

Chapter 5

Glossary and Acronyms



Cover image: Oak-pine woodland
Photographer: Paul Nelson, Mark Twain FS

Chapter 5

Glossary

Access	The opportunity to approach, enter, and make use of public or private land.
Acquisition	Land coming into federal ownership
Activity Fuels	Tree tops, branches, boles, and other woody debris that are created by timber sale activities.
Adaptive Management	A type of natural resource management in which decision making is an on-going process. Monitoring results of actions will provide a flow of information that may indicate the need to change a course of action. Scientific findings and needs of society may also indicate the need to adapt resource management.
Age Class	Grouping of trees originating from a single disturbance event or regeneration activity. Age classes are grouped by an interval of 10 or 20 years, for example 1-10 years, 11-20 years, 21-30 years, etc.
Air Quality	The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein; used most frequently in connection with 'standards' of maximum acceptable pollution concentrations.
Air Quality Classes (I, II, or III)	Designation for the level of protection given to geographic areas of the country. This classification denotes the increment above which deterioration of air quality would be regarded as significant and consequently not allowed. Class I allows the least deterioration. Class II is much less restrictive than Class I and includes most of Missouri. Class III is the least restrictive.
Allocations	An assigned portion of land, acreage, production, etc., for a specified purpose in a forest plan.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)	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 Plan. ASQ is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity" (FSM 1900). For timber resource planning purposes, the allowable sale quantity applies to each decade over the planning horizon and includes only chargeable volume. Consistent with the definition of timber production, do not include fuelwood or other non-industrial wood in the allowable sale quantity.
All-terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more low pressure tires, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control [MO Stat HR 489, 08/28/2004]
Amenity Resources	Non-market resources such as aesthetics, aquatic, old growth, riparian and spiritual values, or wildlife viewing that add to the quality of life.
Amenity Value	Pleasurable or aesthetic features of a plan, project, location, or resource, as contrasted with utilitarian. Typically used in land use planning to describe those resource properties for which market values cannot be established
Analysis	Methods used to determine or separate inventory and resource mapping information into important components and examine them critically (Webster).
Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS)	Forest Plans have a brief summary of the analysis of the management situation, including demand and supply conditions for resource commodities and services, production potentials, and use and development opportunities. (36 CFR 219.11(a))
Angle of Repose	The inclination of a plane at which a body placed on the plane would remain at rest or if in motion would roll or slide down with uniform velocity; the angle at which the various kinds of earth will stand when abandoned to themselves.
Animal Unit Month (AUM)	The quantity of forage required by one mature cow (1,000 lbs.) or the equivalent for one month

Appropriate Management Response	Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.
Aquatic	Standing and running water in streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.
Aquatic Ecosystem	The living and non-living components adapted to life in permanent or near permanent water all functioning as a system. Habitats include permanent streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, springs and subterranean water-filled caves.
Aquifer	A permeable stratum or zone below the Earth's surface through which groundwater can flow.
Aspect	The compass direction toward which the slope of the land surface faces.
Assigned Value	Individual goods and services having an established market value
Background (bg)	The distant part of a landscape located from four miles to infinity from the viewer.
Basal Area	The cross-sectional area of all stems in a stand measured at 4.5 feet above the ground and expressed per unit of land area. Basal area is a way to measure how much of a site is occupied by trees
Bedrock	Solid rock which underlies soil or other unconsolidated materials
Benefit (Value)	Inclusive term used to quantify results of a proposed activity, project, or program expressed in monetary or non-monetary terms.
Best Management Practices (BMP)	Practices that result in attainment of high values for ecological and environmental quality, while providing outputs or outcomes of goods, services or natural resources. Include air, water, soil, wildlife, fish, timber, and aesthetic and biological values.
Biodiversity (Diversity)	Variety of life and its ecological processes; the variety of organisms considered at all levels, from genetic variants belonging to the same species, through arrays of genera, families, and still higher taxonomic levels. Includes the variety of ecosystems, which comprise both natural communities of organisms within particular habitats, and physical conditions under which they live

Biological Assessment (BA)	Determine whether a proposed action will affect a listed species, designated critical habitat, proposed species or proposed critical habitat. Effects determinations for listed species or designated critical habitat include: (1) no effect; (2) not likely to adversely affect; or (3) likely to adversely affect. Effects determinations for proposed species or proposed critical habitat include: (1) no effect; (2) not likely to jeopardize proposed species, or adversely modify proposed critical habitat; or (3) likely to jeopardize proposed species, or adversely modify proposed critical habitat. The outcome of this biological assessment determines whether formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service or a conference is necessary.
Biological Evaluation (BE)	Review of all planned, funded, executed, or permitted programs and activities for possible effect on endangered, threatened, proposed or sensitive species. A Biological Evaluation is a means for conducting the review and documenting the findings. Effects determinations include those listing for BA (above), as well as the following determinations for sensitive species: (1) no impacts; (2) beneficial impacts; (3) may impact individuals but not likely to cause a trend to federal listing or a loss of viability; or (4) likely to result in a trend to federal listing or a loss of viability.
Biota	Pertaining to any aspect of life, especially to characteristics of entire populations of organisms, including animals, plants, fungi, and micro-organisms, found in a given ecosystem.
Board Foot (BF)	The amount of wood contained in an unfinished board one inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide. Expressed as MBF one thousand board feet and MMBF one million board feet.
Buffer	An area designated to block or absorb unwanted impacts to the area beyond the buffer. Buffer strips along a trail could block views that may be unwanted. Buffers may be set aside wildlife habitat to reduce abrupt change to the habitat.
Canopy	Part of any stand of trees represented by the tree crowns. It usually refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be used to describe lower layers in a multi-storied forest.
Capability	Potential of the land to produce goods and services under a set of management practices at a given level of intensity.

Carrying Capacity	In terms of recreation use, physical carrying capacity is the maximum amount of use that can take place without incurring unacceptable ecological change, soil compaction, erosion, water pollution, littering and destruction of vegetation. Social carrying capacity is the maximum amount of use that can occur without unacceptable conflict and interface among visitors.
Cation exchange capacity	This is the measure of the soil's ability to retain nutrients available to plants.
Cave	A natural underground chamber or series of chambers that may have a surface opening.
Cave Recharge Area	The land area that replenishes a cave's system with water through draining, percolation, and seepage.
Cavity	A hole in a tree often used by wildlife species for nesting, roosting, and reproduction.
Channel Stability	A section of flowing water that maintains a dimension, pattern, and profile without aggrading or degrading in the current climate.
Characteristic Type	An area of land that has common distinguishing visual characteristics of landform, rock formations, water forms, vegetative patterns, and cultural effects. It is used as a frame of reference to classify physical features of an area as to their scenic quality. Two character types have been identified and utilized on the Forest; Dissected Till Plains and Ozark Plateau.
Classified Road	A road wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including National Forest system roads, State roads, county and township roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.
Clearcutting	The cutting of essentially all trees in a stand, producing a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class. .
Clearcutting with Reserves	A clearcut harvest in which varying numbers of reserve trees are not harvested to attain goals other than regeneration.

Cliff	A naturally occurring, exposed vertical rock structure that is 10 feet or more in height and a minimum of 50 feet in length. A cliff may have boulders or talus above or below the face, and fissures and openings of various sizes created by rock sloughing or erosion. The cliff is continuous if segments are separated by no more than 200 feet.
Closure	An administrative order prohibiting or restricting either the location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.
Coarse Filter Management	Land management that addresses the needs of all species, communities, environments, and ecological processes in a land area; compare to fine filter management. It is the concept of managing an array of representative ecosystems across the landscape, assuming that such representation will provide habitat for the majority of species. See Ecosystem Management
Cold-water Stream	Cold-water streams maintain water temperatures that are less than approximately 68° F.
Commercial Forest Land	Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood; and a) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; b) existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity, or watershed conditions; and c) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be attained within five years after final harvesting.
Common Variety Class (B)	A landscape architecture term, which refers to prevalent, usual, or widespread landscape variety within a character type. It also refers to ordinary or undistinguished visual variety.
Common Variety Minerals	Earth materials, disposable under USDA authority, that are widespread and abundant; i.e., sand, gravel and clay.
Competitive Use	Events, involving two or more persons, organized for the purpose of a contest, match, or other trial of skill, ability, or machine. (FSM 2355)
Composition	As used in ecology, the mix of species present on a site or landscape or population and the species' relative abundance.

Concern Level	Relative importance to the public of landscape aesthetics viewed from travel routes and use areas. Level 1 routes and areas have significant public use, and scenic quality is a high concern to typical users. Level 2 travel routes and areas have either a high volume of use with the public having a lower degree of concern for scenic quality, or a moderate amount of use with the public having a high degree of concern for scenic quality.
Condition Class	A classification of the amount of departure from the natural fire regime and historical character of vegetation
Confine	The strategy employed in the appropriate management responses where a fire perimeter is managed by a combination of direct and indirect actions and use of natural topographic features, fuel, and weather factors.
Confined Aquifer	An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds, or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself.
Connectivity	The linkage of similar but separated vegetation stands by patches, corridors, or "stepping stones" of like vegetation. Connectivity on the Mark Twain is complicated by the degree to which the forest is fragmented and divided into isolated patches by croplands, pastures, roadways and structural developments due to ownership patterns.?
Conservation Approach	A set of actions that can be taken to remove or minimize adverse impacts to species at risk, and which would result in high quality habitat, well-distributed throughout the planning area for Species at Risk.
Conservative Species	Species that through millennia have become supremely adapted to an environment or natural community determined by a specific set of biotic or abiotic factors. Conservative species tend to exhibit low tolerances to the post-European settlement disruption of otherwise high quality remnant natural communities or habitats.
Consultation (with US Fish and Wildlife Service)	Consultation refers to a requirement under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with regard to federal actions that may affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.

