

GLOSSARY

COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS FOUND IN VARIOUS TABLES

M RVD'S	
MRVD - - - - -	THOUSAND RECREATION VISITOR DAYS
M AC/EQUI - - - - -	THOUSAND ACRE EQUIVALENTS
AUM'S	
AUM - - - - -	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS
MMBF - - - - -	MILLION BOARD FEET
MMCF - - - - -	MILLION CUBIC FEET
H ACRES - - - - -	HUNDRED ACRES
M AC FT	
MAF - - - - -	THOUSAND ACRE FEET
OP. PLANS	
OP - - - - -	OPERATING PLANS
EN. YEARS	
EY - - - - -	ENROLLEE YEARS
\$/M ACRES - - - - -	DOLLARS PER THOUSAND ACRES
M DOLLARS - - - - -	THOUSAND DOLLARS
MM\$ - - - - -	MILLION DOLLARS
% - - - - -	PER CENT
HCI - - - - -	HABITAT CAPABILITY INDEX
M ACRES - - - - -	THOUSAND ACRES
MHDWD - - - - -	MODERATE YIELD HARDWOOD
PINE/HDWD - - - - -	PINE HARDWOOD
MSLASH - - - - -	MODERATE YIELD SLASH

A

Accelerated Erosion - Erosion much more rapid than normal, natural, geological erosion, primarily as a result of the influence of the activities of man or, in some cases, of animals.

Acre-Foot - A water measurement term equal to the amount of water that would cover an acre of one acre to a depth of one foot (43,560 cubic feet).

Activity Outputs - The quantifiable goods or services resulting from any management actions taken on the Forest.

Administrative Unit - All the National Forest System lands for which one Forest Supervisor has responsibility.

Affected Environment - The components of the physical environment that will potentially be affected as a result of human activity.

Age Class - The age ranges into which timber on the Forest is divided. Ten-year age classes are used on National Forests in Mississippi.

Air-Dry Weight - The weight of a substance after it has been allowed to dry to equilibrium with the atmosphere.

Allocation - The assignment of management prescriptions to particular land areas to achieve the goals and objectives of the alternative.

Allotment - See Range Allotment.

Allowable Sale Quantity - The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the Plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average allowable sale quantity." For timber resource planning purposes, the allowable sale quantity applies to each decade over the planning horizon and includes only chargeable volume. Consistent with the definition of timber production, fuelwood or other nonindustrial wood shall not be included in the allowable sale quantity.

Alternative - A mix of management prescriptions applied in specific amounts and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives.

AM - See Animal Month.

Analysis Area - A grouping of similar (but not necessarily contiguous) land areas of various sizes, having common impacts, effects, and social or economic factors, that are combined for the purpose of analysis in formulating alternatives and estimating various impacts and effects. The basic land unit of analysis that is used to allocate and schedule management prescriptions.

Analysis of the Management Situation - A determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.

Animal Month (AM) - A month's tenure upon range by one animal. Not synonymous with Animal Unit Month.

Animal Unit - Considered to be one mature (1,000 pounds) cow or the equivalent.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) - The amount of feed or forage required by an animal unit for 1 month. Tenure of one animal unit for a period of 1 month. Not synonymous with animal month.

Annual Work Planning Process - The process used to translate the objectives from the Regional work planning advice into specific activities to be carried out.

Assessment - The Renewable Resource Assessment required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

AUM - See Animal Unit Month.

Average Annual Cut - The volume of timber harvested in a decade, divided by 10, used as a basis for comparison of alternatives, not as a measure of nondeclining yield.

B

Basal Area - The cross-sectional area of a stand of trees measured at breast height and expressed in square feet.

Base Sale Schedule - The timber sale schedule in which the planned sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade of the planning period. This planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than long-term sustained yield capacity.

Benchmark - A category of forest planning alternatives used to establish standards by which to compare alternatives considered in detail and to define the range within which feasible alternatives can be constructed. Benchmark alternatives include minimum level, maximum resource levels, and maximum present net value level.

Big Game - Those species of large mammals and birds normally managed as sport hunting resources.

Biological Growth Potential - The average net growth attainable in a fully stocked natural forest stand.

Biological Potential - The maximum possible output of a given resource limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics.

Board Foot - A unit of timber measurement equaling the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide.

Board Foot/Cubic Foot Conversion Ratio - The number of board feet per cubic foot of volume varies with tree species, diameter, height, and form factors. For the NFs in MS, the Forestwide average conversion ratio is 5.0 board feet per cubic foot. This factor is applied to the cubic foot FORPLAN outputs to give board foot estimates.

Brood Cover - Low vegetation such as grasses or forbs that provide protection for young quail, turkey, grouse, or other ground nesters.

Browse - Palatable twigs, shoots, leaves, and buds of woody plants that animals feed on.

C

Capability - The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and a given level of management intensity. Capability depends on current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as on the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fire, insects, and disease.

Capability Area - An area of land delineated for the purpose of estimating responses to various management practices, resource values, output coefficients, and multi-resource or joint production functions. Capability areas are the single graphic delineations used to describe characteristics of the land and resource in integrated forest planning.

Capable Forest Land - Land with a biological growth potential which equals or exceeds the minimum standard for timber production (an average annual growth rate of at least 20 cubic feet per acre).

Carrying Capacity - The optimum density of an animal species that a given environment or range is capable of sustaining without deterioration of that environment or range. The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources. Synonymous with Grazing Capacity.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

Chargeable Volume - All volume that is included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the allowable sale quantity, based on Regional utilization standards. Consistent with the definition of timber production, planned production of fuelwood is not included in the allowable sale quantity and therefore is nonchargeable. However,

in the implementation of the forest plan, unforeseen conditions may warrant selling as fuelwood some volume that was included in the allowable sale quantity, for example, timber severely damaged by fire or insects. In such cases, fuelwood volume is chargeable.

Chief - The official responsible, agency head, of the USDA - Forest Service.

Clearcutting - The harvesting in one cut of all trees in an area for the purpose of creating a new, even-aged stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded as a separate age class.

Closure - The administrative order restricting or prohibiting location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.

Commercial Forested Land - Forest land that is producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood (20 cubic feet per acre per year) and has not been reserved or deferred for other uses.

Commercial Thinning - Cutting by means of sales for products (poles, posts, pulpwood, etc.) in immature stands to improve the quality and growth of the remaining stand.

Commercial Timber Sales - The selling of timber from National Forest lands for the economic gain of the party removing and marketing the trees.

Common Variety Minerals - See Minerals, Common Variety.

Compartment - Unit of land used as basis of management. Normally bounded by natural features and averaging 1,000 acres on most management areas.

Concern - See Management Concern.

Confine Fire - To restrict the fire within determined boundaries established either prior to the fire, during the fire, or in an escaped fire situation analysis.

Constraint - A quantification of the minimum and maximum amount of an output or cost that could or should be produced or incurred in a given time period.

