

## CHAPTER VI

### GLOSSARY

Access - See Public access.

Acre equivalent - The index of acres affected by wildlife habitat improvements in contrast to actual acres treated.

Acre-foot - A measure of water or sediment volume equal to the amount which would cover an area of 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot (325,851 gallons).

Activity - Work processes or management practices.

Activity fuels - Debris fuels generated by such activity as timber harvesting.

Activity outputs - The quantifiable goods or services resulting from management actions.

Administrative headquarters site - A site which exists primarily for general administrative purposes.

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

Affected environment - The natural and physical environment under the administration of one line officer, such as District Ranger or Forest Supervisor.

Age class - An interval, usually 10 to 20 years, into which the age ranges of vegetation are divided for classification or use.

Agricultural base - Economy in which the base industry of a community is agriculture.

Airshed - A geographic area that, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air.

Alignment - The specific surveyed location or route.

Allocation - The assignment of management prescriptions or combination of management practices to a particular land area to achieve the goals and objectives of the alternative.

Allocation model - See Resources allocation model.

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 annual allowable sale quantity."

Alternative - One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed.

Anadromous fish - Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into streams to spawn; i.e., salmon, steelhead.

Analysis area - One or more capability areas grouped for purposes of analysis.

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) - 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 Unit Month (AUM) - The amount of feed or forage required by an animal unit for 1 month. Animal unit months are calculated by multiplying given animal months by the appropriate animal unit conversion factor. Not synonymous with animal month. Abbreviation: AUM.

Annual Forest Program - The summary or aggregation of all projects that make up an integrated (multifunctional) course of action.

Annual work planning process - The process used to translate the objectives from the Regional Guide into specific activities.

Appropriate costs - The sum of operational and capital investment costs.

Aquatic ecosystems - The physical environment of or pertaining to water--stream channel, lake or pond bed, wetland, water itself--and biotic communities that occur therein.

Arterial roads - See "Forest arterial road".

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

Available, capable, and suitable - See "Available forest lands," "Capable lands," and "Suitable lands."

Available forest land - Land which has not been legislatively withdrawn or administratively withdrawn by the Secretary of Agriculture or Forest Service Chief from timber production.

Average annual cut - The volume of timber harvested in a decade divided by 10.

Avoidance areas - Areas having one or more physical, environmental, institutional, or statutory impediments to corridor designation.

Background - The visible terrain beyond the foreground and middleground where individual trees are not visible but are blended into the total fabric of the stand.

Basal area - The area of the cross-section of a tree stem near the base, generally at breast height and including bark.

Base area - The public or private land used to support a recreation operation that depends on use of National Forest System land. A ski area is an example.

Base sale schedule - A timber sale schedule formulated on the basis that the quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity. (This definition expresses the principle of nondeclining flow.)

Baseline - With respect to soils, the amount of erosion and sedimentation due to natural sources in the absence of human activity.

Benefit - The total value of an output or other effect.

Best Management Practices (BMP) - A practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practical.

Big game - Those large mammals normally managed for sport hunting.

Big game winter range - The area used by big game in winter.

Biological capacity - The average net growth of wood attainable under intensive management.

Biological control - Control of insect populations or tree diseases through applied technology.

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

Biological potential - The max & its inherent physical and biological characteristics.

Board feet - One board foot is a piece of wood one foot by one foot by one inch thick.

Broadcut Burn - Allowing a prescribed fire to burn over a designated area.

British Thermal Unit - The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Farenheit.

Browse - The part of shrubs, woody vines and trees available for animal consumption.

BTU - An abbreviation of British Thermal Unit.

Canopy - The more-or-less continuous cover of tree branches and foliage.

Capable lands - Those portions of the Forest that have an inherent ability to support trees for timber harvest and produce at least 20 cubic feet/acre/year of wood fiber.

Capability - The productive potential of land.

Capital investment costs - Those associated with construction or development of improvements.

Carrying capacity - The number of organisms of a given species and quality that can thrive in a given ecosystem.

Catastrophic Condition - A significant change in forest conditions that affects management objectives.

Cavity - A tree hollow of the sort used by birds and mammals.

CEQ - See "Council on Environmental Quality."

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

Chemical control - Use of chemicals to control insects or tree diseases.

Clearcutting - The cutting method that clears a considerable area at one time.

Climax - The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where the vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.

Closure - The administrative order restricting use of a specific area.

Coliform bacteria - Any of several bacteria found in the large intestine of man and animals.

Collector roads - See "Forest collector road".

Commercial Forest Land (CPL) - See "Timber classification."

Community lifestyles - The routine conduct of residents associated with the National Forest.

Commodities - Outputs such as wood, livestock forage, minerals.

Concern - See "Management concern."

Confinement - To hold a fire within prescribed boundaries.

Congressionally classified and designated areas - See "Wilderness."

Conifer - Cone-bearing trees.