Consultation/Consulting Parties (Heritage Resources)	A portion of the review process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act during which consulting parties consider ways to resolve adverse effects on historic properties. The consulting parties include, at a minimum, the responsible Federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Other interested parties, such as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Indian tribes, and local governments, may also be invited to consult.
Consumptive Use	A use of resources that reduces the supply, such as logging and mining.
Contiguous	Used in a geographic sense, the term applies to situations where areas of land physically touch and share substantial common boundaries or have a common border of considerable length. Does not include 'point to point' touching or 'cornering', or instances where only small portions of land areas touch.
Cool-Season Plant	A plant which generally makes the major portion of its growth during the winter and early spring.
Cool-water Stream	Cool-water streams maintain water temperatures that are between approximately 68 and 84° F.
Cost Efficiency	The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost-efficiency, some outputs (such as environmental, economic, or social impact) are not assigned monetary values but are achieved at specified levels in a least cost manner.
Cover Type (Forest Cover Type)	Stands of particular vegetation type composed of similar species.
Critical Habitat	An area occupied by threatened or endangered species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations. Critical habitat is formally designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for individual species. There is no critical habitat designated for any species on Mark Twain NF.

Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI)	The age at which the average annual growth is greatest for a stand of trees. Mean annual increment is expressed in cubic feet measure, and is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in accordance with 36 CFR 219.16(a)(2)(i) and (ii). Culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI) includes regeneration harvest yields and any additional yields from planned intermediate harvests.
Cumulative Effects	Effects on the environment that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that, collectively, become significant over time.
Decision Criteria	The rules and standards used to evaluate alternatives to a proposed action on National Forest System land. Decision criteria help a decision-maker identify a preferred choice from the array of alternatives.
Demand	The expected future public need or desire for outputs, services, and uses.
Departure	A sale schedule that deviates from the principle of non-declining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the sale schedule at any time during the planning horizon. A departure is characterized by a temporary increase, usually in the beginning decade(s) of the planning horizon, over the base sale schedule originally established. This increase does not impair the future attainment of the long-term sustained yield capacity.
Designated Uses (Clean Water Act)	Those water uses identified in state water quality standards that must be achieved and maintained as required under the Clean Water Act.
Desired Character	A statement of the landscape character to be created or maintained over time. It is based on the Adopted VQO, local natural appearing characteristic landscape, biological potential, resource management objectives, and the visual elements desired and obtainable.
Desired Condition (DC)	Land or resource conditions that are expected to result if planning goals and objectives are fully achieved.
Desired Non-native Species	Species of plants or animals that are not indigenous to an area, but wanted for their contribution to social, economic, or cultural value.
Developed Recreation	Recreation that requires facilities that result in concentrated use of the area.

Developed Recreation Sites	Distinctly defined areas where facilities are concentrated for public use, such as campgrounds, picnic areas and swimming beaches.
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	The diameter of a tree measured at 4.5 feet above ground level on the uphill side of the tree.
Direct Effects	Results of an action occurring generally at the same time and place as the causal agent (prescribed burn, seeding, cutting vegetation, grazing, choice of plan alternatives).
Direct Employment	Employment in economic sectors directly affected by a proposed action or alternative.
Discharge	Flow in a stream, usually measured in cubic feet per second (CFS).
Dispersed Recreation	Recreation that does not occur in a developed recreation site, such as hunting, backpacking, and scenic driving. Dispersed recreation activities may require facilities for safeguarding visitors, protecting resources, and enhancing the quality of visitor experiences.
Displacement (Soil)	The mechanical movement or removal of the top mineral or organic layers of soil.
Distance Zones	Areas of land divided into near foreground, foreground, middle ground and background that represent relative distance from viewers located on a travelway, in use areas, or on bodies of water.
Distinctive Variety Class (A)	A landscape architecture term, which refers to unusual, outstanding landscape variety that stands out from common features in the character type.
Disturbance	Any event, either natural or human-induced, that alters structure, composition, or functions of an ecosystem or area of vegetation. Examples include forest fires, insect infestations, and timber harvesting.
Early Successional Habitat	Habitat composed primarily of a combination of shrubs and saplings intermixed with dominant or characteristic native herbaceous plants as specified for savanna, woodland and forest natural communities. May be created through regeneration harvest, prescribed fire or through a combination of management activities or natural events.

Earth Disturbing	A project will be considered earth disturbing when mineral soil mixing or compaction will occur within the project area, or when specific structures such as foundations may be damaged
Eastern Region	The portion of the USDA Forest Service, also referred to as Region Nine, that includes the National Forests and Grasslands in New England, the Mid Atlantic, the Midwest, and the Lake States.
Ecological Approach to Management	The management of diverse and sustainable natural communities by restoration of their structural vegetative condition, mimicking the historical disturbance processes and functions under which natural communities evolved and to which they are uniquely adapted.
Ecological classification	Categorizing and delineating areas of land and water having similar characteristic combinations of the environment (climate, geology, soils, natural communities, plants and animals). Two primary classification units used by the Mark Twain NF include natural communities and ecological sections.
Ecological Integrity	The degree to which elements of biodiversity and processes that link them together and sustain the entire system are complete and capable of performing desired functions.
Ecological Landtype (ELT)	An ecological map unit with a distinct combination of natural, physical, chemical, and biological properties that cause it to respond in a predictable and relatively uniform manner to the application of given management practices. In a relatively undisturbed state or stage of plant succession, an ELT is usually occupied by a predictable and relatively uniform plant community. Size generally ranges from ten to a few hundred acres.
Ecological Units	The map unit developed for ecological types usually consisting of different biological and physical potentials
Ecology	The interrelationships of living things to one another and to their environment, or the study of these interrelationships.
Economic Dependency	The degree to which a community is dependent upon national forest resources for employment and income.
Economic Impact Area (EIA)	The local area considered to determine the kind of economic affects that could occur due to management of forest resources.

Ecosystem	A community of living plants, animals, and other organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment.
Ecosystem Enhancement (Forest Health)	An approach to management that prescribes activities to maintain vegetation and natural community structure with the intent to produce productive, healthy vegetation by blending social, economic, physical, and biological needs and values.
Ecosystem Management	The skillful, integrated use of ecological knowledge transformed into management activities that address the needs of all species, communities, environments, and ecological processes in a land area (compare to fine filter management).
Ecosystem Restoration	The repair or re-establishment of natural community complexes of a subsection and containing both common, characteristic, and sensitive populations of plant and animal species that are anticipated to move toward the desired condition with management.
Edge	The margin where two or more vegetation patches meet, such as a fescue pasture opening next to a mature forest stand, a red cedar stand next to an oak stand, or a clearcut stand next to a mature stand.
Endangered Species	Official designation by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service applied to any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Endemic	Indigenous or confined to a certain area or region, having a comparatively restricted distribution. Example: Found only on a glade, the St. Francois Mountains, the Current River or the Ozarks.
Enhancement (E)	A short term visual management alternative aimed at increasing positive visual variety where little now exists.
Environmental Analysis	The process associated with preparing documents such as environmental assessments and environmental impact statements and the decision whether to prepare an environmental impact statement. It is an analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short-term and long-term effects, which include physical, biological, economic, and social factors and their interactions.

Environmental Assessment (EA)	A concise public document that serves to: 1) briefly provide evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS or a Finding of No Significant Impact; and 2) aid in an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary (40 CFR 1508.9a)
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A statement of environmental effects required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review. It must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.
Environmental Justice	The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws regardless of race, color, national origin, or income.
Ephemeral Streams	Streams that flow a short time of the year only as the direct result of rainfall and receive none of their flow from groundwater.
Erosion	The wearing away of the land's surface by running water, wind, ice, and other geological agents. It includes detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity. Rills, gullies, pedestals and soil deposition are indicators of accelerated surface soil erosion, which are considered detrimental erosion.
Evaluation (Heritage Resources)	The process of determining the scientific, social, and historical significance of a cultural resource property by qualified cultural resource professionals. Evaluations also consider the effects proposed actions or undertakings will have on the scientific, social, and historical significance of cultural resources. (FSM 2360)
Even-aged	A term usually used as "even-aged stand" or "even-aged management", which identifies a stand containing a single age class in which the range of tree ages is usually less than 20% of the normal rotation or life span. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed-tree harvest methods produce even-aged stands.
Existing Rights	Those surface and subsurface land use rights established by ownership, legal conveyance or permit.
Exotic Species	See Non-native Invasive Species

Experimental Forest	An area established for conducting fire, silvicultural, and other forest investigations and experiments.
Extended Rotation	Management at rotation ages that are a minimum of 1.5 times the Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI).
Extinct Species	Extinct species have disappeared entirely from the planet.
Extirpated Species	Species that formerly occurred regularly in an area but have disappeared and are not expected to return without human assistance.
Facility	Structures needed to support management, protection, and utilization of the National Forests including buildings, utility systems, roads, bridges, dams, communication system components, and other constructed features.
Fauna	The animal life of an area.
Fee Simple Estate	Absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate.
Fen	A bog-like area of peatland soils kept constantly moist or wet by spring-fed groundwater usually dominated by sedges, forbs and some shrubs. Fens are often located in riparian zones or watercourse protection zones (upper headwaters). In Missouri applied to similar wetlands lacking, or with only superficial, organic soils.
Fifth and Sixth-level Watersheds	Watersheds delineated using the USGS Hydrologic Unit Code delineation system. Fifth level watersheds are larger than sixth level watersheds.
Filter Strip	An area of land adjacent to a body of water that acts to trap and filter out suspended sediment and chemicals attached to sediment before it reaches the surface water. Unless specific management direction in the Forest Plan indicates otherwise, harvesting and other forest management activities are permitted in a filter strip as long as the integrity of the filter strip is maintained and mineral soil exposure is kept to a minimum.
Fine Filter	The concept of managing individual species through individual conservation measures. Individual nests, colonies, and habitats are emphasized. Management that focuses on the welfare of a single or only a few species rather than the broader habitat or ecosystem (compare to coarse filter management).

