

PERSONAL USE	Normally used to describe the type of permit issued for removal of wood products (fuelwood, posts, poles, latillas and Christmas trees) from National Forest land when the product is for home use and not to be resold for profit.
PESTICIDE	Any organic or inorganic preparation used to control populations of injurious organisms, plant or animal.
PLANNING AREA	"The area of the National Forest System area covered by a regional guide or forest plan." [36 CFR 219.3]
PLANNING CRITERIA	Standards, tests, rules and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgments and decisions are based.
PLANNING HORIZON	"The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions which would influence the planning decisions." [36 CFR 219.3]
PLANNING PERIOD	"One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits." [36 CFR 219.3]
PLANNING RECORDS	A system that records decisions and activities that result from the process of developing a forest plan, revision, or significant amendment.
POLE TIMBER	A tree, usually five to nine inches in diameter at breast height (dbh).
POTENTIAL CAPACITY (PC)	Land which is presently eroding because there is not sufficient ground cover to protect the soil. This land has the potential to recover and eventually support livestock grazing.
POTENTIAL NATURAL VEGETATION	Vegetation that would exist today if man were removed from the scene and if resulting plant succession were telescoped into a single moment.
PRACTICAL POTENTIAL	The greatest amount of annual recreation use that can be expected in an area or site, based on physical characteristics (or design capacity), length of use season, duration of use (in one day), and the pattern of weekday to weekend use.
PRACTICE	See Management Practice.
PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING	See "Thinning"
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	The alternative recommended for implementation as the Forest Plan based on the evaluation completed in the planning process. (See Proposed Action).

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PREPARATORY CUT	See "Shelterwood Method".
PRESCRIBED FIRE	The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions as to allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and, at the same time, to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives of silviculture, wildlife management, etc.
PRESENT NET VALUE	The difference in net benefits and net costs, each discounted to the present.
PRESENT VALUE OF BENEFITS (PVB)	Cumulative discounted benefits of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned.
PRESENT VALUE OF COSTS (PVC)	Cumulative discounted costs of managing the planning area.
PRESUPPRESSION	Activities in advance of fire occurrence to assure effective suppression action.
PRIMARY WINTER RANGE	Areas of land within winter ranges where concentrations of animals can be found during average winter (snowfall and temperature) conditions from December 15 to April 15. During severe weather conditions these areas often contain over 90 percent of the wintering population and are essential for the maintenance and welfare of the herd. Habitat components include foraging areas, and adjacent security and thermal cover.
PRIMARY BIG GAME BIRTHING AREAS	Areas of land within big game calving and fawning ranges where concentrations of female animals in a population can be expected to be found during May 1 to July 25. Areas are essential for the maintenance and production of the herd. Habitat components include foraging areas, security and thermal cover, and water.
PROPOSED ACTION	Specified in the National Environmental Policy Act as the project, activity, or decision that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake which is the subject of an environmental impact statement.
PUBLIC	The people of an area, state, or nation that can be grouped together by a commonality of interests, values, beliefs, or lifestyles.
PUBLIC ACCESS	Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.
PUBLIC ISSUE	"A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System." [36 CFR 219.3]

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RARE I	See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
	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.
RPA PROGRAM	The recommended direction for long range management of renewable resources of National Forest System lands. This direction serves as the basis for the Regional targets assigned to the Forest. The development of this direction is required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act.
RMYLD	Acronym for Rocky Mountain Yield, a computer program used to simulate timber growth based on site index, basal area, species, mortality, mistletoe and silvicultural objectives.
	See Recreation Visitor Day.
RANGE	Land producing native forage for animal consumption and lands that are revegetated naturally or artificially to provide a forage cover that is managed like native vegetation.
RANGE ALLOTMENT	A designated area available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number, kind of livestock and season of use may be grazed under a term grazing permit. The basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System and associated lands administered by the Forest Service.
RANGE CONDITION	The current productivity of a range relative to what that range is naturally capable of producing.
IMPROVEMENT	Any structure or nonstructural improvement to facilitate management of rangelands or livestock.
RANGELAND	Land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential) is predominately grasses, grass-like plants, forbs or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use. Includes lands revegetated naturally or artificially to provide a forage cover that is managed like native vegetation.
RANGELAND MODEL	Computer model developed by Region 3 to estimate available forage for livestock based on plant physiology, range condition class and overstory crown cover.
RANGE MANAGEMENT	The art and science of planning and directing range use to obtain sustained maximum animal production, consistent with perpetuation of the natural resource.

