

# Glossary

## GLOSSARY

### A

**Alternative** - One of several policies, plans or projects proposed for decision making.

**Anadromous Salmonids** - Species of salmon and trout that mature in the sea and migrate back to their native streams to spawn.

**Aquatic Habitat** - Stream channels, lakes or ponds.

**Aquifer** - Subsurface pervious zone that transports large quantities of water.

### B

**Beach Strand** - Area of land between the ocean and foredune.

**Breaching** - Removing a portion of the foredune, allowing sand to blow inland from the ocean.

**Breeding Cover** - Cover used by animals during the breeding season for activities including mating, incubation and rearing young.

**Breeding Habitat** - Habitat used by animals during the breeding season for activities including mating, incubation and rearing young.

**Buffer** - Zone between a sensitive area and disruptive management activities. Usually includes minimally disturbed, vegetation communities.

### C

**Candidate C2 Species** - Comprises taxa for which information now in possession of USFWS indicates that proposing to list as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat are not currently available to support listing.

**Canopy** - More or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

**Cavity nester** - Wildlife species that excavate and/or occupy cavities in trees and snags.

**Climax Seral Stage** - The final and most stable of a series of plant communities in a succession, remaining relatively unchanged as long as climatic and physiographic factors remain constant.

**Coastal Dune Mosaic** - Complex assembly of parabolic, transverse and oblique sand dunes that occupy the central coast area from mean high tide to the Coast Range foothills. The dunes range from unvegetated open sand to stabilized features covered with shrubs or trees. The mosaic is broken by intermittent to continuous wet lowlands called deflation plains.

**Coastal Uplift** - Continuous periodic rise of the bedrock that constitutes the Oregon Coast. The rise in the bedrock is due to deformation of the earth's crust by subduction of the Pacific Plate beneath the Continental Plate.

**Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)** - A codification of general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive Department and agencies of the Federal Government.

**Competing and Unwanted Vegetation** - Unwanted plants which may reduce growth or vigor of desired plants, may be toxic to people or animals, pose a hazard to travel or safety, or pose a fire hazard.

**Cost Efficiency** - The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost efficiency, some outputs including environmental, economic, or social impacts are not assigned monetary values but are achieved at specified levels in the least-cost manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratios and rates-of-return may be appropriate. (36 CFR 219.3)

**Commercial Thinning** - Any type of tree thinning that produces merchantable material at least equal in value to the direct costs of harvesting.

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

**Cultural Resource** - Remains of sites, structures or objects used by humans in the near (historical) or distant (archaeological) past.

**Cumulative Impact (Effect)** - The impact on the environment which 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. (40 CFR 1508.7)

## D

**Down Material** - Dead, woody plant material, usually trunks and branches of dead trees, laying on or near the soil surface.

**Decomposer** - An organism which converts the bodies or excreta of other organisms into simpler substances such as bacteria, yeast, molds and other fungi.

**Deflation Plain** - Area east of the foredune which has been scoured down to wet sand. This area holds standing water during portions of the year.

**Designated Route** - Specially marked trails for ORVs to use for touring and travel in existing vegetated habitats. The routes reach the beach and other areas open to ORVs.

**Desired Future Condition (DFC)** - Collection of resource goals translated into descriptions of biological and physical conditions that are created, maintained or restored.

**Developed Site** - Recreation that requires facilities that, in turn, result in concentrated use of an area. An example of a developed recreation site is a campground; facilities might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, drinking water and buildings.

**Dispersed Setting** - General term referring to recreation use outside developed recreation sites. This includes activities such as scenic driving, hiking, backpacking, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and recreation in primitive environments.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)** - The draft statement of environmental effects which is required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

## E

**Ecosystem** - Complete, interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example a marsh, segment of stream or lake.

**Ecozone** - Transition zone between two ecosystems.

**Edge** - Where plant communities meet or where successional stages of vegetative conditions within plant communities come together.

**Edge effect** - Increased richness of flora and fauna resulting from mixing of two communities where they join, such as at the edge of a meadow.

**Effluent** - Outflow or discharge of an undesired by-product.

**Emergent Plant** - An aquatic plant which extends partially above the water surface.

**Encroaching Vegetation** - Plants that are gradually advancing into open, unvegetated sand.

**Endangered Species** - Species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

**Endemic Plant Species** - A plant species that is confined to a particular geographical area.

**Environmental Consequence** - Projected effect of a federal action or actions on the social and biological environment.

