

APPENDIX A-GLOSSARY

Abbreviations and Acronyms

****A****

ABB – American burying beetle
ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act
ADEQ – Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
AGFC – Arkansas Game & Fish Commission
AHC – Arkansas Heritage Commission
AMS - Analysis of the Management Situation
ANH – Arkansas Natural Heritage
APCEC – Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission
AQRV – Air Quality Related Values
ASQ - allowable sale quantity
ATV – all-terrain vehicle

****B****

BA - basal area
BBS – Breeding Bird Survey
BF - board foot
BLM – Bureau of Land Management
BMP - best management practice
BSS - base sale schedule

****C****

°C – degree Celsius
ca. - approximately
CCC – Civilian Conservation Corps
CEQ - Council on Environmental Quality
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
CFS - cubic feet per second
CIP - Capital Investment Program
CISC - Continuous Inventory of Stand Conditions
COMPATS - Computerized Project Analysis of Timber Sales
CUA – Concentrated Use Area
CVMM – Common Variety Mineral Materials
CWS – coarse woody debris

****D****

DBH - diameter at breast height
DFC - desired future condition

****E****

EA – Environmental Assessment
EF – Experimental Forest
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
et al. – and others

****F****

°F – Fahrenheit
FDR - forest development road
FRP - Forest Road Program
FEIS - Final Environmental Impact Statement
FIA - Forest Inventory and Analysis
FLPMA – Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMAP - Fire Management Action Plan
FONSI – Finding of No Significant Impact
FRCC – Fire Regime and Condition Classes
FRI – fire return interval
FSH - Forest Service Handbook
FSM - Forest Service Manual
FY - fiscal year

****G****

GIS - Geographic Information System
GLO – General Land Office

****H****

HUC – Hydrologic Unit Codes

****I****

IDT - Interdisciplinary Team
IPM - integrated pest management

****K****

****L****

LE - law enforcement
LRMP – Land and Resource Management Plan
LTA - landtype association
LTSYC - long-term sustained-yield capacity
LWCF - Land and Water Conservation Fund

LWD – large woody debris

****M****

m - thousand

M\$ - thousands of dollars

MA - management area

MAV – Mississippi Alluvial Valley

MBF - thousand board feet

MCF - thousand cubic feet

MIS - management indicator species

MM - million

MM\$ - millions of dollars

MMBF - million board feet

MMCF - million cubic feet

MMRVD – million-recreation visitor-day

MOA – memorandum of agreement

MOU - memorandum of understanding

MRVD - thousand-recreation visitor-day

MWFUD - thousand wildlife and fish user-day

****N****

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

NF - National Forest

NFMA - National Forest Management Act

NFP – National Fire Plan

NFS – National Forest System

NPS – National Parks Service

NRCS - Natural Resources Conservation Service

NSO – no surface occupancy

NTMB - Neotropical migratory birds

NVUM – National Visitor Use Monitoring

NWF – National Wildlife Federation

****O****

OHV - off-highway vehicle

OOHA – Ozark-Ouachita Highlands Assessment

OSFNF – Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

****P****

P - Primitive

PETS - proposed, endangered, threatened, or sensitive

PM_{2.5} – particulate matter, 2.5 microns and smaller

PNV - present net value

PNW - present net worth

ppm – parts per million

****R****

RAP – Roads Analysis Process or Procedure
RARE I - Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
RARE II - the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
RD - Ranger District
RN – Roaded Natural
RNA - research natural area
ROD - record of decision
ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW - right-of-way
RVD - recreation visitor-day

****S****

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office
SIA – Special Interest Area
SIO – Scenic Integrity Objective
SIP - State Implementation Plan
SMS – Scenery Management System
SMZ – Streamside Management Zone

****T****

TES – threatened, endangered, and sensitive species
TNC - The Nature Conservancy
TSI - timber stand improvement

****U****

USC - United States Code
USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS – U. S. Forest Service
USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS - U.S. Geological Survey

****V****

VMS – Visual Management System

****W****

WMA – Wildlife Management Areas
WUI – Wildland Urban Interface

****Y****

YPIN – yellow pine

****Z****

Definitions

Definitions were taken from the following sources:

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 36, *Parks, Forests, and Public Property*, Chapter II, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Part 219, Planning, Section A—National Forest System Land and Resource Management Planning; Section 219.3, Definitions and Terminology, Revised July 1, 1998. (Referred to as 36 CFR 219.3)

Forest IDT is the Interdisciplinary Team on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. (Referred to as Forest IDT)

Society of American Foresters. 1998. *The Dictionary of Forestry*. Edited by John A. Helms. 210 p. (Referred to as SAF)

Timber Staff is the Timber Staff on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. (Referred to as Timber Staff)

USDA Forest Service, *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan*, Southern Region, Supervisor's Office, Gainesville, GA, 1985. (Referred to as FEIS)

Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2090.11, *Ecological Classification and Inventory Handbook*, WO Amendment 2090.11-91-1, Effective 4/26/91, 05 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSH 2090.11-05)

FSH 2409.13, *Timber Resource Planning Handbook*, WO Amendment 2409.13-92-1, Effective 8/3/92, 05 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSH 2409.13-05)
FSH 2409.15, *Timber Sale Administration Handbook*, Amendment No. 2409.15-96-2, Effective Sept. 19, 1996, 05 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSH 2409.15-05)

FSH 2409.17, *Silvicultural Practices Handbook*, 1/85 WO, Chapter 9 - Timber Stocking Guides and Growth Predictions, 9.05 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSH 2409.17-9.05)

FSH 2609.13, *Wildlife and Fisheries Program Management Handbook*, WO Amendment 2609.13-92-1, Effective 8/3/92, Chapter 70 - Analysis of Economic Efficiency of Wildlife and Fisheries Projects, 70.5 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSH 2609.70.5)

