

Appendix J

Glossary, Acronyms, and Scientific Names

Glossary

A

accessibility - The ability of a site, facility or activity to be enjoyed by persons of varying physical and mental abilities.

adaptive management - A strategy that views decision making as part of an on-going process. As projects and treatments are implemented and vegetation changes across the landscape, scientific findings and the needs of society may indicate some practices are more effective than others. Monitoring the results of actions will provide a flow of information that may indicate the need to change or adapt the types and combination of treatments.

administrative use – in reference to off-highway vehicles, administrative use includes management activities conducted by the Forest Service, search and rescue missions conducted by authorized officials, and operation and maintenance of oil and gas facilities where approved by the Forest Service.

advanced regeneration - Seedlings or saplings that develop or are present in the understory, normally considered when planning regeneration treatments.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – A federal advisory body that advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policies, encourages private and public interest in historic preservation, and review and comments on federal undertakings that might have an effect on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

affected environment - The area that will be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration in the NEPA process

age class – 1) A grouping of stands according to their age by an interval of years, usually 10 years. 2) A distinct aggregation of trees within a stand, originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity. (See cohort.)

airshed - A geographic area that shares the same air.

algific – Continuous cold air drainage from subterranean vents or cold groundwater flow from neighboring bedrock.

all terrain vehicle - Any motorized off-highway vehicle 50 inches or less in width, can be straddled, travels on 3 or more low-pressure tires (10 pounds per square inch (PSI) or less, or as recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.)

allowable sale quantity - The amount of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable timberland covered by the forest plan for a time period specified by the plan. The ASQ is based on a 10-year period, although it may be expressed on an “average annual ASQ” basis.

aquatic ecosystem - Refers to the interaction between the following biotic and abiotic components: the stream channel, lake and estuary beds, water, biotic community, and associated habitat features. Included are perennial, intermittent and scoured ephemeral streams and lakes with intermittently, semi-permanently and seasonally flooded channels. In the absence of flowing water, intermittent and scoured ephemeral streams may have pools, or surface water may be absent altogether.

archaeology – The scientific study of the physical characteristics of heritage resources in order to describe and explain past lifeways and cultures.

artificial regeneration – 1) A group or stand of young trees created by direct seeding or by planting of seedlings or cuttings, 2) The process for establishment of such regeneration. (See regeneration.)

aspect - The direction a slope faces. For example, a hillside facing east has an eastern aspect.

B

background -The landscape area located from 4 miles to infinity from the observer.

bankfull – The incipient elevation on the streambank where flooding begins.

barrier - 1) Any feature or condition that restricts movement of organisms or prevents establishment of organisms that have migrated there. 2) A natural or artificial obstruction used to stop or check a fire or to provide a control line from which to work. See firebreak.

basal area - 1) The cross-sectional area of a single stem, including the bark, measured at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground; see diameter at breast height). 2) The cross-sectional area (at breast height) of a group of stems within an area (such as a stand), usually expressed in square feet per acre. (See stand.)

bench - Normally a long, narrow, relatively level ledge or gently inclined strip of land bounded by steep slopes above and below, and formed by differential erosion of rocks and soils that are bedrock controlled.

beneficial effects – The effects determination made for federally listed species when contemporaneous positive effects occur without any adverse effects the species.

biological assessment - 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.

biological control - The use of natural means, or agents, to control unwanted pests. Examples include introduced or naturally occurring insects, bacteria, or fungi that act as predators, parasites, or disease agents of pests. Biological controls can sometimes be alternatives to mechanical or chemical means.

biological diversity - The variety of life in an area, including the variety of genes, species, plant and animal communities and ecosystems, and the interaction of these elements. The term is often abbreviated to biodiversity. (See habitat diversity.)

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

biological opinion - A document that includes: 1) the opinion of the US Fish and Wildlife Service as to whether or not a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; 2) a summary of the information on which the opinion is based; and 3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or designated critical habitat.

board foot - A measurement term for lumber or timber. It is the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide. The conversion factor used in the preparation of this document is: 6.0 board feet per cubic foot.

browse - Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs eaten by animals. Browse is often used to refer to the shrubs eaten by big game species, such as white-tailed deer.

C

canopy - 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.

cavity - A hole in a tree, often used by wildlife species for nesting or roosting.

chemical control - The use of pesticides to control pests or undesirable species. Contrast with biological control and mechanical control.

clearcut - A regeneration method in which all or almost all of the trees are removed in one cutting.

coarse woody debris – Defined in this document as pieces of wood (branches, whole trees, root wads, etc.) that are at least 4 inches in diameter and 3 feet in length, within a stream channel. Coarse woody debris contributes to habitat complexity by forming pools, encouraging scour from stream banks, partitioning the water column and providing cover for aquatic species. Coarse woody debris serves as a refuge for fish and the hard substrates and associated invertebrate production is an important food source. Coarse woody debris also influences flow velocity, channel shape and sediment storage and routing. Also referred to as large woody debris.

collector roads - Roads that serve small land areas and are usually connected to a forest development road, a county road, or a state highway.

communications site - An area of National Forest System land designated through the land and resource management planning process. A communications site may be limited to a single communications facility, but most often encompasses more than one. Each site is identified by name, usually a local prominent landmark, such as John's Creek Communications site.

community - In ecology, the collection of species that characteristically occur together under a specified set of conditions. Often, the term is used to refer only to vegetation.

concern level - In scenery management, the measure of the degree of public importance placed on landscapes as viewed from travelways and use areas. Concern levels are ranked as 1 for high, 2 for moderate, and 3 for low. (Similar to Sensitivity Level under the Visual Management System.)

concessionaire - The permitted, private operator of a USDA Forest Service recreation facility.

congeneric – Species that belong to the same genus.

conifer - A tree that produces cones, such as a pine, spruce, or fir tree. Also known as softwood.

controlled surface use stipulation – A mineral leasing stipulation that identifies standards that an operator must meet to mitigate potential adverse effects to surface resources.

coppice harvesting – A method of regenerating a stand in which all trees in the previous stand are cut and the majority of regeneration is from sprouts or root suckers.

corridor – 1) A feature of the landscape that connects similar areas. 2) A linear strip of land developed for locating transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.

Council on Environmental Quality - An advisory council to the President, established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The CEQ reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.

cover - 1) Any feature that conceals wildlife or fish. Cover may be dead or live vegetation, boulders, or undercut stream banks. Animals use cover to escape from predators, rest or feed. 2) The kind of and nature of vegetation which casts a shadow on the ground. Can describe any or all vertical layers of vegetation.

critical habitat - Areas formally designated for the survival and recovery of federally listed threatened or endangered species.

crown - The part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches and foliage.

crown height - The distance from the ground to the base of the crown of a tree.

cultural resources – The physical remains of sites, structures, networks, or objects used by humans in the past. They can be historic, prehistoric, archaeological, or architectural in nature (see heritage resources).

cumulative effect or impact - Impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

currently suitable roost tree - In Indiana bat management, a live or dead tree of any diameter, having one or more characteristics that make it immediately available for Indiana bat roosting. Characteristics include sloughing bark, or cavities with openings to the outside, large splits or cracks in the bole, or large broken limbs.

cutting cycle - The planned interval between regeneration cuts occurring within two-aged or uneven-aged stands. (See rotation.)

D

decision criteria - 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.

desired landscape character – Appearance of the landscape to be retained or created over time, recognizing that the landscape is a dynamic and constantly changing community of plants and animals.

developed recreation - Recreation that takes place at defined areas where constructed facilities are provided for such use. Developed recreation sites include campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps and interpretive sites. Contrast with dispersed recreation.

diameter at breast height - The diameter of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.

discountable effect – The effects determination made for federally listed species when effects are unlikely to occur.

dispersed recreation - Recreation that takes place in less developed settings where few, if any, constructed facilities are provided. Trail use, rock climbing, boating, hunting and fishing are examples of dispersed recreation. Contrast with developed recreation.

distance zones – Landscape areas denoted by specified distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference with which to discuss landscape attributes or the scenic effects of human activities in the landscapes.

disturbance - A discrete event, either natural or human induced, causing change in the condition of an ecological system, community, or population structure; and changes resources, substrate availability, or the physical environment.

duff - The fermentation and humus layer of the forest floor material lying below the litter and above mineral soil; it consists of partially decomposed organic matter whose origins can still be visually determined as well as the fully decomposed humus layer. This layer does not include the freshly cast material in the litter layer. Contrast with litter.

E

ecology - 1) The interrelationships and interconnectedness of living things to one another (biotic) and to their environment (abiotic). 2) The study of these interrelationships and interconnections.

ecoregion - An area over which the climate is sufficiently uniform to permit development of similar ecosystems on sites that have similar properties. Ecoregions contain many landscapes with different spatial patterns of ecosystems.

ecosystem - An arrangement of biotic and abiotic components and the forces that move among them.

edge - The junction between two dissimilar habitat types or successional stages.

edge effect - Ecological characteristics associated with this junction that positively or negatively affect species living there.

endangered species - A plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior/Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

environmental analysis - 1) An analysis of actions and their predictable long and short-term environmental effects. Environmental analyses include consideration of physical, biological, social, and economic factors. 2) A general term that could refer to an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement.

environmental assessment – An environmental analysis, conducted under the National Environmental Policy Act, used to determine the environmental significance of the proposed alternative actions. A finding of no significant impact permits the deciding official to choose an alternative and submit this decision to the public for comment. A finding of a significant impact would trigger an environmental impact statement. (See environmental impact statement.)

environmental impact statement - A disclosure statement revealing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, which is required for major federal actions under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act. A draft EIS is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. The statement provides full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and informs the decision maker and the public of the reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment.

ephemeral stream - A stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation, receives no water from springs, and does not have a continuous supply from surface sources. Ephemeral streams have a functional channel with streambed and banks which are annually cleared of debris and leaf litter.

epicormic branching - A new branch arising spontaneously from a dormant bud on the stem, branch, or bole of a tree, often following exposure to increased light.

eradication – In silviculture, elimination of gypsy moth from an area infested as a result of artificial movement of gypsy moth life stages from the generally infested area.

ericads - A plant, most often a low shrub, belonging to the Heath Family (Ericaceae) including blueberries and huckleberries.

erosion - The wearing away of the earth's surface by running water, wave action, moving ice and wind, or processes of mass wasting. Geologic erosion refers to natural erosion processes occurring over long (geologic) time spans. Accelerated erosion generically refers to erosion in excess of what is presumed or estimated to be naturally occurring levels.

European settlement - In an ecological context, the era of European settlement in the area of the Wayne National Forest is regarded as beginning around 1700 A.D. The era of pre-European settlement is generally defined as 1000 to 1700.

evaluation of heritage resources – 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.

even-aged management - See even-aged silvicultural system.

even-aged silvicultural system - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with one age class. The range of tree ages is usually less than 20 percent of the rotation; i.e. clear-cutting, seed-tree, shelterwood, and coppice methods. (Also referred to as even-aged management.)

existing landscape character - A term used in scenery management to refer to a word picture that includes cultural values, positive attributes, and sense of place. It can serve as a baseline for developing alternatives in land and resource plan revision and to develop Landscape Character Themes. (See Landscape Character Theme.)

existing scenic integrity - A term used in scenery management to refer to the wholeness or intactness of the landscape. It is the base line used to judge deviations from desirable positive landscape character. It is expressed in terms of Very High, High, Moderate, Low, Very Low, and Unacceptably Low. (Similar to Existing Visual Condition under the Visual Management System.)

F

Facility Development Level - In recreation management, the degree to which a recreation facility is designed and constructed to provide facilities and amenities for the public. A ranking of 1 through 5 is given - with 1 being the lowest development level and 5 being highest development level.

feature – Topographical evidence of disturbance created by previous mining activities such as subsidence, open portals, highwalls, slumps, and seeps.

federally listed species – Refers to one or more species listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as endangered (E), threatened (T) or proposed for federal listing as threatened or endangered (P).

filterstrips – A filterstrip is primarily a sediment and nutrient trapping tool. The width of the filterstrip necessary to protect the riparian area (including the aquatic and riparian ecosystems) and water quality will vary, depending on many factors: e. g. topography; aspect; landform; climate; soil and parent geology slope; condition of the vegetative community; aquatic community; hydrologic regime; management activity and resource objectives. Filterstrip requirements may vary from a minimum of 50 to 100 feet.

final cut - In a stand being managed under the seed tree or shelterwood regeneration method, the removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration of new trees has been established.

fire intolerant species - A species with morphological characteristics that give it a higher probability of being injured or killed by fire than a fire-tolerant species, which has a “relatively low” probability of being injured or killed by fire.

fire regime – Patterns of fire occurrence, size, severity and effects in a given area or ecosystem. A natural (historical) fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning.

Fire Regime Condition Class – The ecological condition of the vegetation and fire regime of a landscape. FRCC is measured by describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure and fuel loadings. The three classes are defined as:

Condition Class 1 - Fire regimes are within a historical range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Species composition and structure are intact and functioning.

Condition Class 2 - Fire regimes have been moderately altered from the historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals. This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following - fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.

Condition Class 3 - Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.

fire suppression - All the work of extinguishing or confining a fire beginning with its discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

firebreak - A natural or constructed barrier used to stop or check fires that may occur, or to provide a control line from which to work. (See fireline.)

fireline - The part of the fire control line along which mineral soil has been exposed. See firebreak.

fire-tolerant species - A plant species with morphological characteristics that give it a lower probability of being injured or killed by fire than a fire-intolerant species, which has a relatively high probability of being injured or killed by fire.

flood prone area – An area along streams which generally includes the active floodplain and the low terrace. It is delineated on-the-ground by the elevation that corresponds to twice the maximum depth of the bankfull channel as taken from the established bankfull stage.

floodplain – The lowland and relatively flat areas joining inland and coastal water including the debris cones and flood-prone areas of offshore islands and, at a minimum, that area subject to a 1 percent (100-year recurrence) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

fluvial deposits - Deposits formed by streams and rivers.

foreground - In scenery management, the detailed landscape generally found within one-half mile of the observer.

forest - In ecology, a mostly closed high canopy contiguous area of trees with a moderate to high basal area (60-120 or more square feet/ acre). In forestry, land at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, including land that formerly had such tree cover and that will be reforested. The minimum area for classification of forest is one acre, and at least 120 feet wide. Also referred to as forestland, forest land or forested land. When capitalized in this document, the word Forest refers to the Wayne National Forest.

forest canopy-The cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by tree crowns

forest development road (FDR) - Road under the jurisdiction of the USDA Forest Service.

forest health - 1) The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance. Note that perception and interpretation of forest health are influenced by individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health of the stands that comprise the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point in time. 2) A condition where biotic and abiotic influences do not threaten resource management objectives now or in the future. Ill health is associated with declines in biological diversity, loss of primary productivity, reversal of successional patterns, widespread and severe disease, and loss of nutrient capital. A healthy forest can be envisioned as one with the capacity for renewal and

resilience to a range of disturbances, while meeting the current and future needs of people.

forest land – (See forest.)

Forest Supervisor - The official responsible for administering National Forest System lands on one or more national forests. A Forest Supervisor reports to a Regional Forester.

forest type - A category of forest defined by its vegetation, particularly its dominant species, as based on a percentage cover of trees. Also referred to as forest cover type.

forestland – (See forest.)

fragmentation -The breaking up of contiguous areas into progressively smaller patches. The process of fragmentation occurs across a range of landscape patterns. At one extreme, it is represented by small disturbance patches, which disrupt the continuity of a habitat. At the other extreme, widespread habitat conversion causes isolation of the remnant original habitat into patches.

fuel loading - The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area. This may be available (consumable) fuel or total fuel and is usually dry weight. Also referred to as fuel load.

fuel reduction - The manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance of a fire to control efforts once a fire is ignited. Also referred to as fuels management.

fuels management - Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

fuels - In fire management, flammable natural fuels such as leaf litter or logging slash.

fuelwood - Wood used for conversion to some form of energy, for example in homes or in cogeneration plants.

function - A the process within an ecosystem through which the elements interact, such as succession, the food chain, fire, weather, and the hydrologic cycle.

G

generally infested area (gypsy moth) - The area where gypsy moth lives permanently.

geographic information system - 1) A database designed to handle geographic data. 2) A set of computer operations that can be used to analyze geographic data. Also referred to as computerized mapping.

goal - In planning, a concise statement that describes a desired future condition to be achieved with no specific date by which it is to be attained. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.

graminoid - Any grass-like herbaceous flowering plant, including grasses, sedges and rushes; usually with long narrow leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

grazing permit - A document authorizing livestock to use NFS lands or other lands under Forest Service control for livestock.

grazing - The consumption of standing forage by livestock or wildlife.

group selection - An uneven-aged regeneration method in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. On the Wayne National Forest, the group size is between one-quarter and two acres.

guideline - Statements describing a preferred or advisable course of action that is generally expected to be carried out. Because guidelines are discretionary, deviation from a guideline does not require an amendment to the Forest Plan, but the rationale for such deviation should be documented in the project record.

gully erosion - Gully erosion occurs where water concentrates and flows as a stream, cutting down into the soil along the line of flow. Gullies form in exposed natural drainage ways, in horse and highway vehicles trails, in log skid roads, vehicle ruts, etc. In contrast to rills, they cannot be obliterated by ordinary tillage equipment. Deep gullies cannot be crossed with common types of vehicles or equipment (e.g. passenger cars, 4-wheel trucks, and farm tractors).

H

habitat - The physical and biological environment for a plant or animal species in which all the essentials for its development, existence, and reproduction are present.

habitat capability - The ability of a land area or plant community to support a given species of wildlife.

habitat diversity - The diversity of wildlife habitat types within a given area. See biological diversity.

heritage resources - the physical remains of sites, structures, networks, or objects used by humans in the past. They can be historic, prehistoric, archaeological, or architectural in nature. Generally a synonym for cultural resources, although heritage resources may be more broadly inclusive (see also cultural resources).

hibernaculum - Defined in this document as a place where bats hibernate during the winter.

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) – Federal programs to document and record important architectural, engineering and industrial sites throughout the United States. A complete set of HABS/HAER documentation on a given site consists of measured drawings, large-format photographs, and a detailed written history that becomes a lasting archival record which is housed at the Library of Congress in perpetuity.

historic range of variability - The natural fluctuation of components of healthy ecosystems over time. The range of conditions and processes which are likely to have occurred prior to settlement by people of European descent.

historic property – Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains relate to such a property or resource.

Hydrologic Unit Code - A cataloging system developed by the US Geological Survey and the Natural Resource Conservation Service to identify watersheds, and to standardize hydrological unit delineations for geographic description and data storage purposes. They are typically reported at the large river basin or smaller watershed scale.

I

insignificant effect – The effects determination made for federally listed species when effects, relating to the size of the impact, should never reach the scale where take occurs.

integrated pest management - The planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable, to maintain destructive pests at tolerable levels.

Interdisciplinary Team - A team of individuals with skills from different disciplines that focuses on the same task or project.

interior forest habitat - High canopy forest conditions suitable to meet the requirements of area-sensitive species that are adversely impacted by forest edge, including microclimate change (warmer, windier), increased predation, increased brood parasitism, and increased competition.

intermediate cutting – An intermediate treatment involving the of trees from a stand sometime between the establishment of the stand and the regeneration cut(s). See intermediate treatments.

intermediate treatment - An inclusive term for any treatment designed to enhance growth, quality, vigor, and composition of the stand between establishment of the stand and the regeneration cut(s). (See intermediate cutting. Types of intermediate treatments include thinning, release, and improvement cuttings.)

intermittent stream - A stream that normally flows in response to a seasonally fluctuating water table in a well-defined channel (flowing 10-90 percent of an average year). The channel will exhibit signs of annual scour, sediment transport and other stream channel characteristics, absent perennial flows. Intermittent streams typically flow during times of elevated water table levels and may be dry during significant periods of the year, depending on precipitation cycles. Intermittent streams do not maintain fish populations or aquatic insects that have larvae with multi-year life cycles. Contrast with ephemeral stream and perennial stream.

interpretation - The conveyance of information to the public on topics such as natural and heritage resources or general forest information through various methods to better help visitors relate to, experience, understand and enjoy the natural environment and their recreation experience.

interpretive site - A site designated primarily for providing the public interpretive materials and programs.

invasive species - A species that can move into an area and become dominant either numerically or in terms of cover, resource use, or other ecological impacts. An invasive species may be native or non-native.

irretrievable impact - A category of impact in the National Environmental Policy Act to be analyzed in environmental impact statements. Refers to commitments of resources that are lost for a period of time. For example, while an area is used as a developed recreation site, some or all of the timber production there is irretrievably lost. If the recreation area closes, timber production could resume; the loss of timber production during the time that the area was devoted to developed recreation is irretrievable. However, the loss of timber production during that time is not irreversible, because it is possible for timber production to resume if the area is no longer used as a recreation area. Contrast with irreversible impact.

irreversible impact - A category of impact in the National Environmental Policy Act to be analyzed in environmental impact statements. Refers to commitments of resources that cannot be reversed, except perhaps in the extreme long term. For example, once coal has been removed, it will not be replaced within any measurable time period. Contrast with irretrievable impact.

“Is not likely to adversely affect” – The appropriate conclusion when effects on federally listed species are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or beneficial.

“Is likely to adversely affect” – The appropriate finding if any adverse effect to federally listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions, and the effect is not discountable, insignificant, or beneficial.

issues - Topics of unresolved conflict or special concern involving management of the National Forest.

J

K

keystone species - A species whose influence on ecosystem function and diversity are disproportionate to their numerical abundance.

L

landing – A cleared area in the forest to which logs are yarded or skidded for loading onto trucks for transport.

Landscape Character Goal - In scenery management, the visual and cultural image of a geographical area. It uses base information from ecological unit descriptions supplemented with existing land use patterns or themes. It is the adopted desired future appearance of the area and represents trade-off analysis with other resources. Levels include Natural Evolving, Natural Appearing, Pastoral/Agricultural, Historic, Transitional, Suburban, and Urban.

landscape character - Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

landscape visibility - In scenery management and forest planning, the visible landscape as seen from roads, trails and visitor use areas. Visibility mapping is based on terrain only, displaying the areas in distance zones of foreground, middle-ground, and background. It is mapped during leaf-off conditions from places of varying concern levels. Visibility maps are similar to old system maps that

depicted what areas are seldom seen or seen, from where, at what distances and from what sensitivity level travelway or use area and variety class.

landscape - A large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human influences throughout the area. Landscapes are generally of a size, shape, and pattern that are determined by interacting ecosystems.

Landscape Character Description—A combination of objective information and subjective values assigned to a landscape, which gives a visual and cultural image of a geographic area.

Landscape Character Theme - In scenery management, the visual and cultural image of a geographical area. It uses base information from ecological unit descriptions supplemented with existing land use patterns or themes, or Existing Landscape Character. It is the potential desired future appearance of the area and represents trade-off analysis with other resources. Levels include Natural Evolving, Natural Appearing, Pastoral/Agricultural, Historic, Transitional, Suburban, and Urban.

landtype - A unit of ecological land classification based on similar bedrock geology, soils and landform, which repeats on the landscape.

large woody debris – see coarse woody debris.

lentic – Of or relating to or living in still waters (as lakes or ponds).

litter - The top layer of the forest floor directly above the duff layer, which includes freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed plant material, including leaves, needles, bark flakes, cone scales, fruits (including acorns and cones), dead matted grass and other vegetative parts that are little altered in structure by decomposition. Contrast with duff.

long-term effects - Those effects, which will usually occur beyond the next ten years.

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

lotic – Of or in running water such as a stream or river.

M

management indicator species (MIS) - 1) A species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area. 2) A species whose population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities, and is monitored to track population numbers and habitat conditions, as a way of monitoring biodiversity.

manual site preparation: The killing or retardation of competing vegetation to prepare an area for reforestation, using hand or power tools such as chainsaws.

mature forest- Trees that have attained full development, especially height, and are in full seed production.

mature timber- Generally used in an economic sense to indicate that a forest has attained harvest age.

mean annual increment - In forestry, a measurement of the average total increase in size or volume of a tree or stand (including the standing crop plus thinnings) up to a given age.

mechanical control - The use of mechanical means to control undesirable vegetation.

mechanical site preparation - The killing or retardation of competing vegetation to prepare an area for reforestation, using heavy equipment. See specific mechanical methods: chopping, disking, scarification, shearing, shredding, raking, and ripping. See site preparation, manual site preparation, chemical site preparation, and mechanical control.

mesic - Refers to moist to moderately moist soil conditions. Under mesic conditions, soil moisture is predictably adequate for plant growth during the growing season.

mesophytic - Of or adapted to a moderately moist environment.

microclimate - The climate of a small site. It may differ from the climate at large of the area due to aspect, tree cover (or the absence of tree cover), or exposure to winds. (Contrast with macroclimate.)

middleground - The zone between the foreground and the background in a landscape, or the area within ½ mile to 4 miles of the observer.

mineral materials - Mineral commodities having a low value per ton such as sand, gravel, stone, clay and other similar materials. Such mineral materials are saleable minerals in accordance with the Mineral materials Act of 1947.

mineral soil - Soil that consists mainly of inorganic material, such as weathered rock, rather than organic matter.

mitigation - Collective actions taken to avoid, minimize, or rectify the negative impact of a land management practice.

mixed mesophytic forest - A forest containing tree (mostly hardwood) and plant species, which normally grow in moderately moist soils, typically in coves, or in riparian areas.

mixed stand - A stand consisting of two or more over-story tree species, usually a combination of hardwood and softwood species, having at least 30% stocking of each. (Also mixed forest.)

monitoring and evaluation - the periodic evaluations of forest management activities to determine how well objectives were met and how management practices should be adjusted.

mortality - 1) The death rate of a species within a given population or community. 2) In forestry, the quantity of formerly merchantable trees that have died within a specified period of time.

mosaic - In this document, areas with a variety of plant communities, generally repeating over a landscape, such as forested and non-forested areas.

multiple-use management - The management of all the various renewable surface resources of National Forest System lands for a variety of purposes such as recreation, range, timber production, habitat, and watershed protection.

mycorrhizae - a fungus that colonizes the roots of a host plant. Different sorts of fungal structures are found in mycorrhizal trees and in roots of most herbaceous plants. These fungi belong to a group called ectomycorrhizae and endomycorrhizae respectively, forming mycorrhizal networks, which can be detected in the soil organic layers.

N

National Forest System Road - A road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving National Forest System land and necessary for the protection, administration and use of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

National Historic Landmark - Cultural properties designated by the Secretary of the Interior as being nationally significant. These cultural properties may be buildings, historic districts, structures, sites and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) – A federal Act, passed in 1966, which established a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation and for other purposes, including the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmarks designation, regulation for supervision of antiquities, designation of the State Historic Preservation Offices, guidelines for federal agency responsibilities, technical advice, and the establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A list of heritage resources that have local, state, or national significance maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

native species - Any species native to a given land or water area by natural occurrence.

Natural-Appearing Landscape Character - Landscape character that has resulted from human activities, yet appear natural, such as historic conversion of native forests in to farmlands, pastures, and hedgerows that have reverted back to forests through reforestation activities or natural regeneration

natural range of variability - In planning, the full range of ecosystem processes and disturbance regimes that occur within the current climatic period.

NEPA process – A series of procedural steps derived from the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on public input and understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment.

niche - As it relates to recreation marketing; the role best suited for the Forest Service in its provision of recreational facilities, activities and settings to the public it serves.

no action alternative - A required alternative in an EIS or EA, it describes the most likely condition expected to exist in the future if management practices cease or continue without change. This alternative provides a basis (point of reference) for describing the environmental effects of the proposed action and other alternatives.

“No effect” – The appropriate conclusion when a determination is made that the proposed action will not affect a listed species or designated critical habitat.

no surface occupancy stipulation - A mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the land surface to protect special values or uses.

non-chargeable volume - The harvested timber volume that is not included in the allowable sale quantity calculations. Such volume includes timber removed from lands unsuitable for timber harvest, fuelwood, and volume from non-commercial or cull trees.

non-commercial thinning - The thinning of commercial-size trees without a subsequent sale of the associated wood products. See thinning, pre-commercial thinning.

non-native species - An introduced species that evolved elsewhere, and that has been transported and disseminated purposefully or accidentally.

non-point source pollution - Pollution of the air or water from diffuse sources and which cannot be traced to a single point of origin. For example, air pollutants result from power plants, vehicle emissions and other widespread activities. Water pollutants result from agriculture, forestry, urban, mining, and construction projects, and are generally carried off the land by storm water runoff into waterways.

non-renewable resource - A resource whose total quantity does not increase measurably over time, so that each use of the resource diminishes the supply.

non-timber forest product – (See special forest products.)

not administratively available stipulation - A minerals stipulation on an area that prohibits lands from being available for leasing.

notice of intent - A notice in the Federal Register that an environmental impact statement will be prepared.

O

oak decline - a complex condition caused by many factors, including predisposing conditions, inciting factors, and contributing secondary insects and diseases. The predisposing conditions are often relatively old trees, shallow soils, and previous droughts. The inciting conditions for the current event include severe drought and repeated defoliation by insects. The secondary agents commonly include red oak borer, carpenterworm, two-lined chestnut borer, armillaria root disease and hypoxylon canker.

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

obliteration - In engineering, actions taken on a roadway or motorized trail over which travel has been and will continue to be denied. The entrance is obscured, and the wheel tracks or pathway is no longer continuous and suitable for travel. Maintenance needs have been eliminated, and it has been removed from the transportation or trail system inventory. Obliteration does not necessarily imply returning the road prism back to its original contours.

off-highway vehicle -Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. It includes but is not limited to four-wheel drive and other high-clearance vehicles, low-pressure-tired vehicles (ATV), motorcycles and related two-wheeled vehicles (OHM), and any other means of transportation deriving power from any source other than muscle or wind; except that such term shall exclude any registered motorboat; any military, fire, or law enforcement vehicle; any farm-type tractor and other self-propelled agricultural equipment used exclusively for agricultural purposes; any self-propelled equipment for harvesting and transporting forest products, or for earth moving or construction while being used for these purposes on the work site (and self-propelled lawnmowers, snow-blowers, garden or lawn tractors, or golf carts while being used for their designed purpose). See all-terrain vehicle.

old-growth forest - Old-growth encompasses the later stages of stand development that typically differ from earlier stages in a variety of characteristics which may include tree size, accumulation of large wood material, number of canopy layers, species composition, and ecosystem function. Different forest communities reach old-growth conditions at different ages, under different disturbance regimes, and via different management strategies. (Specific descriptions of old-growth on the Wayne National Forest can be found in Appendix D-Range of Natural Variability in the EIS.)

organic soil - Soil that is at least partly derived from living matter, such as decayed plant material.

outstanding mineral rights - The rights to extract subsurface minerals that are retained by the owner of those minerals, when ownership of the surface of the land (by subsequent party) is transferred to the federal government.

overmature timber - A tree or stand that has attained full development, particularly in height, and has begun to lessen in commercial value because of declining vigor, health, or soundness.

overstocked stand - A stand in which the density of trees is greater than the desired pre-established standard, which is usually tied to species and site index.

overstory - 1) The trees in a two- or multi-layered forest stand that provides the upper crown cover. 2) A more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of the vegetation structure.

P

parent material - The mineral or organic matter from which the upper layers of soil are formed.

partial retention - A visual quality objective in which evidence of human activities is acceptable but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Passport in Time (PIT)– A nationwide Forest Service program that provides opportunities for “hands-on” public involvement in heritage resources management, such as archaeological excavations, historical research, and oral history collection.

patch - An area of vegetation that is homogeneous in structure and composition. (See stand.)

perennial stream - Any watercourse that normally flows most of the year (greater than 90 percent of an average year) in a well-defined channel, although droughts and other precipitation patterns may influence the actual duration of flow. It contains fish or aquatic insects that have larvae with multiyear life cycles, and water-dependent vegetation is typically associated with it. (Contrast with ephemeral stream and intermittent stream.)

periodic annual increment - The average growth of a tree or stand observed over a specific period of years (a typical measurement period being ten years).

permeability - The capacity of a soil to transmit water or air.

personal use - The use of a forest product, such as firewood, for home use as opposed to commercial use or sale.

persons at one time - A recreation capacity measurement indicating the number of persons that can comfortably occupy, or use, a facility or area at one time.

planning area - In this document, the area of National Forest System land covered by a Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

planning period - The 150-year time frame for which goods, services, and effects were projected in the development of the Forest Plan.

plastic - 1) A characteristic or index property of soils used as in expressing soil behavior, frequently in relation to soil stability. 2) A condition existing between semiliquid and semisolid states.

plastic limits - 1) The moisture content at which a soil changes from a semisolid to plastic state in which soils may be molded or deformed under pressure. 2) A soil physical property utilized as an engineering index value in describing or evaluating soil behavior.

poletimber-size - Trees that are at least 5.0 inches dbh, but smaller than the minimum size for sawtimber. Also known as small roundwood.

precommercial thinning - The removal from a stand of some of the trees that are too small to be sold for timber products, to promote growth of the remaining, more desirable trees. (See thinning.)

preparatory cut - The removal of trees near the end of a rotation to open the canopy so the crowns of seed bearing trees can enlarge to improve seed production and encourage natural regeneration.

prescribed burning - The controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions that allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area, and produce the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.

prescribed fire plan - A written statement defining the objectives to be attained as well as the conditions of temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed, fuel moisture and soil moisture under which a fire will be allowed to burn. A prescription is generally expressed as acceptable ranges of the prescription elements and the limit of the geographic area to be covered.

prescribed fire - A fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. More specifically, it is the controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions that allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area, and produce the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.

present net value - 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. The assumption is that dollars today are more valuable than dollars in the future. PNV is used to compare project alternatives that have different cost and revenue flows. Also called present net worth; net present value.

professional archaeologist - An archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Public Forest Service Road - A National Forest System road that is open to public travel and has been approved for inclusion into the Public Forest System Road Program.

public involvement - In planning, the use of appropriate procedures to inform the public, obtain early and continuing public participation, and consider the views of interested parties in planning and decision making.

Q

q-factor - A term used in uneven-aged silviculture to describe the relative distribution of tree diameter size classes in a stand. This is expressed in terms of the “q” ratio between numbers of trees in successive 2-inch diameter classes. For example, a “q” of 1.5 means there are 1.5 times as many 10-inch trees as there are 12-inch trees, and 1.5 times as many 12-inch trees as there are 14-inch trees, etc. The lower the “q-factor”, the more large trees there are in proportion to small trees.

R

range of variability - Refers to the range of sustainable conditions in a healthy ecosystem, which is determined by time, processes, species, and the land itself. For instance, ecosystems that have a 10-year fire cycle have a narrower range of variation than ecosystems with 200 to 300-year fire cycles. Also called the historic range of variability or natural range of variation.

ranger district - The administrative sub-unit of a national forest, supervised by a District Ranger who reports directly to a Forest Supervisor.

rare community - A unique biological community that is expected or known to harbor a sensitive community or rare species.

Record of Decision - The official document in which a deciding official announces the alternative that will be implemented from a prepared environmental impact statement. The ROD is also used to present the rationale used to arrive at the decision.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments or settings, activities, and experiences along an opportunity spectrum. The spectrum is defined typically by six classes of opportunities (see below for each class description).

primitive - 1) Minimum modification. 2) Area is characterized by fairly large, essentially unmodified natural environment. 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 in the area is not permitted

semi-primitive non-motorized - 1) Minimum modification. Motorized access not allowed. 2) 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 is subtle. Motorized use is generally prohibited.

semi-primitive motorized - 1) Minimum modification. Motorized access is allowed. 2) Area characterized by a predominantly natural or

natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size, with a moderately high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. Motorized use is permitted.

roaded natural - 1) Moderate modification. 2) Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate 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 is subtle. Motorized use is permitted, but may be restricted in some areas.

rural -1) Heavy modification. 2) Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to 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. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

urban - 1) High degree of modification. 2) Area is characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans, on-site, predominate. 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.

ROS is used in two different contexts – either as an inventory tool or a management objective. As an inventory tool, ROS is used to describe the existing array of recreation settings. This application describes the existing recreation opportunities or condition on the Forest and is referred to as the ROS inventory. The second way ROS is used is to describe a set of recreation management objectives or desired future recreation settings, which is referred to as ROS class objectives.

recreation visitor day - A unit of measure of recreation use equivalent to 12 hours of accumulated recreational activity by one or more persons during one or more visits to the National Forest. For example, 1 person for 12 hours, 2 persons for 6 hours, 3 persons for 4 hours are each one RVD.

reforestation - The restocking of a harvested or poorly stocked forest by either natural or artificial means.

regeneration - 1) The renewal of a forest, including the regeneration cut(s) and subsequent reforestation. 2) A young cohort of trees generally in the seedling stage. Obsolete term: reproduction. (See advanced regeneration, artificial regeneration, and reforestation.)

regeneration method - A cutting procedure by which a new age class is created; the major methods are clearcutting, seed tree, shelterwood, and selection.

Regional Forester - The official of the USDA Forest Service responsible for administering an entire region of the Forest Service.

Regional Forester sensitive species - Those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by (1) significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density; or (2) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Sometimes referred to as a sensitive species.

rehabilitation - The process of repairing damage done to the ecosystem or a part of it, such that natural processes will again function in the repaired system. Contrast with restoration.

release cutting - The removal of competing vegetation to allow desired tree species to grow.

removal cut - The removal of the last seed bearing or shelter trees after a regeneration cohort has been established.

reserved mineral rights - The rights to extract subsurface minerals that are retained by a landowner, when ownership of the surface of the land is transferred to the federal government. Basic standards for conducting mineral operations are inserted into the deed held by the private owner of the minerals.

residual trees – The live trees remaining after a natural or artificial disturbance (e.g., a wind event or timber harvest).

resilience - The ability of an ecosystem to maintain diversity, integrity, and ecological processes following a disturbance.

responsible official - The USDA Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.

restoration - The process of modifying an ecosystem to achieve a desired, healthy, and functioning condition. Contrast with rehabilitation.

revegetation – The re-establishment and development of a plant cover by either natural or artificial means, such as re-seeding.

rill erosion - The removal of soil through the cutting of many small, but conspicuous, channels where runoff concentrates.

riparian area – A geographically delineable area of transition between the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. The riparian area is delineated by frequently or occasionally flooded soils, as defined by USDA county Soil surveys.

riparian corridor – A three-dimensional area of interaction between the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem. The riparian corridor extends up and down streams and along shorelines, extends laterally up into the terrestrial ecosystem where the land-water interface occurs, and extends from below the water table to the canopy. It includes the riparian area and upland areas within the flood-prone, or 100 feet from the edge of the aquatic ecosystem or wetland, whichever is greater.

riparian-dependent resources-Resources that owe their existence to the riparian area.

riparian ecosystems-A transition area between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent terrestrial ecosystem; identified by soil characteristics or distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbound water.

ripping - The use of a subsoiler or chisel plow pulled by a large tractor to break up, deep shatter, and partially mix compacted soils and improve porosity. Ripping is a mechanical site preparation activity.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation - The national inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas within National Forests and Grasslands.

roadless area - National Forest System lands evaluated for potential wilderness that meet one or more of the following criteria (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 7):

- 1) They contain 5,000 acres or more
- 2) They contain less than 5,000 acres but:
 - a) Due to physiography or vegetation, they are manageable in their natural condition.
 - b) They are self-contained ecosystems such as an island.
 - c) They are contiguous to existing wilderness, primitive areas, administration-endorsed wilderness, or roadless areas in other federal ownership, regardless of their size.
- 3) They do not contain improved roads maintained for travel by standard passenger-type vehicles, except as permitted in areas east of the 100th meridian. Criteria for inventorying roadless areas east of the 100th meridian recognize that much, if not all of the land, shows some signs of human activity and modification even though they have shown high recuperative capabilities. Roadless areas east of the 100th meridian qualify for inventory as potential wilderness if:
 - a) The land is regaining a natural, untrammelled appearance.
 - b) Improvements existing in the area are being affected by the forces of nature rather than humans and are disappearing or muted.
 - c) The area has existing or attainable National Forest System ownership patterns, both surface and subsurface, that could ensure perpetuation of identified wilderness values.

- d) The location of the area is conducive to the perpetuation of wilderness values. Consider the relationship of the area to sources of noise, air, and water pollution, as well as unsightly conditions that would have an effect on the wilderness experience. The amount and pattern of Federal ownership is also an influencing factor.
- e) The area contains no more than a half-mile of improved road for each 1,000 acres, and the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction.
- f) No more than 15 percent of the area is in non-native, planted vegetation.
- g) Twenty percent or less of the area has been harvested within the past ten years.
- h) The area contains only a few dwellings on private lands and the location of these dwellings and their access needs insulate their effects on the natural conditions of federal lands.

rockshelter - An area, usually within a cliffline, where erosion or rock fall has created a shallow void. Sometimes referred to as a rockhouse.

rotation – In silviculture, the number of years required for establishment and growth of trees to a specified condition of maturity, at which point they are harvested. The term rotation applies to even-aged management and does not apply to two-age or uneven-age systems. (See cutting cycle.)

roundwood - Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial manufacture or consumer use. (See sawtimber; poletimber-size.)

run-off - The portion of precipitation that flows over the land surface or in open channels.

S

sacred site - Any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion.

salvage harvest - The harvest of dead trees or trees being damaged or killed by injurious agents other than competition, to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost.

sapling - A tree, at least 1.0 inch dbh, and less than 5.0 inches dbh.

sawtimber - Trees that contain at least one 12-foot, or two 8-foot logs that can be made into lumber, that are typically at least 11 inches dbh for hardwood species, and 9 inches dbh for softwood species. Also referred to as large roundwood or saw timber.

scarification - A mechanical site preparation method using a machine that clears herbaceous and small woody vegetation and mixes soil to a depth of up to 4 inches.

scenery - 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.

scenery management system - 1) A system of inventory, analysis, and management of scenery within an ecosystem context. 2) 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. SMS replaced the Visual Management System (VMS) as defined in Agriculture Handbook #462.

scenery management - The art and science of arranging, planning, and designing landscape attributes relative to the appearance of places and expanses in outdoor settings.

scenic attractiveness - The scenic importance of a landscape based on human perceptions of the intrinsic beauty of landform, rockform, waterform, and vegetation pattern. Reflects varying visual perception attributes of variety, unity, vividness, intactness, coherence, mystery, uniqueness, harmony, balance, and pattern. It is classified as: Class A-Distinctive, Class B-Typical or Common, or Class C-Undistinguished. (Same as Variety Class under the visual Management System.)

scenic class - A group of seven classes used in forest planning to rank the relative importance or value of landscape areas with similar characteristics of scenic attractiveness and landscape visibility. A level 1 area has the highest value and Level 7 has the lowest value.

scenic integrity -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.

scenic integrity levels - They are the proposed management objectives that are presented in the alternative development of the Environmental Impact Statement. Usually they are described at the management prescription level. Scenic Integrity Levels (SILs) are defined by minimal acceptable levels or performance standards in each alternative. SILs are Very High, High, Moderate, Low, and Very Low. The SILs define the degrees of acceptable deviation in form, line, color, and texture that may occur at any given time. (Full description in Agricultural Handbook 701).

scenic integrity objective - Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) guide the amount, degree, intensity, and distribution of management activities needed to achieve desired scenic conditions. They are the management objectives that are adopted through the approval of the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Scenic integrity levels (SILs) becomes the objectives (SIOs) when the preferred alternative is selected. (Refer to the Forest's landscape character descriptions for a definition of the valued landscape character for each Management Area.)

Very High Scenic Integrity: *Unaltered*- The valued landscape character is intact with only subtle, if any, deviations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest possible level. (Equivalent to Preservation in VMS)

High Scenic Integrity: *Appears unaltered*- The valued landscape character appears intact. Deviations may be present, but are not evident because they repeat the form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the landscape character so completely and at the appropriate scale. (Equivalent to Retention in VMS)

Moderate Scenic Integrity: *Appears slightly altered*- The valued landscape character appears slightly altered. Noticeable deviations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape being viewed. (Equivalent to Partial Retention in VMS)

Low Scenic Integrity: *Appears altered*- Deviations from the valued landscape character may begin to dominate the landscape being viewed, but they should borrow valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles that may occur elsewhere. (Equivalent to Modification in VMS)

Very Low Scenic Integrity: *Appears heavily altered-* The valued landscape character appears heavily altered.

Deviations may strongly dominate the valued landscape character. They may not borrow from valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect, pattern and scale of natural openings, vegetative type changes or architectural styles within or outside the landscape being viewed. However deviations should 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. This is not a desirable management objective for scenery. (Equivalent to Maximum Modification in VMS)

Unacceptably Low: 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 need rehabilitation. This level should only be used to inventory existing integrity or for monitoring. It must not be used as a management objective. (Equivalent to Unacceptable Modification in VMS) (Full description available in Agricultural Handbook 701).

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

scoping - In planning, the ongoing process used to determine public opinion, receive comments and suggestions, and determine issues during an environmental analysis. Scoping involves public meetings, telephone conversations, letters or other communication methods.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation – A series of standards developed by the Department of the Interior’s National Park Service addressing various areas of historic preservation. They include standards for preservation, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic properties as well as the basic qualifications needed by professionals to conduct work in historic preservation.

sediment - Material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by water, wind, ice or mass-wasting and has come to rest on the earth’s surface.

seedling - A tree from the time of emergence from the seed, until it reaches sapling size (1 inch dbh). For silvicultural inventories, only established seedlings are counted. A hardwood seedling is considered established at one foot tall, and a softwood seedling at six inches tall.

seed tree - A residual tree left after harvest as a seed source for the next cohort.

seed tree regeneration method - An even-aged regeneration method where all merchantable trees in a stand are removed in a single cut, except for a small number of widely dispersed trees retained for seed production.

seep - A wet area where a seasonal high water table intersects with the ground surface.

shelterwood - 1) An even-aged regeneration method involving the cutting of most trees, leaving those needed to produce sufficient shade to produce an new age class in a moderated microenvironment, 2) residual trees left to provide shade for a new cohort.

shelterwood regeneration method - An even-aged regeneration method involving the cutting of most trees, leaving those needed to produce sufficient shade to produce an new age class in a moderated microenvironment.

shelterwood tree – A residual tree left after harvest to provide shade for a new cohort.

shelterwood with reserves regeneration method - A two-aged regeneration method in which some or all of the shelter trees are retained, well beyond the normal period of retention, to attain goals other than regeneration. (Also referred to as the two-aged shelterwood method.)

short-term effects - In planning, those effects that usually occur within ten years.

significant heritage resource – Any such resource that meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

significant issue - In planning, an area of unresolved conflict concerning management of the National Forest.

silvicultural system - A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form.

silviculture - The theory, practice, art and science of controlling the establishment, composition, growth, and quality of forest stands and trees, in order to meet management objectives.

single tree selection - An uneven-aged regeneration method in which individual trees, or small groups of trees less than one-quarter acre in size, from certain size and age classes are removed across a stand to achieve desired stand structural characteristics. Also referred to as individual tree selection.

site preparation - A reforestation activity, normally following a timber harvest, that is designed to control vegetation that could interfere with the establishment of the desired species, or designed to expose mineral soil sufficiently for the establishment of the desired species. Site preparation treatments could include mechanical, manual, chemical, prescribed fire, or a combination of such treatments.

skid road - A temporary blade-constructed pathway having a road-like function and appearance, used to drag felled trees or logs to a landing. Several skid trails normally branch off of a skid road.

skid trail - A temporary nonstructural pathway used to drag felled trees or logs to a skid road or landing, resulting in some ground disturbance. One or more skid trails normally connect to a skid road.

skidding - The movement of logs by dragging from stump to a log landing.

skyline logging - A cable logging system used to remove timber from steep slopes where logs are brought up-slope on a suspended cable, or skyline.

slash - The residue left on the ground after timber cutting or resulting from a storm, fire, or other natural event. Slash includes unused logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted boles, branches, bark and other material.

slope distance - Distance that is measured along the surface of the ground.

slope stability - The susceptibility of a slope to erosion and landslides.

Slow-the-Spread - A strategy developed to slow the expansion of insects and/or diseases from the generally infested area.

slump - A mass movement process characterized by a landslide involving a shearing and rotary movement of a generally independent mass of rock and earth along a curved slip surface.

snag - A standing dead tree or a live tree with less than 10% crown.

soil compaction - A reduction of soil volume, which results in alteration of soil chemical, physical and biological properties and qualities.

soil depth - The distance from the top of the soil to the underlying bedrock. The depth is expressed as one of the following categories: shallow, 0-20 inches; , moderately deep, 20-40 inches; deep, 40-60 inches; or very deep, more than 60 inches.

soil fertility - The quality of a soil that enables it to provide nutrients in adequate amounts and in proper balance for the growth of specified plants.

soil productivity - The potential capability of a soil to supply the physical, chemical, and biological needs of plants over the long-term, as influenced by climate, parent materials, topographic on the landscape (including aspect), and land use history.

soil quality – 1) A soil’s inherent or “natural” capacities to perform its functions to sustain productivity. 2) The capacity of a soil to function within ecosystem boundaries to sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality and promote plant and animal health.

soil survey - The systematic examination, description, classification, and mapping of soils in an area.

soil texture - The relative proportions of sand, silt and clay in a soil.

sound wood - Wood that is in solid condition, free from structural damage, decay, or rot.

special forest products - Includes edibles (e. g. mushrooms); medicinals (e.g. ginseng and St. John’s Wort); floral products (e. g. moss, grape vines and ferns); and specialty wood products (e.g. carvings and containers) removed from NFS lands for personal or commercial use.

special use authorization - A permit, term permit, temporary permit, lease, easement, or other written instrument that grants rights of privileges of occupancy and use subject to specified terms and conditions on National Forest System land.

Spectrum - A computer-modeling tool to address ecosystem management issues. It models alternative resource management scenarios applied to landscapes through time in support of strategic and tactical planning. This includes scheduling vegetation manipulation activities to achieve ecosystem management objectives; modeling resource effects and interactions within management scenarios; and exploring tradeoffs between alternative management scenarios in support of decisionmaking.

spring - A water source located where water begins to flow from the ground due to the intersection of the water table with the ground surface. Springs generally flow throughout the year.

stage construction - For analysis purposes, stage construction is used to address specific road segments of concern (i.e., stream crossings) during construction of a road project. The intent being is to require construction of a particular road segment of concern (potentially of high risk for environmental damages) as fully designed prior to proceeding further, so as to protect sensitive resources (e.g., water quality, aquatic habitats, and slope stability). This is in contrast to the more traditional definition commonly used to mean, “Construct to a lower standard initially, but returning at a later time to rise to a higher standard of construction.” For example, a road would be initially constructed without gravel surfacing, with application of gravel surfacing planned for the following year.

stand - 1) In silviculture, a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit. 2) In ecology, a contiguous group of similar plants.

stand improvement - An intermediate treatment, not involving timber harvest, made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of stands. Formerly known as timber stand improvement or wildlife stand improvement.

standard - Requirement found in a Forest Plan, which govern actions taken to meet objectives. Standards often preclude or impose limitations on management activities or resource uses, generally for environmental protection or public safety. Standards are mandatory, and deviation from a standard requires a Forest Plan amendment.

State Historic Preservation Officer - The state official, designated by the governor in each state, to administer the national historic preservation program at the State level. Administrative activities include receiving and administering matching grants from the National Park Service to support their own work and pass through to others, identifying historic properties and nominating them to the National Register, maintaining inventories, developing preservation plans, and consulting with federal agencies when and undertaking many affect an historic property.

stocking - 1) In silviculture, an indication of growing-space occupancy of live trees relative to a pre-established standard. Common indices of stocking are based on percent occupancy, basal area, relative density, stand density index, and crown competition factor. 2) In wildlife and fisheries management, the intentional and deliberate placement of a species in a specific location.

stratigraphy - The branch of geology that deals with the formation, composition, sequence, and correlation of the stratified rocks forming the earth’s crust.

stream order - A categorization of a stream according to its size. Stream order increases incrementally, with the order increasing with stream size, when one stream flows into a stream of equal or greater size. For example, first order streams are unbranched and usually found at the head of drainage basins. Second order streams are formed when two first order streams come together.

strike and dip - A geological phrase used to describe the attitude of an inclined stratum or structural surface. Strike is the direction or trend taken by a structural surface, e.g. N30°W. Dip is the angle that a structural surface makes with the horizontal, measured perpendicular to the strike of the structure and in the vertical plane.

structure - In ecology, the horizontal and vertical arrangement of ecological components. A study of an area's structure might reveal a mosaic of vegetation. In geology, one of the larger features of a rock mass, like bedding, flow banding, jointing, cleavage, and brecciation; also the sum total of such features.

succession - The natural replacement, in time, of one plant community with another. Conditions of the prior plant community (or successional stage) create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage.

successional stage - A stage of development of a plant community as it moves from bare ground to climax. For example, the grass-forbs stage of succession precedes the woody shrub stage. This phrase is often used with modifiers (such as early and late successional stage) to imply the age of a forest.

Sudden Oak Death - a recently recognized disease that is killing oaks and other plant species. First noticed in the western U. S. in 1995, the pathogen responsible for the disease is a fungus-like organism called *Phytophthora ramorum*.

suitable for timber production – Forest land where timber is produced on a scheduled basis. (See unsuitable for timber production; timberland.)

suitability - The appropriateness of the application of certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices. For example, in this document, each prescription area has been identified as suitable or not suitable for timber production and management reflects the designation.

suppression (gypsy moth) - Reduction of gypsy moth populations in heavily infested areas.

surface use plan of operations - In minerals management, a plan for surface use, disturbance, and reclamation on a leasehold.

sustainability - The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.

sustained yield - The yield that a renewable resource can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.

T

take – An Endangered Species Act term that means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect a listed species or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

thinning - An intermediate treatment or harvest made to reduce tree density, primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality. See non-commercial thinning, precommercial thinning.

threatened species - A plant or animal species likely to become endangered throughout all or a specific portion of their range within the foreseeable future, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

timber - Trees or wooded land regarded as a source of wood; a renewable natural resource.

timber harvest - The sum of activities making up a logging operation, including the felling, skidding, decking, loading, and hauling of timber products from the sale area.

timber management - A broad term that includes all of the silvicultural and technical aspects of forestry related to timber production.

timber production - The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use. Timber production does not include the production of fuelwood. Also referred to as wood fiber production.

timber products - Logs, bolts, or other round sections available for industrial or consumer use (roundwood), or secondary products produced from roundwood, such as lumber. (See roundwood.)

timber sale - A process that is initiated by a management decision to implement a silvicultural prescription for a timber harvest. The process includes the sale area layout, designation of the timber that is to be harvested, timber appraisal, advertisement, bidding, award of sale, implementation of the timber harvest, and the closing of the sale.

timber sale program quantity - The volume of timber planned for sale during the first decade of the planning horizon. It includes the allowable sale quantity (chargeable volume), and any additional material (non-chargeable volume), planned for sale. The timber sale program quantity is usually expressed as an annual average.

timber stand improvement (TSI) - Obsolete term. (See stand improvement.)

timberland - Land declared suitable for producing timber crops, not withdrawn from timber production by statute or administrative regulation, and capable of growing at least 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre-year. Also referred to as commercial forest land.

timing limitation - In mineral management, a prohibition of surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. Also referred to as a seasonal restriction.

tractor logging - A logging method that uses crawler tractor (bulldozer) or rubber-tired tractor (usually a center-articulated skidder) to carry or skid logs from the stump to a collection point.

traditional cultural property – A property that is associated with cultural practices or beliefs or a living community that (1) are rooted in that community’s history, and (2) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

travel route or travelway - An established road or trail designed primarily as a means of access to an area.

tree - A woody perennial plant, typically large or capable of becoming large, with a well-defined stem or stems carrying a more or less definite crown. The USDA Forest Service identifies certain species as capable of becoming trees.

turbidity - 1) The state, condition, or quality of opaqueness or reduced clarity of water, due to the presence of suspended matter as with sediment. 2) A measure of the ability of suspended matter to disturb or diminish the penetration of light.

two-aged silvicultural system - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with two age classes. On the Wayne National Forest, generally 10-20 square feet of BA is retained to grow for another cutting cycle. Formerly known as irregular shelterwood or two-aged shelterwood. (See shelterwood with reserves.)

type conversion - The natural or artificial change of a stand’s existing forest type to another forest type.

U

Underground Railroad – The historic effort to assist persons held in bondage in North America to escape from slavery.

understocked stand - A stand in which the density of trees is less than the desired pre-established standard, usually tied to species and site index.

understory - The trees and other vegetation growing under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage known as the overstory.

undertaking – Any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of any historic properties located in the area of potential effects (36 CFR 800.2). The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency or licensed or assisted by a federal agency.

uneven-aged management - See uneven-aged silvicultural system.

uneven-aged silvicultural system - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes- singly, in small groups, or in strips. (Also known as uneven-aged management.)

Universal Transverse Mercator system (UTM) – An international plane coordinate system that uses numeric values to identify the location of a point on the surface of the earth, similar to latitude and longitude.

unsuitable for timber production – Forest land that is not managed for timber production. On the WNF, lands unsuitable for timber production may be further divided into two subcategories: lands where tree cutting, tree removal, or timber harvest may occur on an unscheduled basis to attain desired future conditions; or lands where timber harvest is not allowed. Determinations for suitability are based on the criteria in paragraphs (a) through (d) of 36 CFR 219.14. See suitable for timber production.

V

variety class - A way to classify landscapes according to their visual features. This system is based on the premise that landscapes with the greatest variety or diversity has the greatest potential for scenic value.

vegetation management - Any activity that is designed primarily to alter or modify vegetation to meet desired conditions on land or water having vegetation cover.

vertical diversity - The diversity in a stand that results from the different layers or tiers of vegetation.

viability - The tendency of a species to remain at population levels sufficient to assure its continued existence on the landscape, expressed as a likelihood of achievement.

viable population - A population that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure that its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area.

viewshed - The total visible area from a single observer's position or from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen-areas a travel routes or corridors, use areas, or water bodies.

vista - A confined view, especially one seen through a long passage, as between rows of trees or down a valley. A vista often focuses upon a specific feature in the landscape. Vistas are generally created/designed by humans for the specific purpose of viewing a unique feature in the landscape

Visual Management System-The planning and design of visual aspects of multi-use land management. This system was replaced by the Scenery Management System.

visual quality objective - An obsolete term used in scenery management to identify a set of measurable goals for the management of forest visual resources.

visual resource - A part of the landscape important for its scenic quality. It may include a composite of terrain, geologic features, or vegetation.

W

water yield - The runoff from a watershed, including groundwater outflow.

watershed - 1) In general, the entire region drained by a waterway into a lake or reservoir. 2) More specifically, the land above a given point that contributes water to the stream flow at that point.

wetland - Area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include, for example, swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

wild and scenic river - A river, or river section, designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1964. A river can be classified under the following three categories:

wild river - Free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, and within watersheds or shorelines that are essentially primitive.

scenic river - Free of impoundments but accessible by roads, and within watersheds or shorelines that are still largely primitive and undeveloped..

recreational river – Readily accessible by roads, with some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

wilderness - A Congressionally designated area that is essentially unaltered and undisturbed by humans. Management of this area preserves and protects its physical and biological characteristics.

wildfire - Now an obsolete term for a fire type, an unwanted wildland fire, or more specifically, a fire occurring on wildland that is not meeting management objectives and thus requires a suppression response. Wildfires can be ignited by humans or by natural events such as lightning. The term wildfire exists for use in promoting fire prevention.

wildland fire - Any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. The term encompasses fires previously identified as “wildfires,” which required a suppression response, and “prescribed natural fires,” which were used to meet resource objectives. Both of these terms are now considered obsolete and the appropriate response by fire personnel to “a wildland fire” cannot be discerned without additional information.

wildland/urban interface - The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with flammable natural fuels, such as leaf litter or logging slash.

wildlife habitat diversity - The number and variety of habitat types present in an area and their spatial distribution.

wildlife-associated recreation - Recreation closely associated with one or more plant or animal species. Wildlife-associated recreation is often divided into consumptive use or non-consumptive use of the resource (for example, hunting, fishing, collection of medicinal plants versus wildlife watching). See consumptive use and nonconsumptive use.

X

xeric - Refers to very dry soil conditions. Under xeric conditions, soil moisture is predictably inadequate for plant growth during the growing season.

Y

yarding - A term used in conjunction with cable logging operations, to describe the process of moving logs from stump to a landing.

Acronyms

A

ABB: American Burying Beetle

ACSI: Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative

AIM: abandoned and inactive mine land inventory

APD: Application for Permit to Drill

AMS: Analysis of the management situation

AQI: Air Quality Index

ASQ: allowable sale quantity

ARPA: Archeological Resources Protection Act

ATV: All terrain vehicles

B

BA: basal area; Biological Assessment

BE: Biological Evaluation

BEA: Bureau of Economic Analysis

BEIG: Built Environment Image Guide

BF: board foot

BLM: United States Bureau of Land Management

BMP: Best Management Practices

BO: Biological Opinion

BP: before present

C

CA: candidate areas

CBM: coal bed methane

ccf: hundred cubic feet

CE: categorical exclusion

CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality

cf: cubic feet

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CISC: Continuous Inventory of Stand Condition

CNEPA: Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act

CSU: Controlled Surface Use

CUA: Concentrated use area

CWA: Clean Water Act

D

dbh: diameter at breast height

DCF: Diverse Continuous Forest

DCFO: Diverse Continuous Forest with Off-Highway-Vehicles

DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement

DFC: desired future condition

DR: District Ranger or Developed Recreation

E

EA: Environmental Assessment

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

ESA: Endangered Species Act

EWAP: East-wide Watershed Assessment Protocol

F

FAI: forest area of influence

FDR: Forest Development Road

FEIS: Final Environmental Impact Statement

FFIS: Foundation Financial Information System

FIA: Forest Inventory and Analysis

FLT: Forest Leadership Team

FMO: Fire Management Officer

FMP: Fire Management Plan

FMT: Forest management team

FOF: Future Old Forest

FOFM: Future Old Forest with Mineral Activity

FONSI: Finding of No Significant Impact

FRCC: Fire Regime Condition Class

FS: Forest Service

FSH: Forest Service Handbook

FSM: Forest Service Manual or Forest and Shrubland Mosaic

FSMO: Forest and Shrubland Mosaic with Off-Highway-Vehicles

G

GFM: Grassland and Forest Mosaic

GIS: Geographic Information System

H

HABS: Historic American Buildings Survey

HAER: Historic American Engineering Record

HF: Historic Forest

HFO: Historic Forest with Off-Highway-Vehicles

HUC: Hydrologic Unit Code

I

I&DC: Insect and Disease Control

ICO's: issues, concerns, and opportunities

ID: interdisciplinary

IDT: interdisciplinary team

IMPLAN: Impact Analysis for Planning

INFRA: Forest Service “Infrastructure” Application

IPM: integrated pest management

K

L

LAC: Limits of acceptable change

LBA: lease by application

LEIMARS: Law Enforcement Information and Reporting System

LEO: Law Enforcement Officer

LMP: Land Management Planning

LN: Lease Notice

LRMP: Land and Resource Management Plan

M

MA: Management Area

MAI: mean annual increment

M&E: monitoring and evaluation

MBF: thousand board feet

MCF: thousand cubic feet

MCFGPD: thousand cubic feet of gas per day

MCRP: Monday Creek Restoration Project

MIS: Management Indicator Species

MMBF: million board feet

MMCF: million cubic feet

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheets

N

NAA: Not Administratively Available

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NAGPRA: Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NF: National Forest

NFC: Need for Change

NFMA: National Forest Management Act

NFS: National Forest System

NFSI: National Forest System Inventory

NFSR: National Forest System roads

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NNIS: Non-native invasive species

NOI: Notice of Intent

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

NRIS: Natural Resource Inventory System

NSO: No-Surface-Occupancy

NTFP: Non-timber forest products

NTL: Notice to Lessees

NVUM: National Visitor Use Monitoring

O

ODNR: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

OHM: off-highway motor vehicle

OHPO: Ohio Historic preservation Office

OHV: off-highway vehicle

ORV: off-road vehicle; outstandingly remarkable values

OSM: Office of Surface Mining

P

PAI: Periodic annual increment

PAO: Public Affairs Officer

PAOT: Persons-at-one-time

PIF: Partners-in-Flight

PILT: Payment in Lieu of Taxes

PIT: Passport in Time

PNF: prescribed natural fire

PNV: present net value

PSI: Pounds per square inch

R

RARE II: Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

RC: River Corridors

RD: Ranger District

RF: Regional Forester

RFDS: Reasonable Foreseeable Development Scenario

RFSS: Regional Forester Sensitive Species

RNA: Research Natural Area

RO: Regional Office

ROD: Record of Decision

ROS: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

ROW: Right-of-way

RPA: Resource Planning Act

RV: recreation vehicle

RVD: Recreation visitor day

S

SA: Special Areas

SCORP: State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Offices

SIC: Standard Industrial Code
SIL: Scenic integrity levels
SIO: Scenic Integrity Objective
SMS: Scenery Management System
SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SO: Supervisor's Office
SO₂: sulfur dioxide
SPM: Semi-primitive Motorized
SPNM: Semi-primitive Non-motorized
STARS: Sale Tracking and Reporting System
SUPO: Surface Use Plan of Operation
S & Gs: standards and guidelines

T

tcfg: trillion cubic feet of gas
TES: Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species
TL: Timing Limitation Stipulation
TNC: The Nature Conservancy
TRL: Timbre Ridge Lake
TSI: timber stand improvement

U

USACE: United States Army Corp of Engineers
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
USDI: United States Department of Interior
USFS: United States Forest Service
USGS: United States Geological Service
USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator system

V

VMS: Visual Management System

VQO: visual quality objective

W

W&SR: Wild and Scenic River

WNF: Wayne National Forest

WO: Washington Office

Scientific Names for Common Names Used

Common Name	Scientific Name
American basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
American bison	<i>Bison bison</i>
American burying beetle	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>
American chestnut	<i>Castanea dentate</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
American ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>
American goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Amur honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>
Asian bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Asian longhorned beetle	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Banded darter	<i>Etheostoma zonale</i>
Banded sculpin	<i>Cottus carolinae</i>
Basil bee balm	<i>Monarda clinopodium</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Bay laurel	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Bicknell's Panic Grass	<i>Panicum bicknellii</i>
Bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Bitternut hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>
Black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Black snakeroot	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus spp.</i>
Blanchard's cricket frog	<i>Acris crepitans blanchardi</i>
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Blotchside logperch	<i>Percina burtoni</i>
Blue grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>
Blue Scorpionweed	<i>Phacelia ranunculacea</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Bluejay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Brown thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Bulblet fern	<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>
Butterfly pea	<i>Clitoria mariana</i>
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>
California buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>
Canada cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Canadian clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i>
Canadian wild ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
Carolina thistle	<i>Cirsium carolinianum</i>
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Chestnut oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i>
Chinese privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Chokeberry	<i>Phoyinia</i> spp.
Cinnamon vine	<i>Dioscorea batatas</i>
Clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i>
Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Common privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Common reed grass	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypsis trichas</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Creamy violet	<i>Viola striata</i>
Crown-vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta species</i>
Dwarf iris	<i>Iris verna</i>
Eastern cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Eastern hellbender	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Eastern meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Eastern sand darter	<i>Etheostoma pellucidum</i>
Eastern towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Emerald ash borer	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>
Eulalia	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
Eurasian water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Evening bat	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>
Fanshell	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>
Featherbells	<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i>
Featherbells	<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i>
Field penny-cress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Flathead catfish	<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>
Florist's fern	<i>Dryopteris spinulosa sensulato</i>
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Four-toed salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>
Fowl mannagrass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>
Fragile fern	<i>Cystopteris fragilis sensu lato</i>
Freshwater drum	<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>
Giant knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
Gill-over-the-ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Glossy buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Goldenrods	<i>Solidago spp</i>
Goldenseal	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>
Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Green salamander	<i>Aneides aeneus</i>
Green sunfish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>
Green-faced clubtail	<i>Gomphus quadricolor</i>
Greenside darter	<i>Etheostoma blennioides</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus wyandot</i>
Ground hog	<i>Marmota monax</i>
Gypsy moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
Heart-leaved groundsel	<i>Senecio aureus</i>
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>
Honewort	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>
Hooded warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
Horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>
Indian cucumber root	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>
Indian strawberry	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalist</i>
Indigo bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Japanese stilt-grass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Japanese wisteria	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>
Juniper sedge	<i>Carex juniperorum</i>
Kirtland's warbler	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>
Large white trillium	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
Large whorled pogonia	<i>Isotria verticillata</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Lilliput	<i>Simpsonia ambigua</i>
Lined sedge	<i>Carex striatula</i>
Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Little headed nutrush	<i>Scleria oligantha</i>
Little spectaclecase	<i>Toxolasma parvus</i>
Lizard's tail	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>
Logperch	<i>Percina caprodes</i>
Louisiana waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>
Marshes St. John's wort	<i>Triadenum tubulosum</i>
Mayapple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
Mile-a-minute	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Morrow (Fly) honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>
Mottled sculpin	<i>Cottus bairdi</i>
Mountain maple	<i>Acer spicatum</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Mud salamander	<i>Pseudotriton montanus</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Musclewood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Narrow-leaved cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
New York fern	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>
Northern beech fern	<i>Thelpteris phegopteris</i>
Northern bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Northern monkshood	<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>
Northern panic grass	<i>Dichantheium. boreale</i>
Northern red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Northern watersnake	<i>Natrix sipedon sipedon</i>
Oak fern	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>
Ohio lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon bdellium</i>
Olympia marble	<i>Euchloe olympia</i>
Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
Pale straw sedge	<i>Carex albolutescens</i>
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Periwinkle or myrtle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Philadelphia panic grass	<i>Dichantheium bicknellii</i>
Pigeon grape	<i>Vitis cinerea</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Pine warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
Pink mucket pearly mussel	<i>Lampsilis abrupta (=orbiculata)</i>
Pinxter flower	<i>Rhododendron nudiflorum</i>
Pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>
Post oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
Princess tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Rapids clubtail	<i>Gomphus viridifrons</i>
Red elder	<i>Sambucus pubens</i>
red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
River otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
Roanoke darter	<i>Percina roanoka</i>
Rock skullcap	<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i>
Round hickorynut	<i>Obovaria subrotunda</i>
Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Ruby-throated hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Ruffed grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Running buffalo clover	<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Salamander mussel	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sauger	<i>Stizostedion canadense</i>
Savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Scarlet oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Sheepnose	<i>Plethobasus cyphyus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shellbark hickory	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>
Shingle oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Slippery elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
Small Carpgrass	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>
Small whorled pogonia	<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>
Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
Smooth beardtongue	<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>
Snubnose darter	<i>Etheostoma simoterum</i>
Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Sour gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Southern arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Southern blue monkshood	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>
Sparse-lobed grape fern	<i>Botrychium biternatum</i>
Spotted bass	<i>Micropterus punctulatus</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum ternatum</i>
Striped gentian	<i>Gentiana villosa</i>
Striped maple	<i>Acer pensylvanica</i>
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
sugar maple	<i>A. saccharum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>
Tall nut rush	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>
Tangerine darter	<i>Percina aurantiaca</i>
Tatarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Timber Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Umbrella magnolia	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
Upright carrion flower	<i>Smilax ecirrata</i>
Virginia knotweed	<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Virginia Spiraea	<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>
Wabash river cruiser	<i>Macromia wabashensis</i>
Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>
Warmouth	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>
Water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Western lake chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
White snakeroot	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>
White sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus alba</i>
White-footed mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Whorled yam	<i>Dioscorea quaternata</i>
Wild ginger	<i>Asarum canadensis</i>
Wild grape	<i>Vitis spp.</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Wineberry	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>
Winged burning bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Wingstem	<i>Verbesina spp</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Wood nettle	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Worm-eating warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>
Yellow birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Yellow buckeye	<i>Aesculus octandra</i>
Yellow crownbeard	<i>Verbesina occidentalis</i>
Yellow gentian	<i>Gentiana alba</i>
Yellow poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Yellow sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria vireus</i>
Yellow-fringed Orchid	<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>
Yellowish gentian	<i>Gentiana alba</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Zebra mussel	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>