**Eradicate** - To remove from the area.

**Escape Cover** - Hiding cover used by animals to hide from predators and/or provide a sense of security.

**Estuary** - Downstream portion of a river system that widens under the influence of tidal action. Also known as a transition zone between fresh and salt waters. Especially important because sensitive young stages of fish, shellfish and other aquatic organisms often concentrate there.

**Exotic Plant Species** - An introduced plant species, one that is not naturally found in the geographic area in which it is located.

## F

**Fertilized Pond** - Pond which has had fertilizer added to it to increase production.

**Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)** - Final version of the statement of environmental effects required for major federal actions under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act. It is a revision of the draft environmental impact statement to include public and agency responses.

**Flank** - Lateral edge of a sand dune.

**Flood Plain** - Area of land associated with river outlets and estuaries subject to tidal fluctuations or seasonal flooding. Represents deposits left by changing streamcourse or reduced streamflow velocity.

**Flotsam** - Objects floating on a body of water.

**Fog Drip** - Moisture that forms as condensation on vegetation during periods of dense fog. Condensation continues until droplets form and fall to earth. Fog drip effectively increases the total precipitation over the amount that comes only as rain.

**Forage** - To feed; or the material on which animals feed.

**Forb** - Herbaceous plant species other than those in the Gramineae (grass), Cyperaceae (sedge) and Juncaceae (rush) families; fleshy-leaved plants.

**Foredune** - Large, continuous, stabilized sand ridge above the beach high tide line. The foredune is formed from sand that accumulates in beach grass.

## G

**Globally Significant Plant Community** - A plant community that is imperiled globally because of rarity (less than 20 occurrences) or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction throughout its range.

**Ground-Disturbing Activity** - Human activity that disturbs the soil's surface.

**Groundwater** - Water beneath the earth's surface that accumulates as a result of seepage through pervious rock or gravel layers and serves as the source of springs and wells.

## H

**Habitat** - The place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

**Habitat Improvement/Habitat Manipulation** - Changing the physical or biological structure of a particular habitat to achieve predetermined objectives for improving fish, wildlife, or plant habitat.

**Headland** - High, steep-faced promontory extending into the sea. Also known as a head.

**Herbaceous** - Adjective describing seed-producing plants that do not develop persistent woody tissue but die down to ground level at the end of the growing season.

**Hiding Cover** - Cover used by animals to hide from predators and/or provide a sense of security.

**High Salt Marsh** - Marsh which is only occasionally under tidal influence.

**Host Species** - Plant or animal which provides food or lodging for another plant or animal.

**Hummock** - Mounds of sand piled in and around vegetation, one to several meters in height. Generally unstable, eventually eroding away.

**Hydrologic** - Adjective pertaining to quantity, quality and timing of water yield.

I

**Indicator** - Qualitative measure of ability to respond to an ICO. It includes outputs, uses or conditions that can be measured and described to judge how well the various alternatives resolve issues.

**Indirect Effects** - Effects on the environment that were triggered by changes in the environment directly caused by some action. Indirect effects, compared to direct effects, are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.

**Inland Dune Sheet** - Dunes that occur on the inland side of the foredune.

**Interdunal Swale** - Long, narrow depressions between dune ridges which may hold standing water and support water-loving plants.

**Invertebrate** - Member of the animal kingdom which does not have a backbone.

**Irretrievable** - Term that applies to losses of production, harvest or use of renewable natural resources. For example, where production is lost, the action is irretrievable, but not irreversible.

**Irreversible** - Term that applies primarily to use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to factors such as soil productivity that are renewable only over long time periods. Also includes loss of future options.

J

**Japanese Current** - System of fast moving, warm ocean currents that originate in Asia and connect with North Pacific currents.

L

**Landform** - Naturally occurring land structures that have a characteristic shape and are formed by specific processes. Examples include foredune, deflation plain, hummocks and oblique dunes.

**Landscape Diversity** - How plant and animal communities function and interact within a large network of watersheds and regional scale areas.