Consumptive Use - A use of resources that reduces the supply--such as mining. (See also Nonconsumptive Use.)

Contain Fire - To surround a fire, and any spot fires, with control line, as needed, that can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.

Continuous Grazing - The grazing of a specific unit by livestock throughout a year or for that part of the year during which grazing is feasible. The term is not necessarily synonymous with yearlong grazing.

Control Fire - To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires, and any interior islands to be saved; to burn out any unburned area adjacent to the fireside of the control line; and to cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.

Cord - A unit of gross volume measurement for stacked roundwood based on external dimensions, generally a 4 ft. by a 4 ft. by 8 ft. stack (128 stacked cubic feet).

Corridor - A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.

Cost Coefficients - Values that relate an acre of land to a particular dollar cost in a specified period of time.

Cost Efficiency - The usefulness of specified input (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost efficiency, some outputs including environmental, economic, or social impacts are not assigned monetary values, but are achieved at specified levels in the least costly manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratio and rates-of-return are sometimes appropriate.

Cubic Feet - A unit of measure usually referring to solid wood volume (1 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft.).

Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI). The age at which the average annual growth is greatest for a stand of trees. Mean annual increment is expressed in cubic feet measure and is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in accordance with 36 CFR 219.16(a)(2)(i) and (ii). Culmination of mean annual increment includes regeneration harvest yields and any additional yields from planned intermediate harvests.

Cultural Resources - The physical remains (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (such as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, as a sacred area of native peoples) of an area which is useful or important for making land use planning decisions.

Cunit - A unit of measure containing 100 cubic feet of solid wood.

Current Program - The current level of goods and services provided by the unit and the most likely amount of goods and services expected to be provided in the future if current management direction continues and the current budget is updated for changing costs over time. Also referred to as the No Action Alternative.

Cutting Cycle - The planned, recurring lapse of time between successive cutting in a timber stand.

D

DBH (diameter breast high) - The diameter of a standing tree at a point 4 feet, 6 inches from ground level.

Decision Criteria - Guidelines or rules used to evaluate alternatives and to select a preferred alternative.

Demand - The quantity of goods or services called for, given a combination of price and other factors.

Departure - A schedule that deviates from the principle of non-declining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the timber sale and harvest schedule at any time in the future. A departure can be characterized as a temporary increase, usually in the beginning decade(s) of the planning period, over the base sale schedule that would otherwise be established, without impairing the future attainment of the Forest's long-term sustained yield capacity. (Also see non-declining yield.) To meet overall multiple-use objectives, the Secretary may establish an allowable sale quantity for any decade that departs from the projected long-term average sale quantity that would otherwise be established.

Design Capacity - The maximum theoretical amount of use a developed recreational site was built to accommodate.

Desired Character - The appearance of the landscape to be retained or created over time.

Developed Recreation - Use of a developed recreation site.

Developed Recreation Site - Relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use--e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming areas.

Direct Outputs - Resource outputs that are caused by an action and occur at the same time and place.

Dispersed Recreation - That portion of forest and rangeland outdoor recreational use that occurs outside of developed sites.

Distance Zone - One of three categories used in the Visual Management System to divide a view into near and far components. The three categories are (1) foreground, (2) middle ground, and (3) background.

Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement - The statement of environmental effects required for major Federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

E

Early Forest Succession - The biotic community that develops immediately following the removal or destruction of the vegetation in an area.

Economic Efficiency - The point of operation where the net benefit is maximized. Output levels would not be predetermined.

Economic Efficiency Analysis - A comparison of the values of resource inputs (costs) required for a possible course of action with the values of resource outputs (benefits) resulting from such action. In this analysis, incremental market and nonmarket benefits are compared with investment and physical resource inputs.

Economic Growth - Increased economic activity in real terms over time.

Edge - The more or less well-defined boundary between two or more elements of the environment, for example, field/woodland.

Effects - Results expected to be achieved or actually achieved relative to physical, biological, and social (cultural and economic) factors resulting from the achievement of outputs. Examples of effects are tons of sediment, pounds of forage, person-years of employment, income. There are direct effects, indirect effects, and cumulative effects.

Endangered Species - Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range--other than members of the class Insecta that have been determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest and whose protection under the provisions of this Act (Endangered Species Act of 1973) would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man. Endangered species must be designated in the Federal Register by the appropriate Secretary.

Ending Inventory Constraints - A FORPLAN model timber constraint which ensures that the total inventory volume left at the conclusion of the planning horizon will equal or exceed the volume that would occur in a regulated Forest managed in accordance with the prescriptions selected for regenerated timber stands. This prevents liquidation of the timber growing stock at the end of the planning period.

Environmental Analysis - An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short-and-long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.

Environmental Assessment - A concise public document required by the regulations for implementing the procedural requirements of NFMA 40 CFR 1508.9 that: briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact

Statement or a finding of no significant impact; aids an agency's compliance with the act when no Environmental Impact Statement is necessary; and, facilitates preparation of a statement when one is necessary.

Environmental Documents - A set of concise documents to include, as applicable, the environmental assessment, Environmental Impact Statement, finding of no significant impact, or notice of intent.

Epidemic - Applied to a population of pests that builds up, often rapidly, to highly abnormal and generally injurious levels.

Erosion - The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep. Detachment and movement of soil or rock by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

Escaped Fire - A fire that has exceeded, or is anticipated to exceed, initial action capabilities or the fire management direction or prescription.

Escaped Fire Situation Analysis - A decision analysis of those factors influencing suppression of an escaped fire from which a plan of action will be developed. The analysis includes the development of alternative suppression strategies and net effect of each.

Even-Aged Management - The combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. (A spread of 10 years is considered one age class.) Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of the stands of varying ages (and therefore tree sizes) throughout the forest area. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Cutting methods producing even-aged stands are clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree.

Existing Road System - All existing roads, owned or administered by various agencies, that are wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forests and other areas administered by the Forest Service, or intermingled private lands.

Existing Visual Condition (EVC) - EVC is the actual visual condition of Forest landscapes presently occurring on the ground, i.e., the current state of visual alteration which is measured in degrees of deviation from the natural appearing landscape.

EVC TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMPARABLE VQO
Type I	Areas in which only ecological change has taken place except for trails needed for access. They appear to be <u>untouched</u> by human activities.	P

EVC TYPE	DESCRIPTION (Continued)	COMPARABLE VQO
Type II	Areas in which <u>changes</u> in the landscape are <u>not visually evident</u> to the average person unless pointed out. They appear to be unnoticed.	R
Type III	Areas in which <u>changes</u> in the landscape are <u>noticed</u> by the average forest visitor, but they do not attract attention. The natural appearance of the landscape still remains dominant. They appear to be minor disturbances.	PR
Type IV	Areas in which <u>changes</u> in the landscape are <u>easily noticed</u> by the average forest visitor and may attract some attention. They appear to be disturbances but resemble natural patterns.	M
Type V	Areas in which <u>changes</u> in the landscape are <u>strong and would be obvious</u> to the average forest visitor. These changes stand out as a dominating impression of the landscape. Yet they are shaped so that they might resemble natural patterns when viewed from 3-5 miles or more distant. They appear to be major disturbances.	MM
Type VI	Areas in which <u>changes</u> in the landscape are <u>in glaring contrast</u> to the natural appearance. Almost all forest visitors would be displeased with the effect. They appear to be drastic disturbances.	UM

Experience Levels - The range of opportunities for satisfying basic recreational needs of people. A scale of five experience levels ranging from "primitive" to "modern" is defined in the National Forest System.

