintained by the climate of a region and characterized by a distinctive type of vegetation. Examples of biomes in North America include the eastern deciduous forest, tundra, desert, prairie, and the western coniferous forests.

biota - The plant, animal and other life forms of a particular region, inclusive.

biotic - Refers to live components of an ecosystem. For example, green plants and soil microorganisms are biotic components of ecosystems. Contrast with abiotic.

board foot - A measurement term for lumber or timber. It is the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide. The conversion factor used in the preparation of this document is: 6.0 board feet per cubic foot.

browse - Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs eaten by animals. Browse is often used to refer to the shrubs eaten by big game species, such as white-tailed deer.

buffer - An area of land between two separate and distinct land use regimes, which can serve to modify the effects of one land use on the other.

bulk density - Weight per unit volume of soil as it occurs under field conditions, including pore space or voids in the soil.

burn prescription - See prescribed fire plan.

C

cable logging - Logging that involves the transport of logs from the stump area to a landing using an overhead system of winch-driven cables to which logs are attached with chokers. Also referred to as cable yarding. See landing.

cable set – In cable logging, refers to the entire configuration of the yarder, spars, tail trees, cables, guy lines, and associated hardware.

candidate species - Plant and animal taxa considered for possible addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Species. These are taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposal to list, but issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions.

canebrake - A dense thicket or growth of cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*).

canopy - The part of any stand of trees represented by the tree crowns. It usually refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be used to describe lower layers in a multi-storied forest.

carbonaceous - Rock or sediment that is rich in organic matter.

cave - Any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages that is beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge, and which is large enough to permit a person to enter whether the entrance is excavated or naturally formed. It also refers to any natural pit, sinkhole, or other opening which is an extension of a cave entrance or which is an integral part of the cave.

cavity - A hole in a tree, often used by wildlife species for nesting or roosting.

channery - A thin, flat rock fragment of limestone or sandstone, up to 6 inches in diameter.

chemical control - The use of pesticides to control pests or undesirable species. Contrast with biological control and mechanical control.

chemical site preparation - The killing or retardation of competing vegetation to prepare an area for reforestation, using herbicide.

chipping - An activity using a mobile machine (chipper) within which slash is ground up and then blown into a truck or pile. Chipping may occur during arboriculture e.g. in recreation areas, visually sensitive areas, or in logging operations where chips are produced for use. See shredding.

chopping - A mechanical site preparation method in which a steel drum, often partially filled with water and equipped with cutting blades, is pulled by a crawler tractor or skidder across a site to break up slash or crush vegetation.

clearcut - A regeneration method in which all or almost all of the trees are removed in one cutting.

cliffline - As defined in this document, a naturally occurring, exposed vertical rock structure that is 10 feet or more in height and a minimum of 100 feet in length, of sandstone or limestone parent material. A cliffline may have boulders accumulated at its base. The cliffline usually contains fissures and openings of various sizes that have been created from rock sloughing, erosion, or geological forces. Cliffline-associated species of plants and animals, including invertebrates such as crickets and spiders, are generally characteristic of this habitat. The cliffline is considered to be

continuous if segments are separated by no more than 300 feet. These structures are included within the Cliffline Community Prescription Area.

climatic - Refers to formation or effects in the environment resulting from or influenced by climate. Contrast with edaphic.

climate - The characteristic weather of a region, particularly temperature and precipitation, averaged over some significant interval of time.

climax - The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site. Climax vegetation is stable, self-maintaining, and self-reproducing.

coal bed methane - A gas that is formed when peat deposits are converted into coal by heat and chemical processes over geologic time.

coarse filter management - The level of land management that addresses the needs of all associated species, communities, environments, and ecological processes in a land area. Contrast with fine filter management.

course woody debris – Defined in this document as pieces of wood (branches, whole trees, root wads, etc.) that are at least 4 inches in diameter and 3 feet in length, within a stream channel. Course woody debris contributes to habitat complexity by forming pools, encouraging scour from stream banks, partitioning the water column and providing cover for aquatic species. Course woody debris serves as a refuge for fish and the hard substrates and associated invertebrate production is an important food source. Course woody debris also influences flow velocity, channel shape and sediment storage and routing. Also referred to as large woody debris.

cohort - In forestry, a group of trees developing after a single disturbance, commonly consisting of trees of similar age. An uneven-age stand contains three or more cohorts. See age class.

collector roads - Roads that serve small land areas and are usually connected to a forest development road, a county road, or a state highway.

colluvial - Pertaining to material or processes associated with transportation and/or deposition by mass movement (gravitational action) and local, unconcentrated runoff on side slopes and/or at the base of slopes.

colluvium - Unconsolidated, unsorted earth material being transported or deposited on side slopes and/or at the base of slopes by mass movement (e.g. direct gravitational action) and by local, unconcentrated runoff.

common variety minerals - Common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and other similar materials. Such mineral materials include deposits that have economic value, and are used for agriculture, building, abrasion, construction, landscaping, and similar uses.

communications site - An area of National Forest System land designated through the land and resource management planning process. A communications site may be limited to a single communications facility, but most often encompasses more than one. Each site is identified by name, usually a local prominent landmark, such as Bald Mountain Communications Site.

community - In ecology, the collection of species that characteristically occur together under a specified set of conditions. Often, the term is used to refer only to vegetation.

composition - In ecology, the biotic and abiotic components of an ecosystem.. Composition could include water, minerals, trees, snags, wildlife, soil, microorganisms, and plant species.

concern level - In scenery management, the measure of the degree of public importance placed on landscapes as viewed from travelways and use areas. Concern levels are ranked as high, moderate, and low.

concession - The granting of the operation and maintenance of a recreation facility to a private business through a special use authorization.

concessionaire - The permitted, private operator of a USDA Forest Service recreation facility.

conifer - A tree that produces cones, such as a pine, spruce, or fir tree. Also known as softwood.

connectivity - 1.The arrangement of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape. 2.Patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of appropriate vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.

conservation species - A term used by USDA Forest Service to describe species for which representation on a particular forest is a concern. Also known as locally rare species on some forests.

consumptive use - Use of a resource that reduces its supply, such as logging, mining and water use. Contrast with non-consumptive use.

Continuous Inventory of Stand Conditions (CISC) - A computerized database used by Region 8 of the USDA Forest Service to store and retrieve timber stand attributes, scheduled activities, and accomplished activities.

contour - A line drawn on a topographic map connecting points of the same elevation.

controlled surface use stipulation - A minerals leasing stipulation that refers to the special operational constraints that may modify a lessee's rights when resource values have been identified. Allowed use and occupancy (unless restricted by another stipulation) with identified resource values requiring special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights.

corridor - A feature of the landscape that connects similar areas.

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

cove - A smooth, rounded, open, oval-shaped head of a small valley or drainage. Typically used to describe such a feature, which is in a moist shaded and protected site.

cover-forage ratio - In wildlife management, the ratio of hiding cover to foraging area.

cover - 1) Any feature that conceals wildlife or fish. Cover may be dead or live vegetation, boulders, or undercut streambanks. Animals use cover to escape from predators, rest or feed. 2) The kind of and nature of vegetation which casts a shadow on the ground. Can describe any or all vertical layers of vegetation.

created opening - An opening in the forest canopy created by the application of even-aged regeneration practices.

critical habitat - Areas formally designated for the survival and recovery of federally listed threatened or endangered species.

crown - The part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches and foliage.

crown height - The distance from the ground to the base of the crown of a tree.

cultural resource - The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past; they can be identified as historical or pre-historic.

cumulative effect - see cumulative impact.

cumulative effects [ESA Section 7] - Are those effects of future State or private activities, not involving Federal activities, that are reasonably certain to occur within the action area of the Federal action subject to consultation.

cumulative impact - Impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

currently suitable roost tree - In Indiana bat management, an immediate roost tree or a live shagbark, shellbark, or red hickory that is equal to or greater than 6" DBH. See immediate roost tree. Contrast with potential roost tree.

cutting cycle - The planned interval between regeneration cuts occurring within two-aged or uneven-aged stands. See rotation.

D

deadfall - Downed tree in various stages of decomposition.

debris flow - A moving mass of rock, soil and mud; it is usually slow moving.

decision criteria - The rules and standards used to evaluate alternatives to a proposed action on National Forest System land. Decision criteria are designed to help a decision-maker identify a preferred choice from the array of alternatives.

deforestation - The clearing of a forest, or portion of a forest, to convert it to non-forest use, such as a farm, subdivision, or power-line clearing. See afforestation, reforestation.

demand species - Animal species commonly associated with recreation (e.g. hunting, fishing, viewing).

designated old-growth - See old-growth.

desired future condition - Land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

desired future condition description (DFCD) - An integrated visualization of what the forest, management area, or prescription area should look like in the future. The description includes a

narrative and may also include pictures or other graphic depictions to help communicate the intended condition. The DFCD integrates relevant goals, making it apparent that they are not mutually exclusive and, can all be accomplished.

developed recreation - Recreation that takes place at defined areas where constructed facilities are provided for such use. Developed recreation sites include campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps and interpretive sites. Contrast with dispersed recreation.

diameter at breast height (DBH) - The diameter of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.

disking - An activity using a plow drawn by a tractor or skidder having one or more sets of heavy, round, concave, sharpened, freely rotating steel disks angled to cut and turn a furrow in the ground. Disking may be used in mechanical site preparation or in watershed improvement projects.

dispersed recreation - Recreation that takes place in primitive settings where few, if any, constructed facilities are provided. Trail use, rock climbing, boating, hunting and fishing are examples of dispersed recreation. Contrast with developed recreation.

disturbance - Any relatively discrete event in time that disrupts ecosystem, community, or population structure; and changes resources, substrate availability, or the physical environment.

down-cutting - The eroding of a stream downward in its channel, resulting in the lowering of the streambed relative to the top of the bank.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) - The draft version of an Environmental Impact Statement that is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment.

drumming logs - Drumming logs are large, decaying logs generally located near the top of a knoll, and used by male ruffed grouse for display purposes. They usually have large overhanging shrub cover. Occasionally rocks or the butts of newly felled treetops will be used instead of logs. Many of the same drumming locations are used year after year, often by the same male. Drumming centers have a zone of influence of about 20 acres that are usually defended.

duff - The fermentation and humus layer of the forest floor material lying below the litter and above mineral soil; it consists of partially decomposed organic matter whose origins can still be visually determined as well as the fully decomposed humus layer. This layer does not include the freshly cast material in the litter layer. Contrast with litter.