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RANGE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY LEVELS	Level A = Currently unstocked Forest allotments. Level B = Allotments that are currently stocked, are estimated to be not more than 20 percent overstocked, and have minimal levels of management currently being applied. These allotments need additional intensity of management applied. Level C = Currently stocked allotments are estimated to be no more than 20 percent overstocked, if any, and have management systems being applied on the ground which should lead to resource improvement. Some stocking adjustments may still be needed upon evaluation of systems and followup production and utilization studies. Level D = Currently stocked allotments, are not overstocked more than 20 percent, if any, and have intensive management systems being applied on the ground to correct resource problems. Stocking level may still need verification by production and utilization studies. Level E = Livestock use permitted by grazing permit, permitted use does not exceed forage production, full development and management for livestock production using cost effective techniques to maximize AUM output without regard for other multiple use constraints, i.e., full range of vegetative type conversion. Level X = Currently stocked allotments which are either more than 20 percent overstocked, have significant resource deterioration continuing, and will require major adjustments in stocking or greatly improved and intensified management systems or both stocking adjustment and improved management.
RANGER DISTRICT	Administrative subdivisions of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.
REAL DOLLAR VALUE	A monetary value which compensates for the effects of inflation." [36 CFR 219.3]
RECEIPT SHARES	"The portion of receipts derived from Forest Service resource management that is distributed to State and county governments, such as the Forest Service 25 percent fund payments." [36 CFR 219.3]
RECONSTRUCTION	Road or trail construction activities which take place on an existing road or trail and raise the standard of the road or trail. This can include relocation of the facility in a completely new location.
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 EIS will be implemented.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS)	Land delineations which identify a variety of recreation opportunities in six classes along a continuum from primitive to urban. Each class is defined in terms of the degree to which it satisfies certain recreation needs based on area size, the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, the type of facilities developed and the degree of outdoor skills needed to enjoy the area.
RECREATION SITE MAINTENANCE	<p>Reduced Service Level: A level of developed recreation site maintenance where facilities meet minimum health and safety requirements. Facilities are generally clean and free of hazards. Accelerated resource deterioration not occurring.</p> <p>Full Service Level: A level of developed recreation site maintenance where facilities exceed minimum health and safety requirements. Facilities are maintained at a more frequent interval than at reduced service level and at a satisfactory condition for maintaining investments. These standards are necessary to ensure a pleasant recreation experience for the visitors.</p>
RECREATION VISITOR DAY (RVD)	One visitor day equals 12 hours of recreation (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 hour, or any combination thereof). An MRVD equals 1000 RVD's.
REDUCED SERVICE MANAGEMENT	Management of developed sites and wilderness and dispersed acres to provide service below established standards and objectives.
REFORESTATION	The natural or artificial restocking of an area usually to produce timber and other wood products, but also to protect watersheds, prevent soil erosion, and improve wildlife, recreation and other natural resources. Natural reforestation includes site preparation to reduce competing vegetation and provide a mineral seed bed for seed provided by seed trees. Artificial reforestation is the planting of seedlings, cuttings or seeds by hand or mechanical means and may include site preparation.
REFORESTATION BACKLOG	See backlog reforestation.
REGENERATION	This term can be used in two ways, the actual seedlings and saplings existing in a stand, or the act of establishing the young trees.
REGENERATION CUTTING METHOD	Any removal of trees intended for the purpose of assisting regeneration already present or to make regeneration possible to establish a new stand of trees.
REGION	For planning purposes, the standard administrative unit of the Forest Service administered by a Regional Forester.