FSH 2709.12, *Road Rights-of-Way Grants Handbook*, 9/85 WO, Zero Code, 05 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSH 2709.12-05)

Forest Service Manual (FSM) 1900 - Planning, Amendment No. 1900-91-3, Effective March 15, 1991, 1905 - Definitions. (FSM 1905)

FSM 2163, *Hazardous Waste Management*, Chapter 2163.05, Definitions. (Referred to as FSM 2163)

FSM 2200, *Range Management*, WO Amendment 2200-91-1 Effective 3/1/91, Chapter 2230, Grazing and Livestock Use Permit System, 2230.5 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSM 2230)

FSM 2300, *Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management*, Amendment No. 2300-91-3 Effective March 12, 1991. Chapter 2355, Off-Road Vehicle Use Management, Executive Order 116-44, as amended by Executive Order 11989, Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Lands 37 FR 2877 (Feb. 9, 1972), 42 FR 26959 (May 25, 1977). (Referred to as FSM 2355)

FSM 2300, *Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management*, WO AFSM 2300 - Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management, WO Amendment 2300-90-1, Effective 6/1/90, Chapter 2310 - Planning and Data Management - 2312 - Recreation Information Management (RIM). (Referred to as (FSM 2312)

FSM 2400, Timber Management, WO Amendment 2400-96-6 Effective 9/24/96. Chapter 2435 - Salvage Sales. 2435.05, Definitions. (FSM 2435)

FSM 2500, *Watershed and Air Management*, Amendment No. 2500-94-4, Effective Dec. 20, 1994. Chapter 2520, Watershed Protection and Management. 2521 - Watershed Condition Assessment. 2521.05 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSM 2521)

FSM 2500, *Watershed and Air Management*, Amendment No. 2500-94-4, Effective Dec. 20, 1994. Chapter 2520, Watershed Protection and Management. FSM 2526 - Riparian Area Management. 2526.05 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSM 2526)

FSM 2600, *Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management*, Amendment No. 2600-91-8 Effective Oct. 22, 1991, Chapter 2605, Definitions. (Referred to as FSM 2605)

FSM 2600, *Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management*, WO Amendment 2600-95-7, Effective 6/23/95, Chapter 2670, Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plants and Animals, 2670.5 - Definitions. (Referred to as FSM 2670)

A User's Guide to Forest Information Retrieval (FIR), Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit, Asheville, NC, 1988. (Referred to as FIR)

Interim Resource Inventory Glossary, File 1900, Washington, DC, 96 p., June 14, 1989. (Referred to as IRIG)

A

accessibility – The relative ease or difficulty of getting from or to someplace, especially the ability of a site, facility or opportunity to be used by persons of varying physical and mental abilities.

acquisition of land - Obtaining full landownership rights by donation, purchase, exchange, or condemnation.

activity - A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.

administrative unit - All the National Forest System lands where one forest supervisor has responsibility. The basic geographic management area within a Forest Service Region, station, or area.

advance regeneration (reproduction) - Seedlings or saplings that develop, or are present, in the understory.

age class - A grouping of living things based on their age.

air pollution - Any substance or energy form (heat, light, noise, etc.) that alters the state of the air from what would naturally occur.

air quality (PSD) class: Three broad classifications established by the Clean Air Act to help prevent significant deterioration of air quality for all areas of the country that are known (or assumed) to be attaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

- ▶ **Class I:** Geographic area designated for the most stringent degree of air quality protection from future degradation of air quality. These congressionally-designated areas include wilderness areas over 5000 acres in size that were established as of August 7, 1977.
- ▶ **Class II:** Geographic area designated for a moderate degree of protection from future air quality degradation. Any area that is not a Class I area is considered Class II.
- ▶ **Class III:** Geographic areas designated for the least protection from future air quality degradation. No Class III areas have been designated to date.

allocation - The assignment of management prescriptions or combination of management practices to a particular land area to achieve the goals and objectives of the alternative.

allowable sale quantity - The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the Forest Plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the “average annual allowable sale quantity.”

all-terrain vehicle - Any motorized, off-highway vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 600 pounds or less that travels straddled by the operator. Low-pressure tires are six inches or more in width and designed for use on wheel rim diameters of 12 inches or less, utilizing an operating pressure of 10 pounds per square inch (psi) or less as recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.

alternative - In forest planning, a mix of resource outputs designed to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives, and in response to public issues or management concerns.

amendment - A formal alteration of the Forest Plan by modification, addition, or deletion. Forest Plan amendment requires an environmental analysis. Significant findings require an environmental impact statement and the amendment will follow the same procedure used for plan preparation. Insignificant findings allow the changes to be implemented following public notification. Amendments can take place at any time following plan approval.

appropriated fund - Funds available for obligation or outlay by Congress to a given agency.

aquatic ecosystem - Components that include: the stream channel, lake and estuary beds, water, biotic community, and associated habitat features. Also included are streams and lakes with intermittently, semi-permanently, and seasonally flooded channels or streambeds. In the absence of flowing water, intermittent streams may have pools or surface water.

B

bald - An early successional opening generally above 4,000 feet, characterized by grassy or heath vegetation.

basal area - The area of the cross-section of a tree inclusive of bark at breast height (4.5 feet or 1.37 meters above the ground) most commonly expressed as square feet per acre or square meters per hectare. Used to measure the density of a stand of trees. For shrubs and herbs it is used to determine phytomass. Grasses, forbs, and shrubs usually measured at or less than 1 inch above soil level. Trees—the cross-section area of a tree stem in square feet commonly measured at breast height (4.5' above ground) and inclusive of bark, usually computed by using diameter at breast height (DBH), or tallied through the use of basal area factor angle gauge.