E

eastern river front forest (ER forest) - A riparian forest that is found on, or within several feet of the bank of a stream or river. This community is characterized by tree species tolerant of short duration flooding, but requiring generally well-drained soils.

ecological approach - An approach to natural resource management that considers the relationships among all organisms, including humans, and their environment. Also referred to as ecosystem management.

ecological management unit (EMU) - A grouping of one or more soil series that have similar characteristics such as texture, structure, or water retention capacity. EMUs are used in soil mapping.

ecology - 1. The interrelationships and interconnectedness of living things to one another and to their environment. 2. The study of these interrelationships and interconnections.

ecoregion - An area over which the climate is sufficiently uniform to permit development of similar ecosystems on sites that have similar properties. Ecoregions contain many landscapes with different spatial patterns of ecosystems.

ecosystem management - An ecological approach to natural resource management to assure productive, healthy ecosystems by blending social, economic, physical, and biological needs and values. See ecological approach.

ecosystem - An arrangement of biotic and abiotic components and the forces that move among them.

ecotone - The transition zone between two or more biotic communities in which there is a gradation from community to another. See edge.

edaphic - Refers to formation or effects in the environment resulting from or influenced by local conditions of the soil or substrate. Edaphic is a term used in the past to refer to any soil characteristics that effect plant growth, e.g., acidity or alkalinity. See climatic

edge - The junction between two dissimilar habitat types or successional stages. See ecotone.

edge effect - Are ecological characteristics associated with this junction that positively or negatively affect species living there

element - In ecosystem management, an identifiable component, process, or condition.

endangered species - A plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior/Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

endemic species - A species that occurs naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited geographically.

environmental analysis - 1. An analysis of actions and their predictable long and short-term environmental effects. Environmental analyses include consideration of physical, biological, social, and economic factors. 2. A general term that could refer to an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement.

environmental assessment (EA) - A briefer version of an environmental impact statement, prepared when it is uncertain whether the environmental effects associated with a proposal are significant. See environmental impact statement.

environmental impact statement (EIS) - A disclosure statement revealing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, which is required for major federal actions under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act. A draft EIS is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. The statement provides full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and informs the decision maker and the public of the reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment.

ephemeral stream - A watercourse that may or may not have a well-defined channel, and which flows only for short periods (less than 10 percent of an average year) during and following precipitation. Ephemeral stream bottoms are usually above the water table and do not contain fish or aquatic insects with larvae that have multi-year life cycles. Contrast with intermittent stream and perennial stream.

eradication – In silviculture, elimination of gypsy moth from an area infested as a result of artificial movement of gypsy moth life stages from the generally infested area.

erosion - The wearing away of the earth's surface by running water, wave action, moving ice and wind, or processes of mass wasting chemical processes. Geologic erosion refers to natural erosion processes occurring over long (geologic) time spans. Accelerated erosion generically refers to erosion in excess of what is presumed or estimated to be naturally occurring levels, and which is a direct result of human activities.

escape cover - Vegetation of sufficient size and density to hide an animal, or an area used by animals to escape from predators.

European settlement - In an ecological context, the era of European settlement in the area of the Daniel Boone National Forest is regarded as beginning around 1700 A.D. The era of pre-European settlement is generally defined as 1000 to 1700.

evapotranspiration - A combined term for water vapor lost from soil or an open water surface (evaporation) and from plants, mainly via the stomata (transpiration). The combined term is used since in practice it is very difficult to determine levels of water vapor resulting from evaporation versus transpiration.

even-aged management - See even-aged silvicultural system.

even-aged silvicultural system - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with one age class. Also referred to as even-aged management.

existing landscape character - A term used in scenery management to refer to a word picture that includes cultural values, positive attributes, and sense of place. It can serve as a baseline for developing alternatives in land and resource plan revision and to develop Landscape Character Themes. See landscape character theme.

existing scenic integrity - A term used in scenery management to refer to the wholeness or intactness of the landscape. It is the base line used to judge deviations from desirable positive landscape character. It is expressed in terms of Very High, High, Moderate, Low, Very Low, and Unacceptably Low.

extirpate – In ecology, to make a species extinct across an area.

F

Facility Development Level - In recreation management, the degree to which a recreation facility is designed and constructed to provide facilities and amenities for the public.

Factor of safety equation (Fs) - An equation used to rate slope stability against landsliding. A slope's stability is a function of soil qualities and properties as well as the properties of the underlying bedrock, as influenced by groundwater and vegetation. The Fs is a simplified ratio of the properties of soils and bedrock and the geometry of a slope, representing the ratio of opposing forces, those forces resisting failure (friction and cohesion) and the driving forces (loading).

falling - See felling.

fauna - The collective animal life of an area.

federally listed species (PET species) - See listed species.

felling - The cutting down of a tree. Also referred to as falling.

final cut - In a stand being managed under the seed tree or shelterwood regeneration method, the removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration of new trees has been established.

fine filter management - The level of land management that focuses on the welfare of a single species or only a few species rather than the broader habitat or ecosystem. Contrast with coarse filter management.

fire exclusion - The policy and practice of eliminating fire from an area to the greatest extent possible, through the suppression of wildland fires and a lack of fire use. See fire suppression.

fire intolerant species - A species with morphological characteristics that give it a higher probability of being injured or killed by fire than a fire-tolerant species, which has a "relatively low" probability of being injured or killed by fire.

Fire Regime Current Condition Classes - A qualitative measure describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure and fuel loadings. The three classes are defined as:

Condition Class 1 - Fire regimes are within a historical range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Species composition and structure are intact and functioning.

Condition Class 2 - Fire regimes have been moderately altered from the historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals. This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following - fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.

Condition Class 3 - Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.

fire regime - Patterns of fire occurrence, size, severity and effects in a given area or ecosystem.

fire suppression - All the work of extinguishing or confining a fire beginning with its discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished. See fire exclusion.

fire use - A broad term encompassing the combination of wildland fire use fires and prescribed fires to meet resource objectives.

firebreak - A natural or constructed barrier used to stop or check fires that may occur, or to provide a control line from which to work. See fireline.

fire-influenced community - A fire-adapted community in which fire occurs, but at low intensity and or frequency. When fire affects the vegetation, the effects are generally expected to be small, and not an important contributor to community composition and structure. Contrast with fire-mediated community.

fireline - The part of the fire control line along which mineral soil has been exposed. See firebreak.

fire-mediated community - A fire-adapted community in which fire occurs at greater frequency and possibly greater intensity than in other locations, and in which fire is expected to drive community composition and structure. Contrast with fire-influenced community.

fire-tolerant species - A plant species with morphological characteristics that give it a lower probability of being injured or killed by fire than a fire-intolerant species, which has a relatively high probability of being injured or killed by fire.

fisheries habitat - Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that support fish, or have the potential to support fish.

fixed anchor – Any device on a cliff face for all climbers to use for purpose of assisting in rock climbing or rappelling activities. Such devices include bolts placed in drilled holes, removable cams and nuts, pitons and straps/slings.

floodplain - 1. The nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to inundation under flood-stage conditions unless protected artificially. It is usually a constructional landform built of sediment deposited during overflow and lateral migration of streams. 2. At a minimum, an area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

flora - The collective plant life of an area.

forage - The inclusive collection of browse and non-woody plants that are eaten by wildlife species or livestock.

forb - A broadleaf plant with little or no woody material in the stem.

foreground - In scenery management, the detailed landscape generally found within one-half mile of the observer.

forest - In ecology, a mostly closed high canopy contiguous area of trees with a moderate to high basal area (60-120 or more square feet/ acre). In forestry, land at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, including land that formerly had such tree cover and that will be reforested. The minimum area for classification of forest is one acre, and at least 120 feet wide. Also referred to as forestland, forest land or forested land. When capitalized in this document, the word Forest refers to the Daniel Boone National Forest.

forest development road (FDR) - Road under the jurisdiction of the USDA Forest Service.

forest health - 1. The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance. Note that perception and interpretation of forest health are influenced by individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health of the stands that comprise the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point in time. 2. A condition where biotic and abiotic influences do not threaten resource management objectives now or in the future. Ill health is associated with declines in biological diversity, loss of primary productivity, reversal of successional patterns, widespread and severe disease, and loss of nutrient capital. A healthy forest can be envisioned as one with the capacity for renewal and resilience to a range of disturbances, while meeting the current and future needs of people.

forest land - See forest.

Forest Management Team - A group of people selected by the Forest Supervisor to provide guidance in management decisions within the Forest Supervisor's authority. This team usually includes District Rangers and staff officers.

Forest Supervisor - The official responsible for administering National Forest System lands on one or more national forests. A Forest Supervisor reports to a Regional Forester.

forest type - A category of forest defined by its vegetation, particularly its dominant species, as based on a percentage cover of trees. Also referred to as forest cover type.

forestland – See forest.

fragipan - A dense subsurface layer of soil whose hardness and relatively slow permeability to water are chiefly due to extreme compactness rather than to high clay content or cementation.

fragmentation - As related to forest management, is a process that results in habitat conversion, habitat discontinuity, and eventually the isolation or insularization of the original habitat. The process of fragmentation occurs across a range of landscape patterns. At one extreme, it is represented by small disturbance patches, which disrupt the continuity of a habitat. At the other extreme, widespread habitat conversion causes isolation of the remnant original habitat into patches:

forest fragmentation: The division or isolation of forested land by non-forest land uses.

within-forest habitat fragmentation: The interruption or isolation of forest habitat due to changes in forest composition or communities, and/or changes in age-class conditions or seral stages.

fuel loading - The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area. This may be available (consumable) fuel or total fuel and is usually dry weight. Also referred to as fuel load.

fuel reduction - The manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance of a fire to control efforts once a fire is ignited. Also referred to as fuels management.

fuels management - Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

fuels - In fire management, flammable natural fuels such as leaf litter or logging slash.

fuelwood - Wood used for conversion to some form of energy, for example in homes or in cogeneration plants.

function - A the process within an ecosystem through which the elements interact, such as succession, the food chain, fire, weather, and the hydrologic cycle.

functional old-growth - See old-growth forest.

future old-growth (FOG) - See old-growth forest.

G

game species - Animal species that are hunted, trapped, or fished for sport, financial gain, or food under state or federal laws, codes, and regulations.

generally infested area (gypsy moth) - The area where gypsy moth lives permanently.

geographic information system (GIS) - 1. A database designed to handle geographic data. 2. A set of computer operations that can be used to analyze geographic data. Also referred to as computerized mapping.

geomorphic process - A process that changes the form of the earth, such as volcanic activity, running water, or glacial action.

geomorphology - The science that deals with the relief features of the earth's surface.

goal - In planning, a concise statement that describes a desired future condition to be achieved with no specific date by which it is to be attained. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.

graminoid - Any grass-like herbaceous flowering plant, including grasses, sedges and rushes; usually with long narrow leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

grazing permit - A document authorizing livestock to use NFS lands or other lands under Forest Service control for livestock.

grazing - The consumption of standing forage by livestock or wildlife.

ground water - The supply of fresh water under the earth's surface in an aquifer or in the soil.

group selection - An uneven-aged regeneration method in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. On National Forest System land, the width of the group is about twice the height of the mature trees and the group size is approximately one-quarter acre.

guideline - Statements describing a preferred or advisable course of action that is generally expected to be carried out. Because guidelines are discretionary, deviation from a guideline does not require an amendment to the Forest Plan, but the rationale for such deviation should be documented in the project record. Guidelines will be compiled and published as part of implementing guidance upon completion of the FLMP revision.

gully erosion - Gully erosion occurs where water concentrates and flows as a stream, cutting down into the soil along the line of flow. Gullies form in exposed natural drainage ways, in horse and off-

highway vehicles trails, in log skid roads, vehicle ruts, etc. In contrast to rills, they cannot be obliterated by ordinary tillage equipment. Deep gullies cannot be crossed with common types of vehicles or equipment (e.g. passenger cars, 4-wheel trucks, and farm tractors).