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REGION 3	The Southwest Region. A Forest Service organizational unit consisting of all National Forests in New Mexico and Arizona plus four National Grasslands in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.
REGIONAL FORESTER	The official responsible for administering a single Region and preparing a Regional Guide.
REGIONAL GUIDE	The plan developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that region.
REMOVAL CUT	See "Shelterwood Method".
RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)	Designated areas of land, usually over 300 acres in size, with characteristics of scientific or educational interest about the ecological processes which will be of value for observation and research on plant and animal succession, habitat requirements of species, insect and fungus deprecations, soil microbiology, phenology, and related phenomena.
RESOURCE	An aspect of human environment which renders possible or facilitates the satisfaction of human wants and the attainment of social objectives.
RESOURCE ALLOCATION MODEL	A mathematical model using linear programming which will allocate land to prescriptions and schedule implementation of those prescriptions simultaneously. The end purpose of the model is to find a schedule and allocation that meets the goals of the Forest and optimizes some objective function.
RESPONSIBLE LINE OFFICER	"The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action." [36 CFR 219.3]
REVEGETATION	The reestablishment and development of a plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of man (reforestation or range reseeding).
RIGHT-OF-WAY	The right to pass through another person's land as obtained by condemnation or purchase.

RIPARIAN AREA

Land areas which are directly influenced by water. They usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics showing this water influence. Streamsides, lake borders, or marshes are typical riparian areas.

Dependent Resource - Certain plant and animal species or site specific soils that are dependent on the riparian type for their existence. Examples are cottonwood, willow, fish, and amphibians.

Nondependent Resource - Resources that are not dependent on the riparian type for an existence. Examples are humans, domestic livestock, evergreen tree and most big game animals.

ROAD MAINTENANCE
LEVELS

Forest roads receive varying degrees of maintenance depending on their designated maintenance levels.

The maintenance levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Provides basic custodial care as required to protect the road investment and to see that damage to adjacent land and resources is held to a minimum. Roads are usually closed, except during periodic management activities.

Level 2: Used where management requires that the road be opened for limited passage of high clearance vehicles. Traffic is normally minor and roads are usually unimproved.

Level 3: Used on roads which are opened for low volumes of public travel. The road is maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars. Roads in this classification are improved, but not necessarily surfaced.

Level 4: Consideration is given to the user comfort and higher traffic volume. Roads are frequently surfaced.

Level 5: Includes high standard paved and aggregate surfaces. Safety, comfort, and high traffic volumes are important considerations.

ROADLESS AREA
REVIEW EVALUATION
(RARE II)

The assessment of unroaded areas within the National Forests as potential wilderness areas. Rare II refers to the second review which was begun in 1977 AND (RARE II) and documented in a final environmental impact statement, January 1979.

ROAD CLOSURE

Not allowing motorized vehicles (such as jeeps, 4-wheelers, 3-wheelers, motorbikes, etc.) on a road by physically blocking access and/or posting notices and/or signs. The road remains on the Forest Transportation Inventory System with the intent of reusing the road at a future point in time.

ROAD DENSITY

The number of miles per square mile in a land area.

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ROAD OBLITERATION	Eliminating an unneeded road and returning the land it occupied to production or another use. The road is removed from the Forest Transportation System. When needed for resource protection or to adhere to the Forest Plan, additional measures such as scarification, seeding or possibly elimination of all roadway features will be done.
ROTATION	The number of years required to establish (including the regeneration period) and grow timber crops to a specified condition or maturity for regeneration harvest. Selected management prescriptions in the forest plan provide the basis for the rotation age.
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	Acronym for Strata Analysis Level and Timing option, a computer program used to develop DE-FORPLAN timber yield tables from RMYLD simulation.
SAOT	Skiers at one time. Used in reference to capacity at a downhill ski area.
SCORP	See State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SALABLES	See Minerals, common variety.
SALE SCHEDULE	"The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a forest plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained." [36 CFR 219.3]
SALVAGE CUTTING	An intermediate cutting to remove trees that are dead, dying or deteriorating (eg. because overmature or materially damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi, or other injurious agencies) before their timber becomes worthless. Often combined with "sanitation cutting".
SANITATION CUTTING	An intermediate cutting to remove dead, damaged or susceptible trees to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens and so promote forest hygiene.
SAPLING	A small, young tree one inch to five inches in DBH and ten to twenty years old.
SATISFACTORY RANGE ALLOTMENTS	Allotments with management intensities A - D. Stocking is at capacity or in no case more than 20 percent overstocked. Range and watershed conditions are stable or improving.