Fireline	Any natural or constructed barrier used to segregate, stop, and control the spread of fire or to provide a control line from which to work.
Fire Management Plan	A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires, and documents the fire management program.
Fire Regime	A generalized description of the role fire plays in an ecosystem. It is characterized by fire frequency, seasonality, intensity, duration and scale (patch size), as well as regularity or variability. The characteristics of fire in a given ecosystem, such as frequency, predictability, intensity, and seasonality of fire.
Fire Use	A combination of the use of wildland fire and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.
Fiscal Year	The fiscal year is the Federal government's accounting period. It begins on October 1 and ends on September 30, and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends. Before 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1, and ended on June 30.
Floodplain	That portion of a river valley, adjacent to the channel typically built from sediments deposited during the present regimen of the stream; covered with water when the river overflows its bank at various flood stages.
Flora	The plant life of an area.
Forb	Any non-woody plant other than grass or grass-like plants.
Foreground (fg)	A term used in managing visual resources or scenery. It refers to part of the scene or landscape that is nearest the viewer, generally 0 – 3/8 mile away.
Forest	An area dominated by trees forming a closed canopy and interspersed with multi-layered, shade-tolerant, sub-canopy trees, shrubs, vines, ferns and herbs. Trees attain heights of 60 to over 100 feet.
Forest Cover Type (Forest Type)	See Cover Type.
Forest Health	A forest condition that has overall structure, function, and characteristics that allow it to be flexible to disturbance, keep its biodiversity, and meet human needs.

Forest Inventory Assessment	Data collected to monitor the change in absolute abundance, growth and merchantability of forests.
Forest Plan	A forest plan (land and resource management plan) guides all natural resource management activity and establishes management standards and guidelines for a National Forest, embodying the provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976.
Forest Plan Revision	A formal modification of an existing forest plan to address changes in the natural, social, and economic environment, new information about resources on and off National Forests, and new scientific knowledge that shed new light on the assumptions of the existing plan and make the predicted impacts of the existing plan less accurate and/or acceptable. Federal planning regulations require the Forest Service to revise a forest plan every 10 to 15 years.
Forest Products	Goods and services resulting from use of the forest. These may include timber, wildlife, water, forage, recreation, and minerals. Also included, are recreational experiences, scenic and spiritual values, etc.
Forest Roadless Area	An area in a National Forest or Grassland that (1) is larger than 5,000 acres, or if smaller, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area, or lies east of the 100 th Meridian, and therefore, under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Wilderness Act; and (2) contains no roads; and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.
Forest Supervisor	The official responsible for administering National Forest System lands on an administrative unit, usually one or more National Forests. The Forest Supervisor reports to the Regional Forester.
Forest-wide	Applying to all areas or acres within a National Forest.
Fragmentation (Ecosystem)	The breaking up of large and continuous ecosystems, natural communities or habitats into smaller areas surrounded by altered or disturbed land (for example cool-season pasture or roads) that often differs from the original in either composition or structure.

Fragmentation (Wildlife)	The breaking up of large contiguous expanses of one vegetation type or age class with other vegetation types or age classes (i.e. a pine plantation in the middle of an oak-hickory forest, or regenerating forest saplings adjacent to mature forest natural communities).
Fuel Treatment	The manipulation of wildland fuel, such as lopping, chipping, crushing, piling and burning, or removal to reduce its flammability or resistance to control.
Fuels	Plants and woody vegetation, both living and dead, capable of sustaining a fire.
Fuels Management	The practice of evaluating, planning, and treating wildland fuel to reduce flammability and its resistance to control through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, including prescribed fire and wildland fire use in support of land management objectives.
Game Species	Those wildlife species commonly hunted, trapped, or fished.
Generalist species	Species that can use a variety of different habitats to meet its life needs; do not depend on one or two particular types of habitat, therefore more adaptable to changing conditions in the landscape (i.e. white-tailed deer is a generalist species; gray bats, which depend on caves for their life needs, are not).
Geographic Unit	Refers to the nine separate Forest units; Ava, Cassville, Willow Springs, Houston-Rolla, Salem-Potosi, Fredericktown, Cedar Creek, Poplar Bluff and the Eleven Point
Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	Computerized method used for inventory and analysis, which can overlay large volumes of spatial data to identify how features interrelate.
Glade	Open, exposed bedrock areas dominated by drought-adapted herbs and grasses in an otherwise woodland or forest matrix.
Goods and Services	Outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland resources.
Grazing Allotment	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified kind and number of livestock may be grazed under a plan of management.

Ground cover	The aerial projection of plants covering the ground generally following these definitions: dense (50-100 percent cover), patchy (30-50 percent), scattered (10-30 percent) and sparse (0-10 percent).
Ground Fire	A fire that burns along the ground surface and does not affect trees with thick bark or high crowns.
Group Selection Harvest	A cutting method in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. This silvicultural treatment results in small openings that form mosaics of age-class groups and leads to the formation of an uneven-aged stand.
Guidelines	Guidelines are preferable limits to management actions that may be followed to achieve desired conditions. Guidelines are generally expected to be carried out. They help the Forest reach the desired conditions and objectives in a way that permits operational flexibility to respond to variations over time. Deviations from guidelines must be analyzed during project-level analysis and documented in a project decision document, but deviations do not require a Forest Plan amendment.
Guiding	Providing services or assistance such as supervision, protection, education, training, packing, touring, subsistence, interpretation, or other assistance to individuals or groups in their pursuit of a natural resource-based outdoor activity for some form of payment. The term “guide” includes the holder’s employees, agents, and instructors.
Habitat	The natural environment of a plant or animal. In wildlife management, major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.
Breeding habitat:	The habitat type or types upon which a wildlife species depends for reproduction.
Foraging habitat:	The habitat type or types within which a wildlife species finds the food it needs.
Wintering habitat:	Areas where migratory, and particularly airborne (e.g., birds, bats) species find shelter or warmer weather during the winter or non-breeding season.
Hazard Tree	Trees that have an imminent chance of failure and could fall where public use is concentrated.

Headcutting	The upstream movement of a stream or a locally steep channel bottom due to erosion caused by rapidly flowing water.
Headwaters	The source and upper reaches of a stream, may be intermittent or ephemeral in nature.
Herbicide	A substance used to chemically control plants, particularly problematic invasive species.
Heritage Resources	The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people historically or pre-historically; formerly referred to as cultural resources).
Hibernaculum	A natural or human-made structure (cave, mine, bridge, building,) that bats use to hibernate in winter. Plural = hibernacula
Home Range	The area in which an individual animal finds all its needs for food, cover, shelter and water.
Hydrologic Connectivity	Water-mediated transfer of matter, energy and/or organisms within or between elements of the hydrologic cycle.
Hydrologic Regime (Flooding or Precipitation)	The timing, depth, duration, frequency and source of water input into a wetland system. This can vary daily, seasonally, or over decades.
Hydrology	The study of the amount, flow, and the characteristics of water.
Impaired Waters	Bodies of water that are not fully supporting their designated uses.
IMPLAN	A computer-based system used by the Forest Service to construct non-survey, models to assess the regional economic effects of changes in expenditure and employment. This input-output model is used to estimate economic effects by tracing the interrelationships between producers and consumers in an economy measured by jobs and income.
Indicator (Management Indicator Species)	In effects analysis, a way of measuring effects from management alternatives on a particular resource or issue.
Indigenous (Species)	Any species of plant or animal that naturally occurs in an area and was not introduced by humans; synonymous with native species.

Indirect effect	Those effects occurring later or at some distance from the source action.
Individual Tree Selection Harvest	A cutting method where individual trees are removed from certain size and age classes over an entire stand area. Regeneration is usually natural, and an uneven-aged stand is maintained.
Infiltration	The rate of movement of water from the atmosphere into the soil; that portion of rainfall or surface runoff that moves downward into the subsurface rock and soil; the entry of water from precipitation, irrigation, or runoff into the soil profile.
Inholding	A parcel of land in other ownership (private, state or other federal ownership) surrounded by National Forest System lands.
Intangible Values	Goods, services, uses, and conditions believed to have value to society but have neither market value nor assigned value.
Integrated Pest Management	An ecologically based process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests to achieve resource management objectives. It is the planned and systematic use of detection, evaluation, and monitoring techniques; and all appropriate silvicultural, biological, chemical, genetic, and mechanical tactics needed to prevent or reduce pest-caused damage and losses to levels that are economically, environmentally, and aesthetically acceptable. (FSH 2109.14-94-1)
Interdisciplinary Team	A group of individuals with different training assembled to perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad enough to adequately solve the problem.
Interior Forest	A contiguous forest with a closed or partially open canopy of relatively mature trees.
Intermediate Harvest	The removal of some trees prior to final harvest, to enhance growth, quality, vigor, and composition of the stand after establishment. Thinning is an intermediate harvest.
Intermittent Stream	A stream that receives base flow from higher water tables during the wetter part of the year but has no base flow during the drier part of the year.

Interpretive Services	Visitor information services designed to present inspirational, educational, and recreational values to visitors to improve their understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment from their forest experience.
Intervenor	An individual who, or organization that, is interested in or potentially affected by a decision under appeal who has made a timely request to intervene in that appeal (35 CFR 219.2).
Inventory (Heritage Resources)	Strategies designed to collect existing information and locate cultural resources. Inventories are divided into the two general categories of overview and survey. (FSM 2360)
Irretrievable	A category of impacts mentioned in statements of environmental impacts that applies to losses of production, harvest, or uses of renewable natural resources.
Irreversible	A category of impacts mentioned in statements of environmental impacts that applies to non-renewable resources, such as minerals and archaeological sites. Irreversible effects can also refer to effects of actions that can be renewed only after a very long period of time, such as the loss of soil productivity.
Issue	A subject or question of wide-spread public or internal discussion or interest regarding management of National Forest System land.
Jurisdiction	The legal right to control or regulate use of a facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership. The authority to construct or maintain a facility may be from fee title, an easement, an agreement, or other method.
Karst Landform	Terrain with distinctive characteristics of relief and drainage arising primarily from a higher degree of rock solubility in natural waters than is found elsewhere. This topography usually develops over dolomite, limestone and gypsum bedrock. These areas typically exhibit losing streams, caves, sinks, and underground drainages.
Land and Resource Management Plan	See Forest Plan.