H

habitat - The physical and biological environment for a plant or animal species in which all the essentials for its development, existence, and reproduction are present.

habitat capability - The ability of a land area or plant community to support a given species of wildlife.

habitat diversity index - A measure of improvement in habitat diversity.

habitat diversity - The diversity of wildlife habitat types within a given area. See biological diversity.

head-cutting - The eroding of a stream uphill in its channel, resulting in the lowering of upstream portions of the streambed relative to the top of the bank.

heritage resources - The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past; this can be historical or pre-historic.

hibernaculum - Defined in this document as a cave or rockshelter in which bats hibernate during the winter.

hiding area/cover - Vegetation capable of hiding 90% of a deer from human's view at a distance of 200 feet or less.

historic range of variability - The natural fluctuation of components of healthy ecosystems over time. The range of conditions and processes which are likely to have occurred prior to settlement by people of European descent (defined as 1000 to 1700 AD).

horizontal diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities or different stages of plant succession across an area of land. The greater the number of communities in a given area, the higher the degree of horizontal diversity.

hydric soil - Soil that has characteristics indicating development in conditions where soil oxygen is limited by the presence of saturated soil for long periods during the growing season. The Natural Resource Conservation Service lists describe the hydric soils found in the United States.

hydrogeology - The science that deals with subsurface waters and with related geologic aspects of surface waters.

hydrologic balance - The relationship between the quality and quantity of water inflow to, water outflow from, and water storage in a hydrologic unit (e.g., drainage basin, watershed, aquifer, soil profile, lake or reservoir). The term encompasses the dynamic relationships among precipitation, runoff, and changes in ground and surface water storage.

hydrologic cycle - The process of water evaporating, condensing, falling to the ground as precipitation, and returning to the ocean as run-off. Also referred to as the water cycle.

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) - See watershed level.

hydrology - The science dealing with the study of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.

I

immediate roost trees - In Indiana bat management, a live tree of any DBH, having one or more characteristics that make it immediately available for Indiana bat roosting. Characteristics include sloughing bark, or cavities with openings to the outside, e.g., large splits or cracks in the bole, large broken limbs, or lightning scars. See also currently suitable roost tree and potential roost tree.

indicator species - See Management Indicator Species.

indigenous species - See native species.

individual tree selection – See single tree selection.

in-stream flow - Refers to the presence of stream flow adequate to maintain the integrity of the stream channel and protection of downstream beneficial uses such as fish and wildlife habitat needs, recreational uses of water, and livestock watering needs.

insularization - The isolation of a habitat. See fragmentation.

integrated pest management (IPM) - The planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable, to maintain destructive pests at tolerable levels.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) - A team of individuals with skills from different disciplines that focuses on the same task or project.

interior forest habitat - High canopy forest conditions suitable to meet the requirements of area-sensitive species that are adversely impacted by forest edge, including microclimate change (warmer, windier), increased predation, increased brood parasitism, and increased competition.

intermediate cutting – An intermediate treatment involving the of trees from a stand sometime between the establishment of the stand and the regeneration cut(s). See intermediate treatments.

intermediate treatment - An inclusive term for any treatment designed to enhance growth, quality, vigor, and composition of the stand between establishment of the stand and the regeneration cut(s). See intermediate cutting. Types of intermediate treatments include thinning, release, and improvement cuttings.

intermittent stream - A stream that normally flows in response to a seasonally fluctuating water table in a well-defined channel (flowing 10-90 percent of an average year). The channel will exhibit signs of annual scour, sediment transport and other stream channel characteristics, absent perennial flows. Intermittent streams typically flow during times of elevated water table levels and may be dry during significant periods of the year, depending on precipitation cycles. Intermittent streams do not maintain fish populations or aquatic insects that have larvae with multi-year life cycles. Contrast with ephemeral stream and perennial stream.

interpretation - The conveyance of information to the public on topics such as natural and heritage resources or general forest information through various methods to better help visitors relate to, experience, understand and enjoy the natural environment and their recreation experience.

interpretive site - A site designated primarily for providing the public interpretive materials and programs.

invasive species - A species that can move into an area and become dominant either numerically or in terms of cover, resource use, or other ecological impacts. An invasive species may be native or non-native.

irretrievable impact - A category of impact in the National Environmental Policy Act to be analyzed in environmental impact statements. Refers to commitments that are lost for a period of time. For example, while an area is used as a developed recreation site, some or all of the timber production there is irretrievably lost. If the recreation area closes, timber production could resume; the loss of timber production during the time that the area was devoted to developed recreation is irretrievable. However, the loss of timber production during that time is not irreversible, because it is possible for timber production to resume if the area is no longer used as a recreation area. Contrast with irreversible impact.

irreversible impact - A category of impact in the National Environmental Policy Act to be analyzed in environmental impact statements. Refers to commitments that cannot be reversed, except perhaps in the extreme long term. For example, once coal has been removed, it will not be replaced within any measurable time period. Contrast with irretrievable impact.

issues - Areas of unresolved conflict concerning management of the National Forest.

K

karst - Topography characterized by sinkholes, caves, and streams that disappear underground. It results from the action of surface and underground water in soluble rock such as limestone.

keystone species - A species whose influence on ecosystem function and diversity are disproportionate to their numerical abundance.

L

Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) - The document that guides the management of a particular national forest and establishes management standards for all lands controlled by that national forest. Also referred to as the forest plan or simply the plan.

land use planning - The process of organizing the use of lands and their resources to best meet people's needs over time, according to the lands' capabilities.

landing - A cleared area in the forest to which logs are yarded or skidded for loading onto trucks for transport.

Landscape Character Goal - In scenery management, the visual and cultural image of a geographical area. It uses base information from ecological unit descriptions supplemented with existing land use patterns or themes. It is the adopted desired future appearance of the area and represents trade-off analysis with other resources. Levels include Natural Evolving, Natural Appearing, Pastoral/Agricultural, Historic, Transitional, Suburban, Urban.

Landscape Character Theme - In scenery management, the visual and cultural image of a geographical area. It uses base information from ecological unit descriptions supplemented with existing land use patterns or themes, or Existing Landscape Character. It is the potential desired future appearance of the area and represents trade-off analysis with other resources. Levels include Natural Evolving, Natural Appearing, Pastoral/Agricultural, Historic, Transitional, Suburban, and Urban.

landscape character - Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

landscape visibility - In scenery management and forest planning, the visible landscape as seen from roads, trails and visitor use areas. Visibility mapping is based on terrain only, displaying the areas in distance zones of foreground, middleground, and background. It is mapped during leaf-off conditions from places of varying concern levels. Visibility maps are similar to old system maps that depicted what areas are seldom seen or seen, from where, at what distances and from what sensitivity level travelway or use area and variety class.

landscape - A large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human impacts. Landscapes are often used for coarse grain analysis.

landslide - 1. A general term for a mass movement landform. Types of landslides include creep, rock slides and falls, earthflows, debris flows, and avalanches. 2. A process characterized by downslope movement or transport, by means of gravitational stresses, of a mass of soil, rock and other debris that may or may not be water saturated.

landtype (LT) - A unit of ecological land classification based on similar bedrock geology, soils and landform, which repeats on the landscape. Mapped a local or subregional scale in units of 100-10,000 acres in size.

landtype association (LTA) - A unit of ecological land classification based on similar surficial geology, bedrock geology, soils and landform, which repeat on the landscape. It is mapped on a subregional scale in units of 10,000-100,000 acres in size.

landtype phase (LTP) - A unit of ecological land classification based on similar soils, landform and potential vegetation, that occur repeatedly across the landscape. It is mapped on a local level in units less than 100 acres in size.

large woody debris – see coarse woody debris.

limits of acceptable change (LAC) - A system in which the amount of change to be allowed is defined explicitly by means of quantitative standards and the appropriate management actions needed to prevent further change are identified, and procedures for monitoring and evaluating management performance are established.

listed species - Refers to one or more species listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as endangered (E), threatened (T) or proposed for federal listing as threatened or endangered (P). Also referred to as PET species, or a subset of the species defined as PETS species.

litter - The top layer of the forest floor directly above the duff layer, which includes freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed plant material, including leaves, needles, bark flakes, cone scales, fruits (including acorns and cones), dead matted grass and other vegetative parts that are little altered in structure by decomposition. Contrast with duff.

livestock - Foraging animals of any kind that are kept or raised for use or pleasure.

logging residue -See slash.

logging - The process of felling, skidding, on-site processing, and loading of trees or logs onto trucks. See timber harvesting.

long-term effects - Those effects, which will usually occur beyond the next ten years.

long-term sustained-yield capacity - The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under specified management intensity, consistent with multiple-use objectives.

M

macroclimate - The general, large-scale climate of a large area, as distinguished from the smaller scale microclimate within it. Contrast with microclimate.

management action - Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the National Forest.

management indicator species (MIS) - 1. A species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area. 2. A species whose population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities, and is monitored to track population numbers and habitat conditions, as a way of monitoring biodiversity.

management prescription - Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain goals and objectives. Also referred to as a prescription.

manual site preparation: The killing or retardation of competing vegetation to prepare an area for reforestation, using hand or power tools such as chainsaws.

mass movement - The down-slope movement of large masses of earth material by the force of gravity. Also referred to as mass wasting or a landslide.

matrix - The least fragmented, most continuous pattern element of a landscape; the vegetation type that is most continuous over a landscape.

mature timber - Trees that have attained full development, especially height, and are in full seed production.

MCFGPD (Thousand Cubic Feet of Gas Per Day) - Used in reference to natural gas production.

mean annual increment - In forestry, a measurement of the average total increase in size or volume of a tree or stand (including the standing crop plus thinnings) up to a given age.

mechanical control - The use of mechanical means to control undesirable vegetation. See mechanical site preparation.

mechanical equipment - In wilderness management, any contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water or air, having moving parts that provide a mechanical advantage to the user, and that is powered by a living or non-living power source. This includes but is not limited to sailboats, hang gliders, parachutes, bicycles, game carriers, carts and wagons. It does not include wheelchairs when used as necessary medical appliances. It also does not include skis, snowshoes, rafts, canoes, sleds, travois or similar primitive devices without moving parts.

mechanical site preparation - The killing or retardation of competing vegetation to prepare an area for reforestation, using heavy equipment. See specific mechanical methods: chopping, disking, scarification, shearing, shredding, raking, and ripping. See site preparation, manual site preparation, chemical site preparation, and mechanical control.

mesic - Refers to moist to moderately moist soil conditions. Under mesic conditions, soil moisture is predictably adequate for plant growth during the growing season.

mesophytic - Of or adapted to a moderately moist environment.

microclimate - The climate of a small site. It may differ from the climate at large of the area due to aspect, tree cover (or the absence of tree cover), or exposure to winds. Contrast with macroclimate.

middleground - The zone between the foreground and the background in a landscape, or the area within ½ mile to 4 miles of the observer.

mineral soil - Soil that consists mainly of inorganic material, such as weathered rock, rather than organic matter.

mineralogy - The science of mineral formation, occurrence, properties, composition, and classification.

minimize - To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.

