

# Glossary

<b>Abiotic</b>	Not involving or produced by organisms; abiotic agents or stressors – forces or factors that aren't biological, such as weather or soil parent material; stressors are stress-causing forces or factors (Northeastern Research Station, Glossary of Research Terminology).
<b>Access</b>	The opportunity to approach, enter, and make use of public or private land.
<b>Accuracy</b>	The closeness of computations or estimates to the true (i.e., exact) standard, or accepted values – note accuracy refers to quality of; the degree of obtaining the correct value, especially when the measure is repeated (Society of American Foresters, 1998; The Dictionary of Forestry, John A. Helms, Editor).
<b>Acid Deposition</b>	Precipitation, as in rain or snow, whose increased acidity is caused by environmental factors: i.e., atmospheric pollutants.
<b>Activity Fuels</b>	Tree tops, branches, boles, and other woody debris that are created by timber sale activities.
<b>Adaptive Management</b>	A type of natural resource management in which decision making is an on-going process. Monitoring the results of actions will provide a flow of information that may indicate the need to change a course of action. Scientific findings and the needs of society may also indicate the need to adapt resource management.
<b>Administrative Motor Use</b>	Authorized use of motorized equipment in wilderness. Examples of when administrative motor use may be authorized are search and rescue, wildfire, and law enforcement, or when a situation involves inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means.
<b>Aesthetics</b>	Generally, the study, science, or philosophy dealing with beauty and with judgments concerning beauty. In scenery management, it describes landscapes that give visual and sensory pleasure. (SMS Handbook Number 701)
<b>Age Class</b>	Grouping of trees originating from a single natural 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.
<b>Air Quality</b>	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) are designations 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, for example National Parks, Monuments, and Wilderness Areas. Class II is much less restrictive than Class I and includes most of Minnesota. Class III is the least restrictive.
<b>Allocations</b>	An assigned portion of land, acreage, production, etc., for a specified purpose in a forest plan.
<b>Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)</b>	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. This allowable sale quantity (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.
<b>Allowed (to describe RMV use)</b>	RMV use on roads and trails, as well as cross-country, is generally allowed. However, these uses may be restricted by season, type of vehicle, vehicle equipment, or type of activity specified in permits or Forest Supervisor orders.
<b>All-season Roads</b>	Roads constructed for year-round use and normally aggregate surfaced, with use only restricted during normal spring load restrictions. These are typically OML 3, 4, and 5 roads, and are suitable for passenger car travel.
<b>All-terrain Vehicle (ATV)</b>	All-terrain vehicles (ATVs) are motorized flotation-tired vehicles with at least three, but no more than six low pressure tires, with an engine displacement of less than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight less than 900 pounds. ATVs with a total dry weight of more than 900 pounds are classified as ORVs. (State of Minnesota Off-highway Vehicle Regulations 2003-04)
<b>Alternative</b>	A set of possible options for responding to the purpose and need (Chapter 1). A number of alternatives that address the management problems to varying degrees, are identified and evaluated for their effects on people and the environment. Each alternative must address each of the management problems to some degree.
<b>Amenity Resources</b>	Non-market resources such as aesthetics, aquatic, old growth, riparian and spiritual values, or wildlife viewing that add to the quality of life.
<b>Analysis</b>	Methods used to determine or separate inventory and resource mapping information into important components and examine them critically (Webster).
<b>Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS)</b>	Forest plan 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))
<b>Appropriate Management Response</b>	Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection <i>and</i> fire use objectives. (The concepts of confine, contain, and control should still be considered as viable TACTICS applied to suppressing unwanted wildland fires. Those terms, however, should not be confused for, or referenced to wildland fire management STRATEGY.)
<b>Aquatic</b>	Growing, living in, or frequenting water.
<b>Aquatic Ecosystem</b>	Aquatic ecosystems are stream channels, lakebeds, water, biotic communities, and the habitat features that occur therein. This includes streams and lakes that are permanently, intermittently, semi-permanently and seasonally flooded, as defined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
<b>Acquisition</b>	Land coming into federal ownership.
<b>Aspect</b>	Facing a given cardinal direction.
<b>Assigned Value</b>	Individual goods and services having an established market value
<b>Background</b>	A distance part of a landscape of three or more miles from the observer.
<b>Bankfull Stage</b>	The elevation at which waters in a stream fills its channel to the tops of its banks where the water begins to overflow into a floodplain (Rosgen Applied River Morphology, 1996).
<b>Bankfull Discharge</b>	The bankfull stage corresponds to the discharge at which channel maintenance is the most effective; that is, the discharge at which moving sediment, forming or removing bars, forming or changing bends and meanders, and generally doing work that results in the average morphologic characteristics of channels. The discharge, in terms of flood frequency, usually has a return period or

	recurrence interval of 1.5 to two years in natural channels.
<b>Barrel Scarification</b>	A very large barrel with prongs towed behind a tractor. The prongs clear a patch of land for tree planting.
<b>Basal Area</b>	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
<b>Bearing Trees</b>	Trees marked to identify the nearby location of a survey corner or similar marker.
<b>Bedrock</b>	Solid rock which underlies soil or other unconsolidated materials
<b>Benefit (Value)</b>	Inclusive term used to quantify the results of a proposed activity, project, or program expressed in monetary or non-monetary terms.
<b>Bequest Value</b>	Bequest value refers to the amount individuals would be willing to pay to preserve the stand for the enjoyment of their children or future generations.
<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>	Practices (individual or in combination) that prevent non-point source of pollution or ensure that the amount is kept to a level compatible with state water quality and wetland protection goals.
<b>Big Game</b>	Certain wildlife that may be hunted for sport under state laws and regulations, including deer, bear, and moose.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	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 the communities of organisms within particular habitats, and the physical conditions under which they live. The Forest Service Manual has direction on habitat planning and evaluation, including specific forest planning direction for meeting biological diversity requirements: A forest plan must address biological diversity through consideration of the distribution and abundance of plant and animal species and communities to meet overall multiple-use objectives (FSM 2622.01).
<b>Biological Assessment (BA)</b>	Information prepared by, or under the direction of, a Federal agency to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: (1) adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat; (2) jeopardize the continued existence of species that are proposed for listing; or (3) adversely modify proposed critical habitat. The outcome of this biological assessment determines whether formal consultation or a conference is necessary.
<b>Biological Evaluation (BE)</b>	It is Forest Service policy to review all Forest Service 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.
<b>Biome</b>	An area of land with a characteristic combination of plants and animals that pass through a sequence of stages in development and that trends to reach a point of approximate equilibrium with its environment that differs from the equilibrium reach in another biome.
<b>Biophysical</b>	That which pertains to the natural environment, including living organisms, air, water, and land.
<b>Biota</b>	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.
<b>Blowdown</b>	Downed trees and slash from a windstorm.

<b>Board Foot</b>	The amount of wood contained in an unfinished board one inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide.
<b>Bog</b>	Wetland ecosystems made up of accumulations of peat derived from sphagnum moss. Bog water is acidic and vegetation includes mostly shrubs, sedges, and peatmoss.
<b>Boreal Forest</b>	A forest type consisting primarily of black spruce and white spruce with balsam fir, birch, and aspen. It is the most extensive forest type in the world.
<b>Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW)</b>	The BWCAW is a wilderness area located within the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota.
<b>Broadcast Burn</b>	A prescribed fire that burns a designated area. These controlled fires can reduce wildfire hazards, improve forage for wildlife and livestock, or encourage successful regeneration of trees.
<b>Browse</b>	Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees that animals eat. Browse is often used to refer to the shrubs eaten by moose and deer.
<b>Brush Raking</b>	Using a pronged attachment on a tractor to gather loose material on the land in preparation for planting.
<b>Build Up Index (BUI)</b>	Part of Fire Weather Index (a sub-portion of the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System). The FWI is composed of six components—three fuel moisture codes and three fire behavior codes. The BUI is one of the fire behavior codes and represents the Build Up Index. It is a combination of the Duff Moisture Code (DMC) and the Drought Code (DC). The BUI, based on DMC and DC, represents a measure of the total fuel available for consumption. References: “Interpreting the Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System”, William J. De Groot, 1987; Systems for Rating Fire Danger and Predicting Fire Behavior Used in Canada, T.A. Van Nest and M.E. Alexander, 1999. The BUI reflects forest floor fuel moisture effects, and is a useful tool in understanding the severity of burns and the potential residence time of the burn in relationship to the duff moisture. Canadian fire researchers use it to predict about possible duff reduction for prescribed burns and for management decisions in implementing wildland fire use.
<b>Buffer</b>	An area that is 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.
<b>Canopy</b>	The part of any stand of trees represented by the tree crowns. It usually refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be used to describe lower layers in a multi-storied forest.
<b>Carry-in Water Access</b>	An unloading area within close proximity of the water with adjacent parking that provides for water access of boats by off loading a boat and carrying it to the water's edge. (Also can be referred to as carry-down or car top access.)
<b>Carrying Capacity</b>	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.

<b>Cation exchange capacity</b>	This is the measure of the soil's ability to retain nutrients that would be made available to plants.
<b>Cavity</b>	A hole in a tree often used by wildlife species, usually birds, for nesting, roosting, and reproduction.
<b>Channel Morphology</b>	The stream morphology of a section of flowing water and associated flood plain.
<b>Channel Stability</b>	A section of flowing water that maintains a dimension, pattern, and profile without aggrading or degrading in the current climate.
<b>Classified Road</b>	Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including Forest system roads, state roads, county and township roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.
<b>Clearcutting</b>	Removal of all or almost all trees in the stand in a single cutting.
<b>Clearcutting with Reserves</b>	A variation of clearcutting where varying numbers of trees are not harvested to attain goals other than regeneration.
<b>Climax</b>	The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site. Climax vegetation is stable, self-maintaining, and self-reproducing.
<b>Closure</b>	An administrative order prohibiting or restricting either the location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.
<b>Coarse Filter Management</b>	Land management that addresses the needs of all species, communities, environments, and ecological processes in a land area (compare to <i>fine filter management</i> ). 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.
<b>Coarse Woody Debris</b>	Stumps and fallen trunks and limbs of more than six-inch diameter at the large end (MFRC Guide).
<b>Cold-water Fish</b>	Cold-water fish have preferences for summer water temperatures that are less than approximately 65° F.
<b>Collaborative Planning</b>	USDA Forest Service employees working with the public, state and local agencies, tribal governments, regulatory agencies, other federal agencies and others to assure the most efficient and effective conservation and sustainable multiple use management possible.
<b>Commercial Forest Land</b>	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.
<b>Commodity Resources</b>	Market driven resources such as timber, boughs, wildlife fish and game that can be bought and sold.
<b>Community (ecological)</b>	Recurring assemblages of plants and animals, having a consistent composition, structure, and habitat. An ecological community is quite similar to the ecosystem, though with much greater emphasis on living elements and their respective interconnections. Groups of organisms common to a given community are understood to be functionally linked through the influences they directly or indirectly have on one another. Communities exist at many scales, there are communities within communities. The very expansive boreal forest or