Land Exchange	A discretionary, voluntary transaction involving mutual transfers of land or interests in land between the Secretary of Agriculture acting by or through the Forest Service and a non-federal entity.
Late Successional Forest	The stage of forest succession in which most of the trees are mature or overmature.
Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)	The amount of change to be allowed, measured by means of quantitative standards. Appropriate management actions are identified and procedures for monitoring and evaluating management performance are established.
Litter (Forest Litter)	The freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed plant material on the ground, including leaves, bark fragments, twigs, flowers, and fruit.
Long-lived Tree Species	Trees species with a relatively long life span, including post and white oaks, hickories and shortleaf pine.
Losing Stream	A stream that distributes 30% or more of its flow, through natural processes, such as through permeable subsoil or cavernous bedrock, into groundwater.
Male Roost Tree	A tree used by a male bat in summer to rest during the day, or at night between foraging flights.
Management Area (MA)	A portion of a landscape with similar management objectives and a common management prescription. An area of common direction that differs from neighboring areas. The Mark Twain NF is divided into management areas. Specific direction for each management area is described through management practices, standards, and guidelines.
Management Direction	A statement of multiple-use and other goals, objectives, management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining objectives and desired conditions.
Management Indicator Species (MIS) or Management Indicator	Plant and animal species, communities, or special habitats selected for emphasis in planning, and which are monitored during forest plan implementation in order to assess the effects of management activities on their populations and the populations of other species with similar habitat needs which they may represent. (FSH 2620.5)
Management Practices	A specific activity, course of action, or treatment designed to move the forest toward desired conditions.

Management Prescription (MP)	A combination of specific multiple-use directions applicable to one or management areas described in a Forest Plan; generally includes but is not limited to goals, objectives, standards and guidelines and possible management practices.
Market Valued Resources (MVR)	Those natural resources routinely traded in an established market or for which there is a reasonable basis for estimating value. They can be assigned dollar values for benefits and costs associated with them, such as timber.
Marsh	Wetlands dominated by grasses and grass-like plants, including sedges and rushes, maintained by periodic overland flooding.
Maternity Roost Tree	A tree used by reproductively active (pregnant, nursing) female bats as a place to rest and shelter their young.
Mature Tree or Stand	A tree or stand that has attained full development, particularly in height, and is in full seed production.
Maximum Manageable Area (MMA)	The firm limits of management capability to accommodate social, political, and resource impacts of wildland fire. Once established as a part of an approved plan, the general area is fixed and not subject to change. (The Maximum Manageable Area defines the pre-determined limits of a wildland fire for resource benefits). (NWCG IOSWT 1996).
Maximum Modification (MM)	A visual quality objective meaning that evidence of man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.
MBF	Thousand board feet (see board foot.)
Mean Annual Increment of Growth	The total increase in size or volume of individual trees; refers to the increase in size and volume of a stand of trees at a particular age, divided by that age in years (also see culmination mean annual increment).
Mechanical Transport	Includes any wheeled contrivance which constitutes a mechanical advantage to the user, and which is powered by a living or nonliving source contained on, within, or attached thereto such as bicycles, deer carriers, and wagons.

Median Household Income	The value in an ordered set of household income values below and above which there is an equal number of values. Half of the households in the set earn more and half earn less than the median value.
Memorandum of Understanding	The instrument used as a written plan between the Forest Service and other parties for carrying out their separate activities in a coordinated and mutually beneficial manner and for documenting a framework for cooperation.
Middleground (mg)	A term used in managing visual resources or scenery. It refers to the visible terrain beyond the foreground where individual trees are still visible, but do not stand out distinctly from the stand, generally 3/4 mile to 4 four miles from the observer.
Mineral Exploration	The search for valuable minerals.
Mineral Rights Outstanding	Legal authority to explore, develop and process minerals (including prudent use of land surface) held by someone else other than the party conveying the land to the USA.
Mineral Rights Reserved	Legal authority to explore, develop and process minerals (including the prudent use of the land surface) held by someone who retained the mineral rights when conveying the land to the USA.
Mineral Soil	Soil that consists mainly of inorganic material, such as weathered rock, rather than organic matter.
Mineral, Leasable	Types of minerals whose prospecting and development on public lands under permit or lease was authorized under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended and supplemented. For example: coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and in some states, sulfur.
Minimal Variety Class (C)	A landscape architecture term, which refers to little or no visual variety in the landscape. It is monotonous or below average compared to the common features in the character type.
Mitigation	Action taken for the purpose of eliminating, reducing, or minimizing negative impacts of management activities on the environment.
Mixed Stand	A stand consisting of two or more tree species.

Model	A computer-based program which attempts to represent some aspect of the real world using mathematics to represent individual elements. Interactions are represented by mathematical computations.
Modification (M)	A visual quality objective meaning that man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must; utilize at the same time naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.
Monitoring	A systematic process of collecting information to evaluate previous changes in actions, conditions, and relationships over time and space relative to a pre-determined standard or expected norm.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The periodic evaluation of Forest Plan management activities to determine how well objectives are met, and how closely management standards and guidelines have been applied.
Mosaic	Areas with a variety of plant communities over a landscape, such as areas with trees and areas without trees occurring over a landscape.
Motor Vehicles	Any vehicle powered by a motor.
Motorboat	A boat propelled by gas or electric motor with a propeller below the water line; does not include hovercraft.
Motorized Equipment	Machines incorporating a motor, engine, or other nonliving power source to accomplish a task. This includes such machines as aircraft, hovercraft, motorboats, automobiles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, bulldozers, duffel carriers, chainsaws, rock drills, and generators. (For administrative guidance, this does not include such things as electric shavers or toothbrushes, portable radios or televisions, Geiger counters, wristwatches, gas stoves, flashlights, and other such small contrivances.)
Multiple-use Management	The management of all renewable surface resources of National Forest land for a variety of purposes such as recreation, range, timber, wildlife and fish habitat, and watershed.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Public law that outlines specific procedures for integrating environmental considerations into agency planning. Congress passed NEPA in 1969 to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between people and their environment. One of the major tenets of NEPA is its emphasis on public disclosure of possible environmental effects of any major action on public land. The Act requires a statement of possible environmental effects to be released to the public and other agencies for review and comment.
National Forest Management Act (NFMA)	Public Law of 1976 that provides for planning and management of National Forests, and requires preparation of forest plans.
National Forest System	All management units, national forests and national grasslands, managed by the USDA Forest Service.
National Forest System Road	A classified road under jurisdiction of the Forest Service and determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access. Also referred to as a “system road”.
National Forest Visit	The entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A national forest visit can be composed of multiple site visits.
National Register of Historic Places (NHRP)	A listing maintained by the U.S.D.I. National Park Service of areas which have been designated as being of historical significance. The Register includes places of local and state significance as well as those of value to the Nation as a whole.
National 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 Wild and Scenic River System	Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition (also see wild, scenic, and recreational rivers).
National Wilderness Preservation System	All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, regardless of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

Native Species	A species that historically occurred in a particular ecosystem. Native species do not include species introduced by humans.
Natural Area	A natural community that is presumably representative of the pre-European settlement vegetation of the site. Also includes sites that with management and time have a good potential for restoration to a community vegetation and diversity similar to the pre-European settlement condition. The Missouri Natural Areas Committee defines natural areas as “biological communities or geological sites that preserve and are managed to perpetuate the natural character, diversity, and ecological processes of Missouri’s native landscapes.”
Natural Community	<p>A group of native plants and animals that interact with each other and their environment in ways minimally modified by exotic species and negative human disturbances.</p> <p>A grouping of plants and animals and their physical environment that still contains a semblance of the composition, structure and function that would have occurred in the pre-European settlement era.</p>
Natural Community Types	The consolidation of respective natural communities sharing similar structural and compositional characteristics (forest, open woodland, savanna, glade, prairie, cliff, fen, cave, etc). Types consist of combinations of natural, physical, chemical and biological properties that cause each to respond in a predictable and relatively uniform manner to management practices and which management objectives are specified by ecological subsection.
Natural Disturbance (also ecological disturbance)	Disruption of existing conditions by a single event of wind, tornado, fire, flooding, drought, insects, and disease at a scale from one to thousands of acres.
Natural Ignition	A fire ignition resulting from any natural cause, e.g., lightning.

Natural Opening	A natural community whose vegetation is predominantly contained in the ground-layer or mid-layer, e.g. grasses, forbs, shrubs, or saplings, with few mature trees. Such areas typically are the product of stand-replacing disturbance processes, e.g. fire, wind, or ice storms, and may or may not return to a dominated by canopy-layer and shrub-layer vegetation. Depending upon the natural community and disturbance type, natural openings can vary in size from less than one acre to hundreds or thousands of acres.
Natural Processes Natural Conditions	The regime (frequency, intensity, duration, timing) of a particular disturbance type that shapes a community's structure and composition. Disturbances include fire, flood, elk and bison grazing, insect and disease outbreaks, wind storms, drought, floods, ice storms and tornados.
Natural-appearing	The existing natural character of the landscape integrated into management activities, such as harvesting. The landscape shows few signs of forest management activities; however, the effects of naturally-occurring disturbances may be noticeable.
Near foreground (Nfg)	The portion of the foreground closest to the viewer where fine detail can be observed with clarity. The area within 0 and 300 feet of the observer.
Neo-tropical Migratory Birds	Species that breed mainly in temperate regions of North America and winter from Central Mexico to South America.
No Action (Alternative)	The most likely condition expected to exist if current management practices continue unchanged. The analysis of this alternative is required for federal actions under NEPA.
Non-Consumptive Use	Those uses of resources that do not reduce the supply, such as many types of recreation.
Non-declining Even-flow	A timber sale and harvest schedule formulated on the basis that the quantity of timber planned for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade.
Non-market Valued Resources	Those natural resources for which there is no available market transaction evidence and a reasonable basis for estimating a value commensurate with market values does not exist.