Mississippian Age - A period of the Paleozoic era thought to have covered the span of time between 345 and 320 million years ago.

mitigation - Collective actions taken to avoid, minimize, or rectify the negative impact of a land management practice.

mixed mesophytic forest (MM forest) - A forest containing tree (mostly hardwood) and plant species, which normally grow in moderately moist soils, typically in coves, or in riparian areas.

mixed stand - A stand consisting of two or more overstory tree species, usually a combination of hardwood and softwood species, having at least 30% stocking of each.

monitoring and evaluation - the periodic evaluations of forest management activities to determine how well objectives were met and how management practices should be adjusted.

mortality - 1. The death rate of a species within a given population or community. 2. In forestry, the quantity of formerly merchantable trees that have died within a specified period of time.

mosaic - In this document, areas with a variety of plant communities, generally repeating over a landscape, such as forested and non-forested areas.

motorized equipment - In wilderness management, a machine that uses a motor, engine, or other non-living power source. This includes, but is not limited to, chainsaws, aircraft, snowmobiles, generators, motorboats and motor vehicles. It does not include small battery or gas-powered, hand-carried devices such as shavers, wristwatches, flashlights, cameras or stoves.

multiple-use management - The management of all the various renewable surface resources of National Forest System lands for a variety of purposes such as recreation, range, timber production, habitat, and watershed protection.

N

National Forest System road - A road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving National Forest System land and necessary for the protection, administration and use of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

National Historic Landmark - Cultural properties designated by the Secretary of the Interior as being nationally significant. These cultural properties may be buildings, historic districts, structures, sites and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

National Natural Landmark (NNL) - A nationally significant site designated by the Secretary of the Interior because it represents one of the best remaining examples of particular ecological or geological resources. Within Daniel Boone National Forest, Red River Gorge Geological Area is a National Natural Landmark.

National Register of Historic Places - The official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

native species - Any species native to a given land or water area by natural occurrence.

natural barrier - See barrier.

natural disturbance - See disturbance.

natural range of variability - In planning, the full range of ecosystem processes and disturbance regimes that occur within the current climatic period.

natural resource - A feature of the natural environment that is of value in serving human needs.

NEPA process - Based on the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, to insure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment.

nest survey - A way to estimate the size of a bird population by counting the number of nests in a given area.

niche - As it relates to recreation marketing; the role best suited for the Forest Service in its provision of recreational facilities, activities and settings to the public it serves.

no action alternative - A required alternative in an EIS or EA, it describes the most likely condition expected to exist in the future if management practices cease or continue without change. Provides a basis (point of reference) for describing the environmental effects of the proposed action and other alternatives.

no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO) - A mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the land surface to protect special values or uses.

non-chargeable volume - The harvested timber volume that is not included in the allowable sale quantity calculations. Such volume includes timber removed from lands unsuitable for timber harvest, fuelwood, and volume from non-commercial or cull trees.

non-commercial thinning - The thinning of commercial-size trees without a subsequent sale of the associated wood products. See thinning, pre-commercial thinning.

non-consumptive use - The use of a resource that does not reduce its supply. For instance, bird watching is a non-consumptive use of a wildlife resource. Boating and fishing are non-consumptive uses of water resources. See consumptive use.

non-functional old-growth - See old-growth forest.

non-game species - Any species of wildlife or fish that is ordinarily not managed or otherwise controlled by hunting, fishing, or trapping regulations.

non-native species - An introduced species that evolved elsewhere, and that has been transported and disseminated purposefully or accidentally.

non-point source pollution - Pollution of the air or water from diffuse sources and which cannot be traced to a single point of origin. For example, air pollutants result from power plants, vehicle emissions and other widespread activities. Water pollutants result from agriculture, forestry, urban, mining, and construction projects, and are generally carried off the land by storm water runoff into waterways.

non-renewable resource - A resource whose total quantity does not increase measurably over time, so that each use of the resource diminishes the supply.

non-timber forest product - Any of a group of plant-derived forest products, (including fungi and lichens) which by definition excludes wood that will be used for lumber or firewood. Common examples include - edibles such as mushrooms and blueberries; medicinal or dietary supplements such as ginseng and goldenseal; floral products such as moss and grape vines; and specialty wood products such as willow branches and weathered, downed wood. Also known as non-traditional forest products.

not administratively available stipulation - A minerals stipulation on an area that prohibits lands from being available for leasing.

notice of intent (NOI) - A notice in the Federal Register that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered.

nutrient cycle - The circulation of chemical elements and compounds, such as carbon and nitrogen, in specific pathways from the non-living parts of ecosystems into the organic substances of the living parts of ecosystems, and then back again to the non-living parts of the ecosystem. For instance, nitrogen in wood is returned to the soil as the dead tree decays; the nitrogen again becomes available to living organisms in the soil, and upon their death, the nitrogen is available to plants growing in that soil.

O

objective - In planning, a concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

obliteration - In engineering, actions taken on a roadway or motorized trail over which travel has been and will continue to be denied. The entrance is obscured, and the wheel tracks or pathway is no longer continuous and suitable for travel. Maintenance needs have been eliminated, and it has been removed from the transportation or trail system inventory. Obliteration does not necessarily imply returning the road prism back to its original contours.

off-highway vehicle (OHV) - Any motorized recreational vehicle capable of being operated off an established road. This includes all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, rail buggies and full sized pickups or similar vehicles. See all-terrain vehicle.

old field - 1. Idle or abandoned farmland or pasture that is reverting to shrubland or forest. 2. Of or pertaining to the characteristics of an old field.

old-growth community types - Refers to any of the defined (USDA Forest Service 1997) community types, which develop old-growth characteristics at different ages and vary by specific structural attributes.

old-growth forest - A forest distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Old-growth encompasses the later stages of stand development that typically differ from earlier stages in a variety of characteristics which may include tree size, accumulation of large wood material, number of canopy layers, species composition, and ecosystem function. Different forest communities reach old-growth conditions at different ages, under different disturbance regimes, and via different management strategies. Within this LRMP and EIS, old-growth is further defined:

designated old-growth - Refers specifically to areas allocated to Prescription Area 1.I., which is managed for old-growth characteristics in general, and old-growth community types in particular (see old-growth community types).

functional old-growth - areas of a size, in this LRMP and EIS identified as 300 or more acres, that is adequate to be functional in the ecological sense, rather than an area of "old trees." Functional old-growth tends toward ecological integrity. It is presumed to be resilient to environmental events such as windstorms, insect and disease infestations, and wildland fire. The larger the area, the more likely it will persist with most of its characteristics and vegetative layers intact. See non-functional old-growth.

future old-growth (FOG) – is areas managed in such a way that old-growth characteristics will tend to prevail and old-growth conditions will develop incidentally to the prescribed purpose, or goal, of the area. In this Plan and EIS, old-growth characteristics are expected to develop in areas where limited vegetative manipulation is planned. However, the identification of an area as FOG does not further imply that it will be guaranteed management to promote old-growth characteristics in general, or any old-growth community type in particular.

non-functional old-growth - areas that are assumed not to tend toward ecological integrity because of the minimal amount of interior and corresponding large amount of edge contained within them, or for other reasons. Old-growth areas less than 300 acres in size are assumed to be non-functional. See functional old-growth.

possible old-growth (POG) – are stands likely to qualify as old-growth based on old-growth community type and stand age. Through an examination of stand age (CISC Database) all stands meeting old-growth age criterion were identified as “possible old-growth” and documented in the Preliminary Inventory of Possible Old-Growth, as described in Forest Report R8-FR-62. The identification of a stand as possible old-growth does not imply any management decisions regarding the stand’s status as old-growth. These stands (POG) are embedded in, and a part of, the various prescription areas across the forest.

ordinary high water mark - The line on the shore established by the fluctuation of water, and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter, debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area.

organic soil - Soil that is at least partly derived from living matter, such as decayed plant material.

outstanding mineral rights - The rights to extract subsurface minerals that are retained by the owner of those minerals, when ownership of the surface of the land (by another party) is transferred to the federal government.

outstandingly remarkable values (ORV) - In recreation management, those scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values that exist to an outstandingly remarkable degree such that a segment of river qualifies under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

overmature timber - A tree or stand that has attained full development, particularly in height, and has begun to lessen in commercial value because of declining vigor, health, or soundness.

overstocked stand - A stand in which the density of trees is greater than the desired pre-established standard, which is usually tied to species and site index.

overstory - 1. The trees in a two- or multi-layered forest stand that provides the upper crown cover.
2. A more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of the vegetation structure.

P

parent material - The mineral or organic matter from which the upper layers of soil are formed.

park-like structure - Stands with large scattered trees and open growing conditions that are usually maintained by surface fires.

partial retention - A visual quality objective in which evidence of human activities is acceptable but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

patch - An area of vegetation that is homogeneous in structure and composition. See stand.

patch cutting - Several small clearcuts that create openings in a forest, each larger than a group selection opening. For practical reasons each patch is too small to be tracked as a stand.

pedological - Relating to pedology, which is the study of soil.

Pennsylvanian age - A period of the Paleozoic era thought to have covered the span of time between 320 and 280 million years ago.

percolation - Downward flow or infiltration of water through the pores or spaces of rock or soil.

perennial stream - Any watercourse that normally flows most of the year (greater than 90 percent of an average year) in a well-defined channel, although droughts and other precipitation patterns may influence the actual duration of flow. It contains fish or aquatic insects that have larvae with multiyear life cycles, and water-dependent vegetation is typically associated with it. Contrast with ephemeral stream and intermittent stream.

periodic annual increment (PAI) - The average growth of a tree or stand observed over a specific period of years (a typical measurement period being ten years).

permeability - The capacity of a soil to transmit water or air.

permitted grazing - Grazing on a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.

personal use - The use of a forest product, such as firewood, for home use as opposed to commercial use or sale.

persons at one time (PAOT) - A recreation capacity measurement indicating the number of persons that can comfortably occupy, or use, a facility or area at one time.

PETS species - The inclusive group of federally Proposed, Endangered and Threatened species, and Sensitive species as identified by a Regional Forester.

planning area - In this document, the area of National Forest System land covered by a Regional Guide or Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

planning period - The 50-year time frame for which goods, services, and effects were projected in the development of the Forest Plan.

plastic - 1. A characteristic or index property of soils used as in expressing soil behavior, frequently in relation to soil stability. 2. A condition existing between semiliquid and semisolid states.

plastic limits - 1. The moisture content at which a soil changes from a semisolid to plastic state in which soils may be molded or deformed under pressure. 2. A soil physical property utilized as an engineering index value in describing or evaluating soil behavior.

poletimber-size - Trees that are at least 5.0 inches DBH, but smaller than the minimum size for sawtimber. Also known as small roundwood.

porosity - The ratio of the volume of voids in the soil to the total volume of the mass or solids, expressed as a percentage.

possible old-growth (POG) - See old-growth forest.

potential roost tree - (Indiana bat management), In two-aged shelterwood silvicultural treatments is any live tree of the species listed below that is equal to or greater than 9 inches DBH.