Consumptive use - A use of resources that reduces the supply, such as logging and mining.

Containment - To surround a fire, and any spot fires therefrom, with control line which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.

Control - To complete control line around a fire.

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

Cost effectiveness - Achieving specified outputs or objectives under given conditions for the least cost.

Cost-efficiency - The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits).

Council on Environmental Quality - An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Cover/forage ratio - The ratio of cover (usually conifer types) to open foraging areas.

Created opening - See "Tree opening."

Critical habitat - Key land areas used by wildlife for forage and reproduction.

Critical minerals - Minerals essential to the National defense.

Crown closure - Percent of area occupied by crowns of all trees which can be estimated ocularly from aerial photographs to the nearest ten percent.

Crown height - Of a standing tree, the vertical distance from ground level to the base of the crown.

Cubic foot - The amount of timber equivalent to a piece of wood one foot by one foot by one foot.

Cubic yard - A measure of soil or sediment volume which would cover a square yard of area one yard deep (3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet).

Culmination of mean annual increment - The point where the mean annual growth increment (the basal area of a stand of trees divided by their age) ceases to increase prior to decline.

Cultural resource - The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by humans in the past--historical or archaeological.

Cultural sensitivity - Refers to the likelihood of encountering significant cultural items.

Cutting cycle - The planned lapse of time between successive cuttings in a stand.

d.b.h. - Diameter at breast height. The diameter of a tree measured 4 feet 6 inches above the ground.

d.i.b. - Diameter inside bark.

Deficit timber sale - A timber sale where the costs associated with producing the primary product(s) plus profit margin are greater than the selling value of the same product(s).

Decking areas - Sites that are intermediate between stump and landing, used to collect logs.

Decision criteria - Essentially the rules or standards used to evaluate alternatives.

Demand - The quantity of goods or services called for at various prices, holding other factors constant.

Departure - The temporary deviation from the non-declining even-flow policy.

Dependent communities - Communities whose welfare is involved with the National Forests.

Design capacity - The maximum use a developed recreation site was built to accommodate.

Design standard - Approved design and construction specifications.

Designated corridor - A linear area of land with boundaries identified and designated by legal public notice.

Destination resort - A recreation resort designed for multi-day use.

Determinate stand - A group of trees of similar age and species that are clearly a separate group from surrounding stands.

Developed recreation - Recreation that requires facilities that, in result in concentrated use of an area.

Developed recreation site - A defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use.

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

Direction - See "Management direction."

Discount rate - An interest rate that represents the cost or time value of money in determining the present value of future costs and benefits.

Discounting - An adjustment, using a discount rate, for the value of money over time so that costs and benefits occurring in the future are reduced to a common time, usually the present, for comparison.

Dispersed recreation - Recreation use outside the developed recreation site.

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.

District - See "Ranger District."

Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities.

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.

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

Economic efficiency analysis - An analytical method in which incremental market and nonmarket benefits are compared with incremental economic costs.

Economic growth - Increased economic output in real terms over time.

Ecosystems - An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment.

Edge - Where plant communities meet or where successional stages or vegetation conditions within the plant communities come together.

Edge contrast - A qualitative measure of the difference in structure of two adjacent vegetative areas.

Effects - Environmental consequences of a proposed action.

Electronic sites - Areas designated for equipment related to radio and other electronic devices.

Endangered species - Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction.

Endemic plant - A plant with a comparatively restricted geographic distribution.

Environmental analysis - An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable environmental effects.

Environmental Assessment - The concise public document needed to meet the procedural requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.9).

Environmental documents - A set of documents to include, as applicable, the Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Statement, Finding of No Significant Impact, or Notice of Intent.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A statement of the environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it.

Escape areas - A place for deer, for example, to get away from danger.

Evaluation criteria - Standards developed for appraising alternatives.

Even-aged management - Actions that produce trees of essentially the same age.  
Clearcutting - The removal, in a single cut, of all trees in stands larger than seedlings.

Seed tree cutting - Similar to clearcutting, except that a few of the better trees of the desired species are left scattered over the area to provide seed for regeneration.

Shelterwood cutting - The removal of all trees in a series of two or more cuts over a period of not more than 30 years.

Even-aged systems - Product stands in which all trees are of about the same age. (A spread of 10 to 20 years is generally considered one age class).

Even-flow - Maintaining a relatively constant supply of timber from decade to decade.

Exclusion areas - Areas ruled out for corridor allocation or facility siting.

Expanded suppression - The control or containment of wildfires at increased acreage within allowable limits.

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

Extensive grazing - Management seeks full utilization of forage allocated to livestock.

Facilities - For example, administrative buildings, water and sanitation systems, sanitary landfills, dams, bridges, and communication systems.

Facility condition class - The rating system used in the Recreation Information Management System to classify the condition of repair of a specific facility.

Family unit - A developed site or picnic spot with table, fireplace, tent pad, and parking spot designed to handle a group of people.

