GLOSSARY

A

Adaptive Management: A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made and adjusted based on testing, monitoring, evaluation, and incorporating new knowledge gained from science or experience as part of an ongoing process.

Adit: A nearly horizontal passage from the surface in a mine.

Affected Environment: The natural, physical, and human-related environment sensitive to changes as a result of the proposed action.

All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV): A type of off-highway vehicle that travels on three or more low-pressure tires; has handle-bar steering; is less than or equal to 50 inches in width; and has a seat designed to be straddled by the operator. (FSM 2353.05)

Allotment (grazing): Area designated for the use of a certain number and kind of livestock for a prescribed period of time.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP): A document applying to management of rangeland ecosystems and livestock operations on the public lands prescribing: (1) the manner in and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet ecosystem health, multiple use, economic, and other objectives; (2) describing range improvements to be installed and maintained; and (3) containing such other provisions relating to livestock grazing and other objectives found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be consistent with the provisions of Federal Land Policy and Management Act. An AMP integrates resource objectives, standards, guidelines, and management requirements for soil and water for watershed protection, wildlife and fisheries, recreation, timber, and other resources on lands within a range allotment.

Allowable Use: A predetermined amount of current forage production that is to be removed and/or soil disturbance that is acceptable under a given set of circumstances in order to accelerate range improvement. Degree of use will vary depending upon range type, range condition and trend, season of use, and physiological needs of various species. Allowable use is also often defined as the degree of use estimated to be proper until proper use is known.

Altered Potential: Condition caused by nature or humans that prevents a stream from recovering its original state. An example might be found where a stream has been placer mined, or a landslide or slump changed the immediate landscape features where the stream must function.

Allowable Sale Quantity, (ASQ): On a National Forest, the maximum quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the forest plan for a specified time period specified by the plan.

Anadromous: Fish that ascend rivers from the sea for breeding; i.e. salmon.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): The amount of forage required by a 1,000-pound cow, or the equivalent, for one month.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration: The establishment of improved hydrologic, geomorphic, and ecological processes in a degraded watershed system; and the replacement of lost, damaged, or compromised elements of the natural system.

Aquatic Systems: The interaction of biological and physical attributes in relation to streams, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc.

Appropriate Management Response (AMR): AMR is any specific action taken in response to a wildland fire suitable to meet protection or resource objectives described in fire or land management plans.

Aquatic Nuisance Species: non-indigenous plant or animal species that threaten the diversity or abundance of native species, the ecological stability of infested waters, or commercial, agricultural, aqua-cultural, or recreational activities dependent on such waters.

Aquatic Systems: Biological and physical attributes and their interaction related to water.

Areas Evaluated for Potential Wilderness: Any undeveloped areas, exceeding 5,000 acres that meet the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under FS Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 7 (WO Amendment 1909.12-92-1 effective 8/3/1992). The roadless area inventory considers presence of existing roads, structures, or improvements. FSH 1909.12 (1992) specifies these areas "do not contain improved roads maintained for travel by standard passenger type vehicles."

The evaluation of areas for potential wilderness, documented in the FEIS, Appendix C, complies with the implementing regulations of NFMA, (36 CFR 219.17(1), 1982), which tells us that "roadless areas within the NFS shall be evaluated and considered for recommendation as potential wilderness areas during the forest planning process."

Inventoried Roadless Areas, on the other hand, are based on the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II) as formalized in the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule (RACR). The areas evaluated for potential wilderness based on the 2004 inventory may include all or only portions of Inventoried Roadless Areas in addition to new areas as explained in the FEIS, Appendix C

Arterial Road: See Functional Class for subcategories under the new definition

B

Beaverhead Unit: The Beaverhead National Forest was combined with the Deerlodge National Forest in 1997. The geographic areas of the former forests are referred to as the Beaverhead or Deerlodge Unit.

Beneficial Uses: Attributes that are considered useful products of the resource. They may include (but are not limited to): recreation, production of salmonid fishes, drinking water, power generation, and irrigation.

Beneficial Effect: A situation that results from a management activity that promotes improvement in stream or habitat conditions, beneficial to fish or other aquatic organisms. Activities that create a short-term impact, but will provide significantly longer benefits will still be classified as a Beneficial Effect. An example might be removal of a culvert that is a movement barrier to fish. Removal may produce sediment over a short period of time, but will provide significant long-term benefits to the fish population.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): A set of practices which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water-related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met.