Extensive Grazing -Season-long use of rangelands, with distribution of livestock occurring through fencing, salting, etc.

F

Feasible Strategy - In linear programming, a strategy that satisfies all the constraints in the problems.

Fee Site - A Forest Service recreation area in which users must pay a fee. Fee sites must meet certain standards and provide certain facilities as specified in the Forest Service Manual.

Final Cut - Removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood system.

Fire Management - All activities required for the protection of resources and values from fire, and the use of fires, to meet land management goals and objectives.

Fire Prescription - A predesignated set of criteria established for the use of prescribed fire to accomplish specific land and resource management objectives.

Floodplains - The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including at a minimum that area subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Forage - All browse and herbaceous plants that are available to livestock and wildlife. It may be grazed or harvested for feeding.

Forb - Any herbaceous plant other than grasses or grass-like plants.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) An act of Congress requiring the preparation of a program for the management of the National Forests renewable resources and of land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System lands and renewable resources.

Forest Development Roads - See Forest System Roads.

Forest Land - Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Lands developed for nonforest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential or administrative areas, improved (constructed) roads of any width and adjoining road clearing, and powerline clearing of any width. The term occupancy, when used to define forest land, shall be measured by canopy cover of live forest trees at maturity. The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre or greater, consistent with Regional mapping standards. Unimproved roads, trails, streams, and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest, if they are less than 120 feet in width.

Forest Land Not Appropriate for Timber Production. Lands not selected for timber production in the Forest plan alternative due to (a) the multiple-use objectives for the alternative preclude timber production; (b) other management objectives for the alternative limit timber production activities to the point where management requirements set forth in 36 CFR 219.27 cannot be met; and (c) the lands are not cost-efficient, over the planning horizon, in meeting forest objectives that include timber production. Lands not appropriate for timber production shall be designated as unsuitable in the preferred alternative and Forest plan.

Forest Supervisor - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service Administrative Unit, which in Mississippi consist of all six of the Forests within the State. The Forest Supervisor reports to the Regional Forester.

Forest System Roads - Roads that are part of the Forest development transportation system, which includes all existing and planned roads, as well as other special and terminal facilities designated as Forest development transportation facilities.

Forestwide Standard - A principle requiring a specific level of attainment; a rule to measure against. The Forestwide standard applies to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other prescriptions applied.

Fuel Break - Any natural or constructed barrier utilized to segregate, stop, or control the spread of fire.

Fuel Treatment - The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels to reduce fire hazard.

Fuels - Any material that will carry and sustain a forest fire, primarily natural materials, both live and dead.

Fuelwood - Wood--round, split, or sawed, and otherwise generally considered to be refuse material--cut into short lengths for burning.

Full Service Management - Management of developed recreation facilities to provide optimum maintenance.

Future Visual Condition (FVC) - The expected visual condition to be achieved at stated intervals, i.e., the adopted VQO's established in Forest LMP management area prescriptions.

G

Game Species - Any species of wildlife or fish for which hunting seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fisherman under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.

Geological Erosion - The normal or natural erosion caused by geological processes acting over long geological periods.

Goal - A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms, and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.

Goods and Services - The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland resources.

Grass - A member of the family Gramineae (Poaceae).

Graze - The consumption of standing forage by livestock or wildlife. To put livestock to feed on standing forage.

Grazing Allotment - See Range Allotment.

Grazing Capacity - See Carrying Capacity.

Groundwater - Water in a saturated zone or a geologic stratum.

Growing Stock Trees - Live trees, meeting specified standards of quality or vigor, that are included in growth and yield projections to arrive at the allowable sale quantity.

Guideline - An indication or outline of policy or conduct.

H

Habitat - The total environmental conditions on a unit of land including food, cover, and water within the home range.

Habitat Capability Index - An index used to express the maximum sustained number of animals an area can support during the period of greatest stress from year to year.

Hazard Tree - A tree within a developed site, or adjoining a trail/float trip or other area of increased visitor use, which may cause bodily harm because of mechanical breakage or uprooting.

Heavy Grazing - A comparative term that indicates that the stocking rate of a pasture is relatively greater than that of other pastures. Often erroneously used to mean overuse.

Herb - Any flowering plant except those developing persistent woody stems above ground.

Herbage - Herbs taken collectively.

Human Resource Unit - A human geographic area characterized by particular patterns of cultural lifestyle, economic and institutional arrangement, and topography.

I

Inclusion - Areas of less than stand size (usually 10 acres) which have an inherently different forest and management type than the stand in which they occur. They can be treated differently than the remainder of the stand. An inclusion may or may not be a key area.

Indicator Species - See Management Indicator Species.

Industrial Wood - All commercial roundwood products, except fuelwood.

Inholdings - Lands within the proclaimed boundaries of a National Forest that are owned by some other agency, organization, or individual.

Initial Action - The prompt, preplanned response to a wildfire.

Input-Output Analysis - A quantitative study of the interdependence of a group of activities based on the relationship between inputs and outputs of the activities. The basic tool of analysis is a square input-output table, interaction model, for a given period that shows simultaneously for each activity the value of inputs and outputs, as well as the value of transactions within each activity itself. It has especially been applied to the economy and the industries into which the economy can be divided.

Integrated Pest Management - A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategies includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resources values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.

Intensive Grazing - Grazing management that controls distribution of cattle and duration of use on the range, usually by fences, so parts of the range are rested during the growing season.

Intensive Livestock Management - All available technology for range and livestock management is considered. Management seeks to optimize livestock forage production consistent with constraints of maintaining the environment and providing for optimum multiple use. Existing vegetation may be replaced by better forage species. Areas may be modified to provide better growing conditions. Extensive site conversion will not be done. Structures may be installed to accommodate complex livestock management systems and practices. Advanced livestock practices are commonplace.

Interdisciplinary (ID) Team - A team of professionals with diverse backgrounds in the physical, biological, economic, and social sciences who combine their individual specialized knowledge to collectively help guide the development of an integrated land and resource management plan.

Intermediate Cut - Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of their formation and the harvest.

Intermittent Stream - A stream that receives water from some surface source, such as melting snow, and flows only 50 percent to 90 percent of the year.

Inventory Data and Information Collection - The process of obtaining, storing, and using current inventory data appropriate for planning and managing a forest.

Issue - See Public Issue.