SATISFACTORY RANGE MANAGEMENT	The planned, systematic use of the range resource to achieve optimum utilization of forage for sustained maximum animal production consistent with perpetuation of all natural resources. Factors considered in achieving satisfactory management include the kind, breed and class of livestock, type of ranch operation, permitted numbers, season of use, grazing capacity and natural features which limit optimum distribution.
SAWTIMBER	Trees that are 9.0 inches DBH or larger and can be made into lumber.
SCOPING	Determination of the significant issues to be addressed in an EIS.
SECONDARY MODERN DEVELOPMENT LEVEL	A level of modification for developed recreation sites. Modification is heavy with facilities provided strictly for comfort and convenience of users. Construction may use synthetic materials and vehicle traffic controls are usually obvious. Artificial surfacing of roads and trails is extensive. Development density is three to five family units per acre. Forest environment is pleasing and attractive but not necessarily natural.
SEDIMENT	Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.
SEED CUT	See "Shelterwood Method".
SEEDLING	A young, newly established (regenerated) tree less than ten years old.
SELECTION CUTTING METHOD	<p>The annual or periodic removal of trees, individually or in a small group from an uneven-aged forest to achieve the balance among the diameter classes needed for sustained yield and to establish a new crop. The two selection cutting methods are called single-tree and group-selection cutting methods. These cutting methods perpetuate an uneven-aged stand.</p> <p><u>Group-Selection Cutting Method.</u> The removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size distribution and species in the remaining stand. The distance across an opening created by removal of a group of trees is usually no more than one to two times the distance of surrounding tree height with a maximum size limit of 2-acres.</p> <p><u>Single-Tree Selection Cutting Method.</u> The removal of selected trees from specified size or age classes over the entire stand area in order to meet a predetermined goal of size or age distribution and species composition in the remaining stand.</p>

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SENSITIVITY LEVEL	<p>One of three factors used to determine Visual Quality Objectives. Sensitivity levels are a measure of people's concern for the scenic quality of the National Forest. Sensitivity levels are determined for land areas viewed by those traveling through the Forest on developed roads and trails and using developed recreation sites and water bodies. All roads, trails, use areas, and water bodies are assigned one of three sensitivity levels based on the concern of the user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Level 1: Highest Sensitivity- Level 2: Average- Level 3: Lowest
SERAL	<p>A plant and animal community which is transitional in stage of succession, being either short or long-term. If left alone, the seral stage will pass, and another plant and animal community will replace it. Aspen represents a seral stage that would eventually be replaced by conifers such as spruce.</p>
SHELTERWOOD CUTTING METHOD	<p>Any regeneration cutting in a more or less mature stand, designed to establish a new crop under the protection of the old. The resultant crop will be even-aged. There are three steps to the method: preparatory cut, seed cut, and removal cut. In most managed stands only the seed cut and removal cuts are essential to establish natural regeneration.</p> <p><u>Preparatory Step.</u> Recognized silvicultural objectives for this step include developing windfirm leave trees, developing good quality seed-bearing leave trees, and/or accelerate breakdown of deep duff layers. In stands that have had intermediate cuts or have reached old age, this step often serves no silvicultural purpose.</p> <p><u>Seed Step.</u> This cutting is the removal of trees in a mature stand so as to effect permanent opening of its canopy and to provide conditions for securing regeneration from the seed of trees retained for that purpose. In addition, enough trees are retained to provide at least some modification of the exposed microclimate that would result from clearcut or seed tree methods.</p> <p><u>Removal Step.</u> All cuttings of mature trees after establishment of the new stand are removal cuts. The objective of the removals is to provide improved growing conditions for the new stand and to harvest remaining mature trees. More than one removal can be scheduled for a stand. The last removal cutting is called the final removal.</p>
SHORT-TERM EFFECTS	<p>Those effects which will not be significant beyond the RPA planning horizon of 50 years.</p>
SILVICULTURE	<p>The science and art of growing and tending stands of forest trees to meet specified management objectives.</p>

SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM	"A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration and according to the type of forest thereby produced." [36 CFR 219.3]
SITE CLASS	A measure of the relative productive capacity of a site for the crop or stand, based on volume or height that is attained or attainable at a given age. Measure is expressed as Site Class (site index of 75 or greater), Site Class II (site index 55 to 74), and Site Class III (site index of less than 55).
SITE INDEX	A particular measure of site class, based on the height of the dominant trees in a stand at an arbitrarily chosen age (age 100 for western ponderosa pine). Measure is usually between 0 and 100, where site index of 100 equals a tree that is 100 years old and 100 feet tall.
SITE PREPARATION	A general term for removing unwanted vegetation, slash, and sometimes roots and stones, from a site before reforestation. Can be associated with either artificial or natural reforestation.
SITE PRODUCTIVITY	Production capability of specific areas of land.
SIZE CLASS	For the purposes of Forest planning, size class refers to the intervals of tree stem diameter used for classification of timber in the Forest Plan data base: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - less than five-inch diameter = seedling/sapling - five to nine-inch diameter = pole timber - greater than nine-inch diameter = sawtimber.
SKYLINE LOGGING	A skyline logging system is generally used to remove timber from slopes greater than 40% gradient; although it may also be used on lesser slopes. With this system a cable, or "skyline," is suspended between a crane-like tower set at the top of a slope and a tree trunk or other suitable "tailhold" at the bottom of the slope. A carriage suspended on pulley wheels runs up and down the skyline; it is controlled by a second cable called a "mainline." Logs are attached to the carriage by short cables called chokers, than the mainline is pulled in and the logs are brought up the slope to the loading area. The tension in the line is controlled so that the skyline; carriage, and one end of each log is kept suspended above the ground. In some cases the logs are completely suspended above the ground. Since the front end of the log doesn't plow along the ground and part of the log weight is supported by the skyline cable, there is very little soil disturbance or damage to remaining vegetation.

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SLASH	Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning or brush cutting, and large accumulations of debris after wind or fire damage. Slash includes logs, bark, branches, and stumps.
GAME	Bj rds and smal mammals normally hunted or trapped. A standing dead tree larger than six inches in diameter at breast height.
RECRUITMENT	Reservation of suitable live trees near death for replacement of snags in the future or k illing trees to create new snags.
SOCIAL ANALYSIS	An analysis of the social (as distinct from the economic and environmental) effects of a given plan or proposal for action. Social analysis includes identification and evaluation of all pertinent desirable and undersirable consequences to all segments of society, stated in some comparable quantitative terms. It also includes a subjective analysis of social factors not expressible in quantitative terms.
EROSION	The detachment and movement of soi from the land surface by wind, water or gravity.
SOIL PRODUCTIVITY	The capacity of a soil, in its normal environment, to produce a specific plant or sequence of plants under a specific system of management.
SOIL SURVEY	See Terrerrestrial Ecosystem Inventory.
SOUTHWESTERN REGION	See Region 3.
SPECIAL USE PERMITS	Permits and granting of easements (excluding road permits and highway easements) authorizing the occupancy and use of land.
SPECIAL USES	Special use permits.
SPECIFIED ROAD	A road for which standards and locations are specified in the timber sale contract. Location, specifications, and construction standards are set up in detail in the timber sale contract for these roads. As defined in the contract, specified roads are roads for which the timber purchaser shall be given purchaser credit when constructed. Roads that are needed beyond the period of the sale for fire protection, slash disposal, planting, future timber management, or other resource activities made necessary by the sale, are included as specified roads and designated as Forest development roads. Specified roads are planned to be retained on the forest development road system at the close of the sale and are also referred to as system roads. The Forest Supervisor is responsible for coordination of all land management activities and must approve layout, location, and design of these roads.

SPRUCE BARK BEETLE	This beetle (<u>Dendroctonus rufipennis</u>) is widespread throughout western North America. The beetle's ability to rapidly kill spruce trees over large areas is well documented.
STAND	<p>A community of trees or other vegetation possessing sufficient uniformity as regards composition, constitution, age, spatial arrangement, or condition, to be distinguishable from adjacent communities, so forming a silvicultural management entity.</p> <p>Further, such a plant community should be characterized by occupying a topographic position so unique in soils, aspect, slope, precipitation, and solar isolation as to affect species composition tree growth, maturity, and regeneration to a constant degree.</p>
STANDARD	A principle requiring a specific level of attainment; a rule to measure against.
STANDARD STIPULATIONS	Constraints added to all mineral leases to protect resource from unnecessary disturbance. Fire, erosion control, payment for damages, cattleguards, pollution, camp construction, Plan of Operation, environmental analysis, protection of threatened and endangered species and cultural resources are covered.
STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (SCORP)	The plan prepared by the State which identifies recreation supply and demand and recommends future development actions.
STOCKING LEVEL	Timber management usage. Refers to the basal area or number of trees per acre in a stand. Stocking levels can be prescribed to meet management objectives such as improving forage habitat for wildlife, or improving growth rates of trees.
STOCKING RATE	Range management usage. The actual number of animals, expressed in either animal units or animal unit months, on a specific area at a specific time.
STRINGER	A strip of vegetation different from surrounding vegetation.
STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENT	Improvement requiring construction or installation to improve the range, facilitate management, or control distribution and movement of livestock.
SUITABILITY	"The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices." [36 CFR 219.3]