	tall grass prairie could be thought of as communities, much in the same respect as the smaller group of organisms living together in a backyard pond. Biotic communities are multiple species groupings of biota, such as assemblages of both plants and animals. Ecological communities attribute various patterns of community distribution to underlying physical factors (e.g., soil and water), attempting to better integrate some non-living features into their definitions. Natural or native communities focus on communities shaped by primarily non-human factors.
<b>Community (human)</b>	People with common interests living in a particular area and the area itself.
<b>Composition</b>	As used in ecology, the mix of species present on a site or landscape or population and the species' relative abundance.
<b>Concern Level</b>	Relative importance to the public of landscape aesthetics viewed from travel routes and use areas. Concern Level 1 travel routes and areas have significant public use and scenic quality is a high concern to typical users. Concern 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.
<b>Condition Class</b>	A classification of the amount of departure from the natural fire regime
<b>Conifer</b>	A wide range of the tree species within the order Gymnospermae, typically evergreen, bearing cones, and having needle or scale-like leaves, such as pine and spruce.
<b>Connectivity</b>	The linkage of similar but separated vegetation stands by patches, corridors, or "stepping stones" of like vegetation. The linkage of similar but separated vegetation stands by patches, corridors, or "stepping stones" of like vegetation. This term can also refer to the degree to which similar habitats are linked.
<b>Consensus</b>	General agreement, concord, or harmony.
<b>Conservation Strategy</b>	An approach and specific measures to be taken to manage for sensitive species.
<b>Consultation (with US Fish and Wildlife Service)</b>	(1) An active, affirmative process that (a) identifies issues and seeks input from appropriate American Indian governments, community groups and individuals; and (b) considers their interests as a necessary and integral part of the BLM and Forest Service decision-making process. (2) The federal government has a legal obligation to consult with American Indian tribes. This legal obligation is based on such laws as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and numerous other executive orders and statutes. The legal responsibility is, through consultation, to consider Indian interests and account for those interests in the decision. (3) Consultation also 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 and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service with regard to federal actions that may affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.
<b>Consultation/ Consulting Parties (heritage resources)</b>	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.
<b>Conveyance</b>	Transferring lands from federal ownership.

<b>Cool-water Fish</b>	Cool-water fish have preferences for summer water temperatures that are between approximately 65° and 75° F.
<b>Corridor</b>	A defined tract of land connecting two or more areas of similar habitat type through which wildlife species can travel.
<b>Cost Efficiency</b>	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.
<b>Cover Type (Forest Cover Type)</b>	Stands of particular vegetation type that are composed of similar species.
<b>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)</b>	An Executive Office of the President whose members are appointed by the President. CEQ recommends national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment.
<b>Cross-country ATV and Snowmobile travel</b>	Travel by ATV or snowmobile off of a designated trail, classified road, or unclassified road.
<b>Crown</b>	The part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches and foliage.
<b>Cubic Foot</b>	A unit of true volume that measures 1 x 1 x 1 foot.
<b>Culmination of Mean Annual Increment</b>	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.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	A building, site, structure, object, or historical district that possesses historical significance (see also heritage resources).
<b>Cumulative Effects</b>	Effects on the environment that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that, collectively, become significant over time.
<b>Current Year (Budget)</b>	The fiscal year immediately preceding the budget year.
<b>Decision Criteria</b>	The rules and standards used to evaluate alternatives to a proposed action on National Forest System land. Decision criteria are designed to help a decision-maker identify a preferred choice from the array of alternatives.
<b>Decision-maker</b>	In the use of federal land management, the person authorized to make land management decisions.
<b>Departure</b>	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.
<b>Designated Uses</b>	Specific uses identified for all water bodies in the state, both surface and ground water. Waters of the state are protected for multiple uses and water quality standards exist to protect those uses. Examples of designated uses are drinking water; aquatic life and recreation; agriculture; wildlife; industrial consumption; aesthetic enjoyment; and navigation.
<b>Desired Condition (DC)</b>	Description of land and resource conditions if all long-term goals are achieved.
<b>Desired Non-native Species</b>	Those species of plants or animals that are not indigenous to an area but wanted for their contribution to high social, economic, or cultural value.

<b>Developed Carry-in</b>	A constructed and maintained unloading area within close proximity of the water with adjacent parking that provides for water access of boats by off-loading a boat and carrying it to the water's edge.
<b>Developed Ramp</b>	A constructed and maintained concrete or surfaced ramp with adjacent parking that provides for water access of boats by backing a boat trailer directly into the water.
<b>Developed Recreation</b>	Recreation that requires facilities that result in concentrated use of the area. For example, parking lots, roads, and campgrounds.
<b>Developed Recreation Sites</b>	Relatively small, distinctly defined areas where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, such as campgrounds, picnic areas and swimming beaches.
<b>Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)</b>	The diameter of a tree measured at 4 and 1/2 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.
<b>Direct Effects</b>	Results of an action occurring when and where that action takes place.
<b>Direct Employment</b>	Employment in the economic sectors directly affected by a proposed action or alternative.
<b>Discharge</b>	Flow in a stream, usually measured in cubic feet per second (CFS).
<b>Discing</b>	Using a plow-like attachment on a tractor to plow shallow furrows in preparation for planting.
<b>Discount Rate</b>	An interest rate that represents the cost of time value of money in determining present value of future costs and benefits.
<b>Discounting</b>	An adjustment, using a discount rate for the values of money over time so that costs and benefits occurring in the future are reduced to a common point in time, usually the present, for comparison.
<b>Dispersed Campsite</b>	An individual/family-sized campsite that has a general size of approximately 600-750 square feet. It includes a hardened area around a fire pit, a barren area, and/or user-constructed facilities.
<b>Dispersed Recreation</b>	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.
<b>Displacement (soil)</b>	The mechanical movement or removal of the top mineral or organic layers of the soil. Detrimental displacement is excessive removal sufficient to reduce the long-term productivity and biodiversity of soil dependent flora and fauna. Mixing of mineral and organic soil materials is not considered detrimental displacement (such as mixing by discing, etc.)
<b>Disturbance</b>	Any event, either natural or human induced, that alter the structure, composition, or functions of an ecosystem. Examples include forest fires, insect infestations, and timber harvesting.
<b>Diversity</b>	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan (36 CFR 219.3). See also <i>biodiversity</i> .
<b>DNR</b>	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
<b>Donation</b>	Receiving land as a gift from a non-federal party for federal ownership.
<b>Duff</b>	Soil layer consisting of partly and well decomposed plant organic matter; includes the humus layer. Most often this is a surface layer. See also forest floor, surface organic layer.



<b>Early Successional Forest</b>	The forest community that develops immediately following a removal or destruction of vegetation in an area. For instance, grasses may be the first plants to grow in an area that was burned.
<b>Eastern Region</b>	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 Mid-west, and the Lake States.
<b>Ecological Approach</b>	An approach to natural resource management that considers the relationships among all organisms, including humans, and their environment.
<b>Ecological Integrity</b>	In general, ecological integrity refers to the degree to which the elements of biodiversity and the processes that link them together and sustain the entire system are complete and capable of performing desired functions. Exact definitions of integrity are relative and may differ depending on the type of ecosystem being described.
<b>Ecological Landtype (ELT)</b>	An ecological map unit which is a subdivision of landtype associations or groupings of landtype phases that are areas of land 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 and/or a given stage of plant succession, an ELT is usually occupied by a predictable and relatively uniform plant community.
<b>Ecological Landtype (ELT) Groups &amp; Landtype (LT) Phase Groups (CNF Only)</b>	Mapping units of the Terrestrial Ecological Classification System. Changes in the developing System include a new LT layer. The LTs were developed at a broader scale above the ELT level. In some Landtypes, Phase unit mapping has been completed and will replace the ELT system, outlined in the Ecological Classification (ECS) Handbook, ca 1985. In those Landtypes where Phase unit mapping has not been completed, use of the “ELT Groups” and their management limitations will continue. Eventually, the ELT Groups will be replaced by new Phase units and the ELTs will no longer be used. Until such time as the entire Forest is mapped to the scale of LTPs, both mapping conventions will need to be used to apply the management direction found in Table G WS-10. The table below provides the key to using map units from either system.

**Landtypes on the  
Chippewa NF**

Chippewa National Forest Ecological Land types		
ELT group#	ELT Group Description	ELT's from '86 Forest Plan
1	Droughty, low fertility sites	B28, B29, F72, K22, K23, K24, L42, L43, M58, M59, M60, M61, N77, N78, N79
2	Wet, medium fertility sites	B26, B27, F78, F79, K32, K33, K34, L48, L50, M68, N83, N84
3	Moist, fertile sites	K27, K28, K29, K31, L46, M65, M67, N82
4	Wet, fertile sites	K30, K35, L47, L49, M66, M69
5	Moist, medium fertility sites	B30, B31, F76, F77, K25, L45, M63, M64, N81
6	Dry, medium fertility sites, glacial tills	B32, B33, F74, F75, K26, L44, M62, N80,
7	Very wet, medium fertility sites	B34, B37, F80, F81, F83, K36, K37, L51, L53, L54, M70, M72, M73, N85, N86, N87
8	Very wet, low fertility sites, organic soil sites	B35, B36, F82, F84, K38, K39, L52, L55, M71, M74, N88, N89
Phase Group #	Phase Group Description	Phases from LTP Mapping **
9	Excessively well-drained or somewhat excessively well-drained, glacial outwash, dune sand or lacustrine sand, low fertility sites.	b, c, g
10	Well-drained, stratified sands, silts and glacial till, medium fertility sites.	d, e
11	Moderately well-drained or well-drained glacial till, medium fertility sites	h
12	Well-drained, lacustrine, high fertility sites	k, t
13	Moderately well-drained, lacustrine, high fertility sites	s
14	Moderately well-drained or well-drained, sand over glacial till, medium fertility sites	hs, qs, p, r
15	Moderately well-drained, glacial till, medium fertility sites	i, q
16	Poorly drained or somewhat-poorly drained medium fertility sites	j, ba
17	Moderately well-drained wind-blown sands, medium fertility sites	f
18	Poorly drained and very poorly drained forested wetlands, low fertility sites	bb, bs, ta, wc
<p>** Each LT phase can be found on different LTA's. For example, phase h can be found on the Blackduck till plain (Btp) and the Itasca moraine (Im). For the purpose of this table they are regarded as the same, but there will be some variation in soil properties between LTA's.</p> <p>*Changes in the developing system include a new Landtype Phase (LTP) layer. In some Landtype Associations (LTA's), LTP mapping is completed and will replace the Ecological Landtype (ELT) outlined in the Ecological Classification System Handbook, 1985. In those LTA's where phase unit mapping has not been completed, use of the ELT's will continue. Until the entire Forest is mapped to the scale of LTP's, both mapping conventions will be used to apply the management direction found in <i>Table G WS-</i>. As the phase level inventories are completed, the interpretations will become available to resource managers. The table above provides the key to using map units from either system.</p>		

**Ecological Landtypes  
on the Superior NF**

1 - Lowland, moist loamy soils with plant communities that are transitional between uplands & lowlands. Somewhat poorly drained soils are susceptible to rutting and compaction when saturated.

2 - Lowland, wet loamy and clayey soils with plant communities typical of wetlands. Can be forested or wetland shrub. Soils are susceptible to rutting and compaction due to continuous saturated conditions.