Fee ownership - The maximum possible ownership in real estate under the system of property rights founded on English common law.

Fee purchase - Acquisition of fee ownership of property.

Fee site - A Forest Service recreation area where users must pay a fee.

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

Fire hazard - The fuel in which a fire can ignite and burn.

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

Fire risk - The potential cause of a fire.

Firewood - See "Fuelwood."

Fisheries habitat - Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that support fish.

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

Forage - All browse and nonwoody plants available to grazing animals or harvested for feeding.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 - 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. It also requires a continuing inventory of all National Forest System lands and renewable resources.

Foreground - A term used in visual management to describe the stand of trees immediately adjacent to the high-value scenic area, recreation facility, or forest highway.

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.

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.

Forest development roads and trails - A legal term for Forest Service roads or trails.

Forest land - See "Timber classification."

Forest local road - Connects terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads, or public highways.

Forest Supervisor - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit, which may consist of two or more National Forests or all the Forests within a state. He reports to the Regional Forester.

Forest system roads - Roads that are part of the Forest development transportation system.

Forest-wide standard - A performance criterion indicating acceptable norms, specifications, or quality.

FORPLAN - A linear programming system used for developing and analyzing Forest planning alternatives.

FSH - Forest Service Handbook.

FSM - Forest Service Manual.

FSM - Full Service Management is achieved in recreation when signing, cleanup, and other activities are accomplished according to standards and objectives established in approved management plans.

Fuel break - A zone in which fuel quantity has been reduced or altered to provide a position for suppression forces to make a stand against wild-fire. Fuel breaks are designated or constructed before the outbreak of a fire.

Fuel model - A simulated fuel complex for which all the fuel descriptions required by the mathematical fire spread model have been specified.

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

Fuels - Include both living and dead trees and vegetative materials which will burn.

Fuels management - The practice of planning and executing treatment or control of fuels to meet management goals and objectives.

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

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

Future scenarios - A word picture of a fixed sequence of future events in a defined environment.

Game species - Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen.

Goal - A concise statement that describes a desired future condition.

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

Grass/forb - An early Forest successional stage where grasses and forbs are the dominant vegetation.

Grazing allotment - See "Range allotment."

Group selection cutting - The cutting method in which trees are removed periodically in small groups, resulting in openings that do not exceed an acre or two in size.

Growing season - The months of the year during which a species of vegetation grows.

Growing stock level - The number or volume of trees growing in a Forest or in a specified part of it.

Guideline - An indication of policy.

Habitat - The place where a plant or animal or normally lives or grows.

Habitat diversity - See "Wildlife habitat diversity."

Habitat diversity index - A measure of habitat diversity improvement expressed as a percentage of optimum size class distribution that is achieved over time.

Habitat effectiveness - See "Wildlife habitat effectiveness."

Habitat grouping - Grouping of habitat types in logical categories to facilitate resource planning.

Habitat type - The aggregate of all areas that support or can support the same primary vegetation at climax.

Hiding cover - Vegetation that will hide 90 percent of an elk from human view at a distance of 200 feet or less.

Horizontal diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities or successional stages across an area of land.

Implementation - Those activities necessary to respond to the approved Land and Resource Management Plan.

Incidental grazing - Grazing use that occurs on lands not normally managed for the production of domestic livestock.

Indeterminate stands - A group of trees of similar age and species composition that has been invaded by other tree species to the point where the original group has lost its identity as a distinct unit.

Indirect outputs - Outputs caused by the action but which are later in time or farther removed in distance.

Individual (single) tree selection - Trees are removed individually, here and there, each year over an entire forest or stand.

Induced outputs - Outputs in the private sector induced by the Forest's direct outputs.

Inherent edge - Naturally occurring breaks between two or more elements of the environment.

Improvement cutting - Removing trees of undesirable species, form, or condition.

Indicator species - A plant or animal species adapted to a particular kind of environment. Its presence is sufficient indication that specific habitat conditions are also present.

Individual tree selection cutting - Involves the removal of selected trees.

Input/output analysis - A quantitative study of the interdependence of a group of activities based on the relationship between inputs and outputs.

Insecticide - An agent used to control insect populations.

Instream flows - Those nonconsumptive *in situ* quantities of water necessary to meet seasonal stream flow requirements to accomplish the purposes of the National Forests, including, but not limited to, maintenance of favorable conditions of water flow, fisheries, visual quality, and recreational opportunities at acceptable levels.

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.

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 management - A high investment level of timber management that includes use of precommercial thinnings, commercial thinnings, genetically improved stock, and control of competing vegetation.

Interdisciplinary approach - The utilization of individuals representing two or more areas of knowledge and skills focusing on the same task, problem, or subject.

Intermediate cutting - Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut.

Intermittent streams - A stream which flows only at certain times of the year.