**Layering or Vertical Structure** - Arrangement of vegetation heights within a forest stand which may include overstory canopy, subcanopy, shrub layer and herbaceous layer.

**Low Salt Marsh** - Salt marsh which is regularly under tidal influence.

## M

**Macrophyte** - Submerged and/or floating aquatic vascular plant (as opposed to algae and phytoplankton).

**Management Area** - Area composed of aggregate pieces of land to which a given management objective and prescription are applied.

**Marine Sand** - Sand particles that originated in or were transported from the ocean.

**Mean High Tide** - Tidal datum derived from the arithmetic mean of daily high tide over a specific 19-year metonic cycle.

**Microclimate** - Uniform local climate of a small area or habitat.

**Migratory Corridor** - Normal path followed by animals during regular, seasonal travel.

**Mitigation** - Practices intended to reduce adverse effects of certain management activities. Mitigation includes: (a) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. (40 CFR Part 1508.20)

**Mudflat** - Intertidal area, usually within coastal estuaries, that is composed of very thick accumulations of muds and silts.

**Municipal Watershed** - A watershed which provides water for human consumption, where Forest service management could have a significant effect on the quality of water at the intake point, and that provides water utilized by a community or any other water system that regularly serves: 1) at least 25 people on at least 60 days in a year, or 2) at least 15 service connections. In addition to cities, this includes campgrounds, residential developments, and restaurants.

**Mycorrhizal Fungi** - Fungus that forms an association with roots of higher plants for the benefit of both. The fungus gets carbohydrates from the roots and the higher plants benefit from extension of their root hairs by the fungal filaments which extend great distances through the soil.

## N

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969** - Act to declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humankind and the environment, promote

efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humanity, enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation, and establish a Council on Environmental Quality. (The Principal Laws Relating to Forest Service Activities, Agriculture Handbook No. 453, USDA, Forest Service, 359 pp.)

**National Forest Management Act (NFMA)** - Law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, requiring preparation of Regional Guides and Forest Plans and regulations to guide them.

**Natural Dunal Processes** - Changes in geomorphology taking place without human intervention on the Oregon Dunes.

**Native Species** - Species found naturally living in a particular geographical area.

**Native Vegetation** - Plant or community of plants naturally found in a particular habitat or area.

**Net Public Benefit (NPB)** - Value to the nation of all benefits less all associated costs. Includes both priced and nonpriced benefits.

**No-Action Alternative** - Alternative C, which reflects management direction in the current Oregon Dunes NRA Plan.

**Non-Native Vegetation** - Plants which are not found naturally growing in a particular geographic area.

O

**Oblique Dune** - Long, sinuous, symmetric ridges running perpendicular to the shoreline.

**Off-road Vehicle (ORV)** - Vehicle capable of cross-country travel or travel on low-standard roads and trails, for example, motorbike, all-terrain and four-wheel drive vehicles.

**Open Sand Dunes** - Small, undulating dunes with crests 6-8 feet high to large dunes up to 300 feet high and 5,000 feet long.

**Open Water Habitat** - Aquatic habitat.

**Optimal Cover** - Cover condition most preferred by deer and elk. It has the following characteristics:

- four vegetation layers--overstory canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, and a herbaceous layer;

- an overstory canopy which can intercept and hold a substantial amount of snow yet has dispersed, small (less than 1/8 acre) openings. This cover type provides hiding and thermal cover characteristics as well as supplemental forage during adverse weather. This condition generally occurs when trees reach about 120 years of age, dominant trees are greater than 21 inches diameter at breast height, and crown closure exceeds 70%.

**Outstanding Remarkable (OR) Value** - The value of a river-related characteristic of a stream which is either unique (or very rare) or is one of the best examples of a characteristic which is common to many rivers. It is determined by comparing a characteristic of the river being studied with the same characteristic of other rivers in the region. At least one OR value must be present in order for a river to be eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

## P

**Parabola Dune** - Asymmetric U- or V-shaped sand ridge.

**Perennial Stream** - Stream which flows throughout the year.

**People at One Time (PAOT)** - Term for measuring recreation capacity that indicates the number of people who can use a facility or area at one time.