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SUITABLE FOREST LAND	Land to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis; this does not preclude management for other resource objectives as well. The process for identifying suitable forest land is defined in FSH 2409.13 and 36 CFR 219.14.
SUITABLE LANDS	Lands which are appropriate for the application of certain resource management practices as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone.
SUPPLY POTENTIAL	The output production possible from available resources.
SUPPRESSION	All the work of extinguishing or confining a fire, beginning with its discovery.
SUSTAINED-YIELD OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	"The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest System without impairment of the productivity of the land." [36 CFR 219.3]
SYSTEM ROAD	A road that is part of the permanent transportation system for the forest and periodically receives maintenance.
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TSI	See Timber Stand Management.
TARGET	A quantifiable output.
TALUS	An accumulation of broken rocks at the base of cliffs or steep slopes.
TECHNICAL REPORT	Documentation of the planning process that relates to specific areas such as minimum management requirements, timber analysis, or inventory data.
TEMPORARY ROAD	A nonspecified road needed for a particular reason within a timber sale area. Temporary roads are often referred to as spur roads or nonsystem roads because they are not formally made a part of the forest developed road system. These roads are usually one-quarter mile or less in length and are obliterated when no longer needed by the sale operator. The intent is to allow the land occupied by the road to be returned to resource production, minimize erosion and preclude further use of the road. The timber sale administrator is responsible for location, construction, maintenance, and return to production.

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM INVENTORY	A systematic inventory based on the concept that within the landscape there are naturally occurring ecosystems with unique sets of properties. These terrestrial ecosystems form a continuum and can be recognized at different levels in classification systems. The soils component of the ecosystem is inventoried through the use of "Soil Taxonomy," USDA Soil Conservation Service Handbook #436, and the "Terrestrial Ecosystem Vadose and Phreatic Survey Procedure," a Forest Service handbook. The vegetation component of the ecosystem is inventoried through the use of the International Classification and Mapping of Vegetation, UNESCO, and the above mentioned Forest Service handbook. The terrestrial ecosystem inventory is sometimes referred to as "soil survey" in the planning documents.
THEORETICALLY	Geologic conditions are similar to those of a producing area, or may be inferred similar through indirect evidence.
THERMAL COVER	Vegetative cover that provides protection for animals from heat and cold. The term is normally used when describing habitat requirements for elk and deer.
THINNING	An intermediate cutting made in the favored species to accelerate diameter growth and to improve the form of the remaining trees without permanently breaking the canopy. A thinning can be either a commercial or precommercial thinning depending upon the tree size (product) and economical value, if any. Precommercial thinning is normally a cost charged against the future stand value.
THREATENED SPECIES	Those plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of Interior as threatened in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
TIERING	Refers to the coverage of general matter in broad environmental impact statements (such as national program or policy statements) with subsequent narrower statements or environmental analyses (such as regional or basin wide program statements or ultimately site-specified statements), incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the statement in question.
TIMBER PRODUCTION	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees for cutting into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use. For purposes of forest planning, timber production does not include firewood or harvests from unsuitable lands (FSM 1900).
TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT (TSI)	A loose term comprising all intermediate cuttings made to improve composition, constitution, condition and increment in a timber stand. As applied in this Plan TSI usually means pre-commercial thinning.