Intermountain Region - That part of the National Forest System which encompasses National Forests within the Intermountain Region (Utah, southern and central Idaho, western Wyoming, and Nevada).

Interpretive services - Visitor information services designed to enhance the visitors understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the Forest.

Inventory data and information collection - The process of obtaining, storing, and using current inventory data appropriate for planning and managing the Forest.

Irrecoverable - Applies to losses of production, harvest, or commitment of renewable natural resources.

Irreversible - Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources such as minerals.

Issue - A point, matter, or question of public discussion or interest to be addressed or decided through the planning process.

Kuchler vegetation types - Potential natural vegetation as classified by Kuchler.

Key winter range - The portion of the year-long range where big game find food and/or cover during severe winter weather.

Land class - The topographic relief of a unit of land. Land classes are separated by slope, which coincides with the timber inventory process.

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

Landing - Any place where round timber is assembled for further transport, commonly with a change of method.

Landline - For Forest Plan purposes, National Forest property boundaries.

Landline location - Legal identification and accurate location of National Forest property boundaries.

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

Landownership pattern - The National Forest System resource land base in relation to other landownerships within given boundaries.

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

Local dependent industries - Industries relying on National Forest outputs for economic activity.

Local road - See "Forest local road".

Logging residues - The unused portions of poletimber and sawtimber trees remaining after logging.

Long-term sustained yield timber 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 - Thousand

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

Management area - An area of land with similar management goals and a common management prescription.

Management concern - An issue, problem, or a condition which 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 standards and guidelines for attaining them.

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

Management indicator species - A species selected because its population changes indicate effects of management activities on the plant and animal community.

Management opportunity - A statement of general actions, measures, or treatments that address a public issue or management concern in a favorable way.

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

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

Management program - A set of activities designed to achieve a specific outcome.

Management standards and guidelines - See standards and guidelines.

Mature timber - Trees that have attained full development, particularly height, and are in full seed production.

Market-value outputs - Goods and services valued in terms of what people are willing to pay for them, as evidenced by market transactions.

Maximum modification - See "Visual quality objectives."

MAUM's - A symbol to indicate 1,000 animal unit months of range forage.

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 a stand up to a given age divided by that age.

Middleground - The visible terrain beyond the foreground where individual trees are still visible but do not stand out distinctly from the stand.

Mineral development - The preparation of a proven deposit for mining.

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

Mineral entry withdrawal - The exclusion of the right of exclusive possession by the locator of locatable mineral deposits and mineral development work on areas required for administrative sites by the Forest Service and other areas highly valued by the public. Public lands withdrawn from entry under the general mining laws and/or the mineral leasing laws.

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

Mineral fractions - Small, irregularly shaped parcels of National Forest lands created by the presence of a number of mining patents haphazardly located.

Mineral production - Extraction of mineral deposits.

Mineral soil - Weathered rock materials without any vegetative cover.

Minerals, common variety - Such deposits as sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, pumice, clay, and petrified wood.

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

Minerals, locatable - Generally, those hardrock minerals which are mined and processed for the recovery of metals.

Minimum streamflows - A specified level of flow through a channel that must be maintained by the users of streams for biological, physical, or other purposes.

Mining claims - That portion of the public estate held for mining purposes in which the right of exclusive possession of locatable mineral deposits is vested in the locator of a deposit.

Mitigation - Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

MM - Million.

MMBF - Million board feet.

MMCF - Million cubic feet.

Modification - See "Visual quality objectives."

Monitoring and evaluation - The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards have been applied.

Mortality - Trees of commercial species, standing or down, that have died during a specified period and were not culled trees at the time of death.

Mosaic of forest and openings - Areas with trees and areas without trees occurring in interrupted sequence.

Mountain Pine Beetle - A tiny black insect, ranging in size from 1/8 to 3/4 inch, that bores into the tree's cambium and cuts off its supply of food, thus killing the tree.

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 public needs.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - An Act to declare a National policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which 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.

National Forest landscape management system - The planning and design of the visual aspects of multiple-use land management.

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

National Forest System (NFS) lands - National Forests, National Grasslands, or purchase units, and other lands under the management of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III lands.

National Recreation Trails - Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the National system of trails authorized by the National Trails System Act.

National Register of Historic Places - A listing (maintained by the U.S. National Park Service) of areas which have been designated as being of historical significance.

National Wilderness Preservation System - All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent Wilderness designations.

Natural barrier - A natural feature that will restrict livestock movements.

Natural catastrophic condition - A significant change in Forest conditions on the area that affects Forest Plan resource management objectives and their projected and scheduled outputs, uses, costs, and impacts on local communities.

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.

NFRS - Inventoried National Forest Recreation Sites.

No-action alternative - The most likely future condition if current management direction were to continue unchanged.

Noncommercial vegetative treatment - The removal of trees that cannot be bought and sold.

