

## -- A

ASQ	See Allowable Sale Quantity.
ACQUISITION OF LAND	Obtaining full ownership rights by donation, purchase, exchange or condemnation
ACRE EQUIVALENT	The total area affected by improvements such as a stock tank. The stock tank may occupy one-fourth of an acre, but may affect the surrounding 640 acres.
ACRE FOOT	A water volume measurement equal to the amount of water that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot (43,560 cubic feet or 325,850 gallons).
ACRES OF FINAL REMOVAL (FREM)	A constraint used in FORPLAN to specify the minimum or maximum acres of suitable timber to be harvested by analysis area or forest-wide during any time period to insure lands to be regenerated do not exceed the Forest's manpower or budget abilities to restock the area within 5 years of final harvest.
ACTIVITY	Actions, measures, or treatments that are undertaken which directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental objectives.
ADMINISTRATION	Execution of an organizational policy to reach predetermined objectives.
ADMINISTRATIVELY DESIGNATED AREAS	Areas which merit special attention and management, such as scenic or geological areas, and which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, or the Regional Forester under 36 CFR.
ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	All the National Forest System lands for which the Forest Supervisor has responsibility.
AESTHETICS	Pertaining to the quality of human perception of natural beauty (including sight, sound, smell, touch, taste, and movement.)
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	The natural and physical environment and the relationship of people to that environment that will or may be changed by actions proposed.
AGE CLASS	Interval of years, commonly 20, into which trees are grouped for management, for example 1-20 years, 21-40 years.
AIR POLLUTION	Any substance or energy form (heat, light, noise, etc.) which alters the state of the air from what would naturally occur.

## 6 GLOSSARY

AIRSHED	Basic units in which air quality is managed. Class I Airshed, as applied to the National Forests by the Clean Air Act, amended August 1977, covers all wildernesses larger than 5000 acres that were in existence as of August 1977.
ALLOCATION	The assignment of a land area to a particular use or uses to achieve management goals and objectives.
ALLOCATION MODEL	See Resource allocation model.
ALLOTMENT	See Range allotment
ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY (ASQ)	"The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land 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." (36 CFR 219.3)
ALTERNATIVE	One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decision making.
AMENITY	The pleasurable, educational, or aesthetic features of the and or resources.
ANALYSIS	In mathematics and computer science, it pertains to solving problems.
ANALYSIS AREA	The basic land unit of analysis which is used to allocate and schedule management prescriptions. Each analysis area is considered to be homogeneous in terms of input requirements and output response to management practices.
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 UNIT MONTH (AUM)	The amount of feed or forage required by one mature (1,000 lb.) cow or equivalent for 1 month.
ARTERIAL ROADS	Primary travel routes that provide service to a large land area and which usually connect with public highways or other Forest Service arterial roads.
ASSESSMENT	The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Assessment required by RPA.
AVAILABLE LANDS	Those portions of the Forest not administratively excluded from use for timber harvest or livestock grazing.
AVOIDANCE AREA	An area having one or more physical, environmental, institutional or statutory impediments to corridor designation.

## -- B --

BA	See Basal Area.
	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.
	See Best Management Practice.
BACKLOG	Resource jobs needing completion as directed by the deadlines in the Resource Planning Act (RPA). Includes reforestation, thinning and landline location.
BACKLOG REFORESTATION	Areas needing reestablishment of tree cover due to failure of natural regeneration as a result of site conditions or lack of seed trees.
BACKLOG THINNING	Those areas that had not previously been thinned and were in need of a precommercial thinning as of 1965.
BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and to assist in controlling soil erosion; promoting reforestation; preserving natural resources; protecting fish and wildlife; developing and protecting recreational facilities; mitigating floods; preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs; conserving surface and subsurface moisture; protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare.
AREA (BA)	The area of the cross section of a tree stem near its base, generally at breast height (4.5 ft. from ground level). Often used as a measurement of how much of a site is occupied by trees and expressed as the collective basal area of trees on a per-acre basis.
AREA	That portion of a ski area that excludes lifts and trails. This includes but is not limited to parking areas, lift ticket sales areas, equipment rental and repair shops, lodges and restaurants.
BASE-IN-EXCHANGE	Base-in-exchange lands are National Forest lands that have lost their wildland character. They are usually near communities and interspersed with private lands. These "base" lands are used to trade for isolated tracts of undeveloped private land that is usually surrounded by National Forest land.