3 - Lowland, moist silty clay loam and clay soils with plant communities transitional between uplands & lowlands. Somewhat poorly drained soils are susceptible to rutting & compaction when saturated.

4 - Lowland, wet clay loam, silty clay and clay soils with plant communities typical of clayey wetlands. Soils are susceptible to rutting and compaction due to continuous saturated conditions.

5 - Lowland, acidic, poorly- decomposed organic soils composed mainly of sphagnum and hypnum mosses with bog plant communities adapted to permanently wet soils. Soils are susceptible to rutting and compaction due to continuous saturated conditions.

6 - Lowland, acidic to neutral organic soils composed of decaying woody plants and forbs with plant communities adapted to permanently wet soils. Soils are susceptible to rutting and compaction due to continuous saturated conditions.

7 - Upland, moderately well-drained sand and gravel soils with plant communities adapted to a fluctuating water table in a sandy root zone. Soils are susceptible to nutrient loss due to thinner surface organic layer and coarse textured soils.

8 - Upland, well-drained sand and gravel soils with a water table at an estimated depth of 5 to 8 feet and with plant communities having both upland and lowland species. Soils are susceptible to nutrient loss due to thinner surface organic layer and coarse textured soils.

9 - Upland, droughty gravel and sand soils with plant communities adapted to droughty conditions and a root zone dominated by gravels. Soils are susceptible to nutrient loss due to thinner surface organic layer and coarse textured soils.

10 - Upland, moderately well- drained silty clay loam and clay soils with upland plant communities. Silty soils will retain water long enough to create temporarily saturated soil in wet conditions and be more susceptible to rutting and compaction.

11 - Upland, well-drained sandy loam & loamy sand soils. Gravelly subsurface; plant communities adapted to dry site. Soils susceptible to nutrient loss due to thin surface organic layer & coarse textured soils.

12 - Upland, poor to well-drained, bouldery, loamy soil. The ground is also covered with boulders. Plant communities have adapted to these site conditions. On some sites, the ground may be covered with boulders with very little vegetation. Soils are susceptible to nutrient loss due to lack of surface organic layer or organic layer underlain with boulders.

13 - Upland, well-drained sandy loam & loamy sand soils with a gravelly subsurface and plant communities representative of dry uplands.

14 - Upland, moderately well-drained, sandy loam to silt loam soils with a subsurface layer of dense soil that retains water for longer periods of time in some locations, and plant communities that have relatively high requirements for nutrients & moisture. Subsurface layer of dense soil will retain water long

	<p>enough to create temporarily saturated soil in wet conditions and be more susceptible to rutting &amp; compaction.</p> <p>15 - Upland, well-drained to moderately well-drained loam, clay loam &amp; silt loam soils, and plant communities with a high requirement for nutrients and moisture. Silt &amp; clay soils will retain water long enough to create temporarily saturated soil in wet conditions, more susceptible to rutting &amp; compaction.</p> <p>16 - Upland, well-drained sandy loam or loam soils, 20 to 40 inches deep over bedrock. Plant communities have adapted to dry conditions and shallow soils depths to bedrock. Soils susceptible to nutrient loss due to the thinner surface organic layer and shallow soil depth.</p> <p>17 - Upland, well-drained sandy loam soils, 8-20" deep over bedrock. Plant communities have adapted to droughty conditions and shallow soils depths to bedrock. Soils are susceptible to nutrient loss due to the thinner surface organic layer and shallow soil depth.</p> <p>18 - Upland, droughty loam, and sandy loam soils, less than 8" deep over bedrock, with bedrock outcrops occurring on 5 to 30 percent of the ground surface. Plant communities have adapted to very dry conditions. Mosses commonly cover the ground. Soils are susceptible to nutrient loss due to the thinner surface organic layer and shallow soil depth.</p>
<b>Ecological Units</b>	Delimit areas of different biological and physical potentials.
<b>Ecology</b>	The interrelationships of living things to one another and to their environment, or the study of these interrelationships.
<b>Economic Dependency</b>	The degree to which a community is dependent upon national forest resources for employment and income.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A community of living plants, animals, and other organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment.
<b>Ecosystem Management</b>	An ecological approach to natural resource management to assure productive, healthy ecosystems by blending social, economic, physical, and biological needs and values
<b>Edge</b>	The margin where two or more vegetation patches meet, such as a meadow opening next to a mature forest stand, a red pine stand next to an aspen stand, or a clearcut stand next to a well-stocked stand.
<b>Emergent Vegetation</b>	Herbaceous plants that grow in water or saturated soil, with portions that stand up out of the water.
<b>Endangered Species</b>	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.
<b>Endemic</b>	Indigenous or confined to a certain area or region, having a comparatively restricted distribution.
<b>Entry Point</b>	The area designated as a drop-off point for entrance into the BWCAW.
<b>Entry Point Quota</b>	See Quota.
<b>Environmental Analysis</b>	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.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	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)
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	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.
<b>Environmental Justice</b>	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.
<b>Ephemeral Streams</b>	Streams that flow only as the direct result of rainfall or snowmelt. They have no permanent flow.
<b>Erosion</b>	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.
<b>Eutrophication</b>	The process by which a body of water becomes, either naturally or by pollution, rich in dissolved nutrients such as phosphorus.
<b>Evaluation</b>	The analysis of monitoring data that produces information needed to answer specific monitoring questions (Powell 2000).
<b>Evaluation of Heritage Resources</b>	A process by which the significance and integrity of an historical property are judged, and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is determined.
<b>Evapotranspiration</b>	The process by which plants take in water through their roots and then give it off through the leaves as a by-product of respiration; the loss of water to the atmosphere from the earth's surface by evaporation and by transpiration through plants.
<b>Even-aged</b>	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. Timber management actions that result in the creation of stands of trees in which the trees are essentially the same age. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed-tree harvest methods produce even-aged stands.
<b>(Land) Exchange</b>	Conveying federal land and acquiring non-federal land.
<b>Excursion Boat</b>	Watercraft involved in pleasure/touring trips.
<b>Exempt Use (in the BWCAW)</b>	Homeowners and their guests, and resort owners and their guests on particular lakes shall have access to that particular lake, and their entry shall not be counted against the day use quota.
<b>Existence Value</b>	Existence values refer to the amount an individual would be willing to pay to preserve an old-growth forest stand, for example, even if they had no intention of ever visiting it.
<b>Exotic Species</b>	See Non-native Invasive Species
<b>Experimental Forest</b>	A forest area set aside for research, administered by the Research branch of the Forest Service.
<b>Extended Rotation</b>	Management at rotation ages that are a minimum of 1.5 times the Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI).

<b>Extirpated Species</b>	Species that formerly occurred regularly in an area but have disappeared and are not expected to recur without human assistance. Whereas extinct species have disappeared entirely from the planet.
<b>Facility</b>	Structures needed to support the management, protection, and utilization of the National Forests including buildings, utility systems, bridges, dams, communication system components, and other constructed features.
<b>Fauna</b>	The animal life of an area.
<b>Fifth and Sixth-field Watersheds</b>	Watersheds delineated using the USGS Hydrologic Unit Code delineation system. Fifth-field watersheds are larger than sixth-field watersheds.
<b>Filter Strip</b>	An area of land adjacent to a water body 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 (MFRC Guide).
<b>Fine Filter</b>	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 ( <i>compare to coarse filter management</i> ).
<b>Fine Fuels</b>	Fuels that are less than one-quarter inch in diameter such as grass, leaves, pine needles, and some kinds of slash which when dry ignite readily and are consumed.
<b>Fine Sediment</b>	Small sediment fractions that will pass through a 0.85 mm mesh sieve.
<b>Fire Management Plan</b>	A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program.
<b>Fire Regime</b>	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.
<b>Fire Rotation</b>	The interval of time between wildland fire occurrences in a specific geographic area.
<b>Fire Use</b>	The combination of Wildland Fire Use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	The fiscal year is the 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.
<b>Floodplain</b>	Lowland and relatively flat areas joining inland waters, including flood-prone areas of islands. The minimum area included is that subject to a one percent (100-year recurrence) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.
<b>Floodprone Area</b>	Land and water which lies below the elevation equivalent to two times the maximum depth at bankfull stage of a stream (Rosgen Field Guide, 1998).
<b>Flora</b>	The plant life of an area.
<b>Forb</b>	Any herbaceous plant other than grass or grass-like plants.
<b>Foreground</b>	A term used in managing visual resources or scenery. It refers to part of the scene or landscape that is nearest to the viewer, generally ¼ mile away.
<b>Forest Cover Type (Forest Type)</b>	See cover type.

<b>Forest Development Road</b>	A forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. Total mileages of forest development roads are used for reporting to Congress. These roads are synonymous with the term National Forest System road.
<b>Forest Floor</b>	Distinctive feature of forest soils that designates all organic matter, including litter and decomposing organic layers resting on the mineral soil surfaces but not mixed with mineral soil material. There are layers to the forest floor: "litter layer" of unaltered dead remains of plants and animals; a layer of fragmented partly decomposed organic materials still discernible to the naked eye, and a layer of well decomposed organic material. The forest floor provides food to micro-fauna and micro-flora, provides a fund of nutrients for higher plants, insulates the surface from extremes in temperature and moisture, and improves water infiltration (see surface "O" layer, see "duff").
<b>Forest Health</b>	A forest condition that has overall structure, function, and characteristics that enable it to be resilient to disturbance, meet human needs, and to maintain normal rates of change commensurate with its stage of development.
<b>Forest Inventory Assessment</b>	Data collected to monitor the change in absolute abundance, growth and merchantability.
<b>Forest Plan</b>	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. The <i>Forest Plans</i> are the preferred alternative applied to a forest plan.
<b>Forest Plan Revision</b>	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.
<b>Forest Products</b>	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.
<b>Forest Supervisor</b>	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.
<b>Forested River Segments</b>	Forested River segments are located in areas with mixed land ownership. Generally, these segments are sparsely to moderately populated areas with some roads. Moderate recreational use of these rivers and adjacent lands is common. Visitors may encounter other recreationists at accesses or on the water. This class holds potential for additional development and recreational use due to land suitability and proximity to roads. Examples: CNF: Boy River; SNF: Pelican River, remainder of the Vermilion River.
<b>Forest-wide</b>	Applying to all areas or acres within a National Forest.
<b>Fragmentation</b>	Splitting or isolating of patches of similar habitat, typically forest cover, but including other types of habitat. These patches can differ from the original habitat in either composition or structure. Habitat can be fragmented naturally or from forest management activities, such as clearcut logging. Breaking-up of contiguous forested areas into progressively smaller patches of different ages and/or forest types with an increasing degree of isolation from each other.