Biological Diversity (or Biodiversity): The variety and abundance of life and processes. It includes all living organisms, the genetic differences among them and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur. Biological diversity also refers to the compositions, structures, and functions of species and habitats and their interactions.

Biological Assessment: A document prepared by or under the direction of the federal agency concerning listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the project area and the evaluation of potential effects of the action on such species and habitats.

Biotic: Pertaining to any aspect of living components.

C

CSU: (Controlled Surface Use) A stipulation attached to a lease which allows use and occupancy but requires special operational constraints to protect identified resource values and may modify the lease rights.

Candidate Species: Species identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which are considered to be candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Canopy: The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth. Layers of canopies may be called “stories”.

Capability: The potential of an area to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and 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 silvicultural practices or protection from fires, insects, and disease.

Climax: The terminal plant community of a succession; it remains relatively unchanged (dynamic stability) unless the environment changes. Species are capable of reproducing themselves within the community and excluding new species, especially dominant species.

Closure: A route or area is closed to all types of traffic, including foot traffic. This option is seldom used except in emergencies or special situations such as protection of an eagle nesting site (Access and Travel Management - Northern Region Guide, October 1997).

Coarse Woody Debris: Sound and rotting dead woody plant material, standing or fallen, generally greater than 3 inches in diameter. It provides habitat for wildlife and plants and is a source of nutrients and structures for soil protection and development.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The official, legal tabulation, or regulations directing federal government activities.

Commodity: Anything useful or anything bought or sold.

Condition Class: Departure from the historic fire regime, as determined by the number of missed fire return interval – with respect to the historic fire return interval and the current structure and composition of the system resulting form alterations to the disturbance regime. Three classes categorize the current condition with respect to each of five historic Fire Regime Groups. The relative risk of fire-caused loss of key components defines the system increases for each higher number condition. Class 1 level means little or no risk.

Connectivity: The degree to which similar but separated vegetation components of a landscape are connected.

Conservation Strategy: The term also refers to a requirement under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for Federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service with regard to federal actions that may affect listed threatened species or critical habitat.

Corridor:

Biological Corridor - Landscape elements that connect similar patches of habitat through an area with different characteristics. For example, streamside vegetation may create a corridor of willows and hardwoods between meadows or through a forest.

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

Cover Type: The present vegetation of an area.

Cover: Vegetation used by wildlife for breeding, and rearing of young, protection from predators, (hiding cover), or to ameliorate conditions of weather (thermal cover).

Cross Country Travel: Wheeled motorized travel off of roads and trails. All roads and trails are identified on an inventory maintained at the Forest Supervisor's Office.

Cultural Resources: The physical remains of human activity (e.g., artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) having scientific, prehistoric, or social values.

D

Dead and Dying Stand: A dead and dying stand is defined as a stand where fire or bark beetle infestations are projected to create conditions where it is determined that previously mid or late seral stands will be set back to early seral stage by the disturbance. These types of conditions by dominance type are more fully described below.

This definition does not require all trees within the stand to be dead or dying. The purpose of the definition is to meet the requirements of NFMA Section 4 (d)(1) which provides: "it is the policy of the Congress that all forested lands in the National Forest System shall be maintained in appropriate forest cover with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand designed to secure maximum benefits of multiple use sustained yield management in accordance with land management plans."

To meet the NFMA requirement, stands which are reverting to an early seral stage must be managed to maintain appropriate forest cover. Without preparation of a seedbed, and treatment of undesirable fuel levels from the dead trees, the stand may not result in an appropriate tree cover or adequately stocked stand to develop into a mid and late seral stand that contains appropriate forest cover with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand to meet multiple use objectives.

Seral stage is the existing vegetation classification definition of stand size, which is determined from the basal area weighted average diameter (Berglund and others, 2008). A stand size between 0.0"-4.9" is considered early seral, from 5.0" – 9.9" is mid seral, and late seral has a stand size of 10.0" and larger.