<i>Acer rubrum</i> (red maple)	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> (green ash)	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i> (shingle oak)
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> (silver maple)	<i>Liriodendrum tulipifera</i> (tulip tree)	<i>Quercus prinus</i> (chestnut oak)
<i>Acer saccharum</i> (sugar maple)	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> (blackgum)	<i>Quercus rubra</i> (northern red oak)
<i>Carya cordiformis</i> (bitternut hick.)	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (sourwood)	<i>Quercus stellata</i> (post oak)
<i>Carya glabra</i> (pignut hickory)	<i>Pinus echinata</i> (shortleaf pine)	<i>Quercus velutina</i> (black oak)
<i>Carya lacinoso</i> (shellbark hick.)	<i>Pinus rigida</i> (pitch pine)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (black locust)
<i>Carya ovalis</i> (red hickory)	<i>Pinus virginiana</i> (Virginia pine)	<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (sassafras)
<i>Carya ovata</i> (shagbark hickory)	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (sycamore)	<i>Ulmus americana</i> (American elm)
<i>Carya</i> spp. (other hickories)	<i>Populus deltoides</i> (east. cottonwood)	<i>Ulmus rubra</i> (slippery elm)
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> (Am. beech)	<i>Quercus alba</i> (white oak)	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> (white ash)	<i>Quercus coccinea</i> (scarlet oak)	

precommercial thinning - The removal from a stand of some of the trees that are too small to be sold for timber products, to promote growth of the remaining, more desirable trees. See thinning.

predator - An animal that lives by preying on other animals. Predators are at or near the tops of food chains.

pre-existing use - A land use that may not conform to a current zoning ordinance but which existed prior to the enactment of the ordinance.

preparatory cut - The removal of trees near the end of a rotation to open the canopy so the crowns of seed bearing trees can enlarge to improve seed production and encourage natural regeneration.

prescribed burning - The controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions that allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area, and produce the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.

prescribed fire plan - A written statement defining the objectives to be attained as well as the conditions of temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed, fuel moisture and soil moisture under which a fire will be allowed to burn. A prescription is generally expressed as acceptable ranges of the prescription elements and the limit of the geographic area to be covered.

prescribed fire - A fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. More specifically, it is the controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions that allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area, and produce the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.

prescribed natural fire (PNF) - Now an obsolete term, a naturally-ignited (e.g. by lightning or volcanic activity) wildland fire burning under specified conditions where the fire was confined to a predetermined area and producing the fire behavior and fire characteristics to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives, therefore not requiring a suppression response, like a wildfire did. Currently, a PNF fire is termed a wildland fire use fire.

prescription area - A defined area to which a management prescription is applied.

prescription - See management prescription.

present net value (PNV) - The measure of the economic value of a project when costs and revenues occur in different time periods. Future revenues and costs are "discounted" to the present by an interest rate that reflects the changing value of a dollar over time. The assumption is that dollars today are more valuable than dollars in the future. PNV is used to compare project alternatives that have different cost and revenue flows. Also called present net worth; net present value.

productivity - The ability of an area to provide goods and services or to function ecologically.

property line - 1. A land ownership division line between two parcels of land. 2. A separation of real property rights.

proposed species - Species proposed for federal listing as threatened or endangered under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Public Forest Service Road - A National Forest System road that is open to public travel and has been approved for inclusion into the Public Forest System Road Program.

public involvement - In planning, the use of appropriate procedures to inform the public, obtain early and continuing public participation, and consider the views of interested parties in planning and decision making.

public land - Land for which title and control rests with a government, at the federal, state, regional, county, or municipal level.

puddling - In soil science, refers to a physical change in soil properties that results in a decrease in porosity and an increase in soil bulk density and soil strength.

Q

quartzose sandstone - Sedimentary rock that contains quartz as a principal constituent.

R

raking - A mechanical site preparation method using a standard or toothed blade (brush rake) mounted on the front of a crawler tractor that allows the gathering and placement of logging or clearing debris into windrows or piles. See windrowing.

range of variability - Refers to the range of sustainable conditions in a healthy ecosystem, which is determined by time, processes, species, and the land itself. For instance, ecosystems that have a 10-

year fire cycle have a narrower range of variation than ecosystems with 200 to 300-year fire cycles. Also called the historic range of variability or natural range of variation.

range - Land on which the principle natural plant cover is composed of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs that are valuable as forage for livestock and big game.

ranger district - The administrative sub-unit of a national forest, supervised by a District Ranger who reports directly to a Forest Supervisor.

raptor - Predatory bird, such as a falcon, hawk, eagle, or owl.

rare community - A unique biological community that is expected or known to harbor a sensitive community or rare species.

rare community management zone - Defined in this document as the area around some rare communities allocated to the Rare Community Prescription Area, in which direction for management promotes and protects the values of the rare community.

rare community site - Defined in this document as the actual physical extent of any of the rare communities in the Rare Community Prescription Area.

RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) - The national inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas within National Forests and Grasslands.

recharge - The addition of water to ground water by natural or artificial processes.

Record of Decision (ROD) - In planning, the official document in which a deciding official states the alternative that will be implemented from a prepared environmental impact statement.

Recreation Information Management (RIM) - An electronic system of banking or storing recreation information. RIM furnishes current and meaningful information on the identification, location, dimensions, condition, and use of each recreation area on National Forest System lands.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) - A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities and experience opportunities along a spectrum defined by the following six classes of opportunities:

primitive - Minimum modification.

semi-primitive non-motorized - Minimum modification. Motorized access not allowed.

semi-primitive motorized - Minimum modification. Motorized access is allowed.

roaded natural - Moderate modification.

rural - Heavy modification.

urban - High degree of modification.

recreation visitor day (RVD) - A unit of measure of recreation use equivalent to 12 hours of accumulated recreational activity by one or more persons during one or more visits to the National Forest. For example, 1 person for 12 hours, 2 persons for 6 hours, 3 persons for 4 hours are each one RVD.

reforestation - The restocking of a harvested or poorly stocked forest by either natural or artificial means. See regeneration, deforestation, afforestation.

regeneration – 1. The renewal of a forest, including the regeneration cut(s) and subsequent reforestation. 2. A young cohort of trees generally in the seedling stage. Obsolete term: reproduction. See advanced regeneration, artificial regeneration, and reforestation.

regeneration method - A cutting procedure by which a new age class is created; the major methods are clearcutting, seed tree, shelterwood, and selection.

Regional Forester - The official of the USDA Forest Service responsible for administering an entire region of the Forest Service.

rehabilitation - The process of repairing damage done to the ecosystem or a part of it, such that natural processes will again function in the repaired system. Contrast with restoration.

release cutting - The removal of competing vegetation to allow desired tree species to grow.

removal cut - The removal of the last seed bearing or shelter trees after a regeneration cohort has been established.

reserved mineral rights - The rights to extract subsurface minerals that are retained by a landowner, when ownership of the surface of the land is transferred to the federal government. Basic standards for conducting mineral operations are inserted into the deed held by the private owner of the minerals.

residual trees – The live trees remaining after a natural or artificial disturbance (e.g., a wind event or timber harvest).

residuum - Unconsolidated, weathered, or partly weathered mineral material that accumulates by disintegration of bedrock in place.

resilience - The ability of an ecosystem to maintain diversity, integrity, and ecological processes following a disturbance.

responsible official - The USDA Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.

restoration - The process of modifying an ecosystem to achieve a desired, healthy, and functioning condition. Contrast with rehabilitation.

revegetation – The re-establishment and development of a plant cover by either natural or artificial means, such as re-seeding.

rill erosion - The removal of soil through the cutting of many small, but conspicuous, channels where runoff concentrates.

riparian area - A three-dimensional ecotone of interaction between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, which extends down into the groundwater, up above the canopy, outward across the floodplain, up the near-slopes that drain to the water, laterally into the terrestrial ecosystem, and along the watercourse at a variable width. See riparian corridor.

riparian corridor - In this document, the administrative zone that encompasses riparian areas and associated upland components. It includes at a minimum the 100-year floodplain along perennial streams or other water bodies, and intermittent streams. See riparian area.

riparian-associated species - Are species that are dependent on riparian areas during at least one stage of their life cycle.

riparian function - An activity that occurs in a riparian area without the influence of management activities. Examples of these functions include erosion and deposition by the streams, nutrient cycling, movement and storage of water, and vegetative succession.

ripping - The use of a subsoiler or chisel plow pulled by a large tractor to break up, deep shatter, and partially mix compacted soils and improve porosity. Ripping is a mechanical site preparation activity.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) - The national inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas within National Forests and Grasslands.

roadless area - National Forest System lands evaluated for potential wilderness that meet one or more of the following criteria (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 7):

- 1) They contain 5,000 acres or more
- 2) They contain less than 5,000 acres but:
 - a) Due to physiography or vegetation, they are manageable in their natural condition.
 - b) They are self-contained ecosystems such as an island.
 - c) They are contiguous to existing wilderness, primitive areas, Administration-endorsed wilderness, or roadless areas in other Federal ownership, regardless of their size.
- 3) They do not contain improved roads maintained for travel by standard passenger-type vehicles, except as permitted in areas east of the 100th meridian. Criteria for inventorying roadless areas east of the 100th meridian recognize that much, if not all of the land, shows some signs of human activity and modification even though they have shown high recuperative capabilities. Roadless areas east of the 100th meridian qualify for inventory as potential wilderness if:
 - a) The land is regaining a natural, untrammelled appearance.
 - b) Improvements existing in the area are being affected by the forces of nature rather than humans and are disappearing or muted.
 - c) The area has existing or attainable National Forest System ownership patterns, both surface and subsurface, that could ensure perpetuation of identified wilderness values.
 - d) The location of the area is conducive to the perpetuation of wilderness values. Consider the relationship of the area to sources of noise, air, and water pollution, as well as unsightly conditions that would have an effect on the wilderness experience. The amount and pattern of Federal ownership is also an influencing factor.
 - e) The area contains no more than a half-mile of improved road for each 1,000 acres, and the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction.
 - f) No more than 15 percent of the area is in non-native, planted vegetation.
 - g) Twenty percent or less of the area has been harvested within the past ten years.
 - h) The area contains only a few dwellings on private lands and the location of these dwellings and their access needs insulate their effects on the natural conditions of federal lands.

rockhouse - See rockshelter.

rockshelter - An area, usually within a cliffline, where erosion, or rock fall has created a shallow void.

rotation – In silviculture, the number of years required for establishment and growth of trees to a specified condition of maturity, at which point they are harvested. The term rotation applies to even-age management and does not apply to two-age or uneven-age systems. See cutting cycle.

roundwood - Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial manufacture or consumer uses. See sawtimber; poletimber-size.

run-off - The portion of precipitation that flows over the land surface or in open channels.