<b>Fee Simple Estate</b>	Absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate.
<b>Fuelbreak</b>	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.
<b>Fuels</b>	Plants and woody vegetation, both living and dead, that are capable of burning.
<b>Fuels Management</b>	The practice of evaluating, planning, and treating wildland fuel to reduce flammability and to reduce its resistance to control through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, including prescribed fire and wildland fire use in support of land management objectives.
<b>Fuel Treatment</b>	The manipulation of wildland fuel, such as lopping, chipping, crushing, piling and burning, or removal for the purpose of reducing its flammability or resistance to control.
<b>Full Fee</b>	Full fee ownership is all rights, title and interest to property.
<b>Functional Riparian Areas</b>	The area along, and generally paralleling, the shorelines of lakes, open water wetlands and streams, where the functional interaction between the aquatic ecosystem and adjacent wetlands or riparian ecosystems is most pronounced. For application to management, the functional riparian area: Will be implemented along all lakes, open water wetlands, and streams that are shown on maps or otherwise identified at the project level; and is subdivided into one or both of two riparian management zones, the “near bank” zone and the “remainder” zone (Riparian Task Team Report).
<b>Game Species</b>	Those wildlife species that are commonly hunted, trapped, or fished.
<b>Gap Dynamics</b>	Or <i>gap phase succession</i> are progressive changes in community structure, composition, and diversity following small-scale forest disturbances.
<b>General Development Lake</b>	These lakes are used extensively for recreation. The ownership is mixed public and private. There is usually extensive shoreline development. Generally, the lakes are large (1,000 acres plus) and of a variety of shapes and depths. Examples: CNF: Winnie, Leech; SNF: Vermilion, Birch.
<b>Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</b>	Computerized method used for inventory and analysis, which can overlay large volumes of spatial data to identify how features interrelate.
<b>Goods and Services</b>	Outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland resources.
<b>Government-to-Government Consultation</b>	Consultation between the head of an agency of the U.S. Government and the head of a federally recognized Indian tribe. Within the Forest Service, for example, government-to-government consultation might be initiated between the Forest Supervisor and the Tribal Chair. The level of diplomacy at which consultation takes place recognizes the sovereign status of federally recognized tribes.
<b>Grooming</b>	Preparation of snow for skiing, i.e., packing, tracking, and tilling.
<b>Ground Fire</b>	A fire that burns along the forest floor and does not affect trees with thick bark or high crowns.
<b>Group Selection Harvest</b>	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.
<b>Group Size</b>	In the BWCAW, the maximum number of persons authorized to travel together under one visitor permit (see also party size).
<b>Guest</b>	In terms of BWCAW permits and quotas, a person receiving overnight lodging at a home or resort and who lodges with the consent of a keeper or owner. Customers, i.e., those who purchase a meal, rent a boat, or pay for parking, are



	not considered guests.
<b>Guidelines</b>	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 to 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.
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural environment of a plant or animal. In wildlife management, the 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.
<b>Habitat Outcomes</b>	Historical, current, and likely future environmental conditions for sensitive species based on conditions on National Forest Lands. (Also referred to as environmental condition outcomes).
<b>Hazard Tree</b>	Trees that have an imminent chance of failure and that could fall where public use is concentrated.
<b>Heritage Resources</b>	The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past; this can be historical or pre-historic (also see cultural resources).
<b>Hydrologic Characteristics</b>	Features of a watershed relating to the flow of water, such as infiltration, evapotranspiration, runoff, water yield, peak flows, and normal annual peak flow.
<b>Hydrologic Connectivity</b>	Water-mediated transfer of matter, energy and/or organisms within or between elements of the hydrologic cycle.
<b>Hydrologic Discharge</b>	The flow of water, over time, past a particular point on the land.
<b>Impact Area</b>	A process that considered functional economies, state/local planning regions, national forest supply-based regions, Forest Service expenditures, and other factors, to define a regional area that the Superior and Chippewa National forest economically effect.
<b>IMPLAN</b>	A computer-based system used by the Forest Service to construct non-survey Input-Output models to assess the regional economic effects of changes in expenditure and employment (see Input-Output Modeling).
<b>Input-Output Modeling</b>	A regional economic analysis technique that models the sales flows among industries and government agencies based on historical purchase patterns for each industry and for consumers (see IMPLAN).
<b>Indicator</b>	In effects analysis, a way for measuring effects from management alternatives on a particular resource or issue.
<b>Indigenous (Species)</b>	Any species of wildlife native to a given land or water area by natural occurrence.
<b>Individual Tree Selection Harvest</b>	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.
<b>Infiltration</b>	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.
<b>Intangible Values</b>	Goods, services, uses, and conditions believed to have value to society but that have neither market value nor assigned value.
<b>Integrated Pest Management</b>	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)
<b>Integration</b>	The blending or merging of disparate or complementary inventory or monitoring efforts during data collection, storage, or analytical steps of information management (Powell 2000).
<b>Integrity</b>	In terms of heritage resources, it is evidence of the authenticity of a property's historical character, as indicated by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historical or pre-historical period of use (see also ecological integrity).
<b>Interdisciplinary</b>	The combination of two or more academic disciplines or fields of study.
<b>Interdisciplinary Team</b>	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.
<b>Interior Forest</b>	A large contiguous forest with a closed or partially open canopy of relatively mature trees.
<b>Intermediate Harvest</b>	Prior to final harvest, removal of some trees to enhance the growth, quality, vigor, and composition of the stand after establishment. Thinning is considered an intermediate harvest.
<b>Intermittent Stream</b>	A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from rainfall or run-off from some surface source, such as melting snow.
<b>Irretrievable</b>	A category of impacts mentioned in statements of environmental impacts that applies to losses of production, harvest, or uses of renewable natural resources. For example, while an area is used as a ski area, some or all of the timber production there is irretrievably lost. If the ski area closes, timber production could resume; the loss of timber production during the time that the area was devoted to winter sports is irretrievable. However, the loss of timber production is not irreversible, because it is possible for timber production to resume if the area is no longer used as a ski area.
<b>Irreversible</b>	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.
<b>Issue</b>	A subject or question of wide-spread public or internal discussion or interest regarding management of National Forest System land.
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership. The authority to construct or maintain a road may be derived from fee title, an easement, an agreement, or other method.
<b>Land and Resource Management Plan</b>	See Forest Plan.

<b>Land Exchange</b>	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.																										
<b>Landscape</b>	A relatively large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human impacts. Landscapes are often used for coarse filter analysis.																										
<b>Landscape Character Description</b>	A combination of objective information and subjective values assigned by people to a landscape, gives a visual and cultural image of a geographic area.																										
<b>Landscape Ecosystem</b>	The land and vegetation systems that occur naturally on the landscape. Landscape Ecosystems are one or more Landtype Associations grouped together. Landscape Ecosystem units were specifically developed for assessing and analyzing ecosystems in northern Minnesota for Forest Plan revision on the Chippewa and Superior National Forests.																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Landscape Ecosystem Objective Forest Cover Types</th> <th>2004 Inventory Codes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jack Pine</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red Pine</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White Pine</td> <td>03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce/fir</td> <td>11,16,17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Spruce</td> <td>12,18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tamarack</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern White Cedar</td> <td>14,19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Hardwoods</td> <td>71,76,79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oak</td> <td>54,55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Hardwoods</td> <td>81 - 89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aspen</td> <td>91,93,94,95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper Birch</td> <td>92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Landscape Ecosystem Objective Forest Cover Types	2004 Inventory Codes	Jack Pine	01	Red Pine	02	White Pine	03	Spruce/fir	11,16,17	Lowland Spruce	12,18	Tamarack	15	Northern White Cedar	14,19	Lowland Hardwoods	71,76,79	Oak	54,55	Northern Hardwoods	81 - 89	Aspen	91,93,94,95	Paper Birch	92
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Note: Lowland Spruce and Tamarack are combined on Superior NF as Lowland Conifer; Oak and Northern Hardwoods are combined on Superior NF as Northern Hardwoods.																											
<b>Landscape Scale</b>	Forest or area-wide planning, and watershed analysis scale; polygons representing 1,000's to 10,000's of acres. 1:250,000 to 1:60,000 range scale. Land unit scale – project and management area planning and analysis scale; polygons representing 10's to 1,000's of acres. 1:24,000 to 1:60,000 range scale. Legacy Data: Data (tabular or spatial) in which the Forest Service has already invested considerable time and money, but which has not yet been migrated into a corporate database (Douglas Powell).																										
<b>Landtype</b>	An ecological map unit which is a subdivision of landtype associations or groupings of landtype phases based on similarities in soils, landform, rock type, geomorphic process, and plant associations.																										
<b>Landtype Association (LTA)</b>	An ecological unit based on similar geologic landform, soils, climate, and vegetation that is part of the "National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units". Landtype associations are smaller than subsections and larger than landtypes.																										
<b>Large Woody Debris</b>	Large pieces of wood in stream channels or on the ground, includes logs, pieces of logs, and large chunks of wood; provides streambed stability and/or habitat complexity. Also called coarse woody debris or down woody debris.																										

<b>Late Successional Forest</b>	The stage of forest succession in which most of the trees are mature or overmature.
<b>Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)</b>	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.
<b>Litter (Forest Litter)</b>	The freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed plant material on the forest floor, including foliage, bark fragments, twigs, flowers, and fruit.
<b>Linkage areas</b>	Habitat that provides landscape connectivity between blocks of lynx habitat. Such habitat is provided by cover (vegetation) in sufficient quantity and arrangement to allow for the movement of lynx. (For further discussion see Appendix E)
<b>Long Rotation</b>	The time needed from regeneration of a crop of trees through to harvestable timber. Long rotation trees are defined as harvestable after 100 years and include species such as oak, maple, red and white pine.
<b>Long-lived Tree Species</b>	Trees species, including red pine, white pine, white spruce, black spruce, oak, balsam fir, tamarack, northern white cedar, northern hardwoods and lowland hardwoods.
<b>Low-order streams</b>	Small streams with few tributaries; often are headwaters.
<b>Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU)</b>	Lynx Analysis Units (LAUs) are the smallest landscape scale analysis units upon which direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analyses for lynx will be performed. LAUs encompass lynx habitat (on all ownerships) within the administrative unit that has been mapped (in coordination with adjacent management agencies and Fish and Wildlife Service) using specific criteria to identify appropriate vegetation and environmental conditions. In addition, LAUs are intended to provide the fundamental scale with which to begin monitoring and evaluation of effects of management actions on lynx habitat. (Refer to Appendix E of the Forest Plan for further discussion).
<b>Lynx habitat</b>	Lynx habitat includes vegetation that is considered necessary or contributes to support lynx reproduction and survival. Lynx habitat includes a) habitat that may currently be in condition suitable to provide for denning, foraging, diurnal security, dispersal and movement or other life history requirements or b) habitat that is expected to develop with time those necessary conditions. (see appendix E for further discussion on lynx habitat including foraging habitat= squirrel habitat, and denning habitat)
<b>Macroinvertebrates</b>	Visible organisms, usually >3 mm in size and without backbones, including insects, crustaceans, mollusks, worms, leeches, etc.
<b>Major Forest System</b>	As used in this document, this term refers to the combination of landform and soil, climate and disturbance that identifies which types of forests will occur on a particular landscape. Refer to "Natural Disturbance and Variability of Forested Ecosystems in Northern Minnesota", Lee E. Frelich, June 17, 1998. Five Major Forest Systems are identified: Jack pine, spruce-fir-aspen-birch, lowland conifers, northern hardwoods, white and red pine.
<b>Management Area (MA)</b>	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 entire area is divided into management areas. Management areas emphasize one of the nine possible goals or "desired future conditions" of the land as described in the Regional Planning Guide (1983). Specific direction for each management area is described through management