Non-native Invasive Species (NNIS)	A species that has been introduced into a particular geographic area in relatively recent times (especially resulting from post-European settlement). Invasive species are any species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic, ecological or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive species are those species that spread from their original native habitat, to one that is not their native habitat.
Non-point Source	Diffuse pollution sources (I.e. Without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet)
Non-renewable Resource	A resource whose total quantity does not increase measurably over time, so that each use of the resource diminishes the supply.
Non-system Road	See unclassified road.
Non-volant	Unable to fly; as in young bats during the time they are dependent upon their mothers for movement.
Notice of Intent (NOI)	An announcement to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with NEPA regulations. An NOI must be published in the Federal Congressional Register and is intended to solicit public comment about a proposed action.
Noxious Weed	Any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment (definition from the Plant Protection Act, P.L. 106-224).
Nutrient Cycling	Circulation or exchange of elements such as nitrogen and carbon between non-living and living portions of the environment; includes all mineral and nutrient cycles involving mammals and vegetation.
Objective	A concise, time-specific statement of measurable and planned results that respond to pre-established desired condition. An objective forms the basis for further planning by defining both the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified desired conditions. Objectives identify quantities of items within the 15-year forest plan time frame. Objectives are action oriented and specifically describe measurable results.

Obligate	A species which must have a certain habitat component to survive, i.e. and obligate old growth species will not persist if old growth is not present.
Occupancy Encroachment	Fences, walls, ditches, enclosures, buildings, etc., which illegally intrude on or occupy National Forest System lands or interest in lands.
Off-highway Vehicle (OHV)	An Off Highway Vehicle is any motorized vehicle not registered or lawful for use on all State, county or municipal roads and highways in the State in accordance with State law, except tracked vehicles specifically designed for use over snow. The term off-highway vehicle generally includes all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and off-road vehicles.
Off-road Vehicle (ORV)	Off-road vehicles (ORVs) are motorized, recreational vehicles capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain, such as four-wheel-drive trucks and ATVs. Vehicles not considered ORVs include snowmobiles, motorcycles, watercraft, or aircraft. Farm, logging, military, emergency, law enforcement, utility, and construction vehicles are not considered ORVs when used for their intended purpose.
Old Growth	Old growth is characterized by the later stages of stand development which may include: large trees, wide variation in tree species, sizes and spacing, presence or absence of large-sized dead standing and fallen trees, decadence in the form of broken or deformed tops or boles and root decay, multiple canopy layers, presence or absence of midstory and understory, ground layer, canopy gaps and understory patchiness. Old growth reflects the range of natural variability of forest, woodland and savanna natural communities.
Opportunity Cost	Cost of something in terms of a prospect foregone.
Option Value	Option values refer to the premium risk-adverse individuals would be willing to pay in excess of their personal expected surplus to ensure future availability of the stand in an environment of uncertainty.
Organic matter	Plant and animal residues, or substances made by living organisms. All are based upon carbon.
Outcomes	The impact on a resource or landscape of program activities, for example water quality changes and improved habitat condition.

Outcrop	A portion of bedrock or other stratum protruding through the soil level. Outcrops are considered significant for the purposes of applying the 100 foot buffer when isolated outcrops or a series of outcrops have a minimum exposed surface of 750 square feet. Outcrop complexes should be separated by not more than 50 feet to be included together for the purposes of buffering.
Outfitter/Guide	A special-use permittee that provides all commercial outfitting operations involving services for accommodating guests, transporting persons, and providing equipment, supplies, and materials. The permittee also provides guiding activities wherein the guide furnishes personal services or serves as a leader or teacher.
Outfitting	Providing through rental or livery any saddle or pack animal, vehicle or boat, tents or camp gear, or similar supplies or equipment, for payment or other gain. The term “outfitter” includes the holder’s employees, agents, and instructors.
Outputs	Broadly applied, any result, product, goods or services produced by a process or activity.
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	In the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, river values identified include scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values..
Out-year (Budget)	The fiscal year beyond the budget year.
Overmature Tree or Stand	A tree or even-aged stand that has attained full development, particularly in height, and is declining in vigor, health, and soundness.
Overstory	The upper canopy layer; the plants below comprise the understory.
Partial Cut Harvest	A harvest system that leaves from 30 ft ² to 80 ft ² basal area of trees. This method facilitates reaching desired stand conditions in terms of structure and age while at the same time producing timber volume. Partial cuts with a smaller retention are like shelterwood systems, while partial cuts with more retention are multiple-aged management. Partial cuts can be used with all forest types.

Partial Retention (PR)	A visual quality objective in which management activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
Patch, or Patch Size	An area of vegetation, a stand, a natural community or a habitat that is internally homogeneous, differing from the larger matrix that surrounds it.
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of federal land; not directly dependent upon production of outputs or receipt sharing. Specifically, they include payments made under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976.
Per capita income	Total income for a given area divided by the total population of that area.
Perennial Stream	A stream that maintains water in its channel throughout the year.
Permit	A special-use authorization that provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use National Forest System lands or facilities for specific purposes, and which is both revocable and terminable.
Pesticide	A substance that when applied kills pests that do harm or damage to something of specified value, usually to insects and rodents.
Pests	Insects, diseases, pests, or animals that interfere with objectives for management of forests.
Planning Horizon	In the planning process, the overall time period that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan, and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions that would influence the planning decisions (FSM 1900).
Pole Size	A tree of a size between a sapling and a mature tree. (Usually 4-8" dbh)
Pre-commercial Thinning	Selectively felling or removing trees in a young stand before they are commercially merchantable. This accelerates diameter growth on remaining trees, maintain a specific stocking density, and improve vigor and quality of remaining trees.

Preferred Alternative	From amongst alternatives developed to address issues, the Regional Forester selects an alternative that he/she believes best resolves management problems within the context of the mission and priorities of the Forest Service for each National Forest. The Preferred Alternative becomes the basis for the Draft Revised Forest Plan.
Permanent Forest Opening	Area of natural grasslands or artificial openings consisting of grass/forbs and shrubs, usually maintained mechanically, with fire or with other management action.
Prescribed Fire Prescribed Burning Management Ignited Fire	Intentional use of fire to accomplish specific resource objectives, such as preparing sites for natural regeneration of trees, reducing fuels, or controlling unwanted vegetation, under prescribed conditions and circumstances.
Prescription (Fire, Mechanical, Pesticide, Herbicide, or Silvicultural)	Written statement outlining a treatment or series of treatments to achieve predetermined objectives and meet management goals. Examples include changing stand structure, moving toward desired conditions for natural communities, wildlife habitat improvement.
Present Net Value (PNV)	The measure of the economic value of a project when costs and revenues occur in different time periods. Future revenues and costs are "discounted" to the present by an interest rate that reflects the changing value of a dollar over time. PNV is used to compare project alternatives that have different cost and revenue flows.
Preservation (P)	A visual quality objective that provides for ecological change only.
Pre-settlement	The period prior to widespread settlement by Euro-Americans and industrial civilization. In Missouri, European settlement ranges from the late 1700s along the Mississippi River to the early 1800s elsewhere.
Primitive ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of 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 is not permitted within the area.
Program Budget	A plan that allocates annual funds, workforce ceilings, and targets among agency management units.

Project	An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, time , and responsibilities for accomplishment.
Proposed Action	The project, set of activities, or decision that a federal agency intends to implement, as defined in NEPA regulations (compare to 'preferred alternative').
Province	Term used to describe an ecological unit. Province is the largest unit representing the climate zones of North America. For example, the Ozarks of Missouri is contained within the Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental) Province. The other provinces in the state are the Prairie Parkland (Temperate) Province and the Lower Mississippi River Riverine Forest Province.
Public Access	Usually refers to a road or trail right-of-way available for public use.
Public Road	Any road under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel.
Puddling	A severe alteration of soil structure that greatly reduces gas exchange and infiltration of water into the soil; associated with fine-textured soils with high water content.
Pulpwood	Trees that yield logs of suitable size and quality for production of pulp.
Purchase	Buying non-federal land for federal ownership.
Rangeland	Lands producing naturalized or native forage for livestock consumption.
Range of Natural Variability (RNV)	Variation of physical and biological conditions and disturbance factors that influenced the composition, structure, distribution and dynamics of natural communities before European settlement.
Rare Natural Resources	Plants, animals, and natural communities that are defined as threatened, endangered, sensitive, special concern, or very uncommon.
Recharge Area	The area that adds water to the zone of saturation of a specific aquifer. This area may or may not correspond to the surface watershed.

Recommended Management Variability	Part of the range of natural variability for ecosystem composition, structure and disturbance regimes from which to select. These selections define conditions that may omit extremes that would prejudice attaining desired results. Example might include prescribed burning mimicking extreme wildland fire burning conditions.
Record of Decision (ROD)	An official document in which a deciding official states the alternative that will be implemented from a prepared environmental impact statement.
Recovery (of federally-listed species)	Improvement in the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer appropriate under the criteria set out in the Endangered Species act.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	A system of classifying the range of recreational experiences, opportunities, and settings available on a National Forest. Classifications include: Primitive (P), Semi-primitive Motorized (SPM), Semi-primitive Non-motorized (SPNM), Roaded natural (RN), Rural (R), and Urban (U).
Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	A unit for measuring recreation use which totals 12 visitor hours. It may consist of any combination of continuous or intermittent recreation use by an individual or groups of individuals. For example, one person camping for 12 hours equals 1 camping RVD; or 12 people picnicking for 1 hour each equals 1 picnicking RVD.
Recreational River	Rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shoreline, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act)
Reforestation	The restocking of an area with forest trees, by either natural or artificial means.
Regeneration	The establishment of a tree crop by either natural or artificial means. The term is also used to refer to the young crop itself.
Regional Forester's Sensitive Species (RFSS)	Plant and animal species designated by a U. S. Forest Service Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern.
Rehabilitation (reh)	A short term visual management alternative used to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual impacts to a desired visual quality.