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

biological assessment - A "biological evaluation" conducted for major federal construction projects requiring an environmental impact statement, in accordance with legal requirements under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1536[c]). The purpose of the assessment and resulting document is to determine whether the proposed action is likely to affect an endangered, threatened, or proposed species.

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

bladed skid road - A travel way through the woods formed by loggers to facilitate dragging (skidding) logs from the stump to a log landing. Skid roads are generally used in steep terrain and are cut into mountainsides with a bulldozer.

board foot - A unit of timber measurement equaling the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide. Commonly, 1,000 board feet is written as 1 MBF, and 1,000,000 board feet is written as 1MMBF.

C

canopy cover - The percent of a fixed area covered by the crown of an individual plant species or delimited by the vertical projection of its outermost perimeter. Small openings in the crown are included. Used to express the relative importance of individual species within a vegetation community, or to express the canopy cover of woody species. Canopy cover may be used as a measure of land cover change or trend. Often used for wildlife habitat evaluations.

chopping - Method used to prepare areas for reforestation. Large drums with cutting blades attached are pulled over areas by vehicles that include crawler-type tractors and rubber-tired skidders.

commercial thinning - Any type of thinning producing merchantable material at least equal to the value of the direct cost of harvesting.

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

corridor - A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries. It can also be identified for wildlife habitat connecting, or protecting forest resources.

critical habitat - Habitat, determined by the Secretary of Interior, essential to the conservation of the endangered or threatened species.

cubic foot - A unit of measure reflecting a piece of wood 12 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches thick.

cultural resources - Physical remains of districts, sites, structures, buildings, networks or objects that were used by humans. They may be historic, prehistoric, archaeological or architectural in nature. Cultural resources are non-renewable.

D

den trees - Trees having rainproof, weather-tight cavities used by wildlife.

defined channels - This category takes the place of previous direction for intermittent and ephemeral stream. A defined channel is a feature that clearly exhibits most of the following characteristics: Signs of water flow velocity sufficient to move soil material, litter and fine debris, defined banks and stream beds, shows accumulated deposits of sands and gravels, and is continuously connected with other hydrologic features. This includes channels, which may only support water flow

immediately following a precipitation event, bedforms that can include large, stable rocks, may support riparian dependant plants and animals, and does not usually support aquatic organisms.

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

developed recreation - Recreation use or opportunities occurring at developed sites.

developed recreation site - Relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use. Examples include campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming areas.

diameter at breast height (dbh)- A tree's diameter measured at about 4.5 feet (1.37m) above the forest floor on the uphill side of the tree. For the purposes of determining breast height, the forest floor includes the duff layer that may be present, but does not include unincorporated woody debris that may rise above the ground line.

dispersed recreation - Recreation opportunities or use occurring in the general forest area. Does not take place in developed sites. Examples are camping and picnicking.

diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

E

ecosystem - A complete interacting system of organisms and their environment.

endangered species - Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, other than members of the class Insecta that have been determined by the Department of Interior to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this (Endangered Species Act of 1973) act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to humans. It must be designated in the *Federal Register* by the appropriate secretary.

on. It must be adequate for the maintenance of long-term sustained yield.

environment - All the conditions, circumstances, and influences surrounding and affecting the development of an organism, or group of organisms.

Environmental Impact Statement - A disclosure document revealing the environmental effects of a proposed action, 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. Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is the final version of the statement disclosing environmental effects required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act.

environmental impact - Used interchangeably with environmental consequence or effect.

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

existing wilderness - Those areas already designated as wilderness by Congress. There are five such areas on the forests—East Fork, Hurricane Creek, Leatherwood, Richland Creek, and Upper Buffalo.

F

Federal Register - The designated document that notifies the public of federal actions and includes Notice of Intent, calls for public involvement, etc. It also publishes the regulations needed to implement those federal actions.

fire condition class - Based on coarse scale national data, classes measure general wildfire risk:

Class One - Fire regimes are usually within historical ranges. Vegetation composition and structure are intact. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire is relatively low.

Class Two - Fire regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical range by increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified.

Class Three - Fire regimes on these lands have been significantly altered from their historical return interval. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical ranges by multiple return intervals. Vegetation composition, structure and diversity have been significantly altered.

fire management plan - Strategic plans that define a program to manage wildland fires based on an area's approved land management plan. They must address a full range of fire management activities that support ecosystem sustainability, values to be protected, protection of firefighter and public safety, public health and environmental issues, and must be consistent with resource management objectives and activities of the area.

fire regime - A generalized description of the role a fire plays in the ecosystem. It is characterized by fire frequency, predictability, seasonality, intensity, duration, scale (patch size), and regularity or variability. Five combinations of fire frequency exist.

Groups One and **Two** include fire return intervals in the 0-35 range. One includes Ponderosa Pine, other long needle pine species, and dry site Douglas Fir. Group Two includes the drier grassland types - tall grass prairie, and some Pacific chaparral ecosystems.

Groups Three and **Four** include fire return intervals in the 35-100+ year range. Three includes interior dry site shrub communities including sagebrush and chaparral ecosystems. Group Four includes Lodgepole and Jack Pine.

Group Five is the long interval (infrequent), stand replacement fire regime and includes temperate rain forest, boreal forest, and high elevation conifer species.

fire use - The combination of wildland fire use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.

floodplains - Lowland or relatively flat areas joining inland and coastal water including, at a minimum, that area subject to a 1-percent (100-year return period) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Although floodplains and wetlands fall within the riparian area, they are defined here separately as described in the Forest Service Manual.

forage - All browse and non-woody plants that are available to livestock or game animals used for grazing or harvested for feeding.

forest - An area managed for the production of timber and other forest products, or maintained under woody vegetation for indirect benefits as protection of a watershed, recreation, or wildlife habitat.

forest health - The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance.

forest land - Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use including areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, adjoining road clearing, and power line clearing of any width.