Nonconsumptive use - That use of a resource that does not reduce the supply. Fishing, for example, is a nonconsumptive use of water.

Nondeclining flow - The principle expressed by the definition of the base sale schedule.

Nonforest land - See "Timber classification."

Nongame - Species of animals which are not managed for sport hunting.

Nonpoint source pollution - Sources of pollution that are diffuse in origin.

Nonmarket valued outputs - Goods and services not generally traded in the marketplace, but valued in terms of what reasonable people would be willing to pay for them rather than go without.

Notice of Intent - Written notice of proposed activities.

Noxious weeds - A troublesome plant species of no known benefit to man.

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

Off-road vehicle (ORV) - Such as motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, four-wheel drives, and snowmobiles.

Old growth - A stand of trees that is past full maturity and showing decadence.

Old growth habitat - Habitat for certain wildlife that is characterized by overmature coniferous forest stands with large snags and decaying logs.

Oligotrophic - Lakes having low nutrient supplies which are poor producers of organic matter.

Operational Plan - A written document approved by the Forest Supervisor which provides specifically, at the project level, for implementation of the management direction established in the Forest Plan.

Opportunity - See management opportunity.

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

ORV - An abbreviation for off-road vehicles.

Outputs - Describing any result, product, or service that a process or activity actually produces.

Overflow camping - Developed site camping that exceeds site capacity.

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

Overstory - That portion of the trees, in a Forest or more than one story, forming the uppermost canopy.

PAOT - See Persons-at-one-time.

PAOT Days - A measurement term indicating capacity (PAOT) multiplied by the number of days (24 hour period) which an area or sites are managed.

PARS - The burned acreage and fire occurrence guidelines which represent the annual average long-term fire loss.

Partial retention - See "Visual quality objectives."

Particulates - Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.

Patented mining claim - A patent is a document which conveys title to land.

Payment in lieu of taxes - Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of Federal land and not directly dependent on production of outputs or receipt sharing.

Personal use - Normally used to describe the type of permit issued for removal of wood products (firewood, post, poles, and Christmas trees) from National Forest land when the product is for home use and not to be resold for profit.

Persons-at-one-time (PAOT) - A recreation capacity measurement term indicating the number of people who can use a facility or area at one time.

Person-year - Approximately 2,080 working hours. May be filled by one person working year long or several people filling seasonal positions.

Physiographic surface - A land surface created by geological processes.

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

Planning area - The area of National Forest land covered by a Regional Guide or Forest Plan.

Planning corridor - A general broad linear area of land used to evaluate where a specific right-of-way could be placed.

Planning criteria - Standards, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgments and decisions are based.

Planning period - The 50-year time frame (1980-2030) for which goods, services, and effects were projected in the development of the Forest Plan.

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

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

Pole/sapling - A Forest successional stage in which trees between 5- and 7-inch diameter are the dominant vegetation.

Pole timber - Line trees at least 5 inches in diameter at breast height but smaller than the minimum utilization standard for sawtimber.

Policy - A guiding principle.

PNV - An abbreviation of present net value.

Practices - Those management activities that are proposed or expected to occur.

Precommercial thinning - The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that the remaining trees will grow faster.

Predator - One that preys, destroys, or devours--usually an animal that lives by preying on other animals.

Preparatory cut - The removal of trees near the end of a rotation, which permanently opens the canopy and enables the crowns of seed bearers to enlarge and improve conditions for seed production and natural regeneration. Typically done in the shelterwood system.

**Prescribed fire** - A wildland fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish certain planned objectives.

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

**Preservation** - A visual quality objective that allows for only ecological changes.

**Presuppression** - Activities organized in advance of fire occurrence to assure effective suppression action.

**Primitive recreation** - Those recreation activities which occur in a natural environment of fairly large size.

**Primitive roads** - Roads constructed with no regard for grade control or designed drainage, sometimes by merely repeatedly driving over an area.

**Productive Forest lands** - Forest lands that are capable of producing crops of industrial wood and have not been reserved or deferred.

**Production potential** - The capability of the land or water to produce a given resource.

**Program** - When capitalized, the Renewable Resource Program required by the RPA. Generally, sets of activities or projects with specific objectives.

**Program Budget** - The fiscal planning document for estimating short- and long-range dollar needs by program area.

**Program development and budgeting** - The process by which activities for the Forest are proposed and funded.

**Programed harvest** - The part of the potential yield that is scheduled for harvesting. It is based on current demand, funding, and multiple use considerations.

**Project administrative site** - A site with facilities such as guard stations, project work cabins, and other facilities primarily existing for project purposes.

**Project design** - The process of developing specific information related to location, timing, activities, accountability, and control that result in the achievement of an objective or desired future condition.

**Projects** - Work schedule prescribed for a project area to accomplish management prescriptions.

**Proponent interest** - An individual or organization desiring to develop and operate a winter sports site.

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

Proposed action - In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or decision that a Federal agency intends to undertake.