	practices, standards, and guidelines.
<b>Management Direction</b>	A statement of multiple-use and other goals, the associated objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining the objectives and desired conditions.
<b>Management Indicator Species (MIS) and Habitats (MIH)</b>	<p>Management indicator species (MIS) and habitats (MIH) are "...plant and animal species, communities, or special habitats selected for their 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" (FSM 2620.5, WO amendment 2600-91-5). Management indicators provide a means of monitoring and evaluating the effects of actions on biotic resources, including specific species, communities, habitats, and interrelationships among organisms.</p> <p>As part of the planning process, the Forest Service is directed to "...select management indicators that best represent the issues, concerns, and opportunities to support recovery of Federally-listed species, provide continued viability of sensitive species, and enhance management of wildlife and fish for commercial, recreational, scientific, subsistence, or aesthetic values or uses. Management indicators representing overall objectives for wildlife, fish, and plants may include species, groups of species with similar habitat relationships, or habitats that are of high concern." (FSM 2621.1)</p> <p>Management indicators are also selected to meet planning regulations 36 CFR Sec. 219.19 (a)(1) that require the Forest Service to consider the use of management indicator species.</p> <p>See Appendix B of the EIS for more information.</p>
<b>Management Practices</b>	A specific activity, course of action, or treatment that is designed to move the forest toward desired conditions.
<b>Map</b>	A spatial representation, usually graphic on a flat surface, of spatial phenomena.
<b>Market Valued Resources (MVR)</b>	Those natural resources that are 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.
<b>Marshes</b>	Wetlands dominated by grasses and grass-like plants, including sedges and rushes.
<b>Mature Tree or Stand</b>	A tree or stand that has attained full development, particularly in height, and is in full seed production.
<b>MBF</b>	Thousand board feet (see board foot.)
<b>Mean Annual Increment of Growth</b>	The total increase in size or volume of individual trees; or, it can refer 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).
<b>Median Household Income</b>	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.
<b>Memorandum of Understanding</b>	The instrument used for 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.

<b>Middleground</b>	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 ½ mile to three miles from the observer.
<b>Mineral Material</b>	Mineral materials include the common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, and similar materials.
<b>Mineral Soil</b>	Soil that consists mainly of inorganic material, such as weathered rock, rather than organic matter.
<b>Minimum Tool</b>	Applying only a minimum impact policy, device, force, regulation, instruments, or procedure to bring about a desired result. A management requirement in the BWCAW.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Action taken for the purpose of eliminating, reducing, or minimizing negative impacts of management activities on the environment.
<b>Mixed Stand</b>	A stand consisting of two or more tree species.
<b>MMBF</b>	Million board feet (see board foot).
<b>Model</b>	A representation of a thing; sometimes a facsimile. An abstraction from reality, an attempt to present some of the important features of a real thing (system) in a simplified way to aid understanding. Some models use words, pictures, diagrams, and/or mathematical equations to present an idealized representation of reality for purposes of describing, analyzing, understanding, and predicting the behavior of some aspect of it. Applicable to a broad class of representations, ranging from a relatively simple qualitative description of a system or organization, to a physical model, to a highly abstract set of mathematical equations or computer program ( <a href="http://fwie.fw.vt.edu/rhgiles/appendices/glossa.htm">http://fwie.fw.vt.edu/rhgiles/appendices/glossa.htm</a> ).
<b>Moderate Rotation</b>	The time needed from regeneration of a crop of trees through to harvestable timber. Moderate rotation trees are defined as harvestable after 80 years and include species such as paper birch, jack pine, and spruce.
<b>Modification</b>	A visual quality objective in which management activities may dominate the landscape.
<b>Monitoring</b>	A systematic process of collecting information to evaluate changes in actions, conditions, and relationships over time and space relative to a pre-determined standard or expected norm.
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	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.
<b>Mosaic</b>	Areas with a variety of plant communities over a landscape, such as areas with trees and areas without trees occurring over a landscape.
<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	Any vehicle that is powered by a motor.
<b>Motorboat</b>	A boat propelled by gas or electric motor with a propeller below the water line. Does not include hovercraft.
<b>Motorized/Mechanized Portage Trail</b>	A trail established between two bodies of water, which is used to get persons, equipment and watercraft from one body of water to the other, but with transportation done by motorized or mechanized means. These trails in the BWCAW are authorized by legislation.
<b>Multiple-use Management</b>	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.

<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	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.
<b>National Forest Inventory and Monitoring (NFIM)</b>	A budget line item.
<b>National Forest Management Act (NFMA)</b>	Public Law of 1976 that provides for planning and management of National Forests, and requires the preparation of forest plans.
<b>National Forest System</b>	All of the management units, national forests and national grasslands, that the USDA Forest Service manages.
<b>National Forest System Road</b>	Classified forest roads under Forest Service jurisdiction being wholly or partly, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and necessary for the protection, administration, and use of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. The term “National Forest System Road” is synonymous with the term “forest development road.”
<b>National Forest Visit</b>	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.
<b>National Forests in Minnesota</b>	An umbrella term referring to the Chippewa and Superior National Forests together.
<b>National Wild and Scenic River System</b>	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).
<b>National Wilderness Preservation System</b>	All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.
<b>Native Species</b>	With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that historically occurred in that ecosystem. Native species do not include species introduced by humans.
<b>Natural-appearing</b>	The existing natural character of the landscape is integrated into management activities, such as harvesting. The landscape shows few signs of forest management activities; however, the effects of naturally-occurring disturbances (fire or windstorm) may be noticeable.
<b>Natural Disturbance</b>	Disruption of existing conditions by wind, fire, flooding, drought, insects, and disease at a scale from one tree to hundreds of thousands of acres.
<b>Natural Environment Lake</b>	Recreation use levels are low. The ownership is primarily public, with low development. These lakes often have limited capacities for assimilating the impacts of development and recreational use. Generally, these lakes are 10 to 100 acres, and of a variety of shapes and depths. Examples: CNF: Bluewater SNF: Pfeiffer, Kimball, Big Rice
<b>Natural Ignition</b>	A fire ignition resulting from any natural cause; e.g., lightning.
<b>Natural Processes/Conditions</b>	Plant and animal communities where people have not directly impacted either of those communities or their soils by such activities as logging, fire suppression, grazing, or cultivation.

<b>Natural Opening</b>	Area of forest whose vegetation is predominantly contained in the ground-layer or mid-layer, e.g. grasses, forbs, shrubs, or saplings, with minor representation in the canopy-layer, e.g. mature trees. Such areas typically are the product of natural stand-replacing disturbance processes, e.g. fire, wind, or ice storms, and typically will return to a forested state dominated by canopy-layer and shrub-layer vegetation. Depending upon eco-type, natural openings can vary in size from less than one acre to hundreds or thousands of acres.
<b>Near Bank Zone</b>	The functional riparian area is subdivided into two management zones: the “near bank” zone and the “remainder” zone. The “near bank” zone is identified as the area that is within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 feet of lakes, open water wetlands and streams five feet or more in width</li> <li>• 50 feet of the known locations of any perennial stream less than five feet wide or any intermittent stream less than five feet wide, but more than three feet wide</li> </ul>
<b>Neotropical Migratory Birds</b>	Species that breed mainly in the temperate region of North America and winter from Central Mexico to South America.
<b>No Action (Alternative)</b>	The most likely condition expected to exist if the current management practices continue unchanged. The analysis of this alternative is required for federal actions under NEPA.
<b>Non-declining Even-flow</b>	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.
<b>Non-indigenous Species</b>	A species that is not naturally present in an ecosystem within its historical range or naturally expanded from its historical range, in the state (also see non-native invasive species).
<b>Non-market Valued Resources</b>	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.
<b>Non-native Invasive Species (NNIS)</b>	Non-native species are any species that occupy an ecosystem outside its historical range. Invasive species are any non-native species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic 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. NNIS explode in population because they are not in their original ecosystem where they were kept in check by many factors, such as parasites and predation. Frequently these species are aggressive and difficult to manage. NNIS differ from noxious weeds in that NNIS can be animals or plants, and they are strictly non-native species.
<b>Non-point Water Pollutants</b>	Pollutants that do not have a single point of origin.
<b>Non-renewable Resource</b>	A resource whose total quantity does not increase measurably over time, so that each use of the resource diminishes the supply.
<b>Notice of Intent (NOI)</b>	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.
<b>Noxious Weed</b>	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).
<b>Nutrient Cycling</b>	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.
<b>Objective</b>	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.
<b>Objective Maintenance Level (OML) for classified roads (FSM 7709-58)</b>	<p>OML 1: Assigned to intermittent service roads when they are closed to street legal motorized vehicular traffic. The closure period must exceed one year. Roads receiving OML 1 maintenance would generally be managed at OML 2 during the time they are open for traffic. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns.</p> <p>OML 2: Assigned to roads operated for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted (such as log haul), dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses. Log haul may occur at this level.</p> <p>OML 3: Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities. Roads are typically low speed, single lane with turnouts and have only spot surfacing.</p> <p>OML 4: Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Most roads are double lane and aggregate surfaced.</p> <p>OML 5: Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. The roads are normally double lane, paved facilities.</p>
<b>Obliteration</b>	The act of eliminating the functional characteristics of a travelway and the reestablishment of natural resource production capability. The intent is to make the corridor unusable as a road or a trail, and stabilize it against soil loss.
<b>Off-highway Motorcycles (OHMs)</b>	Off Highway Motorcycles (OHMs) are motorized, off-highway vehicles traveling on two wheels. OHMs have a seat or saddle designed to be straddles by the operator and have handlebars for steering control. Motorcycles may be legal for highway use and still considered to be OHMs if used for off-highway operation on trails or natural terrain. (State of Minnesota Off-highway Vehicle Regulations 2003-04)
<b>Off-highway Vehicle (OHV)</b>	An Off Highway Vehicle is any motorized vehicle which is 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 that are specifically designed for use over snow. The term off-highway vehicle generally includes all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and off-road vehicles.