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

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

forest trail system - Trails that are part of the forest transportation system. A designated path commonly used and maintained for hikers, horse riders, bicycles, or two-wheeled motorized vehicles.

forest type - A descriptive term used to group stands of similar composition and development because of given ecological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands.

forest supervisor - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit. It may consist of two or more national forests or all the forests within a state. The supervisor reports to the regional forester.

forest-wide standard - A performance criterion indicating acceptable norms, specification, or quality that actions must meet to maintain the minimum considerations for a particular resource. This type of standard applies to all areas of the forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.

fuels management - The planned treatment of fuels to achieve or maintain desired fuels conditions.

fuelwood - Wood used for conversion to some form of energy.

G

game species - Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen under state or federal laws, codes, and regulations.

General Forest Area - National forest lands not categorized as developed recreation sites, trails or wilderness. It can be a logical working area, (i.e., a drainage, geographic area, forest district, etc.) Typically containing a wide spectrum of settings and opportunities, facilities and sites located inside the boundary of a GFA are sometimes considered *concentrated use areas* (CUA), that may include dispersed front- and/or backcountry campsites, parking areas, pullouts and landings, river and

road corridors, lake surfaces, and day use areas including OHV areas, climbing areas, target shooting areas, etc. Amenities or constructed features inside GFAs are primarily for resource protection.

geologic features - Landforms or other features of significant geologic interest that may require special management to protect the special qualities, or provide interpretation to the public.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - An information processing technology to input, store, manipulate, analyze, and display spatial resource data to support the decision-making processes of an organization. Generally, an electronic medium for processing map information, typically used with manual processes to affect specific decisions about land base and its resources.

grassland - Areas on which vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, and/or cryptogams (mosses, lichens, and ferns), provided these areas do not qualify as built-up land or cultivated cropland. Examples include tall grass and short grass prairies, meadows, cordgrass marshes, sphagnum moss areas, pasturelands, and areas cut for hay.

grazing - Consumption of range or pasture forage by animals.

grazing permit - Official, written permission to graze a specified number, kind, and class of livestock for a specific period on a defined range allotment.

groundwater - Water in a saturated zone in a geologic stratum. Water stored below the water table where the soil (or other geologic material) is saturated.

H

habitat - The native environment of an animal or plant.

herbicide - A pesticide used for killing or controlling the growth of plants.

I

improved pasture - Fenced, fertilized pastures intensively managed for livestock grazing.

in-stream flow - The presence of adequate stream flow in channels necessary to maintain the integrity of the stream channel, and protection of downstream beneficial uses including fish and wildlife needs, outdoor recreation uses of water, and livestock watering needs.

integrated pest management (IPM) - A decision making and action process incorporating biological, economic, and environmental evaluations of pest-host systems to manage pest populations.

Interdisciplinary Team - A group of resource specialists (e.g.: forester, wildlife biologist, hydrologist, etc.) responsible for developing the Forest Plan/Environmental Statement, and for making recommendations to the forest supervisor.

J

K

L

land exchange - The conveyance of non-federal land or interests in the land in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.

landline location - Legal identification and accurate location of national forest property boundaries.

land management planning - A formal process of management planning involving four interactive steps: monitoring, assessment, decision making, and implementations as described in the Federal Code of Regulations.

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

large woody debris (LWD) (coarse woody debris) (CWD) - Any piece(s) of dead woody material, e.g., dead boles, limbs, and large root masses, on the ground in forest stands, or in streams.

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

M

management action - A set of management activities applied to a land area to produce a desired output.

management area - A selected grouping of capability or analysis areas selected through evaluation procedures used to locate decisions, and resolve issues and concerns. An area with similar management objectives, and a common management prescription.

management indicator species - A particular type of plant or animal whose presence in a certain location or situation is a sign or symptom that particular environmental conditions are also present. Any species, group of species, or species habitat element selected to focus management attention for the purpose of resource production, population recovery, maintenance of population viability, or ecosystem diversity.

management prescription - Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.

mast tree - Generally hardwood trees of the heavy seeded variety including oaks, hickories, walnut, beech—25 years and older capable of producing frequent seed crops to feed a variety of wildlife species.

mechanical site preparation - Soil disturbance by mechanical chopping, furrowing, dozing, or disking to prepare areas for reforestation. Objective is to reduce plant competition for trees to be planted.

mesic - Sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions, i.e., neither decidedly wet or dry.

mineral exploration - The search for valuable minerals on lands open to mineral entry.

mineral soil - Weathered rock materials without any vegetative cover.

mineral resource - A known or undiscovered concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the earth's crust in such form and amount that economic extraction of a commodity from the concentration is currently or potentially feasible.

minerals (leasable) - Coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulphur, and geothermal steam. All hard-rock minerals that occur on acquired lands, as opposed to public domain lands, are leasable.

minerals (salable) - Common variety deposits that—although they may have value or use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts—do not possess a distinct, special economic value for such use over and above the normal uses of the general sum of such deposits. These may include sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, pumice (except that occurring in pieces more than two inches on a side), clay, and petrified wood.

minimum management requirement - Any constraint imposed to comply with 36 CFR 219.27 and other legal restrictions that must be met by benchmark solutions as noted in 36 CFR 219.11(e)(1). These include requirements including conserving soil productivity, maintaining minimum viable populations of wildlife, preserving the habitat of endangered species' habitat, dispersing openings, and limiting cut size. It also includes any other standards and guidelines, including best management practices that serve to define management prescriptions and resource response.

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

modification - A visual quality objective in which human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, use naturally established form, line, color, and texture appearing as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middle ground.

monitoring - The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how fully objectives have been met, and how closely management standards have been applied.

motorized equipment - Machines that use a motor, engine, or other non-living power source. This includes, but is not limited to such machines as chain saws, aircraft, snowmobiles, generators, motorboats, and motor vehicles. It does not include small battery or gas powered hand carried devices that include+ shavers, wristwatches, flashlights, cameras, stoves, or other similar small equipment.

multiple use - The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the needs of the American people. Making the most judicious use of the land for these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in the use to conform to changing needs and conditions.