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

Public participation - Meetings, conferences, seminars, workshops, tours, written comments, responses to survey questionnaires, and similar activities designed and held to obtain comments from the public about Forest Service planning.

QRD - A decision aiding tool comprised of three separate parts: (1) Question analysis "Q," (2) rules "R," and (3) Data "D." Question analysis is the process of breaking a question into more detailed specific questions. Rules means the knowledge and assumptions whereby raw data is changed into information relating to the question. Once the question and rules are analyzed, then a determination (D) can be made of the data needed to answer the question.

Quad maps - Standard U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps.

Quality management (range) - Management of the range ecosystem where vegetation production is being maximized, soils disturbance is minimal, and animal production is high. Impacts to the environment are low.

Range - Land producing native forage for animal consumption and lands that are revegetated naturally or artificially to provide forage cover that is managed like native vegetation.

Range allotment - An area designated for use of a prescribed number and kind of livestock under one management plan.

Range condition - The state of health of the range based on what it is naturally capable of producing.

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

Raptors - Bird of prey with a strong notched beak and sharp talons, such as the eagle, hawk, owl.

RARE II - See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II.

Real dollar value - A monetary value that compensates for the effects of inflation.

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

Recreation capacity - The number of people that can take advantage of the

recreation opportunity at any one time without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience.

Recreation experience level - A classification (using a 1 to 5 scale) of the level of development in camp and picnic sites.

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

Recreation management area - An area of several thousand acres where the management emphasis is on recreation and where there is direction given to establish a Recreation Area Management Plan.

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

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) - A method of measuring the ability of the Forest land to meet the various recreation demands.

Recreation (PAOT) - Refers to people at one time that occupy a given camp-ground, picnic area, or any other developed recreation area.

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

Recreation types - A term used to indicate the type of recreation experience sought by Forest users.

Recreation visitor day (RVD) - Twelve visitor hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently, or simultaneously by one or more persons.

Recreational livestock - Animals used primarily in conjunction with recreation such as horses, mules, etc.

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

Reforestation - The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees.

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

Region - For Regional planning purposes, the standard administrative Region of the Forest Service administered by the official responsible for preparing a Regional Guide.

Regional analysis areas - Geographic areas within the Region that encompass several Forests or Grasslands.

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

Regional Guide - The guide 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.

Regulations - Generally refers to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter II, which covers management of the Forest Service.

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

Research Natural Areas - An area in a natural condition which 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.

Residual stand - The trees remaining standing after some event such as.

Residual utilization - Removal and use of forest residue such as slash for home heating or wood products.

Resource allocation model - A mathematical model using linear programming which will allocate land to prescriptions and schedule implementation of those prescriptions simultaneously.

Resource element - A major Forest Service mission-oriented endeavor which fulfills statutory or executive requirements and compromises a collection of activities from the various operating programs required to accomplish the mission. The eight resource elements are: Recreation, wilderness, wildlife and fish, range, timber, water, minerals, and human and community development.

Resource Management Plan - A Plan developed prior to the Forest Plan that outlines the activities and projects for a particular resource element independently of considerations for other resources. Such Plans are superseded by the Forest Plan.

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

Retention - See "Visual quality objectives."

Retrogressive vegetative succession - A reversal of the usual ecological trend toward more complex and stable plant communities.

Right-of-way - An accurately located strip of land with defined width, point of beginning, and point of ending. It is the area within which the user

has authority to conduct operations approved or granted by the landowner in an authorizing document, such as a permit, easement, lease, license, or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Riparian - Areas of land directly influenced by water. Examples are stream sides, lake borders, or marshes.

Riparian ecosystems - A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem.

Road - A general term denoting a travel route for vehicles greater than 40 inches in width.

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.

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.

Forest local road. Connects terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads, or public highways.

Road maintenance levels - Levels are described as follows:

Level 1. Road normally closed to vehicle traffic.

Level 2. Road open for limited passage of traffic but not normally suitable for passenger cars.

Level 3. Road open for public traffic including passenger cars, but may not be smooth or comfortable.

Level 4. Road suitable for all types of vehicles, generally smooth to travel, and dust may be controlled.

Level 5. Road is smooth and dust free, and the surface is skid resistant if paved.

Roaded natural - A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes a predominately natural environment with evidence of moderate permanent alternate resources and resource utilization.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II) - The national inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas within the National Forest and Grasslands. This refers to the second such assessment, which was documented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, January 1979.

Rotation - The planned number of years between the formation of a regeneration of trees and its final cutting at a specified stage of maturity.

Roundwood - Timber and fuelwood prepared in the round state--from felled trees to material trimmed, barked, and crosscut.

RPA Program - The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of

1974. Also refers to the National Assessment and Recommended Program developed to fulfill the requirements of the Act. The most recent recommended program was done in 1980.