S

sacred site - Any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site (Executive Order 13007). Examples include - places that figure in a tribe's traditions about its origins and interactions with the supernatural, places where religious rituals are customarily carried out or sites representing ancestral living places or cemeteries often though of as archaeological sites.

salvage harvest - The harvest of dead trees or trees being damaged or killed by injurious agents other than competition, to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost.

sandstone - Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-size particles.

sanitation – In silviculture, the removal (by harvest or otherwise) of dead, damaged or susceptible trees primarily to prevent the spread of pests or disease and to promote forest health.

sapling - A tree, at least 1.0 inch DBH, and less than 5.0 inches DBH.

savanna - See wooded grassland/shrubland.

sawtimber - Trees that contain at least one 12-foot, or two 8-foot logs that can be made into lumber, that are typically at least 11 inches DBH for hardwood species, and 9 inches DBH for softwood species. Also referred to as large roundwood, or saw timber.

scale - In ecosystem management, it refers to the degree of resolution at which ecosystems are observed and measured.

scarification - A mechanical site preparation method using a machine that clears herbaceous and small woody vegetation and mixes soil to a depth of up to 4 inches.

scenery management system (SMS) - A system of inventory, analysis, and management of scenery within an ecosystem context.

scenery management - The art and science of arranging, planning, and designing landscape attributes relative to the appearance of places and expanses in outdoor settings.

scenic attractiveness - The scenic importance of a landscape based on human perceptions of the intrinsic beauty of landform, rockform, waterform, and vegetation pattern. Reflects varying visual perception attributes of variety, unity, vividness, intactness, coherence, mystery, uniqueness, harmony, balance, and pattern. It is classified as: Distinctive Typical or Common Undistinguished.

scenic class - A group of seven classes used in forest planning to rank the relative importance or value of landscape areas with similar characteristics of scenic attractiveness and landscape visibility. A level 1 area has the highest value and Level 7 has the lowest value.

scenic integrity levels (SILs) - They are the proposed management objectives that are presented in the alternative development of the Environmental Impact Statement. Usually they are described at the management prescription level. Scenic Integrity Levels (SILs) are defined by minimal acceptable levels or performance standards in each alternative. SILs are Very High, High, Moderate, Low, and Very Low. The SILs define the degrees of acceptable deviation in form, line, color, and texture that may occur at any given time. (Full description in Agricultural Handbook 701)

scenic integrity objective (SIO) - They are the management objectives that are adopted through the approval of the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Usually described at the management prescription level. Scenic integrity objectives (SIO's) are defined by minimal acceptable levels or performance standards in the Forest Land and Resource Management Plans. SIO's are Very High, High, Moderate, Low, and Very Low. The SIO's define the degrees of acceptable deviation in form, line, color, and texture of the landscape, that may occur at any given time. (Full description available in Agricultural Handbook 701).

scoping - In planning, the ongoing process to determine public opinion, receive comments and suggestions, and determine issues during the environmental analysis process. Scoping involves public meetings, telephone conversations, letters or other communication methods.

scoured ephemeral channel - A definable channel of water flow in which surface waterways converge with enough energy to remove soil, organic matter, and leaf litter on an annual basis.

second growth - Forest growth that became established after some kind of interference, such as cutting, fire, or insect attack, with the previous forest cover.

sediment - Material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by water, wind, ice or mass-wasting and has come to rest on the earth's surface.

seedling - A tree from the time of emergence from the seed, until it reaches sapling size (1 inch DBH). For silvicultural inventories, only established seedlings are counted. A hardwood seedling is considered established at one foot tall, and a softwood seedling at six inches tall.

seed tree - A residual tree left after harvest as a seed source for the next cohort.

seed tree regeneration method - An even-aged regeneration method where all merchantable trees in a stand are removed in a single cut, except for a small number of widely dispersed trees retained for seed production.

seep - A wet area where a seasonal high water table intersects with the ground surface. Seeps that meet the definition of a wetland are included in the Riparian Corridor Prescription Area. Seeps may also be eligible for management according to the Rare Community Prescription Area.

senescent tree - A tree that is reaching the end of its life span and is beginning to die. It may exhibit dead branches, a broken or deformed top or bole, internal or external bole decay and/or root decay.

sensitive species - Those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by (1) significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density; or (2) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

seral - Pertaining to a series of ecological communities that follow one another in the course of the biotic development of an area or the formation from pioneer stage to climax. See successional path.

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. Often preceded by a modifier as in: (1) early seral stage, which is characterized one or more of the first communities expected to occur in the area, e.g., old-field vegetation in the transition to forest, or pines in the transition to hardwoods; or (2) late seral stage, which is characterized by one or more of the last communities expected to occur in the area, e.g., hemlock-hardwood forest in a cove, or a huckleberry thicket on a thin soil, rocky sandstone glade. Seral stage used with a modifier such as early or late is often inaccurately used to indicate the relative age of a stand of trees. An early seral stage CAN be young age forest, but it can also be a shrubland or grassland without any tree species or an older stand of trees such as pine or aspen in an area where they are usually replaced by other species through succession. See successional stage.

shale - Sedimentary rock formed by indurations of clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam deposit and having the tendency to split into thin layers.

shearing - An activity in which a medium to large tractor with angled (K-G) or V-shaped sharpened blades clears residual standing trees (generally less than 6-8 inches DBH) . Shearing is a mechanical site preparation activity.

sheet erosion - Essentially the uniform removal of soil from an area without the development of conspicuous water channels. The channels are tiny or tortuous, exceedingly numerous, and unstable; they enlarge and straighten as the volume of runoff increases.

shelterwood - 1) An even-aged regeneration method involving the cutting of most trees, leaving those needed to produce sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated microenvironment, 2) residual trees left to provide shade for a new cohort.

shelterwood regeneration method - An even-aged regeneration method involving the cutting of most trees, leaving those needed to produce sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated microenvironment.

shelterwood tree – A residual tree left after harvest to provide shade for a new cohort.

shelterwood with reserves regeneration method - A two-aged regeneration method in which some or all of the shelter trees are retained, well beyond the normal period of retention, to attain goals other than regeneration. Also referred to as the two-aged shelterwood method.

short-term effects - In planning, those effects that usually occur within ten years.

shredding - An activity using a machine designed to sever and shred the boles of standing trees, cull logs and stumps, leaving a mulch of small shreds, chips, and bark on the soil surface. Shredding is a mechanical site preparation activity.

significant bat cave - In this document, a cave in which a minimum of 50 hibernating Indiana bats or 5 Virginia or Rafinesque's big-eared bats have been found. These caves and the National Forest System land within a ¼ mile radius around each cave as been allocated to the Significant Bat Cave Prescription Area.

significant heritage resource - An archaeological site or historic property that meets the criteria for eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Heritage properties may be

significant issue - In planning, an area of unresolved conflict concerning management of the National Forest.

siltstone - Sedimentary rock containing dominantly silt-size particles or fragments of sediment or rock, produced by mechanical weathering of a larger rock mass.

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 timber and provide for regeneration, as well as the type of forest that results.

silviculture - The theory, practice, art and science of controlling the establishment, composition, growth, and quality of forest stands and trees, in order to meet management objectives.

single tree selection - An uneven-aged regeneration method in which individual trees from certain size and age classes are removed across a stand to achieve desired stand structural characteristics. Also referred to as individual tree selection.

sink hole - A depression, mostly circular in shape, in a karst area. Its drainage is subterranean and is commonly funnel shaped.

sink populations - Population sinks are areas with low reproductive success and the persistence of the population is dependent on immigration.

site preparation - A reforestation activity, normally following a timber harvest, that is designed to control vegetation that could interfere with the establishment of the desired species, or designed to expose mineral soil sufficiently for the establishment of the desired species. Site preparation treatments could include mechanical, manual, chemical, prescribed fire, or a combination of such treatments.

skid road - A temporary blade-constructed pathway having a road-like function and appearance, used to drag felled trees or logs to a landing. Several skid trails normally branch off of a skid road.

skid trail - A temporary nonstructural pathway used to drag felled trees or logs to a skid road or landing, resulting in some ground disturbance. One or more skid trails normally connect to a skid road.

skidding - The movement of logs by dragging from stump to a log landing.

skyline logging - A cable logging system used to remove timber from steep slopes where logs are brought up-slope on a suspended cable, or skyline.

slash - The residue left on the ground after timber cutting or resulting from a storm, fire, or other natural event. Slash includes unused logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted boles, branches, bark and other material.

slope distance - Distance that is measured along the surface of the ground.

slope stability - The susceptibility of a slope to erosion and landslides.

Slow-the-Spread - A strategy developed to slow the expansion of the generally infested area.

slump - A mass movement process characterized by a landslide involving a shearing and rotary movement of a generally independent mass of rock and earth along a curved slip surface.

small game species - Any bird or other small animal species that is normally hunted or trapped.

snag - A standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the limbs have fallen. Such a tree may be at its original height or have been broken off.

soil compaction - A reduction of soil volume, which results in alteration of soil chemical, physical and biological properties and qualities.

soil depth - The distance from the top of the soil to the underlying bedrock. The depths expressed as one of the following categories: shallow, 0-20 inches; , moderately deep, 20-40 inches; deep, 40-60 inches; or very deep, more than 60 inches.

soil fertility - The quality of a soil that enables it to provide nutrients in adequate amounts and in proper balance for the growth of specified plants.

soil health - The soil's current condition relative to its inherent capacities. A healthy soil is one whose capacity to perform its functions is not impaired, or not lower than its inherent or "natural" capacity.

soil mapping unit - A collection of individual soil areas or miscellaneous areas delineated in a soil survey and identified on a map by a unique symbol. Comparable map units in adjoining survey areas are similar.

soil productivity - The potential capability of a soil to supply the physical, chemical, and biological needs of plants over the long-term, as influenced by climate, parent materials, topographic on the landscape (including aspect), and land use history.

soil quality - 1. A soil's inherent or "natural" capacities to perform its functions to sustain productivity. 2. The capacity of a soil to function within ecosystem boundaries to sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality and promote plant and animal health.

soil survey - The systematic examination, description, classification, and mapping of soils in an area.

soil texture - The relative proportions of sand, silt and clay in a soil.

sound wood - Wood that is in solid condition, free from structural damage, decay, or rot.

source populations - Population sources are areas where reproductive success is high and a surplus of young are produced.

Southern yellow pine - A group of ten *Pinus* species found in the southeastern United States. Three of these species, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, and pitch pine commonly occur on the DBNF. Another of these species, loblolly pine, has been planted on the DBNF beyond its historic range.

special area - Area designated for special management based upon the USDA Forest Service Manual, Secretary of Agriculture authority or congressional authority.

special use authorization - A permit, term permit, temporary permit, lease, easement, or other written instrument that grants rights of privileges of occupancy and use subject to specified terms and conditions on National Forest System land.

species of interest - A category of selection for management indicator species, specifically stated as non-game species of interest.