For Douglas fir:

A Douglas-fir stand is considered dead and dying if stand stocking is expected to be reduced below 60 square feet of basal area due to current and projected mortality from either fire or bark beetles, within a 3 year period. This stand condition is considered a stand in the process of reverting to an early seral successional stage through the initiation of regeneration. This criteria may be modified based on site-specific analysis that indicates the stand would be considered dead and dying even though it does not meet the above criteria because it is determined the stand would revert to an early seral stage due to other factors.- e.g. windthrow.

Determination of tree mortality after a fire includes criteria such as crown scorch, DBH, cambium-kill rating, beetle attack level and interaction of beetle-attach level and DBH. (Hood et al. 2007).

Determination of Douglas-fir tree mortality due to an infestation of Douglas-fir beetle not related to fire includes the following criteria: successfully attacked tree around the entire bole of the tree. (Schmitz 1996, Skovsgaard 1968).

For Lodgepole pine:

Beetle killed: A lodgepole pine stand is considered dead and dying where greater than 50% of the basal area is high hazard for MPB (generally greater than 8 inch in diameter and over 80 years old) and a current within stand infestation of MPB exceeds 10% by basal area, and where a current MPB epidemic is on going within the Forest, (Bollenbacher, Gibson, 1986, Cole 1983). This criteria may be modified based on site-specific analysis that indicates the stand would be considered dead and dying even though it does not meet the above criteria because it is determined the stand would revert to an early seral stage due to other factors.- e.g. windthrow.

Fire killed: A lodgepole pine stand is considered dead and dying if greater than 50% of a stand is killed by fire. This stand condition is considered a stand in the process of reverting to an early seral successional stage through the initiation of regeneration. This criteria may be modified based on site-specific analysis that indicates the stand would be considered dead and dying even though it does not meet the above criteria because it is determined the stand would revert to an early seral stage due to other factors.- e.g. windthrow.

Determination of tree mortality after a fire in lodgepole pine types includes criteria such as crown scorch (Weatherby 2001).

Determination of tree mortality for lodgepole pine tree mortality due to an infestation of mountain pine beetle not related to fire includes the following criteria: successfully attacked tree around the entire bole of the tree (Amman, 1989, Safranyik, 2006).

Deerlodge Unit: The Deerlodge Forest was combined with the Beaverhead Forest in 1997. The former forest is referred to as the Deerlodge Unit.

Decommissioned Road: a road stabilized and restored to a more natural state. Decommissioned roads are not managed as part of the Forest transportation system.

Demographic: Statistics of human populations (size, density, growth, distribution, etc.).

Designated Road, Trail, or Area. A National Forest System road, a National Forest System trail, or an area on National Forest System lands that is designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to 36CFR 212.51 on a motor vehicle use map. (36 CFR 212.1)

Desired Condition (DC): A portrayal of the land, resource, or social and economic conditions that are expected to result in 50-100 years if objectives are achieved. A DC is a vision of the long-term conditions of the land.

Developed Recreation: Recreation that requires facilities and might result in concentrated use of an area; for example, a campground or ski resort.

Dispersed Recreation: Recreation, such as hunting, scenic driving, and backpacking, spread over a large area. Facilities or developments are provided for access and protection of the environment more so than the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Disturbance: Any event, such as wildfire or timber harvest that alters the structure, composition, or function of an ecosystem.

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

Dominance Types for the BDNF:

- If the dominance type is single species, the species comprises greater than or equal to 60%.
- If the dominance type is two species, the 1st species comprises roughly 40-80%
- If the dominance type is three species, the 1st species comprises roughly 20-60**%.**
- If no three species can be assigned, the 1st species is a MIX, for BDNF this is either tolerant mix (TASH) or intolerant mix (IMIX).

E

Economics: The study of allocation of limited resources, goods, and services among competing uses.

Ecosystem: A naturally occurring, self-maintained system of varied living and non-living interacting parts that are organized into biophysical and human dimension components.

Ecosystem Integrity: A condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is maintained, such that goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem are met.

Ecosystem Management: Scientifically based land and resource management that integrates ecological capabilities with social values and economic relationships, to produce, restore, or sustain ecosystem integrity and desired conditions, uses, products, values, and services over the long term.

Ecosystem Structure: The biological and physical attributes that shape ecological systems. Biotic attributes include: population size, structure, and range, foliage density and layering, snags, large woody debris, or the size, shape, and spatial relationships of cover types within a landscape. Physical attributes include: soil and geologic substrate variables, slope and aspect, or stream gradient.