RSM - Reduced service management; refers to recreation administration, operation, and maintenance at a level below established standards and management objectives (due to inadequate funding).

Rural - A recreation opportunity spectrum classification for areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment.

RVD's - An abbreviation of recreation visitor days.

Sale schedule - The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a Forest Plan.

Saleables - See "Minerals, common variety."

Salvage cutting - The exploitation of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating before their timber becomes worthless.

Sanitation cutting - The removal of dead, damaged, or susceptible trees, done primarily to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens

Sawtimber - Live trees that equal or exceed the minimum utilization standard for sawtimber.

Scenic areas - Places of outstanding or matchless beauty which require special management to preserve these qualities.

Scenic easement - An interest in the land of another which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land.

Scoping process - The public land management activities used to determine the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an Environmental Impact Statement.

Second growth - Forest growth that has become established after some interference with the previous Forest crop.

Seed tree cutting - Removal in one cut of the mature timber crop from an area, except for a small number of seed bearers left singly or in small groups.

Seedlings and saplings - Live trees less than 5 inches in diameter at breast height.

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

Selection - See "Group selection" and "Individual (single) tree selection."

Semiprimitive motorized - A classification of the recreation opportunity 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 predominately unmodified natural environment of a size and location that provides a good to moderate opportunity for isolation from sights and sounds of man.

Sensitive species - Plant or animal species which are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations.

Sensitivity level - A particular degree of measure of viewer interest in scenic qualities of the landscape.

Shade-intolerant plants - Plant species that do not germinate or grow well in the shade.

Shade-tolerant plants - Plants that grow well in shade.

Shelterwood - The cutting method that describes the silvicultural system in which, in order to provide a source of seed and/or protection for regeneration, the old crop (the shelterwood) is removed in two or more successive shelterwood cuttings.

Seral condition - The unique characteristics of a biotic community which is a developmental, transitory stage in an orderly ecologic succession involving changes in species, structure, and community processes with time.

Shrub/seedling - A Forest successional stage in which shrubs and seedling trees are the dominant vegetation.

Sight distance - The distance at which 90 percent or more of a deer or elk is hidden from an observer.

Silvicultural examination - The process used to gather the detailed in-place field data needed to determine management opportunities and direction for the timber resource within a small subdivision of a Forest area such as a stand.

Silvicultural system - A management process whereby Forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a Forest of distinctive form.

Single-tree selection - See "Individual (single) tree selection."

Site index - A numerical evaluation of the quality of land for plant productivity.

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

Site productivity - Production capability of specific areas of land.

Size class - For the purposes of Forest planning, size class refers to the three intervals of tree stem diameter used for classification of timber in the Forest Plan data base.

- less than 5-inch diameter = seedling/sapling
- 5- to 7-inch diameter = pole timber
- greater than 7-inch diameter = sawtimber

Skidding - Moving logs by sliding from stump to roadside, deck, skidway, or other landing.

Skier day - Measure of downhill skiing use equivalent to one person skiing for 8 hours.

Slash - The residue left on the ground after timber cutting and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, or other damage.

Slope slump - A slide or earthflow of a soil mass.

Small game - Birds and small mammals normally hunted or trapped.

Snag - A nonliving standing tree.

Social disruption - The disruption or breaking up of people's lives.

Society of American Foresters (SAF) forest and cover types - A forest type is a descriptive term used to group stands of similar character in regards to composition and development due to given ecological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands.

Soil productivity - The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber or forage under defined levels of management.

Soil surveys - Systematic examinations of soils in the field and in laboratories.

Sound wood - Timber free from defect.

Special Use Permit - A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.

Spring break-up - The time of year when roads break up due to melting frost and ice.

Stand (tree stand) - An aggregation of trees or other vegetation occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition to be distinguishable.

Stand examination surveys - Procedures consisting of seven types of surveys used to collect data on Forest stands.

Stand size class - A classification of forest land based on the predominant size of trees present.

Standard and Guideline - A principle requiring a specific level of attainment.

State Air Quality Regulations - The legal base for control of air pollution sources in that state.

State Implementation Plan - A State Plan that covers implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of primary and secondary standards in each air quality control region, pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

Strategic minerals - Those minerals of which the U.S. imports 50 percent or more from foreign sources (based on 1978 U.S. Bureau of Mines figures).

Stream - A water course having a distinct natural bed and banks which provides water at least periodically.

Successional stage - A stage or recognizable condition of a plant community that occurs during its development from bare ground to climax.

Suitability - The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area.

Suitability analysis - Process of identifying lands to be managed for timber production.

Suitable Forest land - Lands allocated to timber management as a result of suitability analysis.

Supply - A schedule of the quantity of a product or Forest output that will be produced at various prices.

Supply potential - The output production possible from the available resources.

Suppression - An act extinguishing or confining fire.

Surface resources - Renewable resources located on the earth's surface in contrast to ground water and mineral resources located below the earth's surface.