## 6. GLOSSARY

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." [36 CFR 219.3]
BENCHMARK	A category of Forest planning alternatives used to establish standards by which to compare alternatives considered in detail. Benchmark alternatives include minimum level, minimum acceptable level, maximum resource levels, and maximum present net value levels.
BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS	An analytical approach to solving problems of choice. Benefit-cost analysis identifies for each objective that alternative which yields the greatest benefit for a given cost or that alternative which produces the required level of benefits for the lowest cost.
BENEFIT/COST RATIO	Total discounted benefits of an activity divided by total discounted costs.
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP)	Application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, measures and operating methods that are socially, economically and technically feasible for controlling soil loss or improving water quality.
BIG GAME	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.
BIOLOGICAL GROWTH-POTENTIAL	"The average net growth attainable in a fully stocked natural forest stand." [36 CFR 219.3]
BOARD FOOT	Measure of an amount of timber equivalent to a piece 12"x12"x1".
BROADCAST BURN	A controlled fire which burns a designated area within well-defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard, as a silvicultural treatment, or both.

### -- C --

See Council on Environmental Quality.

Code of Federal Regulation. A set of regulations that have been published in the Federal Register, and are used to govern Forest Service activities.

See Mean Annual Increment.

CABLE LOGGING	A term that refers to skyline logging and a number of other logging systems that involve transport of logs from stump to collecting points by means of steel cables. See "skyline logging".
CALVING AREAS (ELK)	The areas, usually on spring range, where elk cows give birth to calves and tend them during their first few days or weeks. For planning purposes, areas of land where 75 percent of the female individuals in a population can be expected to be found during average spring and early summer conditions from May 1 through July 25.
CANOPY	The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
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 at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fire, insects, and disease." [36 CFR 219.3]
CARRYING CAPACITY (Range or Wildlife)	The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources. It may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production.
CARSON NATIONAL FOREST	The administrative title of the National Forest System lands administered by the Forest Service in Taos, New Mexico.
CAVITY NESTERS	Wildlife species that utilize tree cavities. Primary cavity nesters excavate their own hole. Secondary cavity nesters use natural cavities or cavities created by primary cavity nesters.
CLEARCUT	As defined under "clearcutting method," removal of the entire standing crop of trees from an area at one time. Also the opening that results from clearcutting.
CLEARCUTTING METHOD	Any regeneration cutting that removes the entire standing crop of trees from an area at one time. A regeneration cutting is intended to assist regeneration already present or to make regeneration possible to establish a new stand of trees. With the clearcut method regeneration will be even-aged.
CLIMAX	The culminating stage in plants succession for a given site; where the vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.
CLOSURE	An administrative order restricting either the location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.

## 6. GLOSSARY

COLD-WATER FISHERY	Stream and lake waters which support predominantly cold-water species of game or food fishes (e.g., trout, salmon), which have maximum, sustained water temperature tolerances of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer.
COLLECTOR ROADS	Roads which serve small land areas and are usually connected to a forest arterial or public highway. They collect traffic from forest local roads or terminal facilities.
COMMERCIAL 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; and (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 harvesting.
COMMERCIAL THINNING	See "Thinning".
COMPARTMENT	A subdivision of land area used to gather information and plan future timber harvest. Its boundaries often correspond with topographic features.
CONCERN	See Management concern.
CONGRESSIONALLY CLASSIFIED AND DESIGNATED AREAS	Areas which require Congressional enactment for their establishment, such as National Wildernesses, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Recreation Areas.
CONIFER	A tree, usually an evergreen, that produces cones. Examples are: pinon pine, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, juniper, spruce and bristlecone pine.
CONSUMPTIVE USE	Those uses of a resource that reduce the supply.
CONTIGUOUS ANALYSIS AREA	An analysis area confined within a single geographic area that is associated with a single issue, problem or management concern.
CONTROLLED BURN	A deliberate application of fire to an area where control is exercised. See prescribed fire.
CONVENTIONAL LOGGING	This term refers to the "tractor and rubber-tired skidder logging system" which is the customary system used in Northern New Mexico for logging on slopes of 40-percent gradient or less. With this system logs are skidded (transported) from stump to collection points by dragging the logs behind tractors or skidders.