**Piscivorous Species** - Fish-eating species.

**Plankton** - Small plants and animals suspended in the water.

**Planning Period** - Length of time that a planning document is intended to be in effect.

**Plant Communities** - Association of plants in a given area or region in which various species are more or less interdependent upon each other, as in a pond community.

**Preferred Alternative (PA)** - Alternative F, which has the greatest Net Public Benefit (NPB).

**Present Net Value (PNV)** - Value that represents the dollar difference between the discounted value of all outputs to which monetary values are assigned and the discounted costs of managing the Forest for the next 150 years.

**Public Issue** - Subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System (36 CFR 219.3).

## R

**Rearing Area** - River or stream areas where juvenile salmonids must find food and shelter to survive for a period of time.

**Recreation Capacity** - Number of people that can take advantage of the supply of a recreation opportunity during an established use period without substantially diminishing quality of the recreation experience or biophysical resources.

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)** - Land delineations that identify a variety of recreation experience opportunities categorized into six classes on a continuum from primitive to urban. Each class is defined in terms of the degree to which it satisfies certain recreation experience needs, based on the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, the type of facilities provided, the degree of outdoor skills needed to enjoy the area, and the relative density of recreation use. The six classes are:

- **Primitive** - Area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
- **Semiprimitive Nonmotorized** - Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Motorized recreation use is not permitted, but local roads used for other resource management activities may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities.
- **Semiprimitive Motorized** - Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions use of local primitive or collector roads with predominantly natural surfaces and trails suitable for motor bikes is permitted.
- **Roaded Natural** - Area is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be moderate to high, with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is allowed and incorporated into construction standards and design of facilities.
- **Rural** - Area is characterized by a natural environment that has been substantially modified by development of structures, vegetative manipulation or pastoral agricultural development. Resource modification and utilization practices may be used to enhance specific recreation activities and maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate user densities are present away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

- **Urban** - Area is characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are often used to enhance specific recreation activities. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans are predominant on site. Large numbers of users can be expected both on site and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.

**Recreation Setting** - Combination of physical and social environmental factors that determines what activities people engage in and the nature of their recreation experience.

**Recreation Visitor Days (RVDs)** - Twelve visitor hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently or simultaneously by one or more persons.

**Remote Beach** - Beach which is closed to off-road vehicles and is greater than one mile from the nearest access point.

**Research Natural Area (RNA)** - Area set aside by a public or private agency specifically to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community, primarily for scientific and educational purposes. In the Forest Service, RNAs are designated to ensure representative samples of as many of the major naturally occurring plant communities as possible.

**Resource Output** - Amount of resource produced under a given alternative.

**Riparian Area** - Terrestrial areas less than 100 feet wide where the vegetation and microclimate are influenced by perennial or intermittent water or both, associated high water tables and soils which exhibit some wetness characteristics. This habitat is transitional between true bottom land wetlands and upland terrestrial habitats and, while associated with water courses, may extend inland for considerable distance.

**Roadless Area** - Parcel of land usually 2,500 acres or more in size that does not contain roads.

**Rush** - Wetland indicator plant belonging to the family Juncaceae, typically exhibiting a round, hollow stem.

## S

**Salmonid** - Member of the fish family Salmonidae. Includes salmon and trout.

**Salt Meadow** - High salt marsh; salt marsh which is only occasionally under tidal influence.

**Salt-Dependent Species** - Plant species which can only survive in habitats which are under tidal influence.

**Salt-Tolerant Species** - Plant species that can survive in habitats which are occasionally to frequently under tidal influence.

**Sand Compaction** - Packing together of sand particles by forces exerted at the soil surface, resulting in increased soil density.

**Sand Spit** - Small point of land consisting of sand which terminates in the water. Usually forms as a result of interaction of ocean currents and river outflow.

**Sand Stabilizer** - Material or activity that stabilizes unvegetated, blowing sand.

**Scavenger** - Animal which devours dead animals or feeds on dead organic material.

**Scoping** - Process by which the Forest Service determines how inclusive and detailed an analysis is necessary to make an informed decision on a proposed action.

**Secondary Gravel** - Sand roads

**Second Growth** - Forest that has grown up naturally after some drastic interference (for example, wholesale cutting, serious fire, or insect attack) with the previous forest.