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TOLERANCE SOIL LOSS	The maximum rate of soil loss that can occur while sustaining inherent site productivity.
TOPOGRAPHY	The configuration of a land surface including its relief, elevation and the position of its natural and man-made features.
TRAIL MAINTENANCE LEVELS	<p>The extent of maintenance done on trails will vary with the maintenance level assigned to that trail.</p> <p>Trail maintenance levels are defined as follows:</p> <p>Level I: This level is basic protection work to keep damage to the adjacent land to a minimum and provide for user safety.</p> <p>Level II: This level is preservation maintenance used on long term trails to perpetuate the pathway in its present location but cannot or should not budget sufficient maintenance funds to provide for user convenience.</p> <p>Level III: This is the highest level of trail maintenance and the full spectrum of service to meet management objectives for the trail type is met in this level.</p>
TRAILHEAD	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM	All existing and planned roads, trails, airfields, railroads or waterways utilized for transportation.
TRAVEL MANAGEMENT	Surveillance, analysis, and planning for future traffic needs on the transportation system and all cross-country motorized and nonmotorized travel.
TRAVELWAY	An unconstructed two-track road resulting from repeated cross-county travel.
TREE OPENING	An opening in the forest cover created by the application of even-aged silvicultural practices.
TRICK TANK	A livestock or wildlife watering facility that collects precipitation and drains it into a storage tank. The water is then transferred by pipeline to a drinking tub.
TURKEY ROOST TREES	Turkeys prefer to roost in tall, mature, or overmature flat top ponderosa pine trees (16"-42" DBH) on easterly and southerly exposures. Trees with relatively open crowns and large horizontal branches 20-30 feet from the ground receive the heaviest use. The roost site is a small group of trees, averaging 13 per acre with the above characteristics and sparse ground cover.

TURKEY NESTING AREAS	Areas of land normally associated with ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and adjacent meadow and riparian vegetation where concentrations of incubating hen turkey occur. Areas are essential for the maintenance and production of the flock.
TYPE CONVERSION	Relating to vegetative cover, the conversion of one vegetative cover to another, either by man or nature.
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US F&WLS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.
USLE	See Universal Soil Loss Equation.
UNCLASSIFIED AREA	Refers to the classification of lands for the purpose of establishing utility corridors. It is that land area not previously classified as an exclusion area, avoidance area, window or corridor.
UNDERSTORY	The trees occupying the lower level of a stand that has at least two size and age classes. The understory lies beneath the overstory.
UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT	"The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining a planned distribution of size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection." [36 CFR 219.3]
UNPALATABLE SPECIES	In range management usage, plant species that are not readily eaten by animals.
UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION (USLE)	Empirical erosion model that computes long-term average soil losses from sheet and rill erosion under specified conditions.
UNSATISFACTORY RANGE ALLOTMENTS	Allotments with management intensity of X. Stocking is at least 20 percent overstocked. Range and watershed conditions are deteriorating at a rate which will cause significant management changes and/or investments to correct.
UTILIZATION STANDARDS	Standards guiding the use and removal of timber. They are measured in terms of diameter at breast height (DBH), diameter at the top of the tree inside the bark (top DIB), and percent "soundness" of the wood.

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UNSATISFACTORY WATERSHED CONDITION	The situation where the ground cover is less than what is necessary to maintain soil capability and runoff conditions.
V --	
VALLECITOS FEDERAL SUSTAINED YIELD UNIT (VFSYU)	A Federal sustained yield unit is an area of federally owned or administered land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service which is established as a sustained-yield unit under Section 3 of the Act of March 29, 1944. The first of five such units was established in 1948 on the El Rito Ranger District at Vallecitos. The purpose of the unit is to maintain a stable community or communities where such maintenance is primarily dependent upon the sale of timber or other forest products from federally owned or administered lands.
VARIETY CLASS	<p>One of three factors to determine Visual Quality Objectives. Variety classes are evaluated on the premise that all landscapes have some value, but those with the most variety or diversity have the greatest potential for high scenic value. There are three variety classes which identify the scenic quality of the natural landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Class A - Distinctive- Class B - Common- Class C - Minimal
VIABLE POPULATION	The number of individuals sufficient to perpetuate their long-term existence in natural, self-sustaining populations adequately distributed throughout their region.

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES (VQO)	<p>Measurable standards for the visual management for the landscape. Refers to degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape based on users' expectations and visual perceptions. Objectives used in the Forest Plan are:</p> <p>Preservation (P): Provides for ecological change only.</p> <p>Retention (R): In general, man's activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.</p> <p>Partial Retention (PR): In general, man's activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.</p> <p>Modification (M): Man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but must at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture so completely and at such a scale that its visual characteristics are those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area.</p> <p>Maximum Modification (MM): Man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.</p> <p>Rehabilitation: A short-term management alternative used to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual impacts to a desired visual quality.</p> <p>Enhancement: A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.</p>
VISUAL RESOURCE	<p>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.</p>
VISUAL VARIETY CLASS	<p>A classification system for establishing visual landscape categories according to the relative importance of the visual features.</p>
-- W --	
WFUD	See Wildlife and Fish User Day.
WOS	See Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum.
WATERSHED	The entire area that contributes water to a drainage or stream.
WATERSHED CONDITION	Is the health of the watershed with respect to erosion and runoff conditions of the land based on ground cover conditions.