CORD	A pile of stacked wood containing 128 cubic feet. The standard dimensions are 4' by 4' by 8 feet. Generally contains 75-80 cubic feet of solid wood.
CORRIDOR	<p>"A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries." [36 CFR 219.3]</p> <p>Designated Corridor -- Any existing or planned corridor whose need has been identified through environmental analysis or a land and resource management planning process, which may be capable of accommodating additional rights-of-way for the upgrading of existing systems.</p> <p>Planning Corridors -- An area between two windows not closed to corridor use.</p>
COST EFFICIENCY	"The usefulness of specified inputs (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 cost manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratios and rates-of-return may be appropriate." [36 CFR 219.3]
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CEQ)	An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effects on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.
COVER	See "Thermal Cover" and "Hiding Cover"
CRITERIA	Predetermined factors for comparing alternatives to facilitate and expedite the decisionmaking process.
CRITICAL HABITAT	Any air, land or water area that is necessary for the survival of an individual animal or a population of animals.
CUBIC FOOT	In timber management a volume measured as a 1 foot cube of solid wood.
CULMINATION OF MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT	See "Mean Annual Increment".
CULTURAL RESOURCES	The physical remains (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) which represent former human cultures.
CULTURE	The complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, customs, and any other capabilities and habits peculiar to a society.

## 6. GLOSSARY

CURRENT DIRECTION     The program level now used to implement various Forest Service projects to meet the RPA Program targets.

CUTTING CYCLE         The planned, recurring period of time between successive cuttings in an uneven-aged stand.

CURRENT SOIL LOSS     The rate of soil loss occurring under existing conditions of ground cover.

### -- D --

DBH                     Diameter at breast height. The diameter of a tree measured four feet, six inches from the ground level.

DE FORPLAN             Acronym for Direct Entry Forest Plan. A linear programming computer model used for developing and analyzing alternatives.

DEIS                    See Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

DATA                    Any recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations reduced to written, graphical, tabular, or computer form.

DECISION UNIT         The smallest component of an alternative in which input costs, outputs and benefits are identified and used for analysis and decisionmaking.

DEMAND                 The quantity of a good or service called for by society at a given price.

DEMONSTRATED  
FAVORABLE             A geologic environment that has yielded in the past, or is currently yielding, mineral production in a regional context

DEPARTURE             A sale schedule that deviates from the principle of nondeclining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the sale schedule at any time during the planning horizon. A departure is characterized by a temporary increase, usually in the beginning decade(s) of the planning horizon, over the base sale schedule originally established. This increase does not impair the future attainment of the long-term sustained yield capacity.

DEVELOPED  
RECREATION            Recreation use that occurs in constructed facilities (developed sites), such as campgrounds, observation sites and ski areas.

DEVELOPED  
RECREATION SITE       A distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas, swimming area.

DIRECTION             See Management direction.



DISCOUNT RATE	The interest rate used in plan formulation and evaluation for discounting future benefits and computing costs, or otherwise converting benefits to a common time basis.
DISPERSED RECREATION	Recreation use which occurs outside of developed sites and requires few, if any, improvements other than roads and trails. Representative activities are hiking, backpacking, driving for pleasure, viewing scenery, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, hunting, off-road vehicle use, berry picking, etc.
DISTANCE ZONES	One of three factors used in the Visual Management System to determine Visual Quality Objectives. Distance zones are based on the degree of detail and texture perceptible. The three distance zones and their general ranges are as follows: Foreground, 0 to 1/4 mile; Middleground, 1/4 to 4-5 miles and Background, 4-5 miles to infinity.
DISTRICT	See Ranger district
DIVERSITY	"The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan." [36 CFR 219.3]
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)	The version of the statement of environmental effects required for major Federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. It is a formal document which must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.
DUAL USE	Grazing by domestic sheep and cattle on the same area.
<b>E</b>	
ECOSIM	ECOSIM is a system of models used to simulate multiresource outputs from southwestern forests and woodlands under alternative management regimes.
ECOSYSTEM	A complete interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment.
EDGE	The area of land where plant communities or successional stages meet.
EFFECTS	Results expected to be achieved from implementation of the alternatives relative to physical, biological, and social (cultural and economic) factors. Examples of effects are tons of sediment, pounds of forage, person-years of employment, income, etc. There are direct effects, indirect effects, and cumulative effects.