K

Key Areas - Units of land managed primarily for wildlife food, water, or cover. Key areas supplement the nearby forest types and enable them to meet the habitat requirements of the featured species.

Key Forage Species - Forage species whose use serves as an indicator to the degree of use of associated species. Those species which must, because of their importance, be considered in the management program.

Key Range Area - A portion of range, which because of its location, grazing or browsing value, and/or use, serves as an indicative sample of range conditions, trend or degree of use seasonally.

Key Range Management Species - Forage species on which management of grazing of a specific unit is based.

L

Land Exchange - The conveyance of non-Federal land or interests to the United States in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.

Land Line - For Forest Plan purposes, National Forest property boundaries.

Late Forest Succession - A stage of forest succession where the majority of trees are mature or overmature.

Leasable Minerals - See Minerals, Leasable.

Light Grazing - A comparative term which indicates that the stocking rate of one pasture is relatively less than that of other pastures. Often erroneously used to mean underuse.

Linear Programming - A mathematical method used to determine the most effective allocation of limited resources between competing demands when both the objective (e.g., profit or cost) and the restrictions on its attainment are expressible as a system of linear equalities or inequalities (for example, $y=a+bx$).

Livestock - Domestic animals.

Locatable Minerals - See Minerals, Locatable.

Long-Term Sustained Yield Capacity - The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained

under a specified management intensity consistent with multiple-use objectives.

M

Maintenance - The upkeep of all Forest facilities. Maintenance is not for the purpose of upgrading a facility, but, rather, to bring it to the originally constructed or subsequently reconstructed condition, and to ensure that the facility can be used with reasonable safety.

Managed Season - The time period when developed recreational sites are open for public use, with routine maintenance, cleanup, and operation on a scheduled basis.

Management Action - Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the Forest.

Management Area - A selected grouping of capability areas, or portions of capability areas, with similar management objectives and a common management prescription--for example, a research natural area.

Management Concern - An issue, problem, or a condition that constrains the range of management practices, identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.

Management Direction - A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and the standards and guidelines for attaining them.

Management Indicator Species - A species selected because its population changes indicate effects of management activities on the plant and animal community in general. A species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area. One or more plant species selected to indicate a certain level of grazing use.

Management Intensity - A management practice or combination of management practices and associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services.

Management Opportunity - A statement of general actions, measures, or treatments that addresses a public issue or management concern.

Management Practice - A specific action, measure, course of action, or treatment.

Management Prescription - Managements practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.

Market-Valued Outputs - Goods and services valued in terms of what people are willing to pay for them rather than go without, as evidenced by market transactions.

Mast - Hard mast is the fruit or nuts of oaks, beech, walnuts, chinquapins, and hickories. Soft mast includes the fruits and berries of dogwood, viburnums, elderberry, huckleberry, crataegus, grape, raspberry, and blackberry.

Mathematical Modeling - An attempt to represent the important aspects of the real world in an equation or series of equations for the purpose of understanding or projecting real world event.

MAUM's (Thousand AUM's) - A symbol to indicate 1,000 animal unit months or range forage. (See Animal Unit Month)

MBF - Thousand board feet. A measure of wood volume.

MCF - Thousand cubic feet. A measure of wood volume.

Mean Annual Increment of Growth - The total increase in girth, diameter, basal area, height, or volume of individual trees or of a stand up to a given age, divided by that age.

Mineral Entry - The filing of a mining claim on public land to obtain the right to any minerals it may contain.

Mineral Exploration - The search for minerals on lands open to mineral entry.

Mineral Entry Withdrawal - The exclusion of locatable mineral deposits from mineral entry on areas required for administrative sites by the Forest Service and on other areas highly valued by the public. Public lands withdrawn from entry under the General Mining Laws or the Mineral Leasing Laws.

Mineral Production - Extraction of mineral deposits.

Minerals, Common Variety - Deposits that, although they may have value for use in trade or manufacture, do not possess a distinct, special economic value. These minerals include sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, and pumice.

Minerals, Leasable - Coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, and geothermal steam.

Minerals, Locatable - Those hard rock minerals that are mined and processed. They may include certain nonmetallic minerals and uncommon varieties of mineral materials, such as valuable and distinctive deposits of limestone or silica; and they may include any solid, natural, inorganic substance occurring in the crust of the earth, except for the common varieties of mineral materials and leasable minerals.

Minimum Acceptable Level - See Supply Potential Levels.

Minimum Legal Requirements - These are constraints in the model to ensure that legal restrictions on management practices are considered in the calculation of outputs.

Minimum Level - See Supply Potential Levels.

Minimum Management Requirements - These are standards and guidelines which are formulated into constraints in the model to ensure minimum protection of resources when specific management practices take place.

Mitigation - This term applies to those practices or standards and guidelines which are prescribed to reduce the adverse impact on a given resource, i.e., erosion control measures such as water bars and grass seeding on logging roads and trails.

MMBF - Million board feet.

MMCF - Million cubic feet.

Moderate Grazing - A comparative term which indicates that stocking rate of a pasture is between the rates of other pastures. Often erroneously used to mean proper use.

Monitoring and Evaluation - The evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met, as well as the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.

Multiple Use - The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of the uses that will give the greatest dollar return of the greatest unit output.

N

National Environmental Policy Act - An act to declare a National policy that will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan - A plan developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management activities, standards, and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given National Forest.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA) - A law passed in 1976 amending the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest Plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Forest System Land - National Forests, National Grasslands, and other related lands for which the Forest Service is assigned administrative responsibility.

National Register of Historic Places - A listing of areas that have been designated as being of historical significance. The Register includes places of local and State significance, as well as those of value to the Nation in general.

National Wilderness Preservation System - All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

Natural Regeneration - The renewal of a tree crop by natural means, without man's seeding or planting. The new crop is grown from self-sewn seed or by vegetative means, such as root suckers.

Nesting Cover - Vegetation that protects nesting sites, forbs, grasses, logging slash, low shrubs, windrows, or thickets for quail, many species of songbirds, and rabbits.

Net National Forest Area - All Forest Service managed lands within the proclaimed National Forest boundary.

Net Public Benefits - An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the Nation of all outputs and positive effects, (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs), whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Net public benefits are measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than by a single measure of index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

No Action Alternative - The Forest Plan alternative representing the condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction continued unchanged. Also referred to as the Current Program.

Nonchargeable Volume - All volume that is not included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the allowable sale quantity.

Noncommodity - An intangible output normally associated with a service or opportunity provided to the public, such as nonmotorized recreation.

Nonconsumptive Use - Use of a resource that does not reduce the supply, such as many types of recreation.

Non-Declining Yield- The quantity of timber that can be sold from each National Forest equal to or less than a quantity that can be removed from such Forest annually in perpetuity on a sustained yield basis, greater than or equal to the volume offered for sale in the preceding decade. Non-declining even flow is calculated and scheduled in the FORPLAN model on the basis of cubic foot volume.