Encroach: Plant succession in the absence of disturbance, in areas the plant type is not desired.

Eligibility (for Wild and Scenic Rivers): A river is eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System if it is free flowing and has at least one river-related value that is considered outstandingly remarkable.

Endangered Species: Designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and animal or plant that has been given federal protection status because it is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its natural range.

Energy Transmission Facility: Pipelines or power lines and associated structures and equipment used to transmit bulk electricity, crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, or hydrogen from generation or collection points to distribution points. Electric transmission lines are generally larger than 66 KV. Transmission facilities do not include smaller distribution lines serving residential or commercial end use. Transmission facilities do not include oil and gas field production, gathering, or collection lines or facilities.

Entrenchment Ratio: Entrenchment describes the relationship of the river to its valley and landform features. Entrenchment is qualitatively defined as the vertical containment of a river and the degree to which it is incised in the valley floor (Kellerhals et al. 1972). The term entrenchment ratio, the vertical containment of the river, has been quantitatively defined (Rosgen 1994) to provide a consistent method for field determination. The entrenchment ratio is the ratio of the width of the flood-prone area to the surface width of the bankfull channel. Ratios of 1-1.4 represent entrenched streams; 1.41-2.2 represent moderately entrenched streams; and ratios great than 2.2 indicate rivers only slightly entrenched, (Rosgen, 1996)

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official for a major federal action, which significantly affects the quality of the human environment. Alternatives to the proposed action are provided, and effects analyzed.

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. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting produce even-aged stands of essentially the same age.

Extent of Concern: The portion of a travel route for which a Scenic Concern Level has been assigned. The extent of concern for sites is not listed, but can be described as the perimeter of developed or heavily used areas. The extent of concern provides the general location for project analysis viewpoints and visibility mapping.

F

Facilities: Picnic tables, toilets, hardened campsites, campground, other buildings or structures.

Fire-Dependent Ecosystem: Forests, grasslands, and other ecosystems historically composed of species that evolved with and are maintained by periodic fire.

Fire Frequency or Return Interval: How often fire burns a given area; often expressed in terms of fire return intervals. For example, a site might burn over every 5 to 15 years.

Fire Intensity: Expression used to describe the power of wildland fires. More commonly described as the rate of energy release per unit length of the fire front.

Fire-Prone Ecosystem: Ecosystems that historically burned intensely at low frequencies (stand replacing fires), burned at a high frequency (understory fires), or burned infrequently historically, but – because of changed conditions-now experience more frequent fire events.

Fire Regime Group: A generalized description of the role fire plays in an ecosystem. It is characterized by fire frequency, predictability, intensity, seasonality, duration and scale (patch size), as well as regularity or variability.

Fire Risk: The chance that a fire will ignite as affected by the nature and incidence of causative agents.

Fire Severity: A qualitative measure of the fire's immediate effects on the ecosystem. Relates to the extent of morality and survival of plant and animal life-both above and below ground-and to loss of organic matter.

Fire Terms:

Fire Use – "Use of Wildland Fire" or "Fire Use" describes the two types of wildland fire to provide resource benefits; prescribed fire and wildland fire use

Prescribed Fire – Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements (where applicable) must be met, prior to ignition.

Wildfire – An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.

Wildland Fire – Any non-structure fire, that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire us and prescribed fire.

Wildland Fire Use – The application of the appropriate management response to naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

Fishery: The total population of fish in a stream or body of water and the physical, chemical, and biological factors affecting that population.

Fladry: An east European term for a simple string of closely spaced strips of cloth used to deter wolves. Ideally, the strips of cloth should be 10 centimeters (4 inches) wide by 50 centimeters (20 inches) long, set less than 50 centimeters apart, and just touch the ground. When the flags are too far apart or the string is too high off the ground, wolves are likely to slip through.

Flora: The plant life characteristic of a region, period, or special environment.

Forage: Plant material (usually grasses, forbs, and brush) that is available for animal consumption.

Forest Plan: A document that provides strategic direction by goals and objectives for management of a National Forest developed through agency and public involvement

Forest Products: Any products from national forest system lands that requires a permit to collect such as sawlogs, pulpwood, poles, posts, and firewood, mushrooms, berries, beargrass for floral arrangements, etc.