## 6. GLOSSARY

ELK WALLOWS	Shallow pools of water and mud normally located in boggy areas or water seeps on flat areas. Wallows are an important habitat component for bull elk.
ENDANGERED SPECIES	Plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of Interior as endangered in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
ENDEMIC ORGANISM	A taxonomic category (e.g. genus, species, variety) whose natural occurrence is confined to a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited.
ENVIRONMENT	All the conditions, circumstances and influences surrounding and affecting the development of an organism or group of organisms.
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 arts and their interactions.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	A document which displays a comparison of the effects of a proposed project and alternatives to it on the environment.
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	See Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Final Environmental Impact Statement.
EROSION	The processes whereby earthy or rocky material is worn away, loosened, dissolved and removed from any part of the earth's surface.
EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	Process by which water moves from the soil to the atmosphere by evaporation from the soil or transpiration through plants.
EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT	"The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the forest area. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during short periods at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands." [36 CFR 219.3]
EXCLUSION AREA	An area having a statutory prohibition to right-of-way for lineal facilities or corridor designation.

## F

See Final Environmental Impact Statement.

See acres of final removal

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FACILITIES	Transportation planning, road management and operation, fleet equipment and engineering services (e.g., administrative buildings, water and sanitation systems, sanitary landfills, dams, bridges, and communication systems).
FEASIBILITY	The relative advantage of managing or improving a land unit, considering its capability and suitability for specific use under the existing or projected socioeconomic climate.
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (FEIS)	The final version of the statement of environmental effects required for major Federal actions under NEPA. It is a revision of the DEIS to include public and agency responses to the draft.
FISHERIES HABITAT	Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that support fish.
FLOOD PLAIN	Land adjacent to a channel which is covered with water when the stream overflows its banks
FORAGE	Forage refers specifically to all plants that are available to livestock or game animals and used for grazing or harvested for feeding.
FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974 (RPA)	An Act 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 of all forest and rangelands and renewable resources nationwide.
FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS	All existing and planned roads needed for the protection, administration, and utilization of National Forest lands, or for the development and use of resources upon which communities within or adjacent to the National Forest are dependent.
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 non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width." [36 CFR 219.3]

## 6. GLOSSARY

FORPLAN	See DE FORPLAN
FOREST PLAN	See National Forest land and resource management plan.
FOREST STANDARD	A performance criterion indicating acceptable norms or specifications that actions must meet to maintain the minimum conditions for a particular resource. This type of standard applies to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other management area direction applied.
FOREST SUPERVISOR	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit. He or she reports to the Regional Forester.
FUELBREAK	Any natural or constructed barrier used to segregate, stop, and control the spread of fire or to provide a control line from which to work.
FUELS	Anything within the Forest that will burn, usually live and dead woody vegetation, e.g., grass, shrubs, trees.
FUEL TREATMENT	The rearrangement or disposal of fuels to reduce the fire hazard. Fuels are defined as both living and dead vegetative materials consumable by fire.
FUELWOOD	Wood, either round, split or sawed, and burned primarily for heating purposes.
FULL CAPACITY (FC)	Land which is presently stable because effective ground cover is holding soil loss to an acceptable level. This land is used to compute estimated grazing capacity.
FULL SERVICE MANAGEMENT	Management of developed sites, wilderness and dispersed areas to provide optimum service.

### G --

GAME SPECIES	Any species of wildlife or fish normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen under state or federal laws.
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." [36 CFR 219.3]
GOODS AND SERVICES	"The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced from forest and rangeland resources." [36 CFR 219.3]

GRAZING	Consumption of range or pasture forage by animals.
GRAZING ALLOTMENT	An area designated for the use of a prescribed number and kind of livestock under one plan of management.
GRAZING ASSOCIATION	A group of grazing permittees that work with the Forest Service as a group rather than individually.
GRAZING CAPACITY	The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources.
GRAZING PERMITTEE	An individual who has been granted written permission to graze a specified number, kind and class of livestock for a specific period on a range allotment.
GRAZING SEASON	A period of grazing to obtain optimum use of the forage resource or on public lands an established period for which grazing permits are issued.
GRAZING SYSTEM	A specialization of grazing management which defines systematically recurring periods of grazing and deferment for two or more pastures or management units.
GROUND WATER	Water in a saturated zone of a geologic stratum.
GUIDELINE	An indication or outline of policy conduct.
-- H --	
HABITAT DIVERSITY	See Wildlife Habitat Diversity.
HABITAT TYPE	A habitat type is the basis of a forest ecosystem classification system. It is an aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax. Habitat types are usually named for the most shade tolerant tree species that will grow on the site and an understory plant that is represented with a high degree of constancy. White fir/gambel oak is an example of a habitat type found on the Carson N.F.
HERBAGE	Herbs taken collectively, usually used in the same sense as forage, except that it may include material not palatable to grazing or browsing animals.
HIDING COVER	Vegetation which will hide 90 percent of an elk from the view of a human at a distance of 200 feet or less. The distance at which the animal is essentially hidden is called a sight distance.