Release	Removal of competing vegetation to allow desired tree species to grow.
Residual Stand	The trees remaining standing after an event such as harvesting.
Resilient, Resiliency	The ability of a natural community or ecosystem to maintain diversity, integrity and ecological processes following disturbance. An ecosystem well supplied with species adapted to disturbance within the historical range of natural variability will typically be resilient. In human communities, refers to the ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic or social forces.
Resource Mapping	Activities associated with development of a spatial data layer using a geographic information system; development of a spatial map and attributes meeting agency standards.
Responsible Official	The Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.
Retention	A visual quality objective, which means in general man's activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.
Re-treatment Activities	Management of forest stands such that multiple stands of trees are grown and harvested from the same site.
Revegetation	The re-establishment and development of a plant cover by either natural or artificial means.
Riffle	A shallow area extending across a streambed and causing a "break" in the water surface, usually in the form of a succession of small waves.
Right-of-way (ROW)	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; may be temporary or permanent.
Riparian Areas	Riparian areas include aquatic ecosystems, riparian ecosystems, and wetlands. They are three-dimensional: Longitudinal (extending up and down streams and along the shores); lateral (to the estimated boundary of land with direct land-water interactions); and vertical, from below the water table to above the canopy of mature trees.

Riparian Ecosystem	A transition zone between aquatic ecosystems and adjacent terrestrial ecosystems, identified by soil characteristics and distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbound water.
Riparian Management Zone (RMZ)	A site-specific area with boundaries established to define limits of management activities, and associated standards and guidelines, within riparian areas. Size and placement of riparian management zones will be determined by management objectives for riparian areas and may not include all of the riparian area.
Riparian Natural Communities	Areas adjacent to aquatic ecosystems and extend away from the bank or shore to include lands with direct land-water interactions. As a minimum, this will include all lands adjacent to surface water and which have hydric soils or distinctive vegetative communities that require free or unbound water. This would only include riverfront forest, wet and wet-mesic bottomland forest or woodland, streambank, gravel wash, sandbar (not mesic bottomland forest).
Road	A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated or managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.
Road Closure	Activities that restrict or limit access of motorized vehicles. The road is needed for long-term access, but the amount and timing of vehicle traffic is controlled, such as the use of a gate.
Road Construction	Activity that results in the creation of a new road where one did not exist before. The road's rights-of-way would be cleared of impeding vegetation, drainage features would be installed or created, surface material would be added, and any needed signs would be installed.
Road Decommissioning	Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state. Road decommissioning may involve one or more of the following treatments: blocking access with earthen or rock berms, boulders, or slash piles; restoration of natural drainage features by removing drainage features and re-contouring the area; scarification to remove the road bed; revegetation by seeding, planting, or fertilizing; and signing to discourage motorized use of the road.

Road Functional Classification

Forest system roads are defined on National Forests by three functional classifications to describe their function within the transportation system:

Arterial: Provides service to large land areas, and connects with other arterial routes or public highways. These are usually through-routes.

Collector: Serves smaller land areas than arterials, and connects arterials to local roads or terminal facilities.

Local: Serves as a single purpose road, and connects terminal facilities with collectors or arterials.

Road Maintenance

The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective. Activities associated with road maintenance may include surface blading, replacement of surface material, mowing and limbing of roadside vegetation, cleaning and restoring drainage features, and replacing signs.

Road Maintenance Level (ML)

All National Forest System roads are assigned a maintenance level. Maintenance level defines the service provided and the maintenance required for the specific road. Factors used to determine a road's maintenance level include, but are not limited to, resource management needs, service life, user safety, volume and type of traffic, surface type, and user comfort and convenience.

- ML 1:** Assigned to roads that receive basic custodial care in order to minimize damage to adjacent resources. User comfort and convenience are not considered. Roads may be inaccessible at times. Roads generally have a native surface.
- ML 2:** Assigned to roads suitable for high clearance vehicles. User comfort and convenience are given minimal consideration. Roads have an aggregate or native surface.
- ML 3:** Assigned to roads suitable for passenger cars and generally have an aggregate surface. User comfort and convenience are considered.
- ML 4:** Assigned to roads suitable for passenger cars and generally have a paved surface that provides a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience.
- ML 5:** Assigned to roads suitable for passenger cars and have a paved surface that provides a high degree of user comfort and convenience.

Road Reconstruction	Activity that results in the improvement or realignment of an existing road. Road improvement may increase a road's capacity for traffic, or change its original design function. An example of road improvement would be changing the road's surface from aggregate to asphalt. Road realignment results in a new location of a road or a portion of the road and treatment of the old roadway.
Roaded Natural ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. The area is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of sights and sounds of man. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interactions 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.
Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II)	The assessment of areas within National Forests as potential wilderness areas as required by the National Wilderness Act. This refers to the second such assessment which was documented in the final environmental impact statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, January, 1979.
Rotation	In even-aged systems, the period between regeneration establishment and final cutting. Rotation may be based on many criteria including mean size, age, culmination of mean annual increment, and biological condition
RPA Program	The recommended long-range management of renewable resources of National Forest System lands and resource output targets. Development of this direction was required by Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.
Runoff	The part of precipitation, as well as any other flow contributions, that appear in surface streams before it can be absorbed into the subsurface.

Rural ROS Class	An area that is a natural environment, which 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 interaction between users is often moderate to high. Many facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Moderate user densities are present away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.
Rutting	The furrows in soil caused by management or recreation activities that are molded and typically have well defined berms. They severely disrupt soil structure and porosity, can adversely alter local groundwater hydrology and wetland function and provide conduits for runoff. Often associated with clay and organic soils.
Salvage	Removal of dead, damaged, or dying trees to recover value that would otherwise be lost.
Sanitation Harvest	A cutting method in which dead, damaged, or susceptible trees are removed primarily to prevent the spread of pests or disease and promote forest health.
Sapling	A young tree more than a few feet tall and an inch or so in diameter that is typically growing vigorously. A young tree larger than a seedling, but smaller than a pole.
Savanna	Savannas are grasslands interspersed with open-grown, scattered trees or groupings of trees. They are strongly associated with prairies and are dominated by prairie grasses and forbs. Canopy cover is usually < 30 percent.
Sawtimber	Any tree capable of yielding logs of a size and quality suitable for lumber production; usually > or = 9 inches dbh
Scenic Easement	An interest in land of another owner, which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land. e.g., control of the use of land adjacent to public highways, parks, and rivers.
Scenic River	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act usage –Rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, where shorelines or watersheds are still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible by road at places.

Scoping	The ongoing processes to determine public opinion, receive comments and suggestions, and determine issues during the environmental analysis process. It may involve public meetings, telephone conversations, or letters.
Secondary Zones	The area between 300 feet and 3/8 mile in foreground areas where slash reduction and other mitigating measures are utilized to help assure attainment of visual quality objectives.
Section (ecological)	An ecological unit within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service hierarchy of ecological units based on regional climate data, geomorphology, major soil groups and potential vegetation patterns. Sections cover parts of a state and are around 1,000 square miles in size. . Missouri consists of four sections: Central Dissected Till Plains, Osage Plains, Ozark Highlands and the Mississippi River Alluvial Basin.
Sediment	Solid, fragmented material (soil, sand, minerals, etc.) transported and deposited by wind, water, or ice.
Sedimentation	The process or act of depositing sediment.
Seed Tree Harvest	A cutting method in which the mature timber crop is removed from an area in one cut, except for a certain number of widely-dispersed trees retained for seed production The seed trees are usually removed after regeneration is established.
Seed Tree Harvest with Reserves	Some or all of the seed trees or reserve trees are retained after regeneration is established to attain goals other than regeneration.
Seen Area	As used in the visual management system, it is the total area observed by a viewer as limited by landform; measured in terms of distance zones. Example:That portion of the Eleven Point National Scenic River visible from areas of public use such as the river, developed facilities, and access roads.
Seep	A small area of groundwater discharge, either non-forested or shaded by trees rooted in adjacent, upland habitats large enough to maintain a gap supported by characteristic herbaceous wetland species. Seeps are often too small or narrow to support woody vegetation that requires waterlogged soil.

Selected Alternative	This is the alternative selected by the Regional Forester, documented in the Record of Decision for the Environmental Impact Statement that will be implemented.
Semi-primitive Motorized ROS Class	The area is characterized predominantly by a natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. Management involves minimum on-site controls, and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Use of local, primitive, or collector roads with predominantly natural surfaces and trails suitable for motorbikes is permitted.
Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS Class	The area is predominantly characterized by a natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. Management involves 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 may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities.
Sensitivity Level	A particular measure of viewer interest in the scenic qualities of the landscape:
Level 1	<p>The most sensitive roads and trails (hiking/horse riding) with National or Regional importance, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated scenic roads (e.g. Glade Top Trail Scenic Byway, Ozark Trail); • all Interstates; • U. S. Highways (principal and secondary arterials); • State numbered roads (principal collectors) • Roads paved with high design and construction standards and/or primary connector between collector roads • Roads and trails providing primary access to Level 1 use areas. • Water bodies with National and Regional (Ozark Highlands) importance; (e.g. Eleven Point National Scenic River, Council Bluff Lake, Table Rock Lake, etc.). • Water bodies that are floatable and fishable at least 10 months of the year, and receives high to moderate recreation-oriented use.

- Level 2 Sensitive Primarily**, includes:
- State lettered principal and secondary collectors,
 - County and Forest Service System all-weather roads with observed moderate to high recreation-oriented use and moderate non-recreational use. Usually all-weather paved (can be gravel surface) and usually carries through traffic (i.e. not dead-end).
 - Roads and Trails providing access to Level 2 use areas.
 - All developed trails not designated Level 1.
 - Relative large, undeveloped perennial springs that receive moderate recreation use.
 - Water bodies that are floatable approximately two months of the year and whose water levels fluctuate moderately with seasons. Fishing and other water enjoyment activities may occur all year; receives moderate use.

- Level 3 Less Sensitive Primitive**
- County, Forest Service and private, soil and/or gravel surfaced (two-wheel track) roads; usually no through traffic.
 - Low recreation-oriented use and high non-recreational use.
 - Water bodies only periodically floatable and have no developed public access; i.e., intermittent streams, small farm and wildlife ponds. Receives low recreation-oriented use.

Shelterwood Harvest	Method of regenerating an even-aged stand, in which trees are removed to establish a new age class beneath the shelter of residual trees. After the new stand is established, the residual mature trees are removed.
Shelterwood Harvest with Reserves	Some or all of the shelter trees or reserve trees are retained after regeneration is established to attain goals other than regeneration.
Short-lived Tree Species	Tree species which have a short life span, such as scarlet and black oak (e.g. 60-80 years).
Silvicultural Prescriptions or Treatment	Activities prescribed for tending, harvesting, and re-establishing a stand of trees.
Silviculture	The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet diverse needs and values of society on a sustainable basis.