Spectrum - A computer-modeling tool to address ecosystem management issues. It models alternative resource management scenarios applied to landscapes through time in support of strategic and tactical planning. This includes scheduling vegetation manipulation activities to achieve ecosystem management objectives; modeling resource effects and interactions within management scenarios; and exploring tradeoffs between alternative management scenarios in support of decision-making.

speleogen - An erosion feature of a cave; a surface that is formed by solution, such as a scallop, pendant, or dome pit.

speleothems - A natural mineral formation or deposit occurring in a cave.

spring - A water source located where water begins to flow from the ground due to the intersection of the water table with the ground surface. Springs generally flow throughout the year. In this document, springs that are the source of perennial or intermittent streams are allocated to the Riparian Corridor Prescription Area.

stage construction - For analysis purposes, stage construction is used to address specific road segments of concern (i.e., stream crossings) during construction of a road project. The intent being is to require construction of a particular road segment of concern (potentially of high risk for environmental damages) as fully designed prior to proceeding further, so as to protect sensitive resources (e.g., water quality, aquatic habitats, and slope stability). This is in contrast to the more traditional definition commonly used to mean, "Construct to a lower standard initially, but returning at a later time to raise to a higher standard of construction." For example, a road would be initially constructed without gravel surfacing, with application of gravel surfacing planned for the following year.

staging cave - A cave at which bats swarm prior to beginning hibernation. Staging caves may or may not also serve as hibernacula.

stand - 1. In silviculture, a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit, 2. In ecology, a contiguous group of similar plants.

stand improvement - An intermediate treatment, not involving timber harvest, made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of stands. Formerly known as timber stand improvement or wildlife stand improvement.

standard - Requirement found in a LRMP, which govern actions taken to meet objectives. Standards often preclude or impose limitations on management activities or resource uses, generally for environmental protection or public safety. Standards are mandatory, and deviation from a standard requires a LRMP amendment.

steep and mountainous land - In planning, lands exceeding a 45% slope gradient.

stewardship - In this document, the protection of the land and its resources to pass along healthy ecosystems to future generations.

stocking - 1. In silviculture, an indication of growing-space occupancy of live trees relative to a pre-established standard. Common indices of stocking are based on percent occupancy, basal area, relative density, stand density index, and crown competition factor. 2. In wildlife and fisheries management, the intentional and deliberate placement of a species in a specific location.

stream order - A categorization of a stream according to its size. Stream order increases incrementally, with the order increasing with stream size, when one stream flows into a stream of equal or greater size. For example, first order streams are unbranched and usually found at the head of drainage basins. Second order streams are formed when two first order streams come together.

strike and dip - A geological phrase used to describe fault planes. Strike is the direction or trend taken by a structural surface, e.g. a bedding or fault plane, as it intersects the horizontal. Dip is the angle that a structural surface, e.g. a bedding or fault plane, makes with the horizontal, measured perpendicular to the strike of the structure and in the vertical plane.

structure - In ecology, the horizontal and vertical arrangement of ecological components. A study of an area's structure might reveal a mosaic of vegetation.

succession - The natural replacement, in time, of one plant community with another. Conditions of the prior plant community (or successional stage) create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage.

successional path - The sequence of successional communities. Succession may have one path or multiple paths depending on competition, mortality of individuals, and non-lethal disturbances. There may be one endpoint or multiple endpoints, depending on the degree of change in climate and soil properties.

successional stage - A stage of development of a plant community as it moves from bare ground to climax. For example, the grass-forb stage of succession precedes the woody shrub stage. This phrase is often used with modifiers (such as early and late successional stage) to imply the age of a forest, although the use of the phrase in this manner is not strictly accurate. See seral stage

suitable for timber production – Forest land where timber is produced on a scheduled basis. On the DBNF, lands suitable for timber production may be further divided into two subcategories: lands having timber production emphasis, or lands having non-timber emphasis. See unsuitable for timber production; timberland.

suitability - The appropriateness of the application of certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices. For example, in this document, each prescription area

has been identified as suitable or not suitable for timber production and management reflects the designation.

suppression (gypsy moth) - Reduction of gypsy moth populations in heavily infested areas.

surface resources - Renewable resources that are on the surface of the earth. Examples include timber and forage, in contrast to ground water and minerals, which are located beneath the surface.

surface use plan of operations - In minerals management, a plan for surface use, disturbance, and reclamation on a leasehold.

sustainability - The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.

sustained yield - The yield that a renewable resource can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.

T

tail tree – In cable logging, a tree used to elevate or anchor the end of the skyline cable at the farthest point from the yarder.

target - A national forest's annual objectives for accomplishment within a natural resource program. Targets represent the commitment the USDA Forest Service has with Congress to accomplish the work that has been funded, and are often used as a measure of the agency's performance.

terrace - A step-like or raised surface, bordering a valley floor or stream, that represents the former position of a flood plain.

theme - In planning, a broad and general description of management direction for a national forest that suggests a particular emphasis towards particular resources, uses, or conditions. Themes are used as the basis for creating more detailed alternatives to current LRMP management direction.

thinning - An intermediate treatment or harvest made to reduce tree density, primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality. See non-commercial thinning, pre-commercial thinning.

threatened species - A plant or animal species likely to become endangered throughout all or a specific portion of their range within the foreseeable future, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

tiering - Used to imply that a stand-alone management document also encompasses and is consistent with the direction of a higher level document. For example - The Fire Management Plan tiers to the Land and Resource Management Plan.

timber - Trees or wooded land regarded as a source of wood; a renewable natural resource.

timber harvest - The sum of activities making up a logging operation, including the felling, skidding, decking, loading, and hauling of timber products from the sale area.

timber management - A broad term that includes all of the silvicultural and technical aspects of forestry related to timber production.

timber production - The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use. Timber production does not include the production of fuelwood. Also referred to as wood fiber production.

timber products - Logs, bolts, or other round sections available for industrial or consumer use (roundwood), or secondary products produced from roundwood, such as lumber. See roundwood.

timber sale - A process that is initiated by a management decision to implement a silvicultural prescription for a timber harvest. The process includes the sale area layout, designation of the timber that is to be harvested, timber appraisal, advertisement, bidding, award of sale, implementation of the timber harvest, and the closing of the sale.

timber sale program quantity - The volume of timber planned for sale during the first decade of the planning horizon. It includes the allowable sale quantity (chargeable volume), and any additional material (non-chargeable volume), planned for sale. The timber sale program quantity is usually expressed as an annual average.

timber stand improvement (TSI) - Obsolete term. See stand improvement.

timberland - Land declared suitable for producing timber crops, not withdrawn from timber production by statute or administrative regulation, and capable of growing at least 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre-year. Also referred to as commercial forest land.

timing limitation - In mineral management, a prohibition of surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. Also referred to as a seasonal restriction.

toe slope - The hill slope position that forms the gently inclined surface at the base of a hill slope.

topographic - 1. Pertaining to topography. 2. A type of map that indicates topographic contours.

topography - The general configuration or shape of the earth's surface, including its relief or elevation, and the position of its natural features.

track-hoe - A powered vehicle mounted on crawler tracks with a straight-bottomed blade mounted on the front for pushing and an excavation bucket mounted on the rear for digging.

tractor logging - A logging method that uses crawler tractor (bulldozer) or rubber-tired tractor (usually a center-articulated skidder) to carry or skid logs from the stump to a collection point.

treatment area - The site-specific location of a resource improvement activity.

tree - A woody perennial plant, typically large or capable of becoming large, with a well-defined stem or stems carrying a more or less definite crown. The USDA Forest Service identifies certain species as capable of becoming trees¹.

turbidity - 1. The state, condition, or quality of opaqueness or reduced clarity of water, due to the presence of suspended matter as with sediment. 2. A measure of the ability of suspended matter to disturb or diminish the penetration of light.

two-aged management - See two-aged silvicultural system.

¹ USDA Forest Service, Silvics of North America, Ag. Handbook 654, Vol. 1 & 2.

two-aged shelterwood - See shelterwood with reserves.

two-aged silvicultural system - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with two age classes. On the DBNF, generally 10-15 square feet of BA is retained to grow for another cutting cycle. Formerly known as irregular shelterwood or two-aged shelterwood. See shelterwood with reserves.

type conversion - The natural or artificial change of a stand's existing forest type to another forest type.

U

understocked stand - A stand in which the density of trees is less than the desired pre-established standard, usually tied to species and site index.

understory - The trees and other vegetation growing under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage known as the overstory.

undertaking - In heritage resource management, any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of an archaeological site or historic property.

uneven-aged management - See uneven-aged silvicultural system.

uneven-aged silvicultural system - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes. Also known as uneven-aged management. Single tree selection and group selection regeneration methods develop and maintain uneven-aged stands.

unsuitable for timber production – Forest land that is not managed for timber production. On the DBNF, lands unsuitable for timber production may be further divided into two subcategories: lands where tree cutting, tree removal, or timber harvest may occur on an unscheduled basis to attain desired future conditions; or lands where timber harvest is not allowed. Determinations for suitability are based on the criteria in paragraphs (a) through (d) of 36 CFR 219.14. See suitable for timber production.

use, allowable - An estimate of proper range use. Forty to fifty percent of the annual growth is often used as a rule of thumb on ranges in good to excellent condition. It can also mean the amount of forage planned to accelerate range rehabilitation.

V

variety class - A way to classify landscapes according to their visual features. This system is based on the premise that landscapes with the greatest variety or diversity has the greatest potential for scenic value.

vegetation management - Any activity that is designed primarily to alter or modify vegetation to meet desired conditions on land or water having vegetation cover.

vertical diversity - The diversity in a stand that results from the different layers or tiers of vegetation.

viability - The tendency of a species to remain at population levels sufficient to assure its continued existence on the landscape, expressed as a likelihood of achievement.

viable population - A population that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure that its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area.

visual quality objective - An obsolete term used in scenery management to identify a set of measurable goals for the management of forest visual resources.

visual resource - A part of the landscape important for its scenic quality. It may include a composite of terrain, geologic features, or vegetation.

W

water table - The upper surface of groundwater. Below the water table, the soil is saturated with water.

water yield - The runoff from a watershed, including groundwater outflow.

watershed - 1. In general, the entire region drained by a waterway into a lake or reservoir. 2. More specifically, the land above a given point that contributes water to the stream flow at that point.

watershed health index - A measure that characterizes the condition of 5th level watersheds or HUCs with respect to current and future sediment load increases.

watershed level or hydrologic unit code (HUC) - A cataloging system developed by the US Geological Survey and the Natural Resource Conservation Service to identify watersheds, and to standardize hydrological unit delineations for geographic description and data storage purposes.. They are typically reported at the large river basin or smaller watershed scale.

wetland - Area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include, for example, swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

wild and scenic river - A river, or river section, designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1964. A river can be classified under the following three categories:

wild river - Free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, and within watersheds or shorelines that are essentially primitive.

scenic river - Free of impoundments but accessible by roads, and within watersheds or shorelines that are still largely primitive and undeveloped..

recreational river - Readily accessible by roads, with some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Wilderness - A Congressionally designated area that is essentially unaltered and undisturbed by humans. Management of this area preserves and protects its physical and biological characteristics.

wildfire - Now an obsolete term for a fire type, an unwanted wildland fire, or more specifically, a fire occurring on wildland that is not meeting management objectives and thus requires a suppression response. Wildfires can be ignited by humans or by natural events such as lightning. The term wildfire exists for use in promoting fire prevention.

wildland fire use fire - A naturally-ignited (e.g. by lightning or volcanic activity) wildland fire burning under specified conditions as outlined in a forest Fire Management Plan, where the fire is confined to a predetermined area and producing the fire behavior and fire characteristics to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives, therefore not requiring a suppression response.

wildland fire - Any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. The term encompasses fires previously identified as “wildfires,” which required a suppression response, and “prescribed natural fires,” which were used to meet resource objectives. Both of these terms are now considered obsolete and the appropriate response by fire personnel to “a wildland fire” cannot be discerned without additional information.

fire use – A broad term encompassing the combination of wildland fire use fires and prescribed fires to meet resource objectives.

wildland/urban interface - The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with flammable natural fuels, such as leaf litter or logging slash.

wildland - Any area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar transportation facilities; structures, if they exist, are widely scattered. For fire management purposes, the wildland is an area that has flammable natural fuels, such as leaf litter or logging slash.