## 6. GLOSSARY

HORIZONTAL DIVERSITY	The diversity in a stand that results from the number of plant communities or successional stages or both; the greater their number the greater the horizontal diversity; also, the greater the amount of edge the higher the degree of horizontal diversity.
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ISM	See Integrated Stand Management.
IMMATURE SAWTIMBER	Trees that are nine inches in diameter and larger at breast height (dbh), but have not reached full development.
IMPROVEMENT	Manmade developments such as roads, trails, fences, stock tanks, pipelines, power and telephone lines, survey monuments, and ditches.
INDICATOR SPECIES	A wildlife species whose presence in a certain location or situation at a given population level indicates a particular environmental condition. Population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on a number of other wildlife species.
INFORMATION NOTICE	A letter attached to a mineral lease advising the applicant that constraints in addition to standard stipulations in the lease may be added once a drilling plan is submitted.
INPUT/OUTPUT ANALYSIS	A systematic technique for qualitatively analyzing the interdependence of producing and consuming units in an economy. It studies the interrelationship between products offered in the market place. It is a useful tool for separating the component parts of an economy to determine the influence of each on the other for short run forecasting and policy guidance.
INSTREAM FLOWS	A prescribed level(s) of stream flow, usually expressed as a stipulation in a permit authorizing a dam or water diversion, to meet NFS management objectives.
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." [36 CFR 219.3]

**INTEGRATED  
RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT**

Land management philosophy based on the premise that all resources are interconnected through a complex series of relationships which causes any management activity to have an effect on all associated resources. A process of land management planning whereby each management activity must have clearly stated objectives so that resources involved can be identified, the relationships defined, and the effects or impacts reasonably predicted.

**INTEGRATED STAND  
MANAGEMENT (ISM)**

The application of Integrated Resource Management on a project planning level, particularly the planning for individual timber sales. It can, and should, be applied to most vegetative treatment projects.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY  
TEAM**

An environmental assessment involves skills of different disciplines. An interdisciplinary team is assembled because no single scientific discipline is sufficient to adequately identify and resolve issues and problems. Team member interaction provides necessary insight to all stages of the assessment.

**INTERMEDIATE  
CUTTING METHOD**

The removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Intermediate cutting methods include weeding, cleaning, liberation, improvement cuttings, thinnings, salvage, and sanitation.

**INTERPRETIVE  
SERVICES**

Information services designed to present inspirational, educational, and recreational values to Forest visitors to provide the utmost in understanding, appreciation and enjoyment from their Forest experience.

**IRRETRIEVABLE  
RESOURCE  
COMMITMENT**

Allocation decision causing loss of production or use of a renewable resource.

**IRREVERSIBLE  
RESOURCE  
COMMITMENT**

Allocation decision affecting nonrenewable resources (soil minerals and cultural resources) causing permanent loss of these resources.

**ISSUE**

See Public issue.

**L --****LAND EXCHANGE**

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

**LAND LINE  
LOCATION**

Location of Forest property boundaries.