Sinkhole	A sinkhole is a surface depression resulting from the solution of underlying carbonate bedrock and possibly the collapse into an underground cavern. Sinkholes shall have delineated protection zones when the sinkhole contains vegetation, natural communities and/or geological features distinguished from the surrounding area
Site (Heritage Resources)	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. (36CFR 60.3)
Site appropriate	When a natural community is located on a site to which it historically was adapted and on which that natural community was dominant prior to the late 1800's.
Site Fidelity	The tendency of an individual animal or animals to return to a particular spot, area, or site in successive years.
Site Index	A measure of site class based upon the height of the dominant trees in a stand at an arbitrarily chosen age, most commonly at 50 years in the East and 100 years in the West.
Site Preparation	The general term for removing unwanted vegetation, slash, roots, and stones from a site before reforestation. Naturally occurring wildfire, as well as prescribed fire, can prepare a site for natural regeneration.
Size Class	One of the three intervals of tree stem diameters used to classify timber in the Forest Plan data base. The size classes are: Seedling/sapling (less than five inches in diameter); pole timber (five to seven inches in diameter); sawtimber (greater than seven inches in diameter). Put these sizes in definitions for each class.
Skidding	Hauling logs by sliding it from stump to a collection point.
Skilled event	An activity in which skill or ability is the determining factor to win, rather than shortest amount of time taken to complete the event.
Slash	The residue left on the ground after timber cutting or after a storm, fire, or other event. Slash includes unused logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, branches, bark, etc.

Snag	A standing dead tree, with or without cavities, at least 6" in DBH and at least 10' tall.
Social Analysis	An analysis of social, as distinct from the economic and environmental, effects of a given plan or proposal for action. Social analysis includes identification and evaluation of all pertinent desirable and undesirable consequences to all segments of society, stated in some measurable terms, such as persons or percent of population in each affected social segment. It also includes a subjective analysis of social factors not expressible in numerical terms.
Soil Compaction	A physical change in soil properties that results in a decrease in porosity and an increase in soil-bulk density and strength. Detrimental compaction is the condition with increased soil density and strength that hampers root growth, reduces aeration and slows soil water movement.
Soil Hydrology	Movement of water into and through the soil.
Soil Nutrient Capacity	The ability of a soil to absorb nutrient ions that can be used by plants later. Related to the cation exchange capacity of a soil.
Soil Productivity	Soil potential to produce living matter specifically adapted to an area's distinctive interaction of physical, chemical and climatic characteristics. The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop. Productivity depends on adequate moisture and soil nutrients, as well as favorable climate.
Soil Quality	The capacity of a specific soil, as determined by its physical, chemical and biological characteristics, to perform its biologic, hydrologic, and ecological functions (FSH 2509.18, 2002).
Special Places	Specific locations and outdoor settings that have attractions and features that are identified as unique, different, distinctive, and extraordinary to people. Special places may range from small areas such as a tree, to large areas such as a landscape unit.
Special Use Permit	Permits, memorandums of understanding, and easements (excluding road permits and highway easements) authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest land for a specific period of time by individuals, organizations, or businesses, generally for a fee.

Species at Risk (SAR)	Species for which loss of viability, including reduction in distribution or abundance, is a concern within the Plan area. Species at risk may include, federally listed, RFSS and state listed species, as well as other species
Species Viability Evaluation (SVE)	A process used to determine whether or not implementation of the Forest Plan would directly or indirectly affect the viability of species that may be at risk (see SAR above).
Spring	A place where groundwater flows naturally to the surface, usually to a specific orifice where most of the flow arises.
Stand (of trees)	A community of trees or other vegetation sufficiently uniform in composition, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities and so form a silvicultural or management group.
Stand Replacement Disturbance	A disturbance that kills or removes trees and creates a new age class of trees; usually by fire, wind, insects, or harvesting.
Standards	Requirements found in a Forest Plan, which impose limits on natural resource management activities, generally for environmental protection. Standards are required limits to activities. These limitations allow the Forest to reach the desired conditions and objectives. Standards also ensure compliance with laws, regulations, executive orders, and policy direction. Deviations from standards must be analyzed and documented in Forest Plan amendments.
Stocking Level	The number of trees in an area compared to the desirable number of trees for best results, such as maximum wood production.
Stream	A channel with a defined bed and a bank that carries enough water flow at some time during the year to flush out leaves.
Stream Geomorphology	The study of water and earth forces that form stream channels, drainage patterns, floodplains, and explain erosion, transportation, and deposition of sediments moved by water.
Stream Order	A classification of the relative position of streams in a channel network, assign each line an integer number determined by the pattern of confluences in the tributary network.

Stream Reach	A specific portion of the length of a stream. It is usually a length with similar characteristics (same gradient, control structures, pool riffle ratios, etc.).
Stream Stability	The tendency of streams to persist relatively unchanged through time. Stable streams have a pattern and profile such that, over time, channel features are maintained and the stream system neither aggrades nor degrades.
Structural Diversity	The variations in spatial arrangement (vertical heights, differences in canopy openness, open patchiness, spatial distribution) of vegetation that make up distinct natural communities.
Stumpage Price	The value of standing timber.
Subsection (ecological)	Term used to describe an ecological unit. Defined by glacial forming processes, bedrock formations, local climate, topography, soil groups and the distribution of plants. Subsection -- An ecological unit within the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service hierarchy of ecological units based on bio-geographic patterns. Subsections cover portions of a state and are around 10 to hundreds of square miles in size; typically three to five counties in size in Missouri. The same criteria are used to define subsections and sections but at a finer level of resolution for the former. There are 31 subsections in Missouri. See Keys et al. (1995) and Nigh and Schroeder (2002).
Succession	A gradual process of change in structure and composition from one community of plants to another over time.
Suitable Timber Lands	Lands that include timber harvesting as an identified and scheduled management practice.
Surface Fire	A fire that burns litter, debris, and small vegetation along the ground surface.
Surface Rights	Ownership of the surface of the land only; right to use the surface of the land.
Survey (Heritage Resources)	That type of field investigation designed to locate, within certain limits, all cultural resources in a specified area. Limitations to vegetation and topographic factors make some portions of an area unsurveyable with currently accepted techniques. (FSM 2360)

Sustainable (ecological)	The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.
Sustainable (human)	Each generation acts in a manner allowing every future generation the option of being as well off as its predecessors.
Sustained Yield	The yield that a renewable resource can produce continuously at a given management intensity .
Swamps	A nearly continuously flooded wetland dominated by trees.
System Road	See National Forest System road.
Targets	A National Forest's annual goals for accomplishment for natural resource programs. Targets represent commitments the Forest Service has with Congress to accomplish the work Congress has funded. Targets are often used as a measure of the agency's performance. Targets are not the same as objectives.
Temporary Opening	Area of grass/forbs and shrubs usually resulting from timber harvest that will be replaced by tree saplings over a period of a few years: in contrast to permanent non-forested openings.
Temporary Road	A road 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.
Tentatively Suitable Forest Land	Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood; and a) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Chief of the Forest Service; b) existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions;\
	c) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that it is possible to restock adequately within five years after final harvest;
	d) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.

Theme	As used in the public workshops, a broad emphasis or focus for an alternative.
Thinning	Silvicultural treatment where trees are removed to provide improved growing conditions for remaining trees. This method is used to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth and/or form, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.
Threatened Species	Official designation by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service applied to any species which is likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
Threats or risks	Human disturbances that may harm or destroy the structure, composition, or function of a natural community or the habitat of a species at risk.
Timber Production	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees for cutting into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use. For purposes of forest planning, timber production does not include fuelwood or harvests from unsuitable lands (FSM 1900).
Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)	Actions to improve growing conditions for trees in a stand by eliminating or suppressing the less desirable vegetation. Methods include thinning, pruning, prescribed fire, and release cutting.
Timed event	An activity in which the shortest amount of time taken to complete the event is the determining factor in winning. Whether measured in segments of a course or as a continuous length.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards. Also refers to the process of allocating pollutant loadings among point and non-point sources. Refers to a written plan and analysis of an impaired water body established to ensure that water quality standards will be attained and maintained throughout the water body in the event of reasonably foreseeable increases in pollutant loads (MPCA).
Trailhead	Parking, signing, or other facilities available at the beginning of a trail.

Trails National Forest System	As defined in 36 CFR 212.1 and 261.2, those trails wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving, the National Forests and other areas administered by the Forest Service that have been included in the Forest Transportation Atlas. These trails are part of the National Forest Trail Systems and are included in the corporate level Infrastructure databases.
Trails	A commonly used term denoting a pathway for purposes of travel by foot, stock, or trail vehicles. (FSM 2353.05) Linear travelways for purposes of travel by vehicles 50 inches in width or less, pack animals or people.
Transportation Atlas	A transportation atlas displays the system of roads, trails, and airfields on the Forest. The atlas consists of geo-spatial, tabular, and other data to support analysis needs and resource management objectives identified in land management plans. This is a dynamic document, changing with new information. The atlas does contain all classified and unclassified roads, but does not contain inventories of current temporary roads, which are tracked by project or activities authorizing the temporary road.
Two-aged Regeneration Method	Two-aged methods regenerate and maintain stands with two age classes. The resulting stand may be two-aged or tend towards an uneven-aged condition as a consequence of both an extended period of regeneration establishment and the retention of reserve trees that may represent one or more age classes.
Two-aged Stand	An area with trees of two distinct age classes separated in age by more than 20 percent of the rotation age.
Unacceptable Modification (UM)	Excessive and undesirable modification that dominates the local natural appearing characteristic landscape regardless of the distance from the viewer. It is not a visual quality objective.
Unclassified Roads	A road on National Forest System lands that is not managed as part of the Forest transportation system, such as an unplanned road, abandoned travel way, and off-road vehicle track that has not been designated and managed as a trail, and any road that was once under permit or authorization and was not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorization. (FSM 7700)
Understory	Collective term for small trees and shrubs growing beneath the canopy in a forest or woodland.