<b>Off-road Vehicle (ORV)</b>	Off-road vehicles (ORVs) are motorized, recreational vehicles capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain, such as four-wheel-drive trucks and ATVs that have an engine displacement of more than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight of more than 900 pounds. Vehicles not considered ORVs include snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, or aircraft. Farm, logging, military, emergency, law enforcement, utility, trail-grooming and construction vehicles are not considered to be ORVs when used for their intended purpose. (State of Minnesota Off-highway Vehicle Regulations 2003-04)
<b>Old Forest</b>	An age class older than the mature age class.
<b>Old Growth</b>	Old growth forests are forests that have developed relatively free of stand replacement disturbances over a long period. Old growth consists of late successional stages of naturally occurring forests dominated by long lived species, containing large trees and tree fall gaps, and having multiple canopy layers, high levels of structural diversity and high frequency of snags and downed logs of various sizes and stages of decay. Minimum age for old growth is 120 years for all species except white spruce (90 years) and black spruce (80 years).
<b>Opportunity Cost</b>	Cost of something in terms of a prospect foregone.
<b>Option Value</b>	Option values refers to the premium risk-adverse individuals would be willing to pay in excess of their personal expected surplus to ensure the future availability of the stand in an environment of uncertainty.
<b>Organic matter</b>	Plant and animal residues, or substances made by living organisms. All are based upon carbon.
<b>Organization Camp</b>	This designation includes camps of a public or semipublic nature that are developed by the special use authorization holder, by the Federal Government, or jointly by both. Normally, only nonprofit organizations or governmental agencies qualify for special use authorizations in this category. (FSM 2721.13)
<b>Outcomes</b>	The impact on a resource or landscape of program activities, for example water quality changes and improved habitat condition.
<b>Outfitter/Guide</b>	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.
<b>Outputs</b>	The goods, end products, or services that are purchased, consumed, or used directly by people.
<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Values</b>	In the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, river values identified include scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. The Act does not further define outstandingly remarkable values. Agency resource professionals develop and interpret criteria in evaluating river values (unique, rare, or exemplary) based on professional judgment on a regional, physiographic, or geographic comparative basis.
<b>Outyear (Budget)</b>	The fiscal year beyond the budget year.
<b>Overmature Tree or Stand</b>	A tree or even-aged stand that has attained full development, particularly in height, and is declining in vigor, health, and soundness.
<b>Overstory</b>	The upper canopy layer; the plants below comprise the understory.

<b>Partial Cut/Harvest</b>	A harvesting system that leaves at least 30 ft <sup>2</sup> basal area and up to 80 ft <sup>2</sup> basal area. This harvest method facilitates reaching a 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 considered multiple-aged management. Partial cuts can be used with all forest types.
<b>Partial Retention</b>	A visual quality objective in which management activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
<b>Party Size</b>	Same as group size.
<b>Past Year (Budget)</b>	The fiscal year immediately preceding the current year; the last completed fiscal year.
<b>Patch Size</b>	A group of forest stands of similar aged forests that may be made up of different forest cover types.
<b>Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)</b>	Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of federal land and 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.
<b>Peatland</b>	Area comprised of partly decomposed vegetative matter that has accumulated in a waterlogged environment.
<b>Per capita income</b>	Total income for a given area divided by the total population of that area.
<b>Perennial Stream</b>	A stream that maintains water in its channel throughout the year.
<b>Permit</b>	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.
<b>Pests</b>	Insects, diseases, or animals that interfere with objectives for management of forests.
<b>Planning Horizon</b>	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).
<b>Pole Size</b>	A tree of a size between a sapling and a mature tree.
<b>Portage Trail</b>	A trail established between two bodies of water that is used to get persons, equipment, and watercraft from one body of water to the other.
<b>Precision</b>	Degree of accuracy; generally refers to the number of significant digits of information to the right of the decimal point. Statistical, the degree of variation about the mean.
<b>Pre-commercial Thinning</b>	The selective felling or removal of trees in a young stand before they are commercially merchantable. This is done in order to accelerate diameter growth on remaining trees, maintain a specific stocking density, and improve vigor and quality of remaining trees.
<b>Preferred Alternative</b>	From amongst the alternatives developed to address the issues, the Regional Forester selects an alternative that he/she believes best resolves the 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.
<b>Prescribed Fire/Prescribed Burning/Management Ignited Fire</b>	The intentional use of fire to accomplish specific resource objectives under prescribed conditions and circumstances. Prescribed fire is used to accomplish specific resource objectives such as preparing sites for natural regeneration of trees, reducing fuels, or controlling unwanted vegetation.

<b>Prescription (Fire or Silvicultural)</b>	A planned series of treatments designed to change current stand structure to one that meets management goals.
<b>Present Net Value (PNV)</b>	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.
<b>Pre-settlement</b>	The time period before European settlement, approximately mid to late 1800s.
<b>Primitive ROS Class</b>	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
<b>Priority Definitions for Land Adjustment</b>	Priority 1: Land with the highest need for the Forest to acquire for resource protection and are usually mandated by laws and regulations. Priority 2: Land that will enhance and protect areas identified for special designation or significantly improve management effectiveness. Priority 3: Land that would be desirable additions to the Forest and are in the public interest.
<b>Program Budget</b>	A plan that allocates annual funds, workforce ceilings, and targets among agency management units.
<b>Prohibited (to describe RMV use)</b>	RMV use of roads and trails, as well as cross-country, is not allowed, except by permit or for law enforcement, emergency, firefighting, and other administrative purposes.
<b>Project</b>	An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, and time period and responsibilities for execution.
<b>Properly Functioning Condition</b>	Ecosystems at any temporal or spatial scale are in a properly functioning condition when they are dynamic and resilient to perturbations to structure, composition, and processes of their biological or physical components. Risk refers to situations in which the outcome is not certain, but the chance of system degradation beyond the point of resiliency and sustainability can be estimated.
<b>Proposed Action</b>	The project, set of activities, or decision that a federal agency intends to implement, as defined in NEPA regulations (compare to 'preferred alternative').
<b>Province</b>	Term used to describe an ecological unit. Province is the largest unit representing the climate zones of North America. Both Minnesota National Forests fall into the Laurentian Mixed Forest Province.
<b>Puddling</b>	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. Puddling may or may not result in an increase in soil density and with rutting, compaction often occurs. Puddling may occur at the bottom of a rut. (Minnesota GEIS, Jaakko Poyry, 1992). Detrimental puddling results from an alteration of soil structure severe enough to reduce the permeability and infiltration of the soil and are caused by depressions in the soil surface caused by an animal, foot or mechanical traffic.
<b>Pulpwood</b>	Trees that yield logs of suitable size and quality for production of pulp.
<b>Purchase</b>	Buying non-federal land for federal ownership.

<b>Quasi-option Value</b>	Quasi-option value arises because there is uncertainty about the future value of a natural resource. Information about the value of the resource is revealed only with the passage of time.
<b>Quota</b>	The limit of overnight or day use permits issued for each entry point each day (weekly for motor quotas).
<b>Ramp Water Access</b>	A concrete or surfaced ramp with adjacent parking that provides for water access of boats by backing a boat trailer directly into the water. (Also can be referred to as trailered access.)
<b>Range of Natural Variability (RNV)</b>	The variation of physical and biological conditions within an area due to natural processes with all of the elements present and functioning. See Appendix B for more information.
<b>RARE II</b>	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. The national inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas within the National Forests and Grasslands.
<b>Rare Natural Resources</b>	These are plants, animals, and natural communities that are defined as threatened, endangered, sensitive, special concern, or very uncommon.
<b>Record of Decision (ROD)</b>	An official document in which a deciding official states the alternative that will be implemented from a prepared environmental impact statement.
<b>Recovery (of federally listed species)</b>	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.
<b>Recreation Development Lake</b>	Recreation use levels are moderate. The ownership is mixed public and private, with moderate development. Development mainly consists of seasonal and year-round residences and recreationally oriented commercial uses. Generally, recreation lakes are medium sized of 100 to 1,000 acres, and varying shapes and depths. Examples: CNF: Bowstring, Big; SNF: Dumbell, Devil Track, Whiteface Reservoir.
<b>Recreation Motor Vehicle (RMV)</b>	This term is used to describe all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, off-road vehicles, and snowmobiles.
<b>Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)</b>	A formal Forest Service process designed to delineate, define, and integrate outdoor recreation opportunities in land and resource management planning. ROS classes are used to describe all recreation opportunity areas; from natural, undisturbed, and undeveloped to heavily used, modified and developed. ROS designations attempt to describe the kind of recreation experience one may have in a given part of the National Forest.
<b>Recreation River Segments</b>	Recreation River segments are located in sparsely to moderately populated areas with moderate to high road densities. Land ownership is mixed with seasonal residence and some year round residence. Moderate to high recreation use of these rivers and adjacent lands is common. Recreationists can expect a high degree of visitor encounters on these segments of river and accesses. This class of river has substantial potential for additional development and recreation use. Examples: CNF: Leech Lake River; SNF: Vermilion, five miles each side of Buyck.
<b>Recreation Residence</b>	Cabins on National Forest System land that normally were established in tracts and built for recreation purposes, with agency approval and supervision. These cabins are authorized by special-use permit and are not the primary residences of the owners.
<b>Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)</b>	Recreational use of National Forest System land, which aggregates 12 hours. It may consist of one person for 12 hours, two people for six hours, or any combination that totals 12 hours.

<b>Reforestation</b>	The restocking of an area with forest trees, by either natural or artificial means.
<b>Regeneration</b>	The renewal of a tree crop by either natural or artificial means. The term is also used to refer to the young crop itself.
<b>Region Scale</b>	Polygons ranging in size of 1,000s to 1,000,000s of square miles; 1:7,500,000 to 1:30,000,000 scale.
<b>Regional Foresters Sensitive Species (RFSS)</b>	Those species of highest viability concern on the National Forests.
<b>Release</b>	Removal of competing vegetation to allow desired tree species to grow.
<b>Remainder Zone</b>	The functional riparian area is subdivided into two management zones: the “near bank” zone and the “remainder” zone. The “remainder” zone is identified as the area, if any, that lies between the near bank zone and the landward limit of the functional riparian area.
<b>Remote River Segments</b>	Remote river segments are primarily located in unroaded, isolated tracts of undeveloped land that are sparsely populated. Typically, recreation use is low on remote river segments; however, moderate to high use can be experienced on sections that are more desirable. This class has the potential for visitors to experience solitude, remoteness, and natural conditions. There is relatively low potential for increased recreation development due to land suitability and road access constraints. Examples: CNF: Bowstring; SNF: Dumbell.
<b>Representative Array</b>	Having a representative array means maintaining a variety of ecosystems or habitats for plants and animals.
<b>Research Natural Areas (RNAs)</b>	Areas within National Forests that the Forest Service has designated to be permanently protected and maintained in a natural condition.
<b>Reservation System</b>	The system that manages entry and distribution of visitors into the BWCAW.
<b>Residual Stand</b>	The trees remaining standing after an event such as harvesting.
<b>Resilient, Resiliency</b>	The ability of a system to respond to disturbances. Resiliency is one of the properties that enable the system to persist in many different states of successional stages. In human communities, refers to the ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic or social forces.
<b>Resolution Evaluation Mapping Tool (RMET)</b>	An automated process used by field units to compile a status for resource mapping; to evaluate the implementation status of the Forest Service GIS Data Dictionary standard.
<b>Resort</b>	Any building or structure of a permanent nature located on property riparian to any lake stream defined in Section 5(a) of the 1978 BWCA Wilderness Act, utilized for commercial profit purposes of providing convenient access thereto, kept, used, maintained or advertised as, or held out to the public to be a building or structure for sleeping accommodations furnished to the public, and primarily to those seeking recreation, for periods of one day or more, and having for rent five or more cottages or rooms.
<b>Resource Mapping</b>	Activities associated with development of a spatial data layer using a geographic information system; development of a spatial map and attributes meeting agency standards.
<b>Responsible Official</b>	The Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.
<b>Restoration (of ecosystems)</b>	Actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve a healthy and functioning condition.