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WATER YIELD	That portion of the annual precipitation which contributes to stream flow and recharge of the ground water table.
WEEKS ACT	Passed in 1911, it set up the National Forest Reservation Commission and authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase land for addition to the National Forest System, provided that such purchases were approved by the Commission and by the states in which they were made.
WESTERN SPRUCE BUDWORM	One of the primary insect pests on the Carson N.F., the western spruce budworm has caused significant defoliation, growth loss and mortality. Host trees for this insect include white fir, corkbark fir, Douglas-fir and spruce.
WETLANDS	Any area that is more or less regularly wet or flooded. Where the water table stands at or above the land surface for at least part of the year.
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT	Declares that it is a policy of the United States that certain selected rivers which, with their immediate environments, possess outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.
WILD RIVER	<p>A free flowing and essentially unspoiled river with its natural surroundings preserved and enhanced. Wild rivers "possess remarkable: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic and cultural values" (1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act)</p> <p>Forty-eight miles of the Rio Grande from the Colorado border south, and the lower four miles of the Red River, all in New Mexico, were among the first to be protected by the Act.</p>
WILDHORSE TERRITORY	The area historically used by a wildhorse herd as identified at the time of the passage of the 1971 Wild and Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act.

WILDERNESS	<p>Under the Wilderness Act of 1964, wilderness is undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. A wilderness is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions, which appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's activity substantially unnoticeable. A wilderness also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive and confined type of recreation - has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation, enjoyment, and use in an unimpaired condition - may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.
WILDERNESS ACT	<p>Establishes a National Wilderness Preservation system to be composed of Federally-owned areas designated by Congress, administered for use and enjoyment as wilderness, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.</p>
WILDERNESS OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (WOS)	<p>A method of delineating types of wilderness recreation settings within the National Wilderness Preservation System. There are four WOS settings derived from the six ROS setting guidelines. Only the last two occur on the Carson National Forest. The four nonmotorized settings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transition: predominantly unmodified natural wilderness setting. Many locations noticable affected by users. Moderate to few opportunities for isolation and solitude during peak use season. <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Semi-primitive: area beyond one-half mile from motorized areas and less than three miles from these areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primitive: area three miles beyond any type of motorized route where feeling of solitude and user challenge are expected. - Pristine: areas within primitive zone more than 200 feet from any trail.
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA)	<p>An area designated by the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-550). The Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to review WSA's and submit a report to the President. The President shall make a recommendation to Congress as to the area's suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.</p>

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WILDFIRE	Any fire on wildlands other than one intentionally set for management purposes and confined to a predetermined area.
WILDLIFE	All nondomesticated mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians living in a natural environment, including both game species and nongame species. Animals, or their progeny, which once were domesticated but escaped captivity and are running wild (i.e., feral animals), such as horses, burros, and hogs, are not considered wildlife.
WILDLIFE AND FISH USER DAY (WFUD)	One visitor day equals 12 hours of wildlife and fish-oriented recreation (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for one hour, or any combination thereof). Includes both consumptive and non consumptive uses of wildlife and fish. A MWFUD's equals 1000 WFUD's.
WILDLIFE HABITAT DIVERSITY	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within a specific area.
WILDLING	A naturally grown seedling or small tree used for transplanting and landscaping.
WINDOW	A short corridor that provides for critical access to areas which may be subsequently designated for corridor use.
WINTER RANGE	Habitat used by wildlife species during the winter months to provide food and shelter and which generally limits the population. For planning purposes, areas of land where 75 percent of the individuals in a population can be expected to be found during average winter (snowfall and temperature) conditions from December 15 through April 15.
WITHDRAWAL	An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.
WOODLAND	Pinon and juniper forests usually growing on drier sites in the low elevations.
Y -	
YUM	"Yarding of unmerchantable material" is often included as a timber sale contract requirement for slash treatment. It means moving unmerchantable slash material, of specified size, to roadside landing areas or other specified points. Generally the material is then removed by the public as firewood.