

Glossary of Terms

Commercial Removal- vegetation has enough commercial value to be sold to a purchaser.

Non-commercial Removal- vegetation to be removed has no commercial value so it cannot be sold to a purchaser. The Forest Service must pay to have the vegetation removed.

Coarse, woody debris – downed wood remaining on the forest floor.

Snag- a dead tree that is still standing.

Dying tree- trees that are severely damaged, leaning, or root sprung.

Biological Legacy- Life-form, propagule, organic structure or material (or its footprint) remaining after an ecological disturbance.

Severe crown damage - When the top of a pine tree has broken off, the amount of crown left in relation to the remaining total tree height is less than 20% or there are less than three live branches left in the crown.

Streamside Management Zone - land adjacent to a stream or river that is managed to maintain riparian functions to meet water quality, fish habitat, wildlife, productivity, and other goals.

Primary Zone – a 50 foot protection zone in the streamside management zone (SMZ) to ensure primary objectives of the area (Management Area 4) are achieved.

Secondary Zone – an additional zone delineated from the primary zone outward to the extent of the SMZ that considers both biological and physical factors.

Fine fuels- fast-drying dead combustible material, generally characterized by relatively high surface area-to volume ratio and diameters less than .25 inches that is consumed rapidly by fire when dry.

Restoration- the return of something to a former, original, normal, or unimpaired condition.

Natural disturbance- discrete events that are not primarily of human origin and which alter ecosystem structure and resource availability.

Punky- soft rotted wood that burns very slowly.

Temporary Roads – roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be a part of the Forest Transportation System and not necessary for long-term resource management.

Merchantable – timber that is of high enough quality to make it desirable for purchase by a timber purchaser.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards PM_{2.5} .particulate matter, also known as particle pollution or PM, is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets. Particle pollution is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles.

Underburns – low intensity fires that improve wildlife habitat, reduce fuels, and reduce the risk of future catastrophic wildfire.