<b>Retention</b>	A visual quality objective in which management activities are to visually evident to the casual forest visitor.
<b>Re-treatment Activities</b>	Management of forest stands such that multiple stands of trees are grown and harvested from the same site.
<b>Revegetation</b>	The re-establishment and development of a plant cover by either natural or artificial means.
<b>Right-of-way</b>	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
<b>Riparian Areas</b>	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).
<b>Riparian Ecosystems</b>	Areas that are adjacent to aquatic ecosystems and extend away from the bank or shore to include lands with direct land-water interactions. Interactions may affect abiotic and biotic structure, function, and composition. As a minimum, this will include all lands that are adjacent to surface water and which have hydric soils or distinctive vegetative communities that require free or unbound water
<b>Riparian Management Zone</b>	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.
<b>Road</b>	A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated or managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.
<b>Road Decommissioning</b>	Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state.
<b>Road Functional Classification</b>	Forest system roads are defined on the 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.
<b>Road Obliteration</b>	A road decommissioning technique used to eliminate the functional characteristics of a travelway and re-establish the natural resource production capability. The intent is to make the corridor unusable as a road or a trail and stabilize it against soil loss, which can involve re-contouring and restoring natural slopes.
<b>Roaded Natural ROS Class</b>	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. 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.
<b>Roadless Area</b>	An area inventoried in a National Forest that meets specific criteria. Some of the criteria include (1) is approximately 2500 acres, or if smaller, is contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area, or lies east of the 100th Meridian, and therefore, under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Wilderness Act; and (2) can include up to ½ miles of improved Forest Service road per 1000 acres; and (3) has been inventoried for further study as a possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.
<b>Rotation</b>	The number of years required to establish and grow timber crops, to a specified condition of maturity.
<b>Rural ROS Class</b>	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. An area that is characterized by 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 the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate user densities are present away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.
<b>Rutting</b>	Severe rutting is an extreme form of detrimental puddling. Often associated with clay and organic soils. The ruts 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.
<b>Salvage</b>	The removal of dead trees or trees being damaged or dying due to injurious agents other than competition, to recover value that would otherwise be lost.
<b>Sampling Intensity</b>	The number of samples taken during inventory or monitoring relative to the total sample size (Douglas Powell).
<b>Sanitation Harvest</b>	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.
<b>Sapling</b>	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.
<b>Sawtimber</b>	Any tree capable of yielding logs of a size and quality suitable for lumber production.
<b>Scale</b>	1. The degree of resolution at which ecosystems are observed and measured. 2. The relation between the size of an object on a map and its size in the real world. A large scale represents drawing closer to real world, while a small scale represents a larger unit of measure allowing viewing of more surface/area (Glossary of Data Processing and GIS Terms). Geographic extent; for example, region, sub-regional, or landscape scale (Forest Ecosystem Management: An Ecological, Economic, and Social Assessment; Report of the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team [FEMAT]; 1993).
<b>Scale, Spatial</b>	The size of area at which different ecological processes occur; for example, photosynthesis occurs at a cellular scale, measured in microns, while tornadoes occur at a landscape scale, measured in tens to thousands of square miles.



<b>Scenery</b>	General appearance of a place or landscape, and a natural resource of the Forests and composed of existing natural features including vegetation, water, landforms, and geology.
<b>Scenery Management System (SMS)</b>	Classified landscapes and sets goals and objectives for maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and monitoring scenic integrity in forest plans.
<b>Scenic Attractiveness</b>	The scenic importance of a landscape based on perceptions of the intrinsic beauty.
<b>Scenic Class</b>	Scenic classes are the measure of the value of scenery in a National Forest. Scenic classes are determined and mapped by combining scenic attractiveness classes with distance zones and concern levels of landscape visibility. Scenic classes are a product of the inventory process that is used for analysis and planning purposes. Generally, scenic classes 1 and 2 have high public value, classes 3 through 5 have moderate value, and classes 6 and 7 have low value.
<b>Scenic Integrity</b>	The state of naturalness, or conversely, the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. It is a measure of the degree to which a landscape is usually perceived to be “complete”. The degrees of deviation are used to describe the existing scenic integrity, proposed scenic integrity levels, and scenic integrity objectives.
<b>Scenic Integrity Level</b>	A gauge of the degree of acceptable deviation from a natural-appearing landscape character.
<b>Scenic Integrity Objectives</b>	<p>Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) guide the amount, degree, intensity, and distribution of management activities needed to achieve desired scenic conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Very High</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character is intact with only minute, if any, deviations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest possible level.</li> <li>• <u>High</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character appears intact. Deviations may be present, but must repeat the form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the landscape character, so completely and at such a scale that they are not noticeable.</li> <li>• <u>Moderate</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character appears slightly altered. Noticeable deviations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed.</li> <li>• <u>Low</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character appears moderately altered. Deviations begin to dominate the valued landscape character being viewed, but they have similar valued attributes to the outside of the landscape being viewed, such as size, shape, edge effect and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles.</li> <li>• <u>Very Low</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character “appears heavily altered”. Deviations may strongly dominate the valued landscape character. However, deviations must be shaped and blended with the natural terrain (landforms) so that elements such as unnatural edges, roads, landings, and structures do not dominate the composition.</li> <li>• <u>Unacceptably Low</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character being viewed appears extremely altered. Deviations are extremely dominant and borrow little if any form, line, color, texture, pattern or scale from the landscape character. Landscapes at this level of integrity</li> </ul>

	need rehabilitation. This level is not used as a management objective.
<b>Scenery Management System (SMS)</b>	Tool incorporated into Forest Plans to determine the relative value and importance of scenery on National Forest System lands. The process involves classifying landscapes, and setting goals and objectives for maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and monitoring scenic integrity.
<b>Scenic River</b>	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Usage – The 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.
<b>Scoping</b>	The ongoing process 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.
<b>Section (Ecological Section)</b>	Term used to describe an ecological unit. Sections are defined by glacial deposits, topography, distribution of plants and regional climate.
<b>Seed Tree Harvest</b>	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 seed bearers.
<b>Selected Alternative</b>	This is the alternative selected by the Regional Forester and documented in the Record of Decision for the Environmental Impact Statement.
<b>Semi-primitive Motorized ROS Class</b>	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions 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.
<b>Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS Class</b>	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Motorized recreation use is not permitted, but local roads used for other resource management may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities.
<b>Sense of Place</b>	The physical locations that people have invested with meaning, value, and feelings because of their experience there.
<b>Sensitive Species</b>	Plant and animal species designated by a Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern.
<b>Seral Stage</b>	The stage of succession of a plant or animal community that is transitional. If left alone, the seral stage will give way to another plant or animal community that represents a further stage of succession (climax).
<b>Severely Burned Conditions (also known as detrimentally burned soil)</b>	Entire forest floor is consumed or reduced to charred material. Also, fine roots and organic matter are charred in the upper ½ inch of mineral soil. Hydrophobic soil conditions may develop if vaporized substances condense and form a water repellent layer.
<b>Shearing</b>	Using a bladed tractor to clear all vegetation from the land in preparation for planting.
<b>Shelterwood Harvest</b>	Method of regenerating an even-aged stand in which trees are removed to establish a new age class beneath the shelter of residual trees.

<b>Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Law</b>	A law to conserve the natural beauty of shorelines in northern Minnesota for recreational use.
<b>Short Rotation</b>	The time needs from regeneration of a crop of trees through to harvestable timber. Short rotation trees are defined as harvestable within 40-45 years. Short rotation trees species include balsam fir and aspen.
<b>Short-lived Tree Species</b>	Tree species, including aspen, paper birch, jack pine.
<b>Silvicultural Prescriptions or Treatment</b>	Activities prescribed for tending, harvesting, and re-establishing a stand of trees.
<b>Silviculture</b>	The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of society on a sustainable basis.
<b>Site index</b>	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.
<b>Site Preparation</b>	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.
<b>Size Class</b>	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).
<b>Skidding</b>	Hauling logs by sliding from stump to a collection point.
<b>Slash</b>	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.
<b>Snag</b>	A standing dead tree.
<b>Snowmobile</b>	Any self-propelled vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered by skis or runners (Minnesota Statutes).
<b>Social Analysis</b>	An analysis of the 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 comparable quantitative 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 quantitative terms.
<b>Soil Compaction</b>	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 inhibits soil water movement.
<b>Soil Hydrology</b>	Movement of water into and through the soil.
<b>Soil Nutrient Drain (or Loss)</b>	A process in which more nutrients are removed from an area than are replaced by natural nutrient inputs. The nutrient removal can be natural or human-caused.
<b>Soil Productivity</b>	Soil potential to produce biomass that depends on the interaction of physical, chemical and climatic characteristics of the site.

<b>Soil Quality</b>	The inherent capacity of a specific soil, as determined by its inherent physical, chemical and biological characteristics, to perform its biologic, hydrologic, and ecological functions (FSH 2509.18, 2002).
<b>Sovereignty</b>	For Indian tribes that have federal recognition, this is the inherent governmental power from which all specific political powers are derived. Indian governmental powers, with some exceptions, are not powers granted by Congress, but are inherent powers of a limited sovereignty that have never been extinguished. A tribe retains the inherent right to self-government and no state may impose its laws on a reservation.
<b>Spatial Data</b>	See geospatial data.
<b>Special Management Complexes (SMC)</b>	Locally applied term to define a grouping of forest stands, wetlands, bogs, lakes and streams in patches of 300 to 5,000 or more acres, to provide features that are uncommon on the landscape (old growth, rare natural resources, etc.).
<b>Special Places</b>	Specific locations and the 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.
<b>Special-use Permit</b>	See permit.
<b>Species at Risk</b>	Federally listed threatened, endangered, candidate, or proposed species and other species for which loss of viability, including reduction in distribution or abundance, is a concern within the plan area. Other species at risk may include sensitive species and State listed species.
<b>Species of Conservation Concern</b>	Species mentioned by members of the public for which they have some concern about the species' population or status. These species may or may not be of viability concern (Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive), but other issues have been raised with respect to them.
<b>Species of Management Concern</b>	Species and ecological conditions of management concern and high public interest.
<b>Species Viability</b>	<p>A viable species consists of self-sustaining and interacting populations that are well distributed through the species' range. Self-sustaining populations are those that are sufficiently abundant and have sufficient diversity to display the array of life history strategies and forms to provide for their long-term persistence and adaptability over time.</p> <p>The implementing regulations for the 1982 National Forest Management Act provides specific direction concerning viability: Fish and wildlife habitat shall be managed to maintain viable populations of existing native and desired non-native vertebrate species in the planning area. For planning purposes, a viable population shall be regarded as one that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area. In order to insure that viable populations will be maintained, habitat must be provided to support at least, a minimum number of reproductive individuals, and that habitat must be well distributed so that those individuals can interact with other in the planning area (36 CFR 219.19).</p>
<b>Stand (of trees)</b>	A community of trees or other vegetation sufficiently uniform in composition, constitution, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities and so form a silvicultural or management entity.