## 6. GLOSSARY

LIFESTYLE	A characteristic way of living which may be an individual variant within the cultural mainstream or may be an individual expression of a subculture. Lifestyles are generally expressed through the means of economic sustenance, dwelling site and type, group associations, and social practices such as family form, religious practices, sexual mores, style of dress and type of diet.
LIMITIED SURFACE OCCUPANCY	Stipulation(s) added to standard mineral leases specifying limitation(s) on specific area(s).
LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE	A framework for identifying environmental and social indicators for maintaining wilderness settings and providing standards for maximum thresholds of change.
LISTED SPECIES	Any species which occurs on a State or Federal (as specified in context) threatened or endangered species list.
LITTER	This is one component of ground cover consisting of dead plant materials. In the Forest this can be needles from conifers, leaves from deciduous trees and dead parts of grass plants that are no longer attached to the plant.
LOCAL ROADS	These roads connect terminal facilities, such as boat ramps and docks, trailheads and air fields, with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads, or public highways.
LOGGING RESIDUES	The unused portions of poletimber and sawtimber trees after logging.
LONG-TERM EFFECTS	Those effects which will be significant beyond the RPA planning horizon of 50 years.
LONG-TERM SUSTAINED YIELD CAPACITY (LTSYC)	"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." [36 CFR 219.3]
-- M --	
M	Abbreviation for a thousand units.
MM	Abbreviation for a million units
MANAGEMENT AREA STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES	Management practices selected and scheduled for application in a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.
MANAGEMENT CONCERN	"An issue, problem, or a condition which constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process." [36 CFR 219.3]



MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	"A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them." [36 CFR 219.3]
MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES	Those species selected in the planning process to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of all wildlife and fish species, including those species that are socially or economically important.
MANAGEMENT INTENSITY	"A management practice or combination of management practices and associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services." [36 CFR 219.3]
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." [36 CFR 219.37]
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION	"Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives." [36 CFR 219.3]
MANAGEMENT SITUATION	A comprehensive statement of the planning area resources, its history, past and present uses, and a review of the public's concerns with the area.
MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES	See Standard and Guidelines.
MARKING PRESCRIPTION	Directions for designating trees to be removed or harvested from a stand.
MATURE SAWTIMBER	Trees that have attained full development, and the growth rate has leveled off. Maturity is different for each tree species and also varies with the quality of site on which the tree is growing.
MAXIMUM POTENTIAL	The maximum potential output level that can be attained.
MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT	The total increment of volume growth per acre, up to a given age, divided by that age. Culmination of mean annual increment is the stand age where the mean annual increment of growth is greatest or reaches its highest point.
MIDDENS	A storage spot where red squirrels cache cones for their winter food supply.
MIGRATION ROUTES	Those travel routes used traditionally by the majority of big game animals in their seasonal movement from one range to the other. Such routes are mapable where they are restricted by topographical features such as canyons and saddles.

## 6. GLOSSARY

MINERALS, COMMON VARIETY	Deposits which, although they may have value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts, do not possess a distinct, special economic value. May include sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, pumice (except that occurring in pieces of two inches on a side), clay, and petrified wood.
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	The activities and facilities associated with extracting a proven mineral deposit.
MINERAL ENTRY	The filing of a mining claim on public land to obtain the right to mine minerals.
MINERAL EXPLORATION	The search for valuable minerals on lands open to mineral entry.
MINERALS, LEASABLE	Coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulphur (in Louisiana and New Mexico), and geothermal steam.
MINERALS, LOCATABLE	Those hard rock minerals which are mined and processed for the recovery of metals. May include certain nonmetallic minerals and uncommon varieties of mineral materials such as valuable and distinctive deposits of limestone or silica. 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.
MINERAL PRODUCTION	Extraction of mineral deposits.
MINERAL WITHDRAWAL	Public lands withdrawn from mineral entry under the General Mining Laws and the mineral leasing laws. Lands withdrawn usually have unique features which are highly valued by the public or are needed for administrative purposes.
MINING CLAIM	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.
MINING CLAIM, PATENTED	A mining claim to which a patent has been secured from the Government by compliance with the laws relating to such claims
MINING PATENT	The patent is a legal document which conveys the title to the ground (i.e., ownership) to the claim's owner.

MISTLETOE	Mistletoes are parasitic plants that cause injury to their woody plant hosts. The two types of mistletoe found in New Mexico are dwarf mistletoes and true mistletoes. Dwarf mistletoes live on conifers only, while true mistletoes occur on conifer and hardwood trees and shrubs. Dwarf mistletoes can seriously retard growth and sometimes result in death of the host 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 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; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various 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 uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output." [36 CFR 219.37]
-- N --	<p>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 - 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 the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).</p> <p>See National Forest Management Act.</p>
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 resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given National Forest. A Forest Plan.
NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (NFMA)	A law passed in 1976 that amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and requires the preparation of Forest plans.
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND	National Forests, National Grasslands, and other related lands for which the Forest Service is assigned administrative responsibility.