N

National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) - A plan developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given national forest.

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

National Forest System Land - Federal land that has been legally designated as national forests or purchase units, and other land under the administration of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III land.

National Recreation Trails - Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the national system of trails authorized by the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses, in or reasonably accessible, to urban areas.

National Visitor Use Monitoring - A systematic process to estimate annual recreation and other uses of National Forest lands through user surveys.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System - Rivers with scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of Oct. 2, 1968, for preservation of their free-flowing condition.

National Wilderness Preservation System - All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

non-declining yield - A level of timber production planned so that the planned sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to, or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade.

non-forest land - Land that has never supported forests and lands formerly forested where use for timber utilization is precluded by development for other use. Lands that never have had, or that are incapable of having 10 percent or more of the area occupied by forest trees; or lands previously having such cover and currently developed for non-forest use.

O

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

off-highway vehicle (OHV)- Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross county travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain; except that term excludes (A) any registered motorboat; (B) any fire, military, emergency or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes, and any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense purposes; and (C) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the respective agency head under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

offstream use - Water withdrawn or diverted from a ground or surface-water source for public water supply, industry, irrigation, livestock, thermoelectric power generation, and other uses.

old growth forests – An ecosystem 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 including tree size, accumulation of large dead woody material, number of canopy layers, species composition, and ecosystem function. Old growth is not necessarily virgin or primeval. It can develop over time following human disturbances, just as it does following natural disturbances. Old growth encompasses older forests dominated by early seral species, and forests in later successional stages dominated by shade tolerant species.

on-site - A term referring to species normally found on a site under natural conditions. The same or contiguous property that may be divided by a public or private right-of-way, provided that the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection, and that access is by crossing, as opposed to going along the right-of-way.

operating plan - A written plan, prepared by those engaged in mining activity on the forests, and approved by a forest officer for prospecting, exploration, or extraction activities that are slated to take place on National Forest System land.

outstanding mineral rights - Instances in which the minerals in federally- owned lands were severed prior to the transaction in which government acquired the land. Such rights are not subject to the Secretary of Agriculture's rules and regulations. Removal or extraction of these minerals must be allowed in accordance with the instrument severing the minerals from the surface and under applicable state and local laws and regulations.

overstory - That portion of trees in a two- or multi-layered forest stand that provides the upper crown cover.

overstory removal - The cutting of trees comprising an upper canopy layer in order to release trees or other vegetation in an understory.

P

partial retention - A visual quality objective which in human activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

partnership - Voluntary, mutually beneficial and desired arrangement between the Forest Service and another or others to accomplish mutually agreed-on objectives consistent with the agency's mission and serving the public's interest.

perennial streams and rivers – These features support water flow, and/or water pools through the greater part of the year, or otherwise provide year round aquatic organism habitat. These features have well defined stream channels and banks. Many times these features will be associated with riparian dependant ecosystems at what time the riparian prescription will determine the management guidelines.

planning period - One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits.

prescribed fire – Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives including disposal of fuels, and controlling unwanted vegetation. The fires are conducted in accordance with prescribed fire plans, and are also designed to stimulate grasses, forbs, shrubs, or trees for range, wildlife, recreation, or timber management purposes.

present net value - The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area.

preservation - A visual quality objective that provides for ecological change only.

presuppression - Activities required in advance of fire occurrence to ensure effective suppression action, including: (1) recruiting and training fire forces, (2) planning and organizing attack methods, (3) procuring and maintaining fire equipment, and (4) maintaining structural improvements necessary for the fire program.

primitive road - Roads constructed with no regard for grade control or designed drainage, sometimes by merely repeated driving over an area. These roads are single lane, usually with native surfacing and sometimes passable with four-wheel drive vehicles only, especially in wet weather.

process records - A system that records decisions and activities that result from the process of developing a forest plan, revision, or significant amendment.

proclamation boundary - The boundary contained within the presidential proclamation that established the national forest.

productive deferred - Productive (capable) forest land which has been legislatively designated or administratively designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or Chief of the Forest Service for wilderness study or possible additions to the Wilderness System. This classification includes RARE II area designated as wilderness, but does not include RARE II areas designated as "further planning."

project - A work schedule prescribed for a project area to accomplish management prescriptions. An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, time period, and responsibilities for execution.

proposed action - In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or decision that a federal agency intends to implement or undertake. The proposed action described in the Environmental Impact Statement is the Forest Plan.

proposed wilderness - Areas recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service as a result of the RARE II study, but which have yet to be acted on by Congress.

prospecting permit - A written instrument or contract between the landowner and another conveying to the latter the right to enter the former's property and search for mineral materials. Two types of permits are used: (1) a BLM Prospecting Permit is issued by the Bureau of Land Management upon recommendation of the Forest Service. In most cases, these are preference right permits in which the prospector has the first opportunity, to the exclusion of all others, to lease any minerals discovered, and (2) a Forest Service Prospecting Permit issued by the Forest Service. No preference rights are conveyed under Forest Service permits, except in some cases of common varieties on acquired lands.

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

public issue - A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.

public participation activities - Meetings, conferences, seminars, workshops, tours, written comments, survey questionnaires, and similar activities designed or held to obtain comments from the general public and specific publics.

public roads - Roads across national forest land which were in place as public ways when these lands were acquired. These roads may be a part of the forest, state, or county system, and may be maintained by any of these agencies.

public supply - Water withdrawn by public and private water suppliers and delivered to users.