Nonforest Land - Lands never having or incapable of having 10 percent or more of the area occupied by forest trees, or lands previously having such cover and currently developed for nonforest use.

Nonmarket Valued Outputs - Goods and services valued in terms of what reasonable people would be willing to pay rather than go without the output. Those obtaining the outputs do not pay all or part of what they would be willing to.

Nonpoint Source Pollution - Pollution that is diffuse in origin: its transportation into receiving water is not well defined or constant, and its discharge occurs at many diffuse locations and depends heavily on weather conditions such as rainstorms or snowmelt. Pollution from Forest management is of this type.

Nonuse - An authorization to refrain, temporarily, from placing livestock on public ranges without loss of preference for future consideration.

Nutritive Value - Relative capacity of a given forage to furnish nutrition for animals. In range management, the term is usually prefixed by high, low, or moderate.

O

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

Objective Function - A term used in linear programming describing the criteria to be optimized. Examples of objective functions are: maximize timber, maximize livestock forage, and maximize present net value.

Obliteration - The reclamation of the land occupied by a facility for purposes other than transportation. A road may be reclaimed by natural revegetation processes or artificial regeneration.

Occupancy Trespass - The illegal occupation or possession of National Forest land or property.

Off-Road Vehicle Use - Use of vehicles off of National Forest development roads or developed sites. 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 or

low-pressure tire vehicles, motorcycles and related two-wheel vehicles, amphibious machines, ground-effect or air-cushion vehicles, 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 tractors and other self-propelled agricultural equipment used exclusively for an 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 lawn mowers, snowblowers, garden or lawn tractors, or golf carts while being used exclusively for their designed purpose).

Operable - Forest land suitable and available for timber production on which the harvesting of timber products is economically feasible under existing local market and technological conditions.

Opportunity Cost - A cost calculated as the difference between present net value of the alternatives and maximum present net value benchmark. Revenue foregone.

Optimization - Attaining the most cost-efficient combination of management practices.

Optimal Solution - In linear programming, a feasible solution in which the objective function is optimum.

Optimal Strategy - For a linear programming problem, the feasible strategy that maximizes (or minimizes) the objective function.

Optimum - A level of production that is consistent with other resource requirements as constrained by environmental, social, and economically sound conditions.

Output - The goods, services, products, and concerns that are measurable and capable of being used to determine the effectiveness of programs and activities in meeting objectives. Also, goods, end products, or services that are purchased, consumed, or used directly by people. A broad term for describing any result, product, or service that a process or activity actually produces.

Output Coefficient - Values that relate an acre of land to a particular quantity of output in a specified period of time.

Overgrazing - Continued overuse creating a deteriorated range or causing resource damage.

Overmature Timber - Trees that have attained full development, particularly in height, and are declining in vigor, health, and soundness.

Overstocking - (1) Placing a number of animals on a given area that will result in overuse if continued to the end of the planned grazing period. Not to be confused with overgrazing because an area may be overstocked for a short period, but the animals may be

removed before the area is overused. If continued, overstocking will lead to overgrazing.
(2) When the number of trees stems per acre are above the required tree density.

Overstory - That portion of the Forest of more than one story forming the upper or uppermost canopy.

Overuse - Utilizing an excessive amount of the current year's growth or availability which, if continued, will result in resource damage.

P

Palatability - The relish with which a particular species or plant part is consumed by an animal.

PAOT - See Persons-At-One-Time.

Pars - The burned acreage and fire occurrence guidelines which represent the annual average long-term fire loss. Pars are expressed by size class and fire intensity levels.

Pasture - A fenced area enclosed and separated from other areas.

Permittee - One who holds a permit to use National Forest land.

Persons-At-One-Time - A recreation capacity measurement term indicating the number of people that can use a facility or an area at one time.

Planned Ignitions - A fire started by a deliberate management action.

Planning Area - The area of the National Forest System covered by a Regional or Forest Plan.

Planning Criteria - Standards, terms, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the land and resource management planning process is conducted, and upon which judgments and decisions are based.

Planning Horizon - The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions which would influence the planning decisions.

Planning Period - One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits. Current RPA and National Forest Plan intervals are 5 and 10 years, respectively. The time interval for Regional Plans is the same as for the RPA program. Planning periods beyond the first decade may span multiples of the normal intervals.

Planning Questions - Major policy questions of long range significance, derived from public issues and management concerns, to be decided when selecting among alternative Forest Plans.

Planning Records - A system that records decisions and activities that result from the process of developing a Forest Plan, revision, or significant amendment.

PNV - See Present Net Value.

Policy - A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.

Practice - See Management Practice.

Precommercial Thinning - The selective felling or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain.

Preferred Alternative - The alternative recommended for implementation in the Forest Plan based on the evaluation completed in the planning process.

Preparation Cut - The removal of trees near the end of a rotation to open the canopy and enlarge the crowns of seed bearers to improve conditions for seed production and natural regeneration, as typically done in the shelterwood method.

Prescribed Fire - A wildland fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish certain planned objectives. The fire may result from either planned or unplanned ignitions. Plans for use of unplanned ignitions for this purpose must be approved by the Regional Forester.

Prescription - See Management Prescription.

Present Net Value (PNV) - The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area. Benefits in PNV calculation include the value of both market and nonmarket outputs. The market outputs are valued at the current market price. The nonmarket outputs are valued at an input price at which the outputs could be sold, if a market did exist.

Presuppression - Activities required in advance of wild fire occurrence to ensure an effective suppression action. It includes: (1) recruiting and training fire forces; (2) planning and organizing attack methods; (3) procuring and maintaining fire equipment; and (4) maintaining structural improvements necessary for the fire program.

Primary Range - That part of the suitable range which livestock naturally prefer to use. Primary range furnishes the bulk of the forage on the allotment.

Primitive - A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes an essentially unmodified natural environment of

a size or remoteness that provides significant opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man and a feeling of vastness of scale. Visitors have the opportunity to be part of the natural environment, encounter a high degree of challenge and risk, and use a maximum of outdoor skills, but have a minimum opportunity for social interaction.

Production Potential - The potential of a forest, or other unit of land, to produce a resource with regard to legal and administrative constraints, including sustained yield for timber. Vegetation type conversion may be included, providing legal and administrative obligations are met.

Program Development and Budgeting - The process by which activities for the Forest are proposed and funded.

Programmed Harvest - The part of the allowable sale quantity that is scheduled for harvesting. It is based on current demand, funding, and multiple-use considerations.

Proper Range Use - A degree of utilization of the current year's growth which, if continued, will either maintain or improve the range condition consistent with conservation of other natural resources.

Proposed Action - In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or decision that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake and that is the subject of an Environmental Impact Statement.

Public Access - Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way for public use.

Public Issue - A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.

Q

Quality Hardwood Sites - Lands of site index 70 and above for oaks which are capable of producing veneer quality logs within the minimum harvest age used in the Plan.