## 6. GLOSSARY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	A list (maintained by the National Park Service) of areas which 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.
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM	Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition.
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM	Pristine Federal lands designated by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and subsequent wilderness legislation. Generally, these lands are untouched by "works of man."
NATURAL PRESCRIBED FIRE	See Prescribed Fire.
NEST AND ESCAPE TREES	A group of six to nine trees usually 14 inches dbh or larger with interlocking branches. The escape trees provide a means of escape for Abert and red squirrels.
NATURAL SOIL LOSS	The rate of soil loss that would occur under conditions associated with a climax vegetation class.
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 a single measure or 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." [36 CFR 219.37]
NET VOLUME IN BOARD FEET	The gross board-foot volume of trees less deductions for rot and other defect affecting use for lumber. Volume is computed for the central stem from a one-foot stump to a specified top diameter.
NET VOLUME IN CUBIC FEET	Gross volume in cubic feet less deductions for rot, roughness, and poor form. Volume is computed for the central stem from a one-foot stump to a specified top diameter.
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction would continue unchanged.
NO CAPACITY (NC)	Land which is incapable of being grazed by domestic livestock on a sustained yield basis under reasonable management goals.

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY	Stipulation added to standard mineral lease permitting extraction but prohibiting occupancy of the surface of the lease.
NONCONSUMPTIVE USE	Those uses of resources that do not reduce the supply. For example: nonconsumptive uses of water include hydroelectric power generation, boating, swimming, fishing, and etc.
NONCONTIGUOUS ANALYSIS AREA	An analysis area consisting of many parcels of biologically homogeneous land scattered throughout the Forest.
NONDECLINING FLOW	See "Base Sale Schedule", which defines the principle of nondeclining flow.
NONGAME WILDLIFE	Species of animals which are not managed as a sport hunting resource.
NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION	A recreational opportunity provided without the use of any motorized vehicle accomplished through the use of foot, ski snowshoe or horseback travel.
NONSTRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENT	Practices and treatments undertaken to improve range not involving construction of improvements.
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ORV	See Off-Road Vehicles.
OBJECTIVE	"A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals." [36 CFR 219.3]
OBLITERATE	The action needed to close an unneeded road and return the land to production.
OCCUPANCY TRESPASS	The illegal occupation or possession of National Forest land or property.
OFF-ROAD VEHICLES (ORV)	Vehicles such as motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, fourwheel drives, and snowmobiles.
OLD GROWTH	A stand of trees that is past full maturity and showing decadence; the last stage in forest succession.
ON SITE SOIL LOSS	The movement of soil from the point at which it was formed to another location.
OPPORTUNITY	See Management Opportunity.

## 6. GLOSSARY

ORV CLOSURE	An administration order closing a land area to specified types of off-road vehicle travel yearlong.
ORV RESTRICTION	An administrative order restricting a land area to specified types of off-road vehicle travel during specific seasons or conditions.
OUTPUTS	The goods, services and products which 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 utilized directly by people. A broad term for describing any result, product, or service that process or activity actually produces.
OVERMATURE SAWTIMBER	Trees that are past the age of full development. The age that this occurs depends on the species of tree and the quality of site on which it is growing.
OVERSTORY	The uppermost canopy (tree tops) in a stand of trees.
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PAOT	Persons-at-one-time. Used to define recreation capacity.
PARTICULATES	Small particles which are suspended in the air and generally are considered pollutants.
PATCHCUT	A clearcutting technique that creates small openings within a stand, generally not exceeding 10-acres in size. See definition of "Clearcutting Method."
PASTURE	An area, generally enclosed, providing grass and other growing herbage suitable as food for grazing animals.
PATENTED LAND	Public lands conveyed to private ownership most commonly by homestead, mining or land exchange laws.
PERCENT SLOPE (GRADIENT)	A measurement of the steepness of a slope determined by dividing the vertical increase by the horizontal distance traveled. Therefore, one hundred percent slope is equal to a forty-five degree rise and a forty percent slope is equal to a twenty-two degree rise. The latter is the cut-off point where the skyline logging system is required in order to harvest timber.
PERENNIAL INTERRUPTED STREAM	A water course containing occasional perennial surface water due to ground water interception with intervening intermittent reaches exhibiting a saturated moisture regime beneath the channel bed.
PERMITTED GRAZING	Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.