Q

R

raking - A term used in land clearing whereby crawler tractors, or other types of similar heavy equipment, with a large rake device attached to the front end, are used to push clearing debris into piles or windrows.

range allotment - A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range.

range management - The art and science of planning and directing range use to obtain sustained maximum animal production, consistent with perpetuation of the natural resources. Two types of range management are:

1. extensive - To control livestock numbers within present capacity of the range, but little or no attempt is made to achieve uniform distribution of livestock. Range management investments are minimal and only to the extent needed to maintain stewardship of the range in the presence of grazing. Past resource damage is corrected and resources are protected from natural catastrophes.

2. intensive - To maintain full plant vigor and to achieve full livestock utilization of available forage. This goal is achieved through implementation of improved grazing systems and construction and installation of range improvements. Cultural practices, (seeding and fertilizing), to improve forage quality and quantity may be used.

ranger district - Administrative subdivisions of the forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

rare species - Any native or once-native species of wild animal which exists in small numbers, and has been determined to need monitoring. May include peripheral species.

reconstruction - Work that includes, but is not limited to, widening of roads, improving alignment, providing additional turnouts, and improving sight distance that improve the standard to which the road was originally constructed. Also undertaken to increase the capacity of the road or to provide greater traffic safety.

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

recreation - Leisure time activity including swimming, picnicking, camping, boating, hiking, hunting, and fishing.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - A method for classifying types of recreation experiences available, or for specifying recreation experience objectives desired in certain areas. Classes are: Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural, Rural, and Urban.

- ▶ **Primitive ROS** An area characterized by having 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. The recreation experience opportunity level provided would be characterized by the extremely high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsmen and outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.
- ▶ **Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (ROS)** An area characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Interaction between users (or 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 may be present but are subtle. The recreation experience opportunity level provided would be characterized by the high, but not extremely high (or moderate) probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. (The opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment.) Motorized use is not permitted.
- ▶ **Semi-Primitive Motorized (ROS)** An area characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Interaction between users (or 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 may be present but are subtle. The recreation experience opportunity level provided would be characterized by the high, but not extremely high (or moderate) probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. (The opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment.) Motorized use is permitted.
- ▶ **Roaded Natural (ROS)** An area characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities. The recreation opportunity experience level provided would be characterized by the probability for equal experiencing of affiliation with individuals and groups and

- for isolation from sights and sounds of humans. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation may be provided.
- ▶ **Rural (ROS)** A classification for areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil, but harmonize with the natural environment. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Moderate densities are provided away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are provided. The recreation opportunity experience level provided would be characterized by the probability for experiencing affiliation with individuals and groups is prevalent, as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. These factors are generally more important than the setting. Opportunities for wildland challenge, risk taking, and testing of outdoor skills are generally unimportant.
 - ▶ **Urban (ROS)** An area characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resources modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sound of humans, on-site, are predominant. 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. The recreation opportunity experience level provided would be characterized by the probability for experiencing affiliation with individuals and groups is prevalent, as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. Experiencing natural environments, having challenges and risk afforded by the natural environment, and the use of outdoor skills is relatively unimportant. Opportunities for competitive and spectator sports and for passive uses of highly human-influenced parks and open spaces are common.

reforestation – The re-establishment of forest cover by seeding, planting, and natural means.

regeneration - The act of renewing of a tree crop by establishing young trees by naturally or artificially. The young crop itself.

regeneration cutting - Any removal of trees intended to assist regeneration already present or to make regeneration possible.

regeneration (reproduction) method - A cutting procedure by which a new age class is created. The major methods are clearcutting, seed-tree, shelterwood, selection, and coppice.

regeneration (reproduction) period - The time between the initial regeneration cutting and the successful re-establishment of a new age class by natural means, planting, or direct seeding.

Region 8 - The states that make up the Southern Region of the USDA Forest Service.

Regional Forester - The official responsible for management of National Forest land within a USDA Forest Service region.

regulated harvest – Includes any volume scheduled in calculations of the allowable sale quantity which is harvested from suitable forest land.

research natural area - An area set aside by the Forest Service specifically to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community, primarily for scientific and educational purposes. Commercial exploitation is not allowed and general public use is discouraged.

reserved mineral rights - Refers to those cases wherein the minerals were severed from the surface during the transaction whereby the government acquired the land. These rights are subject to the Secretary of Agriculture's rules and regulations that were applicable at the time of the transaction.

resource - An aspect of human environment which renders possible, or facilitates the satisfaction of, human wants, and the attainment of social objectives.

resource allocation model - A mathematical model using linear programming that will allocate land to prescriptions and schedule implementation of those prescriptions simultaneously. The end purpose of the model is to find a schedule and allocation that meets the goals of the forest and optimizes some objective function including minimizing costs. The model used for this planning is called SPECTRUM.

resource use and development opportunities - A possible action, measure, or treatment and corresponding goods and services identified and introduced during the scoping process. It may subsequently be incorporated into and addressed by the land and resource management plan in terms of a management prescription.

retention - A visual quality objective in which man's activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.

revegetation - The re-establishment and development of a plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of humans (e.g.: afforestation and range reseeding).

revision - To make the plan new or up-to-date. Plan revision must be considered and approved in accordance with the requirements for the development and approval of a forest plan. Revisions take place every 10-15 years, but may occur more frequently if conditions or public demands change significantly.

right-of-way - A right of use across the lands of others. It generally does not apply to absolute purchase of ownership. Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project or facility passing over, upon, under, or through such land.

riparian - Land areas directly influenced by water. They usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics showing this water influence. Streamside, lake borders, and marshes are typical riparian areas.

riparian areas - Areas with three-dimensional ecotones of interaction that include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that extend 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.

riparian corridor - An administrative zone applied to both sides of a stream or along side a pond, lake, wetland, seep or spring. It is a fixed width by stream type that may fall within or beyond the true riparian area.

riparian functions - Activities that occur in a riparian area without the influence of management activities. Functions include erosion and deposition by the streams, nutrient cycling, movement and storage of water, vegetative succession, etc.

ripping - A process where the soil is mechanically sliced or broken to improve tilth, aeration, and permeability.

river classifications

(1) **wild** – 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.