Sustained yield of products and services - The achievement of maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest without impairment of the productivity of the land.

Targets - A quantifiable output. Assignments made to the Forest by the Regional Forester.

Technically suitable Forest land - Land for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions.

Temporary road - A road that will be physically obliterated and seeded after its primary use is completed.

Thermal cover - Cover used by animals to ameliorate effects of weather.

Thinning - A felling made in an immature stand primarily to maintain or accelerate diameter increment and also to improve the average form of the remaining trees without permanently breaking the canopy.

Threatened species - Those plant or animal species likely to become endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future.

Tiering - Refers to additional coverage of general matters in broader Environmental Impact Statements.

Timber base - The lands within the Forest capable, available, and suitable for timber production.

Timber classification - Forested land is classified under each of the land management alternatives according to how it relates to the management of the timber resource.

1. 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.
2. Suitable forest land - Land that is managed for timber production on a regulated basis.
3. Unsuitable forest land (not suited) - Forest land that for various reasons is not managed for timber production.
4. Tentatively suitable (commercial forest land) - Forest land which is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood.

Timber harvest schedule - See "Sale schedule."

Timber production - The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use.

Timber stand improvement (TSI) - Measures such as thinning, pruning, release cutting, prescribed fire, girdling, weeding, or poisoning of unwanted trees aimed at improving growing condition of the remaining trees.

Tractor logging - Any logging method which uses a tractor as the motive power for transporting logs from the stumps to a collecting point--whether by dragging or carrying the logs.

Tradeoff Evaluation Process (TEP) - A process whereby factors, issues, elements, etc., are evaluated with regard to the tradeoffs that would occur.

Trail maintenance level - One of the categories outlined in the Management Information Handbook describing the type and intensity of maintenance for trails.

Transitory range - Land that is suitable for grazing use of a nonenduring nature over a period of time.

Travel management - The administrative decisions on the location and timing of road and trail closures.

Treatment area - The site-specific location of a resource improvement activity.

Tree opening - An opening in the forest cover created by the application of even-aged silvicultural practices.

Type conversion - The conversion of the dominant vegetation in an area from forested to nonforested or from one tree species to another.

Understory - The trees and other woody species growing under a more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

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.

Uneven-aged silviculture systems - The combination of action that results in the creation of forests or stands of trees, in which trees of several or many ages grow together.

Individual tree selection cutting. The removal of selected trees of all size classes on an individual basis.

Group selection cutting. The removal of selected trees of all size classes in groups of a fraction or an acre up to two or three acres in size.

Unpatented mining claim - See "Mining claim."

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 research on experimental Forests, to meet multiple use objectives other than timber production, and for improvement of administrative sites.

Unsuitable lands - See "Timber classification."

Utilization standards - Standards guiding the projection of timber yields and the use and removal of timber. The standards are described in terms of minimum diameter at breast height, minimum length, and percent soundness of the wood, as appropriate.

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 premise that all landscapes have some visual values, but those with the most variety or diversity of visual features have the greatest potential for high scenic value.

Vegetative management - Activities designed primarily to promote the health of the Forest cover for multiple-use purposes.

Vertical diversity - The diversity in a stand that results from the complexity of the above-ground structure of the vegetation; the more tiers of vegetation.

Visual absorption capability - The ability of the landscape to conceal evidence of human modifications. Rated as high, moderate, and low.

Viable populations - A number of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural self-sustaining populations adequately distributed throughout their region.

Visitor Information Service (VIS) - Activities which interpret for visitors, in layman's language, Forest management, protection, utilization, and research.

Visual quality objective (VQO) - Categories of acceptable landscape alteration measured in degrees of deviation from the natural appearing landscape.

Preservation (P) - Ecological change only here.

Retention (R) - Human activities should not be evident to the casual Forest visitor.

Partial Retention (PR) - Human activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Modification (M) - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.

Maximum Modification (MM) - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Enhancement - A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

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.

VQO - An abbreviation of visual quality objective.

Water rights - Rights to divert and use water or to use it in place.

Water yield - The measured output of the Forest's streams.

Water yield increase - Additional water released to the Forest streams as a result of Forest management activities.

Watershed - The entire area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream.

Wetlands - Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

Wilderness - Areas designated by congressional action under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Wilderness is defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primieval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.

Wildfire - Any wildland fire that is not a prescribed fire.

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

Wildlife habitat effectiveness - The character of locations where wildlife are not disturbed by human activities.

Window - A critical segment of terrain through which right-of-way could pass in traversing from point of origin to destination.

Winter range - See "Big game winter range."

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

Wood fiber production - The growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of harvestable trees.

Work center - A facility where crews assemble and are direct toward their various work assignments.

Year-round economies - Economies based on employees working year-round as opposed to seasonal employment.

Zone of influence (ZOI) - The area influenced by Forest Service management activities.