

Appendix D

Activity center: The core of an owl's territory and the focal point of protection measures. Most frequently located in or near the highest concentration of remaining suitable habitat.

Aggradation: Deposition in one place of material eroded from another. Aggradation raises the elevation of streambeds, flood plains, and the bottom of other water bodies.

Alluvial: Originate through the transport and deposition from running water.

Alluvial fan: A low, outspread mass of loose materials and/or rock material, commonly with gentle slopes, shaped like an open fan or a segment of a cone, deposited by a stream at the place where it issues from a narrow mountain valley upon a plain or broad valley, or where a tributary stream is at its junction with the main stream. It is steepest near the mouth of the valley where its apex points upstream and it slopes gently and convexly outward with decreasing gradient.

Anadromous fish: Fish that are hatched and rear in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon and steelhead are examples.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS): A strategy “. . . developed to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems. . . ” (Page B-9, ROD).

Carrying capacity: The maximum number of organisms that can be supported in a given area of habitat at a given time.

Closed road: A road which remains part of the transportation system, but motorized use has been eliminated, prohibited, or restricted during all or certain times of the year.

Concern species: Species whose populations are of concern to biologists on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. An informal designation.

Corvid: A member of the Corvidae family of birds. Includes jays, crows, and ravens.

Debris avalanche: A rapid moving mass of rock fragments, soil, and mud of various sizes not reaching a stream channel.

debris avalanches: The very rapid and usually sudden sliding and flowage of an unsorted mixture of soil and weathered (altered) rock that moves away from a volcano at high speed.

Debris fans: A gently sloping fan shaped mass of detritus formed because of upslope or upstream erosional events.

Debris flow: A rapid moving mass of rock fragments, soil, and mud with more than half the particles being larger than sand size.

debris flows: (Lahar) A flowing mixture of water-saturated rock debris that forms on the slopes of a volcano, and moves downslope under the force of gravity, sometimes referred to as a mudflow.

Decommissioned road: On the MBSNF, a road which no longer is serving a current or planned future access need and has been removed from the transportation system maps and database. The ground occupied by the road corridor is managed according to the land allocation in which it is located.

Degradation: Erosional removal of materials from one place to another. Degradation lowers the elevation of streambeds and floodplains.

Depressed stock: A stock of fish whose production is below expected levels based on available habitat and natural variations in survival rates, but above the level where permanent damage to the stock is likely.

Discharge: Volume of water flowing past reference point per unit time (usually expressed as cubic meter/second).

Early seral (REAP): An ecological age class designation. Early successional condition with open canopy, generally with less than 60 percent overstory tree cover and less than 2 inch mean diameter breast height. Vegetation is typically some combination of graminoids, forbs, and shrubs, and can have tree seedlings or saplings.

Early seral (TVHCM): A structural or size-class designation referring to sparsely vegetated, non-forest stands with 60-90 percent bare ground, including grass-forb, shrub, open sap-pole, and sparse vegetation. These stands may be included in early, mid, or late seral as defined in the REAP.

Ecosystem management: A land management system that strives to maintain the natural processes and balances as well as provide for human use.

Ecotone: Edge habitat. For the purpose of this analysis, the area within 400 feet of the edge between mid/late seral forested stands and early seral of non-forested stands.

Endangered species: A native species found by the Secretary of the Interior to be threatened with extinction.

Escapement: Those fish that have survived all fisheries and will make up a spawning population.

Ethnographer: One who studies or is proficient in ethnography, which is the branch of anthropology that considers man geographically and descriptively, treating of the subdivision of races, the causes of migration, etc.

Extirpated: Eliminated from a local area.

Fifth Field Watershed: A hierarchical catalog system designed by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Water Resource Council comprised of region, subregion, accounting unit, and cataloging unit. The Forest Service has added two additional levels of finer resolution. The structure for these levels are called the watershed and subwatershed. The fifth field watershed is the fifth of these resolutions, or the “watershed”.

Floodplain: Level lowland bordering a stream onto which the stream spreads at flood stage.

Fragmentation: The degree to which the landscape is broken into distinct patch types.

Guild: A group of species aggregated together based on similarities in habitat requirements and anticipated response to changes in landscape conditions.

Habitat Conservation Area (HCA): Part of a network of habitat proposed by the Interagency Scientific committee to protect spotted owls. A contiguous block of habitat to be managed and conserved for breeding spotted owl pairs, connectivity, and distribution of owls. This term has been replaced by “late successional reserves” as the working management unit for protecting spotted owl habitat.

Healthy stock: A stock of fish experiencing production levels consistent with its available habitat and within the natural variations in survival for the stock.

Hibernacula: Sites where hibernation occurs.

Human influence zone: Areas of human activity (recreation sites, roads, trails, buildings, mines, hydropower operations, etc.) buffered by one-fourth mile around trails and one-half mile around roads and other sites.

Inner gorge: Consists of steep (50% or greater), continuous slopes immediately above a channel.

Landslide: Any sudden movement of earth and rocks down a steep slope.

Large woody debris: Pieces of wood larger than 10 feet long and 6 inches in diameter located within a stream channel.

Late seral (REAP): An age class designation. Late successional condition with a single or multiple canopy structure, including mature, large sawtimber, and old growth stands.