(2) **scenic** – Rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

(3) **Recreational** – 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.

road – A motor vehicle path more than 50 inches wide, unless classified and managed as a trail. It may be classed as a system or non-system road.

road closure - A technique used by management to regulate and control the use of facilities to achieve transportation economy, user safety, protection of the public investment, and accomplishment of forest resource objectives. It may be intermittent or long term.

road density - A measure of the total length of road in any given unit of area (e.g.: 4 miles/square mile.)

road maintenance levels - A formally established set of objectives that describes the conditions necessary to achieve the planned operation of a road. The levels vary from Level I, basic custodial care, to Level V, which is assigned high use roads in which user safety and comfort are important considerations.

roadless area - Undeveloped federal land within which there are no improved roads or roads maintained for travel by means of motorized vehicles intended for highway use.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) II - The assessment of “primitive” areas within the national forests as potential wilderness areas as required by the Wilderness Act. This refers to the second such assessment that was documented in the final environmental impact statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, January 1979.

RARE II area - An area of land identified during the RARE II and the re-evaluation process as having potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

RARE II inventory boundary - A boundary established with public input surrounding large areas of primarily Forest Service lands for the purpose of evaluation during the RARE II process. These lands meet minimum Forest Service criteria for potential wilderness.

rollover - A maximum PNV solution with an individual good or service production constrained at its maximum potential level. It provides an economically efficient basis for comparing all benchmark levels.

rotation - The number of years required to establish, including the regeneration period and grow timber crops, to a specified condition or maturity for harvest. Even- and two-aged management prescriptions in the Forest Plan use a rotation.

runoff - The total stream discharge of water from a watershed including surface and subsurface flow, but not groundwater. Usually expressed in acre-feet.

rural - A recreation opportunity spectrum classification for areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of man are evident. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices enhance specific recreation activities or provide soil and vegetative cover protection.

S

sale schedule - The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a forest plan. The first period (usually a decade) of the selected sale schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.

salvage cutting - The removal of dead trees or trees being damaged or killed by injurious agents other than competition. To recover value that would otherwise be lost.

sapling - A usually young tree that is larger than a seedling, but smaller than a pole. Size varies by region.

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

Scenery Management System (SMS) - A system for the inventory and analysis of the aesthetic values of the National Forest Lands. It replaces the Visual Management System (VMS) as defined in Agricultural Handbook #462.

scenic integrity objective - A desired level of excellence based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape. Objectives include Very High, High, Moderate, and Low.

scoured channel - A definable channel of flow where surface water converges with enough energy to remove soil, organic matter, and leaf litter.

sediment - Solid mineral and organic material that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice.

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.

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

sensitivity level - A particular degree or measure of viewer interest in the scenic qualities of the landscape.

shearing - A method used in land clearing whereby tree stems are severed at ground line by large bladed mechanisms mounted on crawler tractors (e.g.: serrated tooth V-blade or KG blade).

shelterwood - A regeneration method of regenerating an even-aged stand in which a new age class develops beneath the partially shaped microenvironment provided by the residual trees. The sequence of treatments can include three distinct types of cuttings: (1) an optional preparatory harvest to enhance conditions for seed production; (2) an establishment harvest to prepare the seed bed, and to create a new age class; and 3) a removal harvest to release established regeneration from competition with the overwood.

shelterwood with reserves - 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.

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

silviculture - The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands. Silviculture entails the manipulation of forest and woodland vegetation in stands and on landscapes to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.

silvics - The study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and stands, with particular reference to environmental factors, as a basis for the practice of silviculture.

single-tree selection - A regeneration method of creating new age classes in uneven-aged stands in which individual trees of all size classes are removed uniformly throughout the stand to achieve desired stand structural characteristics.

site preparation - The preparation of the ground surface prior to reforestation. Various treatments are applied as needed to control vegetation that will interfere with the establishment of the new crop of trees or to expose the mineral soil sufficiently for the establishment of the species to be reproduced.

site index - A series-specific measure of actual or potential forest productivity (site quality, usually for even-aged stands), expressed in terms of the average height of trees included in a specified stand component (defined as a certain number of dominants, co-dominants, or the largest and tallest trees per unit area) at a specified index or base age.

skid trails - A travel way through the woods formed by loggers dragging (skidding) logs from the stump to a log landing without dropping a blade and without purposefully changing the geometric configuration of the ground over which they travel.

skidding - A term for moving logs by dragging from stump to roadside, deck, or other landing.

slash - The residue left on the ground after felling, silvicultural operations, or as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning. All vegetative debris resulting from the purchaser's operations. Slash associated with construction of roads is subject to treatment according to construction specifications, all other is subject to the terms of contract provision B/BT6.7.

snag - A dead or partially dead (more than 50 percent) hardwood or pine tree which is used by many bird species for perching, feeding, or nesting.

social analysis - An analysis of the social (as distinct from the economic and environmental) effects of a given plan or proposal for action. It includes identification and evaluation of all pertinent desirable and undesirable consequences to all segments of society, stated in some comparable quantitative terms, including persons or percent of population in each affected social segment. In addition, social analysis also includes a subjective analysis of social factors not expressible in quantitative terms.

special concern species - Species that is federally listed as Category 2 or ranked as globally rare by state heritage programs and The Nature Conservancy. Also used by some states for any species of wild animal native or once-native to the state which is determined by the state to require monitoring.

special-use authorization - A permit, term permit, or easement that allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest System land.