**Sedge** - Wetland indicator plant belonging to the family Cyperaceae usually characterized by edged or winged leaves.

**Sediment Delivery** - Process of transporting eroded soil materials by moving water to a stable location.

**Sensitive Species** - Species that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species, that are on an official State list, or that are recognized by the Regional Forester as needing special management to prevent their being placed on Federal or State lists.

**Seral** - Term for a biotic community that is a developmental, transitory stage in an ecological succession.

**Shrub** - Bush or low-growing, perennial plant, usually with several main stems arising near the ground.

**Site Avoidance** - Mitigation method used in cultural resource management where the project is redesigned or relocated to avoid causing adverse damage to the site.

**Site-Specific Environmental Analysis** - Analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short and long-term environmental effects, incorporating physical, biological, economic, social and environmental design arts and their interactions.

**Snag** - Standing dead tree.

**Special Habitat** - Area that is unusual, unique or limited such as tree islands, wetlands, meadows and breeding sites.

**Stable Slope** - Slope that has internal strength characteristics sufficient to prevent failure by landslide.

**Stable Soil** - Soil that effectively resists detachment of individual particles by wind or water, or movement of larger coherent blocks through mass wasting.

**Stand** - Aggregation of trees occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition, age and condition so as to be distinguishable from the forest in adjoining areas.

**Standard and Guideline (S&G)** - Practice needed to achieve desired conditions or levels of environmental quality.

**Standing Water** - Water that collects at the surface of a saturated soil.

**Submergent Plant** - Plant which normally grows underwater.

**Substrate** - Material below the soil.

**Succession** - Progressive development of vegetation toward its highest ecological expression, the climax community by replacing one plant community with another.

**Suitable Breeding Habitat** - An environment with all the attributes necessary for a wildlife species to breed.

## T

**Thermal Cover** - Cover used by animals to lessen effects of weather.

**Threatened Species** - Plant or animal species likely to become endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future.

**Touring** - Riding an ORV in a leisurely manner while enjoying the scenery and traveling to a selected destination.

**Tradeoff** - Reduction or limitation of one or more resource benefits in favor of increasing or improving some other benefits. Some amount of tradeoff is necessary when resource benefits are not totally compatible.

**Transition Forest** - Seral stage of coastal forest, typically dominated by relatively small shorepine with scattered Sitka spruce, western hemlock, Douglas-fir and western redcedar.

**Transverse Dune** - Long, sinuous, asymmetric sand dune ridges.

**Travel Corridor** - Strip of land, usually vegetated, used by animals traveling between two or more habitats.

**Tree Island** - Small isolated pockets of coastal forests completely encircled by sand, usually five to 10 acres in size.

**Tributary Stream** - Stream that contributes to and flows into a larger stream system.

## U

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

**Undeveloped Setting** - A recreation environment where visitors can engage in activities not dependent on facilities, have few other people around, and experience a moderate level of self reliance and risk.

**Unvegetated** - An area with no plants, large or small, growing there. Also referred to as "open sand."

**Upland** - Higher area; typically refers to habitats not riparian, wetland or aquatic.

## V

**Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)** - Categories of acceptable landscape alteration measured in degrees of deviation from the natural-appearing landscape.

- **Preservation** - Human activities do not change the natural appearance.
- **Retention** - Human activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.
- **Partial Retention** - Human activity may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
- **Modification** - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but must, at the same time, follow naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.
- **Maximum Modification** - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.
- **Enhancement** - A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

## W

**Waterbody** - An area of open water with definable boundaries.

**Watershed** - Portion of the land in which all surface water drains to a common point. Size of watersheds can range from tens of acres that contain a small intermittent stream to thousands of acres for a river that drains hundreds of connected intermittent and perennial streams.

**Water Regime** - Water cycle.

**Water Salinity** - Relative scale of salt content in water.

**Water Table** - Level of groundwater relative to the land surface.

**Water Turnover Rate** - Rate at which water is replaced in a groundwater system.

**Wetland** - Area that is inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction (Executive Order 11990).

**Wild and Scenic Rivers** - Those rivers or sections of rivers designated as such by congressional action under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as supplemented and amended, or those sections of rivers designated as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the Legislature of the State or States through which they flow. Wild and scenic rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories:

- **Wild River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.
- **Scenic River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
- **Recreational River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.