Uneven-aged	A term usually used as "uneven-aged stand" or "uneven-aged management", which identifies a stand containing three or more age classes of trees. A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes. Examples are individual tree and group selection harvests.
Ungulate	A mammal with hoofs; i.e. deer or bison
Unneeded Road	A road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and determined to be not needed for long-term motor vehicle access. The road is not authorized by easement, permit, contract, or other written authorization. (FSM 7700)
Unroaded Area	Any area, without the presence of a classified road, of a size and configuration sufficient to protect the inherent characteristics associated with its roadless condition. Unroaded areas do not overlap with inventoried roadless areas.
Unsuitable Lands	National Forest System land not managed for timber production, because of policy, ecology, technology, silviculture, or economics.
Urban ROS Class	Area is characterized by a very urban environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are often used to enhance specific recreation activities. Vegetation cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans are predominant on site. Large numbers of users are 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.
Variety Class	A particular level of visual variety or diversity of landscape character, described as Distinctive (Class A), Common (Class B), or Minimal (Class C).
Viability Outcomes	A rating of the likelihood that suitable habitat would be present and well-distributed through the planning area; and that a particular species at risk (SAR) would be able to persist and/or thrive under conditions created by each Alternative.
Viable Populations	The numbers of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural, self-sustaining populations adequately distributed throughout their range.

Viburnum Trend	An area of numerous lead and related ores bodies in the vicinity of Viburnum, Missouri. This Trend extends for approximately 30 miles and ranges in width from a few hundred yards to more than two miles.
Viewshed	Total visible area from a single observer's position or the total visible area from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen areas from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other view locations. Examples are corridors, feature or basins.
Visual Absorption Capability (VAC)	The ability of the landscape to conceal evidence of human modifications; rated as high, moderate, and low.
Visual Management Suitability	A combination of the Adopted Visual Quality Objectives (AVQO) and the Visual Absorption Capacity (VAC). It provides a measure of a land area's ability to accept management activities and the relative cost in meeting AVQOs.
Visual Management System (VMS)	The Forest Service's system to classify, inventory, and manage its visual resources.
Visual Quality Objective (VQO)	A desired level of excellence based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. It refers to degree of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape.
Visual Resource	A part of the landscape important for its scenic quality. It may include a composite of terrain, geologic features, or vegetation.
Warm Season Grass	A grass or plant which makes most or all of its growth during the spring, summer or fall and is usually dormant in winter.
Warm-water Stream	Warm-water streams have summer water temperatures that are greater than approximately 84° F.
Watercourse	A natural or artificial channel through which water flows.
Watershed	The area that drains water into a lake or stream.
Water Shield	An aquatic plant with oval, floating leaves that spreads rapidly in ponds and lakes.

Watercourse Protection Zone (WPZ)	<p>Watercourse Protection Zones are delineated along all stream channels that have defined banks and streambed, show signs of annual scour, have accumulated sediment and gravel of various sizes within the streambed, and are not included in the RMZ.</p> <p>The WPZ extends 100 feet horizontal distance from each side of the stream channel (measured from the upper break of the stream bank or channel edge), or to the break of the adjacent ridge, whichever is closer.</p>
Wetland	<p>An area that is covered by surface or groundwater often enough to support plants and other aquatic life that require saturated or seasonally saturated soils for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include springs, seeps, fens, sinkholes, sinkhole ponds and shrub swamps.</p>
Wetland Feature	<p>Seeps, springs, fens, shrub swamps, some sinkholes and sinkhole ponds. Any other location that is inundated by surface or ground water often enough to alter the plant communities found there.</p>
Whole Tree Logging	<p>Felling and transporting the whole tree with its crown, and sometimes even its roots, for trimming and cross-cutting to a landing or mill.</p>
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	<p>An Act passed in 1968 which declared that it is a policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess, outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Eleven Point National Scenic River was one of the original components of the system.</p>

**Wild, Scenic and
Recreational Rivers Act
(WSRA)**

Rivers or sections of rivers designated by Congressional actions under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as wild, scenic or recreational by an act of the legislature of the state or states through which they flow. Rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories:

Wild River: River or section of river free of impoundments with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Scenic River: River or section of river that is free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational River: River or section of river that is readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along its shoreline and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Wilderness

The National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 defined a wilderness as an area of undeveloped federal land designated by Congress that has the following characteristics:

- 1) It is affected primarily by the forces of nature, where people are visitors who do not remain. It may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.
- 2) It possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude, or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
- 3) It is an area large enough so that continued use will not change its unspoiled natural condition.

Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum (WOS)	<p>The wilderness opportunity spectrum is divided into three strategies each reflecting differences in permitted use, development, and acceptable change.</p> <p><i>Transition</i> is designated for trailhead areas, where concentration of users is high and evidence of past use is readily apparent.</p> <p><i>Remote</i> is designated for trail corridors and popular destination areas where concentration of users is moderate to high and evidence of past use is still apparent.</p> <p><i>Pristine</i> is designated for the more remote areas where concentration of users is low, trails are not provided, and evidence of past use is low or not apparent.</p>
Wildfire	Any unwanted wildland fire.
Wildland	An area with essentially no development, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar transportation facilities; structures, if they exist, are widely scattered. (NWCG IOSWT 1996).
Wildland fire	Any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. This term encompasses fires previously called both wildfires and prescribed natural fires. (Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy 1998)
Wildland Fire Suppression	An appropriate management response to a wildland fire that results in curtailment of fire spread and elimination of all identified threats of a particular fire. All wildland fire suppression provides for firefighter and public safety as the highest consideration, but minimizes loss to resource values, economic expenditures, and/or the use of critical firefighting resources.
Wildland Fire Use	Prescribed natural fire is a fire burning under specified conditions, to accomplish certain planned objectives; the fire may result from either planned or unplanned ignitions. A prescribed natural fire plan is one that permits certain fires to burn in a manner that duplicates natural conditions as much as possible. Policy allows for fire ignited by lightning to burn under pre-planned, specific conditions and objectives.
Wildland Urban/Rural Interface (WUI)	The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels (NWCG IOSWT 1996).

Woodland

A natural community with a canopy of trees ranging from 30-100 percent closure with a sparse understory and a dense ground layer rich in forbs, grasses and sedges. Open woodland: 30-50%; closed woodland: 50-90% canopy.

Woody Debris

Dead, natural woody material greater than 10 cm in diameter and longer than one meter, usually composed of boles and large branches. Various terms, such as large woody debris (LWD), coarse woody debris (CWD), and large organic debris (LOD), have been used to describe this material.

Acronyms

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
AHT	Animal Habitat Type
AOI	Area of Influence (Indiana bat)
AMS	Analysis of Management Situation
AQI	Air Quality Index
ASQ	Allowable Sale Quantity
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Months
BA	Basal area (Timber)
BA	Biological Assessment (Wildlife)
BCI	Bat Conservation International
BE	Biological Evaluation
BF	Board Feet
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOR	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDS	Combined Data System
CFM	Conservation Federation of Missouri
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMAI	Culmination of Mean Annual Increment
CR	County Road
CWS	Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height

DC	Desired Condition
DED	Department of Economic Development
DFC	Desired Future Condition
DNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAM	Even-aged management
EIA	Economic Impact Area
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELT	Ecological Landtype
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
FEAST	Forest Economic Analysis Spreadsheet Tool
FIA	Forest Inventory and Analysis
FIL	Fire Intensity Level
FOFEM	First Order Fire Effects Model
FR	Forest Road
FRA	Forest Risk Assessment
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class
FRM	Federal Reference Method
FS	Forest Service
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GIS	Geographic Information System
HED	Hine's emerald dragonfly
HFI	Healthy Forest Initiative

HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act
HUC	Hydrological Unit Code
IMPLAN	Impact Planning Analysis Model
KV	Knutson-Vandenburg
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
LTA	Landtype Association
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
LWM	Large Woody Material
MA	Management Area
MBF	Thousand Board Feet
MDC	Missouri Department of Conservation
MIC	Management Indicator Communities
MIS	Management Indicator Species
ML	Maintenance Level
MMA	Maximum Manageable Area
MoRAP	Missouri Resources Assessment Partnership
MP	Management Prescription
MTNF	Mark Twain National Forest
MMBF	Million Board Feet
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NAWQA	National Water Quality Assessment
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF	National Forest
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest System

NHRP	National Register of Historic Places
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NNIS	Non-native Invasive Species
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRI	Nationwide Rivers Inventory
NSRE	National Survey of Recreation and the Environment
NVUM	National Visitor Use Monitoring
OECA	Ozark Ecoregional Conservation Assessment
OHV	Off Highway Vehicle
ONSR	Ozark National Scenic Riverways
OOHA	Ozark-Ouachita Highlands Assessment
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
OSEDA	Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
P	Primitive ROS Class
PAOT	Person-at-one-Time
PCT	Pre-commercial Thinning
PIF	Partners in Flight
PILT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PM	Particulate Matter
PNF	Prescribed Natural Fires
PNV	Present Net Value
R	Rural ROS Class
RACR	Roadless Area Conservation Rule
RARE II	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II

RD	Ranger District
RFSS	Regional Forester's Sensitive Species
RGI	Regional Geographic Initiative
RMZ	Riparian Management Zone
RN	Roaded Natural ROS Class
RNV	Range of Natural Variability
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right-of-way
RVD	Recreation Visitor Days
SAF	Society of American Foresters
SAR	Species at risk
SASEM	Simple Approach Smoke Estimation Model
SMP	Smoke Management Plan
SPM	Semi-primitive Motorized ROS Class
SPN	Semi-primitive Non Motorized ROS Class
SVE	Species Viability Evaluation
TCC	Tumbling Creek Cavesnail
TES	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TSI	Timber Stand Improvement
UE	Union Electric Power Company
UAM	Uneven-aged Management
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

USDI	United States Department of Interior
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VAC	Visual Absorption Capability
VMS	Visual Management System
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
WOS	Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum
WPZ	Watercourse Protection Zone
WRD	Water Resources Division
WSR	Wild and Scenic Rivers
WSRA	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface