

GLOSSARY

ACTIVE INGREDIENT (a.i.): The chemical in an herbicide that is primarily responsible for the desired effects.

ACUTE TOXICITY: The quality or potential of a substance to cause injury or illness shortly after exposure to a relatively large dose.

ALLOTMENT (GRAZING): An area designated for use of a prescribed number and kind of livestock under one management plan.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM): As used in this document, the AUM equates to 780 pounds of air-dry forage made available for a 30-day period. Considered to be the equivalent of the requirement of a single 1,000-pound cow or another class of herbivore based on 26 pounds of forage per day for 30 days. This allowance may serve several sheep or deer.

ANNUAL PLANT: A plant that completes its life cycle within one year.

BIOACCUMULATION: The process of a plant or animal selectively taking in or storing a persistent substance. Over time, a higher concentration of the substance is found in the organism than in the organism's environment.

BENIGN: Of no danger to life or health.

BIENNIAL PLANT: A plant that normally completes its life cycle in two years.

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS: The use of natural enemies (insects, parasites) to attack, retard growth, prevent re-growth, or prevent seed formation of a target plant.

BROADCAST APPLICATION: The applying of pesticide over an entire area or field rather than only to rows, beds, or individual plants.

BUFFER STRIP/ZONE: A strip of vegetation that is left or managed to reduce the impact that a treatment or action on one area might have on another area.

CARRIER: Material added to an active ingredient to facilitate its preparation, storage, shipment, or use.

CONTROL: Reduction of a pest problem to a point where it causes no significant economic damage.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, building, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. Consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the events no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

DECLARED NOXIOUS WEED: Means any plant which the Wyoming Weed and Pest Board of Certification and the Wyoming weed and pest council have found, either by virtue of its direct effect, or as a carrier of disease or parasites, to be detrimental to the general to the general welfare of persons residing within a district.

DESIGNATED NOXIOUS WEED: Means the weeds, seeds or other plant parts that are considered detrimental, destructive, injurious or poisonous, either by virtue of their direct effect or as carriers of disease or parasites that exist within the state of Wyoming, and are on the designated list.

DRIFT: The movement of airborne particles (herbicides) by air motion or wind away from an intended target area.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS: A systematic environmental analysis of site-specific activities used to determine whether such activities would significantly affect the human environment and whether an environmental impact statement is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA): A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible. It briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

EXOTIC PLANT: Plant that is not native to the region in which they occur.

FORAGE: All browse and herbaceous foods available to grazing animals. Forage may be grazed or harvested for feeding.

FORB: A low growing herbaceous plant that is not a grass, sedge, or rush.

FOREST LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN: Plans, which direct the management of National Forest System lands. Normally referred to as "Forest Plan".

HERBICIDE: A chemical used to control, suppress, or kill plants, or to severely interrupt their normal growth processes.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM): A systematic decision making process and the resultant management actions that derive from consideration of pest-host systems and evaluation of alternatives for managing pest populations at levels consistent with resource management objectives. IPM in this EA refers primarily to use of biological agents, herbicides, and manual treatments along with prevention.

INFESTATION LEVEL: Infestation levels of noxious weeds are defined as follows: low (5 percent or less canopy cover), moderate (6-25 percent canopy cover), and high (over 25 percent canopy cover).

LABEL: A printed material on or attached to a pesticide container as required by law.

MECHANICAL CONTROL: Use of plows and other mechanical devices to manipulate vegetation.

MICROORGANISMS: An organism of microscopic size.

MITIGATING MEASURES: Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

NON-TARGET VEGETATION: Vegetation that is not planned to be affected by treatment.

NOXIOUS WEED: A plant species that is highly injurious or destructive and has the greatest potential for economic impact on forage and crop production. "Designated noxious weeds" are weeds that are designated statewide. "Declared noxious weeds" are those that have been declared on a county-by-county basis.

PERSISTENCE: The resistance of a pesticide to metabolism and environmental degradation.

PESTICIDE: Any substance or mixture of substances intended for controlling insects, rodents, fungi, weeds, or other plants and animals that are considered pests.

POISONOUS PLANT: A plant species that contains or produces substances that causes sickness, death, or a deviation from normal state of health of humans and animals.

PRESCRIBED BURNING: The planned application of fire to wildland fuels in their natural or modified state, under specified conditions of fuels, weather, and other variables, to allow the fire to remain in a predetermined area and achieve site-specific fire and resource management objectives.

TOXICITY: A characteristic of a substance that makes it poisonous.

UNDESIRABLE PLANT: Means plant species that are classified as undesirable, noxious, harmful, exotic, injurious, or poisonous, pursuant to State or Federal laws, including those designated by the Secretaries of Agriculture or the Interior. Not included are species listed as endangered by the Endangered Species Act or plants indigenous to an area where control measures are to be taken.

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO): A set of measurable goals for the management of forest visual resources. The stated goals of this visual management system are: (1) preservation, (2) retention, (3) partial retention, (4) modification, and (5) maximum modification. Except for preservation each goal describes a difference degree of acceptable alteration of the natural landscape based upon the importance of aesthetics.