R

Range - Includes rangelands and forest lands which support an understory or periodic cover of herbaceous or shrubby vegetation amenable to certain range management principles or practices.

Range Allotment - A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic

land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System lands administered by the Forest Service.

Range Condition - The state of the plant community on a range site in relation to the potential natural plant community for that site. It is usually rated in the general categories of Poor, Fair, Good, or Excellent.

Range Condition Trend - The direction of change in range condition. Synonym, Range Trend.

Range Management Level B - Goal is to control livestock numbers within present capacity of the range, but little or no attempt is made to achieve uniform distribution of livestock. Range management investments are minimal and only to the extent needed to maintain stewardship of the range in the presence of grazing. Past resource damage is corrected and resources are protected from natural catastrophes.

Range Management Level C - Extensive management of the range and livestock. Goal is to maintain full plant vigor and to achieve full livestock utilization of available forage. Goal is achieved through implementation of improved grazing systems and construction of and installation or range improvements. Cultural practices, such as seeding and fertilizing to improve forage quality, and quantity, are not used.

Range Management Level D - Intensive management of range and livestock. Goal is to maximize production and utilization of livestock forage consistent with maintaining the range and its environment, and to provide for the multiple use of the range. All available technology and practices are considered and used as they may be cost efficient to improve livestock production, quality, and utilization.

Range Management Level E - Land management with livestock production maximized. Goal is to maximize production of livestock while maintaining the soil and water resources. Existing vegetation may be replaced with better forage species. This level requires large investments or construction and implementation of improvements, cultural practices, and animal husbandry, but all practices used must be cost-efficient. Multiple use of the resources is not a constraint. This management level generally does not meet the legal management requirements for most Federal lands.

Range Suitability - The adaptability of a range to grazing by livestock and/or game.

Range Trend - See Range Condition Trend.

Ranger District - Administrative subdivisions of the Forest, supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

RARE II - See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II.

Real Dollar Value - A monetary value which compensates for the effects of inflation.

Real Income - Income based on real dollar values (values from which the effect of change in the purchasing power of the dollar has been removed).

Receipt Shares - That portion of the receipts from Forest Service Resource Management that is returned to States and Counties, such as the 25 percent fund payments.

Reconstruction - Construction activities performed on an existing facility.

Record of Decision - A document separate from, but associated with, an Environmental Impact Statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision as to which alternative assessed in the EIS is to be implemented.

Recreation - Any socially desirable leisure activity in which an individual participates voluntarily and from which he or she derives satisfaction.

Recreation Experience Level - A classification (using a 1 to 5 scale) of the level of development in camp and picnic sites as to the types of recreation opportunities and modifications to the environment that can be expected.

Recreation Information Management (RIM) - The Forest Service system for recording recreation facility condition and use.

Recreation Opportunity - Availability of a real choice for a user to participate in a desired activity within a preferred setting.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Mixes or combinations of activities, settings, and probable experience opportunities arranged along a continuum.

Recreation Residences - Houses or cabins on National Forest system land that are not the primary residence of the owner.

Recreation Types - 1) Developed Recreation. That type of recreation that occurs where modifications (improvements) enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area. 2) Dispersed Recreation. That type of recreation use that requires few, if any, improvements and may occur over a wide area. Involves activities related to roads and trails. The activities do not necessarily take place on or adjacent to a road or trail, only in conjunction with it. Activities tend to be day-use oriented and include hunting, fishing, berrypicking, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, viewing scenery, snowmobiling, and many others.

Recreation Visitor Day (RVD) - A unit for measuring recreation activities that aggregates 12 visitor hours. This may consist of

one person for 12 hours, 12 persons for one hour, or any equivalent combination of continuous or intermittent recreation use by individuals or groups.

Recruitment - Adding a breeding unit to a wildlife population (a new clan of red-cockaded woodpeckers established in their own colony site).

Reduced Service Management - Management of developed recreation facilities below optimum maintenance standards.

Reforestation - The planting of seedlings, transplants, tree seeds, or, for certain species, cuttings for the establishment of a forest stand or tree cover.

Regeneration - The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. Also, the young crop itself.

Region - An Administrative Unit within the National Forest system. The United States is divided into nine geographic regions. Each region has a headquarters office and is supervised by a Regional Forester. National Forests and other lands of the Forest Service are located within each Region.

Regional Forester - The official responsible for administering a single Region.

Regional Guide for the Southern Region - The Plan developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.

Release and Weeding - All work done to free desirable trees from competition with overstory trees, less desirable trees or grasses, and other forms of vegetative growth. It includes incidental disease control work and release of natural and artificial regeneration.

Removal Cut - (Final cut) The removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood method.

Research Natural Areas - An area in as near a natural condition as possible that exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public use is not allowed.

Resource Allocation Model - A mathematical model using linear programming that will allocate land to prescriptions and schedule implementation of those prescriptions simultaneously. The end purpose of the model is to find a schedule and allocation that meets

the goals of the Forest and optimizes some objective function such as "minimize costs."

Resource Coordination Measures - Measures taken to mitigate impacts on a given resource by specific management practices.

Resource Use and Development Opportunities - A possible action, measure, or treatment and corresponding goods and services identified and introduced during the scoping process which subsequently may be incorporated into and addressed by the land and resource management plan in terms of a management prescription.

Responsible Line Officer - The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action.

Restoration - Work necessary to restore a facility to the original construction standard and to repair to an acceptable condition any damage resulting from natural causes which exceeds that damage normally occurring for the area and not anticipated or provided for in the annual maintenance plan.

Revegetation - The reestablishment and development of a cover crop.

Right-of-Way - An easement through the lands of others, obtained for public access by donation, purchase, or condemnation. Generally, does not apply to absolute purchase or ownership.

Riparian Areas - Geographically delineated areas, with distinctive resource values and characteristics, that are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystems, floodplains, and wetlands, and in addition, all areas within a horizontal distance of 100 feet from the edge of perennial streams or other water bodies.

Road - A general term denoting a way for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 40 inches in width. (1) Forest Arterial Road. Provides service to large land areas and usually connects with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service. It is usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service. (2) Forest Collector Road. Serves smaller land areas than a Forest arterial road, and is usually connected to a Forest arterial or public highway. Collects traffic from Forest local roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term multi-resource service needs, as well as travel efficiency. May be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility. (3) Forest Local Road. Connects terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads or with public highways. The location and standard are usually controlled by a specific resource activity rather than travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for either long or short-term service.

Road Maintenance Levels - (1) Level 1: road normally closed to vehicle traffic. (2) Level 2: road open for limited passage of traffic, but not normally suitable for passenger cars. (3) Level 3: road open for public traffic, including passenger cars, but which may not be smooth or comfortable. (4) Level 4: road suitable for all types of vehicles, which is generally smooth to travel, and on which dust may be controlled. (5) Level 5: road is smooth, user comfort is emphasized.

Road Management - The administrative decisions on the location and timing of road and trail use.