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

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. Generally flows throughout the year. Springs that are the source of perennial or intermittent streams are included in the Riparian Corridor.

stand - 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.

stand density - A quantitative measure of stocking expressed either absolutely per unit of land in terms of number of trees, basal area, volume per unit area, or relative to some standard condition.

stand improvement - A term comprising all intermediate cuttings made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of even-aged, two-aged, or uneven-aged stands.

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

stocking - The degree of occupancy of land by growing stock trees, measured by basal area or number of trees per unit area and spacing compared with a minimum standard - which varies by tree size and species or species group - to the occupancy that is required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land.

Streamside Management Zones - Land areas adjacent to natural streams, lakes, ponds, and seeps. These zones are typically designed to reduce, minimize or prevent non-point source pollution from entering a stream system (e.g.: sediment from a road or timber harvesting activity). Specific SMZ buffer widths are often defined in State Best Management Practice handbooks.

successional stage - A stage or recognizable condition of a plant community that occurs during its development from bare ground to climax: grass, forb, shrub seedling, pole-sapling, immature, mature, old growth.

suitable use - The appropriateness of applying 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.

suitable forest land (suitability) - National Forest System land allocated by a Forest Plan decision to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis. Regulated basis means a systematic relationship between tree growth and timber harvest such that a specific timber volume objective level can be sustained indefinitely.

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

T

tentatively suitable forest land - National Forest System land that meets specific criteria in the implementing regulations of the National Forest Management Act (36 CFR 219.14 for further consideration during the planning process for timber production on a regulated basis. Note that “tentatively suitable land” is not the same as the allocation of the existing Forest Plan, as amended since 1985, but is identified by a reanalysis. (Also called “Phase 1 suitability” or “Stage 1 suitability” because its designation as Part “A” of a three-part process described by the text of the National Forest Management Act.) (Timber Supply/Demand).

term permit - A special-use authorization to occupy and use National Forest System land, other than rights-of-way, for a specified period. It is revocable and compensable according to its terms.

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

threatened species - Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Designated as a threatened species in the *Federal Register* by the Secretary of Interior.

timber - Wood retaining many of the recognizable characteristics of a tree: round, bark covered, and tapering, but without the limbs and leaves. In wood-industry usage, it may be "standing timber"- that portion of living trees with characteristics of value to the wood-using industry, or cut trees not yet processed beyond removing limbs and tops.

timber demand - A relationship between stumpage or delivered log price and the quantity of timber produced.

timber product market area - The geographic area enclosed within a polygon drawn by connecting those mills buying forest timber that are the farthest away from the forest.

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 for the first decade.

timber stand improvement - A term comprising all intermediate cuttings made to improve the composition, constitution, condition, and increment of a timber stand.

timber supply - The amount of wood raw material available to be harvested within specified parameters of time and geographic area.

timberland - Forest land that is producing or capable of producing in excess of 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood crops under natural conditions. Not withdrawn from timber utilization, and not associated with urban or rural development. Currently, inaccessible and inoperable areas are included.

trailheads - The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.

two-aged stand - A stand composed of two distinct age classes that are separated in age by more than 20 percent of rotation.

U

understory - The trees and other vegetation growing under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion (overstory) of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

uneven-aged regeneration methods - Methods of regenerating a forest stand, and maintaining an uneven-aged structure by removing some trees in all size classes either singly, in small groups, or strips. The methods are single-tree or group selection.

uneven-aged silvicultural system - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes.

urban - An area characterized by a substantially urbanized environment. The background may have natural-appearing elements.

V

values, market - Prices of market goods and services measured in real dollars in terms of what people are willing to pay as evidenced by market transactions.

values, non-market - Prices of non-market goods and services imputed from other economic values.

variety class - A classification system for establishing three visual landscape categories according to the relative importance of the visual features. This classification system is based on the premise that all landscapes have some visual values, but those with the most variety or diversity of visual features have the greatest potential for high scenic value.

viable population - Population of plants or animals that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area.

viewshed - The total landscape seen, or potentially seen from all or a logical part of a travel route, use area, or water body.

visual quality objective - A desired level of excellence based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area under the Visual Management System. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape. Objectives include Preservation, Retention, Partial Retention, Modification, and Maximum Modification. Except for "preservation," each goal describes a different degree of acceptable alteration of the natural landscape based on the importance of esthetics.

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

W

water supply area - Areas that serve present and future municipal water supply and trout hatching or rearing operations.

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

wetlands - (pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act) - Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances, support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas, and are found primarily within palustrine systems; but may also be within riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine systems.

wild and scenic river - A river or section of river designated as such by congressional action under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of Oct. 2, 1968, as supplemented and amended, or those sections of a river designated as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the legislature of the state or states through which it flows.

wilderness - All national forest lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. An area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled and only visited by humans.

wildland fire - Any non-structural fire on wildlands other than one intentionally set for management purposes. Confined to a predetermined area. Not to be confused with "fire use," which includes prescribed fire.

wildland urban interface (WUI) - The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

wildlife - All non-domesticated mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians living in a natural environment, including game species and non-game species. Animals, or their progeny (i.e., feral animals - including horses, burros, and hogs), that once were domesticated, but escaped captivity, are not considered wildlife.

wildlife habitat improvement - The manipulation or maintenance of vegetation to yield desired results in terms of habitat suitable for designated wildlife species or groups of species.

wildlife tree - A den tree, snag, or mast or food tree.

withdrawal - Water removed from the ground or diverted from a surface water source for use.

woodland grazing - Grazing livestock on the grass-forbs existing under forested stands, mainly southern yellow pine types.

X

xeric - Pertaining to sites or habitats characterized by decidedly dry conditions.

Y

yield table - A tabular statement of outputs expected to be produced under a specific set of conditions.