<b>Stand Replacement Disturbance</b>	A disturbance that kills or removes trees and creates a new age class of trees, usually fire, wind, insects, or harvesting.
<b>Standards</b>	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.
<b>Stocking Level</b>	The number of tree in an area as compared to the desirable number of trees for best results, such as maximum wood production.
<b>Stream Geomorphology</b>	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.
<b>Stream Riffle</b>	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.
<b>Stream Stability</b>	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.
<b>Structural Diversity</b>	Variation of vegetation at the landscape or site level. At the landscape scale, this might include non-forest and forest areas. At the site level, this refers to the different vegetation heights and characteristics.
<b>Structure</b>	How the parts of ecosystems are arranged, both horizontally and vertically. Structure might reveal a pattern, or mosaic, or total randomness of vegetation.
<b>Stumpage Price</b>	The value of standing timber.
<b>Subregion Scale</b>	Polygons ranging in size of 10s to 1,000s of square miles; 1:250,000 to 1:7,500,000 scale.
<b>Subsection</b>	Term used to describe an ecological unit. Subsections are defined by glacial forming processes, bedrock formations, local climate, topography, soil groups and the distribution of plants.
<b>Succession</b>	The natural replacement, in time, of one plant community with another. It includes changes in species, structure, and community processes. Succession is reasonably predictable.
<b>Successional Stage</b>	A stage of development of a plant community as it moves from bare ground to climax. In the plan revision process, these are generally referred to as early, mid, and late successional stages.
<b>Suitable Forest Land</b>	Land to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.
<b>Suitable Timber Lands</b>	Lands that include timber harvesting as an identified and scheduled management practice.
<b>Summer Seasonal Roads</b>	Roads constructed for dry weather use, and are normally constructed of native or pit run borrow material. In addition to normal spring load restrictions, these roads are normally closed to use during unseasonable wet weather periods. These are typically OML 1 and 2 roads, and may be suitable for high-clearance vehicles.
<b>Surface Fire</b>	A fire that burns surface litter, debris, and small vegetation.
<b>Surface “O” Layer</b>	Technical soil term describing the organic layer above the surface mineral layer or directly on bedrock surfaces. The “O” layer consists of all or some of the unaltered, partly decomposed or well decomposed organic matter resting on the mineral soil/bedrock interface (see "forest floor", see “duff”).

<b>Survey</b>	An exercise in which a set of qualitative or quantitative observations are made, usually by means of a standardized procedure and within a restricted period of time, but without any preconception of what the findings ought to be (Goldsmith 1991).
<b>Sustainable (ecological)</b>	The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.
<b>Sustainable (human)</b>	Each generation acts in a manner allowing every future generation the option of being as well-off as its predecessors.
<b>Sustained Yield</b>	The yield that a renewable resource can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.
<b>Swamps</b>	Wetlands dominated by woody plants, including trees and shrubs.
<b>System Roads</b>	See National Forest System roads.
<b>Targets</b>	A National Forest's annual goals for accomplishment for natural resource programs. Targets represent the commitment 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.
<b>Temporary Openings</b>	Areas 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.
<b>Temporary Roads</b>	Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation that are not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system, and not necessary for long-term resource management. These roads are not included on the National Forest System road inventory and are decommissioned after use.
<b>Tentatively Suitable Forest Land</b>	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; 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; and d) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.
<b>Terrestrial Ecological Unit Inventory (TEUI)</b>	An inventory of the national hierarchical classification system based on biotic and environmental factors. At the Ecoregion scale, ecological map units are domain—division—province (global or national); at the Subregional scale, map units are sections and subsections (statewide, multi-forest, multi agency); at the Landscape scale, map units are landtype associations (Forest or area-wide); and at the Land unit scale, map units are (ecological) landtypes, and landtype phases (project and management area).
<b>Theme</b>	As used in the workshops, a broad emphasis or focus for an alternative.
<b>Thermal Cover</b>	Vegetative cover used by animals against weather.
<b>Thinning</b>	Silvicultural treatment where trees are removed to provide improved growing conditions for remaining trees. This method is used in immature stands to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth and/or form, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.

<b>Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)</b>	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. Also refers to a written plan and analysis of an impaired water body established to ensure that the water quality standards will be attained and maintained throughout the water body in the event of reasonably foreseeable increases in pollutant loads (MPCA).
<b>Towboat</b>	Motor-propelled watercraft in commercial operation designed to transport, on the boat itself or by towing behind, additional canoes, boats, camping supplies, and associated equipment and persons.
<b>Threatened Species</b>	Official designation by USFWS applied to any species which is likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
<b>Timber Production</b>	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).
<b>Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)</b>	Actions to improve growing conditions for trees in a stand by elimination or suppression of the less desirable vegetation. Methods include thinning, pruning, prescribed fire, and release cutting.
<b>Tractor Scarification</b>	A general term for mechanical site preparation for reforestation activities.
<b>Traditional</b>	The beliefs, acts, practice, objects, or sites for the perpetuation of an Indian culture originating from or historically located at a specific area. This may include traditional cultural practices that are so interrelated with spiritual activities that they cannot be separated from the land location.
<b>Trailhead</b>	The parking, signing, or other facilities available at the beginning of a trail.
<b>Trails</b>	A commonly used term denoting a pathway for purposes of travel by foot, stock, or trail vehicles. (FSM 2353.05)
<b>Trails - National Forest System Trails</b>	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.
<b>Transportation Atlas</b>	Each Forest shall maintain a transportation atlas to display 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).
<b>Travel ways</b>	Travel ways represent linear concentrations of public-viewing, including but not limited to highways, OML 3, 4, and 5 roads, trails, and waterways.
<b>Travel Zone</b>	An area of land within the BWCAW that has been established to accurately monitor visitor travel patterns within the BWCAW.
<b>Treaty Boundaries</b>	A modern term that applies to lands described within the treaty document, usually outlining an area of land that was ceded to the United States.
<b>Treaty Rights</b>	Rights related to hunting, gathering, and fishing retained by Native American Tribal members.

<b>Tree Species Suitable for the Site</b>	Tree species that a given site is capable of growing based on natural conditions of soil, microclimate and topography. For application to management on the Chippewa and Superior National Forests, also refers to cover types or tree components that are characteristic of one or more vegetative growth stages of the landscape ecosystem of the site in question.
<b>Tribe</b>	Term used to designate a federally recognized group of American Indians and their governing body. Tribes may comprise more than one band.
<b>Tribal Self-governance</b>	First stated in modern terms by former President Nixon in 1970, as “self determination”, this refers to the ability of Indian tribal governments to make decisions that affect either the general tribal population or tribal assets—a modern U.S. Indian policy that reinstates the independent decision-making process of Indian tribal entities that had existed before European contact. In 1982, Congress passed new authorities whereby Indian tribes could sign a compact directly with the Secretary of the Interior without involving the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the delivery of federal services. Using appropriations formerly sent through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian tribes can now prioritize their own expenditures of federal funds.
<b>Tributary River Segments</b>	Tributary River segments include unclassified rivers and streams. These segments are not navigable by watercraft and hold low potential for recreation development. Land ownership is mixed with seasonal residence and some year round residence. Typically, these segments flow into larger creeks, rivers, or lakes. Generally, these segments are not named
<b>Trout Stream Segments</b>	Trout Stream segments are generally located along the north shore of Lake Superior, but do occur in other areas of the forests. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources manages designated trout streams. They do so with an emphasis on recreational fishing. Examples: CNF: none; SNF: Temperance.
<b>Trust Responsibility</b>	This term has never been defined by the U.S. Congress, any President, or any Cabinet official. Generally, it is a set of principles and concepts outlining the responsibilities of the U.S. government to act as the trustee of Indian people and Indian-owned assets. The U.S. government, through the President, has certain responsibilities to protect Indian property and rights, Indian lands and resources. The trust responsibility may involve a fiduciary obligation in which the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, acts as the trustee of Indian assets. Fulfilling or redeeming a trust responsibility can best be reflected or demonstrated as a matter of action—a stream that was protected, a site that was maintained intact, a property right that has been left unaffected by a federal action. The writing of an environmental document is not an example of fulfillment of a trust duty.
<b>Unclassified Roads</b>	Roads on National Forest System land that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorization.
<b>Underburn</b>	A prescribed fire that consumes surface fuels but not trees and shrubs.
<b>Understory</b>	All forest vegetation growing beneath the overstory.
<b>Uneven-aged</b>	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 harvest.
<b>Unroaded</b>	Areas that have few or no roads.
<b>Unsuitable Lands</b>	National Forest System land that is not managed for timber production, because of policy, ecology, technology, silviculture, or economics.
<b>Urban ROS Class</b>	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are often used to enhance specific recreation activities. Vegetation cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans are predominant on site. Large numbers of users can be expected, both on site and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.
<b>User Developed Recreation Facilities</b>	Trails, campsites, water access sites, or other facilities that have been developed by users or through use and are not maintained as recreation facilities by the Forest Service or other public/private entity.
<b>Vegetative Community</b>	A grouping of forest types from the forest inventory that is commonly associated in similar environments. This grouping is used to identify Management Areas with common goals, objectives and direction.
<b>Vegetative Growth Stages (VGS)</b>	The combination of successional and developmental stages used to describe a stand (e.g., 80 to 100 years old, multiple-age, aspen-fir).
<b>Viable Populations</b>	The number of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural, self-sustaining populations that are adequately distributed throughout their range.
<b>Viewshed</b>	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 basin viewsheds.
<b>Visitor Distribution Program</b>	The process that limits the number of overnight or day use permits issued for each entry point each day. It regulates the rate and distribution of entries, but allows free choice of travel routes and schedules in the interior of the wilderness.
<b>Visual Resource</b>	A part of the landscape important forest scenic quality. It may include a composite of terrain, geologic features, or vegetation.
<b>Waferboard</b>	A plywood substitute using thin chips of wood glued together in ½-inch and ¾-inch thicknesses, and sold in 4' x 8' sheets.
<b>Warm-water Fish</b>	Warm-water fish have preferences for summer water temperatures that are greater than approximately 75° F.
<b>Watershed</b>	The area that drains water into a lake or stream.
<b>Wetlands</b>	Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas and have been identified as palustrine areas by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
<b>Wheelchair</b>	A device designed solely for use by a mobility impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for in an indoor pedestrian area. American with Disabilities Act Title V Section 507c and Forest Service Manual 2353.05

<b>Whole Tree Logging</b>	Felling and transporting the whole tree with its crown, and sometimes even its roots, for trimming and cross-cutting at a landing or mill.
<b>Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act</b>	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 that is 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.
<b>Wilderness</b>	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. When capitalized by itself, it refers to the BWCAW.
<b>Wilderness Condition</b>	Describes the environment or a wilderness area, but may or may not be designated for wilderness area management.
<b>Wilderness Permit</b>	Authorization in writing by a Forest Officer to enter and be in wilderness.
<b>Wildfire</b>	Any wildland fire not designated as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription.
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	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. The policy allows for fire ignited by lightning to burn under pre-planned, specific conditions and objectives.
<b>Wildland Urban Interface</b>	The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
<b>Windthrow</b>	Trees uprooted by wind.
<b>Winter Road</b>	Roads only used during frozen roadbed conditions and closed in other seasons. They usually are constructed to reduce ground disturbance, often without removal of existing topsoil and utilizing snow and ice as part of the road surface. They are typically OML 1 roads when not maintained for winter use, and move up to an OML 2 road when used.
<b>Woody Debris</b>	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.