Roaded Natural - A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes a predominantly natural environment with evidence of moderate permanent alternate resources and resource utilization. Evidence of the sights and sounds of man is moderate, but in harmony with the natural environment. Opportunities exist for both social interaction and moderate isolation from sights and sounds of man.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) - The assessment of roadless and undeveloped land area within the National Forests of 38 states as potential wilderness areas, as required by the Wilderness Act. This refers to the second such assessment which was documented in the National Forest system's Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency in January 1979.

Rotation - The number of years required to establish, including the regeneration period, and grow timber crops to a specified condition or maturity for regeneration harvest. Rotation age is based on the selected management prescriptions in the Forest plan.

Rotation Grazing - System of pasture utilization embracing short periods of heavy stocking followed by periods of rest for herbage recovery during the same season.

Roundwood - Timber and fuelwood prepared in the round state--from felled trees to trimmed material that are cylindrical in cross-sectional shape.

Roundwood Products - Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer uses. (Pulpwood, fuelwood, piling, poles, posts, hewn ties, mine timbers, and various other round, split, or hewn products.)

RPA - See Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

RPA Program - The recommended direction for long-range management of renewable resources of National Forest System lands. This direction serves as the basis for the Regional targets assigned to the Forest. The development of this direction is required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Rural - A recreation opportunity spectrum classification for areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of man are evident. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices enhance specific recreation activities or provide soil and vegetative cover protection.

RVD - See Recreation Visitor Day.

S

Sale Schedule - The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period, from the area of land covered by the Forest Plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.

Sanitation Cutting (Salvage) - Sanitation cutting is the removal and exploitation of dead, dying, deteriorating, or susceptible trees to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens and so promote forest hygiene, and to recover trees materially damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi, or other injurious agencies before their timber becomes commercially valueless.

Sawtimber - Trees suitable in size and quality for producing logs that can be processed into lumber. For planning purposes, trees with an eight-inch diameter or larger are classified as sawtimber.

Scheduling - The ordering of events in time and space to optimize the use of constrained resources.

Scoping - A preliminary analysis of the nature and importance of a proposed action, reasonable alternatives to the action, possible effects of each alternative, and the extent of environmental analysis necessary for an informed decision. Scoping helps to focus the analysis on important social issues, avoid unnecessary data collection, and reduce the time required for analysis.

Seasonal Grazing - Grazing restricted to a specific season.

Secondary Range - Suitable range which is lightly used or unused by livestock and will ordinarily not be fully used until the primary range has been overused.

Secretary - Cabinet level position, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sedimentation - The deposition of detached soil and rock material transported by or suspended in water.

Seed Cutting - Removing all mature trees from a stand except for selected seedbearing trees that are retained on the site to provide a seed source for stand regeneration. In a two-step shelterwood cutting method, this is the first of the shelterwood cuttings.

Seedling/Sapling - A forest successional stage in which trees are less than five inches in diameter.

Selection Cut - Selection cutting is the periodic removal of mature trees individually or in small groups from an uneven-aged forest. By this method both regeneration cutting and tending of immature stand components are accomplished at each entry.

Semiprimitive Motorized - A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment in a location that provides a good to moderate isolation from sights and sounds of man except for facilities/travel routes sufficient to support motorized recreational travel opportunities which present at least moderate challenge, risk, and a high degree of skill testing.

Semiprimitive Nonmotorized - A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of a size and location that provides a good to moderate opportunity for isolation from sights and sounds of man. The area is large enough to permit overnight foot travel within the area and presents opportunity for interaction with the natural environment with moderate challenge, risk, and use of a high degree of outdoor skills.

Sensitive Species - Those plant or animal species that are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations, including species proposed for classification as endangered or threatened by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service with the proposed rule making already published in the Federal Register and species identified by the Regional Forester as needing special management emphasis on the Southern National Forests.

Sensitivity Analysis - An analysis of the effects of a change on the optimal solution in a model. (Also referred to as post-optimality analysis.)

Seral - A biotic community which is a developmental, transitory stage in an ecologic succession.

Shelterwood Method - A regeneration method under an even-aged silvicultural system under which a portion of the mature stand is retained as a source of seed or protection during the period of regeneration. The mature stand is removed in two or more cuttings commonly termed seedcutting and removal cutting. The seed cutting may or may not be preceded by a preparatory cutting.

Silvicultural System - A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration and according to the type of forest thereby produced.

Site Preparation - A general term for removing unwanted vegetation, slash, and even roots and stones from a site before reforestation.

Soil Compaction - Any process by which the soil grains are rearranged to decrease void space and bring them into closer contact with one another, thereby increasing the weight of solid material per cubic foot.

Soil Productivity - The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop, such as fiber, forage, under defined levels of management. It is generally dependent on available soil moisture and nutrients and length of growing season.

Soil Surveys - Systematic examinations of soils in the field and in laboratories; such exams are at differing "orders" and interpretation according to their adaptability for various crops, grasses, and trees; there are 5 classed orders of surveys, with order 1 being the highest intensity.

Order 1 - Very detailed high intensity on-site investigation.

Order 2 - Detailed, moderately high intensity, suitable for making silvicultural prescriptions.

Order 3 - Detailed, moderately low intensity, suitable for making Forest Land Use Plans.

Order 4 - Broad soil inventories designed to gain rapid information.

Order 5 - Very broad assembled from more detailed surveys. Usually no field work required.

Special Cut - Special cutting is the removal of trees for other than silvicultural purposes. This applies to areas such as developed recreation and administrative sites where other uses or other values are overriding.

Special Use Permits - Permits authorizing the occupancy and use of land.

Stand - A plant community possessing sufficient uniformity as regards to vegetation type, age class, risk class, vigor, stand-size class, and stocking class as to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

Standard - A principle requiring a specific level of attainment; a rule to measure against.

Standards and Guidelines - These are interchangeable terms with no distinction between them. They state the bounds or constraints within which all practices will be carried out in achieving the planned objectives and should be measurable to be meaningful.

Stocking Rate - The actual number of animals or animal units on a specific area for a specific period of time, usually for a grazing period.

Successional Stage - A phase in the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another.

Suitability - The appropriateness of applying 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.

Suitable Forest Land - Land that is to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.

Suitable Range - That area which produces forage, or has inherent forage-producing capabilities, and can be grazed on a sustained-yield basis without damage to the resource.

Supplemental Feeding - Supplying concentrates or harvested feed to correct deficiencies of the range diet.

Supply Potential Levels - (1) Current Management as Projected. The current and projected level of output for every resource based on existing plans. (2) Minimum Level. The level of costs outputs and benefits from a forest, or other unit, assuming no investments are made. This is a level that reflects the absolute minimum, unavoidable activities relating to public land management necessary to protect life, health, and safety of the incidental users; to prevent environmental damage to lands in other ownership; and to administer fundamental land uses, such as utility corridors, and private land access. (3) Maximum Potential. The potential of a forest, or other unit, to produce each resource with regard to legal and administrative constraints, including sustained yield for timber.