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 habitat diversity - The number and variety of habitat types present in an area and their spatial distribution.

wildlife-associated recreation - Recreation closely associated with one or more wildlife species. Wildlife-associated recreation is often divided into consumptive use or non-consumptive use of the resource (for example, hunting and fishing versus wildlife watching). See consumptive use and non-consumptive use.

windrowing - The concentration of logging slash and other woody material into rows to clear the ground, facilitating regeneration of a new forest. Such rows may be created by hand or machine. They may be burned or allowed to break down naturally and incorporate into the soil. See raking.

windthrow - One or more trees that have been uprooted by wind.

wooded grassland/shrubland - In this document, a very open, high canopy stand (less than 25% canopy cover) of trees with a low basal area (10-29 square feet/acre), with or without a well-developed shrub/grass/forb layer. These areas more or less fit Forest Inventory and Analysis’s (FIA) definition of ‘natural rangeland.’ This condition has been called ‘savanna’, but the term is not used here to avoid confusion with the dry savannas of Africa or the coastal pine flats of the southeast.

woodland - In this document, an open, high canopy stand of trees with a low-to-moderate basal area (30-50 square feet/acre) in which the crowns are not usually touching (generally forming 25-60% cover). Forest Inventory and Analysis's (FIA) definition of woodland based on low productivity sites is not used in this document.

X

xeric - Refers to very dry soil conditions. Under xeric conditions, soil moisture is predictably inadequate for plant growth during the growing season.

Y

yarding - A term used in conjunction with cable logging operations, to describe the process of moving logs from stump to a landing.

yellow pine - In this document, refers to southern yellow pine, which is a group of ten *Pinus* species found in the southeastern United States. Three of these species, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, and pitch pine commonly occur on the DBNF. Another of these species, loblolly pine, has been planted on the DBNF beyond its historic range.

Acronyms

A

AMS: Analysis of the management situation

ASQ: allowable sale quantity

ARPA: Archeological Resources Protection Act

ATV: All terrain vehicles

B

BA: basal area; Biological Assessment

BE: Biological Evaluation

BEA: Bureau of Economic Analysis

BF: board foot

BMP: Best Management Practices

BO: Biological Opinion

C

CBM: coal bed methane

ccf: hundred cubic feet

CE: categorical exclusion

CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality

cf: cubic feet

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CISC: Continuous Inventory of Stand Condition

CNH: Conifer northern hardwood forest

CSU: Controlled Surface Use

CWA: Clean Water Act

D

dbh: diameter at breast height

DBNF: Daniel Boone National Forest

DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement

DFC: desired future condition

DG: Data General (computer system)

DMO: Dry mesic oak

DMPO: Dry mesic (yellow) pine/oak

DR: District Ranger

DXO: Dry xeric oak

DXPO: Dry xeric (yellow) pine/oak

E

EA: Environmental Assessment

EAM: even-aged management

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

EMU: Ecological management unit

ESA: Endangered Species Act

F**FAI:** forest area of influence**FDR:** Forest Development Road**FEIS:** Final Environmental Impact Statement**FFIS:** Foundation Financial Information System**FIA:** Forest Inventory and Analysis**FLRMP:** Forest Land and Resource Management Plan**FMO:** Fire Management Officer**FMP:** Fire Management Plan**FMT:** Forest management team**FOG:** Future old-growth**FONSI:** Finding of No Significant Impact**FS:** Forest Service**G****GFA:** general forest area**GIS:** Geographic Information System**H****HMA:** Habitat Management Area**HUC:** Hydrologic Unit Code**I****I&DC:** Insect and Disease Control**ID:** interdisciplinary**IDT:** interdisciplinary team**IMPLAN:** Impact Analysis for Planning**INFRA:** infrastructure**IPM:** integrated pest management**K****KAR:** Kentucky Administrative Regulations**KDAQ:** Kentucky Division of Air Quality**KDF:** Kentucky Division of Forestry**KDFWR:** Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources**KNREPC:** Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet**KRS:** Kentucky Revised Statutes**KSNPC:** Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission**L****LAC:** Limits of acceptable change**LBA:** lease by application**LEIMARS:** Law Enforcement Information and Reporting System**LEO:** Law Enforcement Officer**LMP:** Land Management Planning**LN:** Lease Notice**LRMP:** Land and Resource Management Plan

LT: Landtype

LTA: Landtype Association

LTP: Landtype Phase

M

MA: Management area

MAI: mean annual increment

M&E: monitoring and evaluation

MBF: thousand board feet

MCF: thousand cubic feet

MCFGPD: thousand cubic feet of gas per day

MIS: Management Indicator Species

MMBF: million board feet

MMCF: million cubic feet

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheets

N

NAA: Not Administratively Available

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NFMA: National Forest Management Act

NFSR: National Forest System roads

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NO_x: Nitrogen oxide

NOI: Notice of Intent

NRIS: Natural Resource Inventory System

NSO: No-Surface-Occupancy

NTFP: Non-timber forest products

NTL: Notice to Lessees

NVUM: National Visitor Use Monitoring

O

OHV: off-highway vehicle

ORA: Other Resources Assistant (Ranger)

ORV: off-road vehicle; outstandingly remarkable values

OSM: Office of Surface Mining

P

PAO: Public Affairs Officer

PAOT: Persons-at-one-time

PET: Proposed, Endangered, and Threatened

PETS: Proposed, Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive species

PIF: Partners-in-Flight

PILT: Payment in Lieu of Taxes

PM_{2.5}: Particulate matter <2.5 microns

PNF: prescribed natural fire

PNV: present net value

POG: Possible old-growth

R

RARE II: Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

RCPA: Riparian Corridor Prescription Area

RCW: Red-cockaded woodpecker

RD: Ranger District

RF: Regional Forester

RIM: Recreation Information Management

RNA: Research Natural Area

RO: Regional Office

ROD: Record of Decision

ROS: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

ROW: Right-of-way

RPA: Resource Planning Act

RRGGA: Red River Gorge Geologic Area

RV: recreation vehicle

RVD: Recreation visitor day

S

SA: Southern Appalachian

SAA: Southern Appalachian Assessment

SCORP: State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer

SIC: Standard Industrial Code

SIO: Scenic Integrity Objective

SMS: Scenery Management System

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control Reclamation Act

SO: Supervisor's Office

SO₂: sulfur dioxide

SPB: Southern pine beetle

SPM: Semi-primitive Motorized

SPNM: Semi-primitive Non-motorized

STARS: sale tracking and reporting system

SUA: special use authorization

SYP: Southern yellow pine

S&Gs: standards and guidelines

T

tcfg: trillion cubic feet of gas

TMA: Timber Management Assistant

TL: Timing Limitation Stipulation

TNC: The Nature Conservancy

TSI: timber stand improvement

TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority

U

UAM: uneven-aged management

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

USDI: United States Department of Interior

USFS: United States Forest Service

USGS: U.S. Geological Service

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

V

VMEIS: Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement

VOC: volatile organic compounds

VQO: visual quality objective

W

W&SR: Wild and Scenic River

WHI: Watershed Health Index

WO: Washington Office

WFUD: Wildlife and fish user-day

WPH: White pine/hemlock

Scientific Names for Common Names Used

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acadian flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
Agoyan cataract moss	<i>Scopelophila cataractae</i>
American basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
American chaffseed	<i>Schwalbea americana</i>
American chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
American redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>
Ashy darter	<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i>
Aspen [quaking]	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia spp.</i>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Beech [American]	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Bitternut hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>
Black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Black birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Black racer	<i>Coluber constrictor constrictor</i>
Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Blackside Dace	<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Blue ash	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>
Box huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia brachycera</i>
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Cane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
Caric sedge	<i>Carex seorsa</i>
Catbrier	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Chestnut oak	<i>Quercus montana</i>
Chestnut-sided warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Chinquapin oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Chipping sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Cliff caddisfly	<i>Manophylax butleri</i>
Common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Corn snake	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Cumberland bean pearlymussel	<i>Villosa trabilis</i>
Cupped vertigo	<i>Vertigo clappi</i>
Darters	<i>Ammocrypta, Etheostoma and Percina spp.</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Diana fritillary	<i>Speyeria diana</i>
Eastern (Rufous-sided) towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Eastern [Canadian] hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Eastern cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Eastern redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Eastern slender glass lizard	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i>
Eastern small-footed bat	<i>Myotis leibii</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>
Fescue	<i>Lolium (Festuca) elatior</i>
Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Fir	<i>Abies spp.</i>
French's shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i>
Ginger-leaved grass-of-Parnassis	<i>Parnassia arifolia</i>
Ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolia</i>
Grass-pink	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Gray squirrel (eastern)	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pensylvanicus</i>
Greenbrier	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
Hairy skullcap	<i>Scutellaria arguta</i>
Harris's goldenrod	<i>Solidago harrissii</i>
Hawk	<i>Accipter, Circus and Buteo spp.</i>
Hickory	<i>Carya spp.</i>
Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>
Juniper sedge	<i>Carex juniperorum</i>
Little mountain meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum mirabile</i>
Littlewing pearlymussel	<i>Pegias fabula</i>
Liverwort	<i>Telaranea nematodes</i>
Louisiana water thrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>
Mountain lover (Canby's)	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>
Mountain pepperbush	<i>Clethra acuminata</i>
Muskellunge	<i>Esox masquinongy</i>
Nettleleaf noseburn	<i>Tragia urtifolia</i>
Northern bobwhite [quail]	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus spp.</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>
Owl	<i>Aegolius, Asio, Bubo, Nyctea, Strix, and Tyto spp.</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>
Pine warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
Pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>
Pond caric sedge	<i>Carex jooi</i>
Post oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii rafinesquii</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Red hickory	<i>Carya ovalis</i>
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Royal catchfly	<i>Silene regia</i>
Ruffed grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sawbrier	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
Scarlet oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>
Sericea [lespedeza]	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Shellbark hickory	<i>Carya laciniata</i>
Shingle oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Slippery elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
Snuffbox	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Southern pine beetle	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>
Sphagnum (moss)	<i>Sphagnum spp.</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea spp.</i>
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnithlypis swainsonii</i>
Sword moss	<i>Bryoxiphium norvegicum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Trout	<i>Salmo salvelinus and Oncorhynchus spp.</i>
Uptight caric sedge	<i>Carex stricta</i>
Virginia big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i>
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
White fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
White pine [eastern]	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
White-haired goldenrod	<i>Solidago albopilosa</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Yellow (sweet) buckeye	<i>Aesculus flavus (octandra)</i>
Yellow-poplar (Tuliptree)	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Yucca-leaved rattlesnake master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>



Creek on Stearns Ranger District.