Late seral (TVHCM): A structural of size-class designation referring to mature or old growth stands. These stands roughly correspond to the late seral forested stands as defined in the REAP.

Late-successional forest: Late-successional forests are those forest seral stages that include mature and old-growth age classes. (ROD USDA FS-USDI BLM, Standards and Guidelines, 1994, B-1).

lava flows: Stream of molten rock that erupts relatively nonexplosively from a volcano and moves slowly downslope.

Road Maintenance Level 1: Intermittent service roads managed as closed to vehicular traffic, and kept in storage until the next project access need; the closure period must exceed one year.

Road Maintenance Level 2: Roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted, dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses.

Road Maintenance Level 3: Roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. Roads are typically low speed, single lane with turnouts and spot surfacing.

Road Maintenance Level 4: Roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Most roads are double lane and aggregate surfaced; however, some may be single lane. Paved surfaces or dust abatement may be used.

Road Maintenance Level 5: Roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. These roads are normally double lane and paved, although some may be aggregate surfaced and dust abated.

Mid seral (REAP): An age class designation. Mid successional condition. Defined in FEMAT as that period in the life of a forest between crown closure and first merchantability.

Mid seral (TVHCM): A structural or size-class designation referring to closed sap-pole, open mature, closed immature, and residual stands. These stands roughly correspond to the mid seral forested stands as defined in the REAP.

Native resident fish: An indigenous stock of fish that has not been substantially impacted by genetic interactions with non-native stocks or by other factors, and is still present in all or part of its original range.

Neotropical migrants: Birds that migrate from North America to regions south of the Tropic of Cancer to winter.

Non-native fish: A fish stock that has become established outside of its original range.

Noxious weeds: Invasive non-native plant species, some of which are toxic to livestock and/or wildlife, as designated by the State Noxious Weed Board under the Washington State Noxious Weed Law RCW 17. 10.

Omnivore: Animal that feeds on both plants and animals.

pH: A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration in a solution.

Plant association (PA): The basic unit of vegetation including all its successional stages; a potential natural plant community of definite floristic composition and uniform appearance.

Plant association group (PAG): Groups of plant associations with similar floristic characteristics.

pyroclastic flows: A hot (570-1470 degrees Fahrenheit), dry, fast-moving and high-density mixture of ash, pumice, rock fragments, and gas formed during explosive eruptions or from the collapse of a lava dome.

pyroclastic surges: Turbulent, low-density cloud of hot rock debris and gases that moves over the ground surface at high speed. Similar to a pyroclastic flow but of much lower density (higher gas to rock ratio).

Rendezvous sites: Temporary resting sites used for several days at a time by a wolf pack during summer months while pups are developing.

Riparian zone: Those terrestrial areas where the vegetation complex and microclimate conditions are products of the combined presence and influence of perennial and/or intermittent water, associated high water tables, and soils that exhibit some wetness characteristics. Normally used to refer to the zone within which plants grow rooted in the water table of these rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, marshes, seeps, bogs, and wet meadows.

River mile: Length of the river course extended from saltwater confluence to headwaters.

Road decommissioning treatment: Treatment (including obliteration) applied to some roads no longer needed, which if treatment is not performed, present an unacceptable hazard to habitats and watershed condition to removes those elements of a road and reroute or impede hillslope drainage and present slope stability hazards.

Road maintenance levels: One of five levels assigned based on the maintenance required to provide the desired type of access.

Road Obliteration: Full physical site restoration that attempts to re-contour slopes with the intent to completely remove the road from the landscape.

ROD: Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Sometimes known as “The President’s Plan”, it is the guiding document for doing watershed analysis.

Salmonid: Any member of the taxonomic family Salmonidae, which includes all species of salmon, trout, and char.

Security habitat: Habitat that is outside of human influence zones.

Sensitive species: A species that occurs on the Regional Forester’s Sensitive Species list (Forest Service Manual 2670). Includes species that are candidates for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

Seral: Of or pertaining to the series of stages in the process of ecological succession.

Silt: A soil particle between 0.05 and 0.002 millimeters in diameter.

Stock: Group of fish that is genetically self-sustaining and isolated geographically or temporally during reproduction. The following status descriptions are from SASSI (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and Western Washington Treaty Indian Tribes 1992).

Stock status: The current condition of a stock, which may be based on escapement, run size, survival, or fitness level.

Suitable habitat: Habitat in which an animal or plant can meet all or some of its life history requirements.

Survey and Manage Species: Species to be protected through survey and management standards and guidelines on federal lands as identified by the Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-successional and Old-growth Forest and Related Species Within the Range of the Spotted Owl (ROD, Appendix J2).

tephra falls: Materials of all sizes and types that are erupted from a volcano and deposited from the air.

Threatened species: A native species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

Turbidity: An expression of the optical properties of a sample, which causes light rays to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted through the sample. Measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs).

Ungulate: Hooved mammal.

Vegetation series: A group of habitat types having the same dominant canopy tree species at climax, such as western hemlock, silver fir, or mountain hemlock.

Vegetation zone: Elevational bands within which a certain vegetation series predominates, for example, the western hemlock zone occurs between 1,400 and 3,500 feet elevation in the watershed.

Wetland: Lands where saturation with water is the major factor in determining soil development and the types of plants that grow there.