Suppression - All the work of extinguishing or confining a fire, beginning with its discovery.

Sustained Yield of Products and Services - The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest Service System without impairment of the productivity of the land.

T

Targets - Assignments made to the Forest by the Regional Forester. A statement used to express planned results to be achieved within a stated period of time.

Tentatively Suitable Forest Land - Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and (a) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; (b) existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; (c) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be attained within 5 years after final harvest; and (d) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.

Temporary Grazing Permit - A written authorization, issued for a certain number of livestock during an emergency or for a certain period, not to exceed 1 year. Temporary permits carry no guarantee for renewal.

Term Grazing Permit - A written authorization for a specified period of from one to not more than 10 years to graze a specified number of livestock for a specified length of time. Upon expiration, the holder has priority for receipt of a new term permit.

Thinning Cut - Cutting excess or unwanted immature trees to provide adequate growing space and to accelerate diameter growth or to improve the average form of the remaining trees.

Threatened Species - Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all, or a significant portion of its range, and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior as a threatened species.

Three-Step Shelterwood - An even-aged silvicultural system that provides a source of seed or protection for regeneration. The old crop (the shelterwood) is removed in three successive shelterwood cuttings, usually termed preparation, seed, and overstory removal cuts.

Tiering - The coverage of general matters in broader Environmental Impact Statements, with subsequent, narrower statements or environmental analyses incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the statement subsequently prepared.

Timber Harvest Schedule - The quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest, by time period, from the area of land covered by the Forest Plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected harvest schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.

Timber Production - The growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of industrial wood. Industrial wood includes logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer use, except fuelwood.

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) - The elimination or suppression of the less desirable vegetation in favor of the more desirable tree growth. It includes thinning, cleaning, weeding, and release cuttings.

Timber Type - A classification of Forest land based upon the species forming a plurality (50 percent or more the basal area) of live-tree stocking. It is equivalent to the working group for tree stands.

Trail - A general term denoting a travelway for travel by foot, stock, or trail vehicle. (A trail vehicle is one which is 40 inches or less in width and is designed for trail use.)

Trailheads - The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.

Transition Zone - (1) An area where two forest types blend. It occurs between upland and lowland. This band usually contains high-quality wildlife food including both soft and hard mast, as well as forage. These zones are also called ecotones. (2) The area where two differing soil types blend.

Transportation System - All roads needed to manage and administer the Forest resources. A road network.

Trespass - The invasion of the property or rights of another without his or her consent.

Two-Step Shelterwood - An even-aged silvicultural system that provides a source of seed or protection for regeneration. The old crop (the shelterwood) is removed in two successive shelterwood cuttings, usually termed seed and overstory removal cuts.

Type Conversion - The conversion of the dominant vegetation in an area from one species to another.

U

Understory - Plants growing beneath the canopy of other plants. Usually refers to grasses, forbs, and low shrubs under a tree or brush canopy.

Uneven-Aged Management - The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining a planned distribution of size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection.

Unplanned Ignition - A fire started at random by either natural or human causes, or a deliberate incendiary fire.

Unregulated Harvest - This harvest is not charged against the allowable sale quantity and includes occasional volumes removed that were not recognized in calculations of the allowable sale quantity, such as cull or dead material and noncommercial species and products. It also includes all volume removed from nonsuitable areas. Harvests from nonsuitable areas will be programmed as needed for objectives such as performing research on experimental forests, meeting multiple-use objectives other than timber production, and improving administrative sites.

Unsuitable Forest Land (Not Suited) - Forest land that is not managed for timber production because (a) the land has been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; (b) the land is not producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood; (c)

technology is not available to prevent irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; (d) there is no reasonable assurance that lands can be adequately restocked within 5 years after final harvest, based on existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience; (e) there is at present, a lack of adequate information to responses to timber management activities; or (f) timber management is inconsistent with or not cost efficient in meeting the management requirements and multiple-use objectives specified in the Forest plan.

Unsuitable Range - An area which may have value for wildlife but has no value for, or should not be used by livestock because of steep topography, barrenness, lack of forage, unstable soils, or management direction.

Utilization Standards - Standards guiding the use and removal of timber. They are measured in terms of diameter at breast height (d.b.h.), top of the tree inside bark (top d.i.b.), and percent "soundness" of the wood.

V

Variety Class - A classification system for establishing three visual landscape categories according to the relative importance of the visual features. This classification system is based on the promise that all landscapes have some visual values but that those with the most variety or diversity of visual features have the greatest potential for being or attaining high scenic value.

Vegetation Treatment - Any activities undertaken to modify the existing condition of the vegetation.

Vegetation Type - A plant community with distinguishable characteristics.

Viable Populations - A wildlife or fish population of sufficient size to maintain its existence over time in spite of normal fluctuations in population levels.

Visual Absorption Capability (VAC) - Estimates the relative ability of a tract of land to withstand management manipulations without significantly affecting its visual character. It judges the relative capability of the land to absorb visual change. This capability is expressed in three levels (high, medium, low).

Visual Quality Objective (VQO) - A desired level of excellence based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape. The objectives are: (1) Preservation: Allows ecological changes only. Management activities, except for very low visual impact recreation facilities, are prohibited. (2) Retention: In general, man's activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor. (3) Partial Retention: In general, man's activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape. (4) Modification: Man's activity may dominate the

characteristic landscape, but must, at the same time express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists. (5) Maximum Modification: Management activities of vegetative and landform alterations may visually dominate the characteristic landscape.

Visual Resource - The composite of basic terrain, geologic 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.

W

Water Resource Inventory (WRI)- An organized characterization of water in all phases of the hydrologic cycle, maximizing the use of available information and data.

Water Yield - The measured output of the Forest's surface water, usually measured in acre-feet.

Watershed - A land area that collects and discharges excess surface or ground water through a single outlet.

Weeding - A cultural operation eliminating or suppressing undesirable vegetation, mainly herbaceous, during the seedling stage of a forest crop.

Wet Sites - Soils at the wetter end of somewhat poorly-drained soils. Poorly-drained soils are included. These are slash pine sites.

Wetlands - Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

Wilderness - All National Forest lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System; an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man; where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.

Wildfire - Any wildland fire that requires a suppression response.

Wildlife, Consumptive - Game and furbearing species harvested for sport, food, study, or commerce.

Wildlife Habitat Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within a specific area.

Wildlife, Nonconsumptive - Unharvested wildlife valuable for observation, education, enjoyment, and its place in the wildlife community.

Wildlife Stand Improvement (WSI) - Improvement of a stand to increase its value for wildlife.

Withdrawal - An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.

Wood Fiber Production - The growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of harvestable trees.

Woodland Range - Woodlands also used as range.

Woody - A term used in reference to shrubs, brush, or browse that characteristically contain persistent ligneous material.

Y

Yearlong Grazing - Continuous grazing for a calendar year.