Forest Road: As defined in Title 23, Section 101 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. 101), any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources (FSM 7705 – Transportation System). Also see Road..

Forest Transportation Atlas: A display of the system of roads, trails and airfields of an administrative unit (36 CFR 212.1).

Forest Transportation Facility: A forest road or trail or an airfield that is displayed in a forest transportation atlas, including bridges, culverts, parking lots, marine access facilities, safety devices, and other improvements appurtenant to the forest transportation system. (36 CFR 212.1)

Forested Watershed: A watershed where 90% or more of a watershed is forested.

Fuel Management: Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

Fuel Treatment: The rearrangement or disposal of fuels to reduce the fire hazard.

G

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

Geographic Information System (GIS): A computer system that stores and uses spatial data.

Goal: A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future, normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has not specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis form which objectives are developed.

Goods and Services: The various outputs produced by forest and rangeland renewable resources. The tangible and intangible values of which are expressed in market and non-market terms.

H

Habitat: The place where a plant or animal lives and grows under natural conditions.

Habitat Type: An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at the climax phase of succession.

Hazardous Fuel: Excessive live or dead wildland fuel accumulations that increase the potential for uncharacteristically intense wildland fire and decrease the capability to protect life, property, and natural resources.

Historical Range of Variability (HRV): The natural fluctuation of components of healthy ecosystems over time. In this EIS, refers to the range of conditions and processes that are likely to have occurred prior to settlement of the project area by people of European descent (approximately the mid-1800's), which would have varied within certain limits over time.

(HUC) Hydrologic Unit Code: A coding system developed by the U.S. Geological Service to map geographic boundaries of watersheds by size. For example, the Columbia River Watersheds is 1st code, the Clarkfork River a 3rd code, the Beaverhead River a 5th code, and Mussigbrod Creek a 6th code HUC. The BDNF has mostly 6th code HUCs.

I

Indicators: A measure of, or surrogate for the elements of ecosystem management.

INFISH (Inland Native Fish Strategy): On July 31, 1995, the Decision Notice for Inland Native Fish Strategy (INFISH) Environmental Assessment was signed. This strategy was developed to provide interim direction to protect habitat and populations of native resident fish until longer-term conservation strategies such as the Upper Columbia River Basin and federal recovery plans replaced it.

Inholding: Private land or patented mining claims that lie within National Forest land.

Intactness: Untouched or unaltered, especially by anything that harms or diminishes its character.

Integrated Pest Management: A pest management approach that uses prevention techniques, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of pest organisms in cooperation and coordination with other agencies and organizations to control or eradicate invasive species. Treatment uses cost effective methods that minimize adverse effects to non-target species. Examples:

Cultural - Silvicultural prescriptions, change of crop species

Mechanical - Fire, cultivation, pruning, trapping

Biological - use of parasites, predators, or disease

Genetic - use of resistant species or cultivars

Chemical - use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc

Interim Roads and Trails Inventory GIS Layer: The information on page 53 (Interim Road and Trail Map) represents the GIS layer used to identify open motorized roads and trails until site-specific travel planning takes place. This is an interim map eventually replaced by the BDNF Motorized Use Visitors Map.

Inventoried Roadless Area: See Areas Evaluated for Potential Wilderness.

J

K

Key Watershed: One or both of the following types of watershed designations

Fish Key Watersheds: Watersheds selected for focusing of federal funds and personnel for the purpose of protecting, restoring, or maintaining viability of Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive aquatic species.

Restoration Key Watersheds: Watersheds selected for focusing of federal funds and personnel for the purpose of accelerating improvements in water quality and watershed conditions.

L

Lands Where Timber Harvest is *Not* Allowed: The acres identified as BDNF system lands that meet the criteria outlined in the timber harvest protocol in the forest plan.

Lands Where Timber Harvest *is* Allowed: The acres that may not be suitable, but harvest is used to achieve other resource objectives as described in the timber protocol.

Lands Suitable for Timber Production: The acres designated for growth and yield of timber products. These are the acres left over after the first two steps (listed above) of the timber protocol have been applied.

Landscape: An area composed of interacting ecosystems repeated because of geology, landforms, soils, climate, biota and human influences throughout. Landscapes are generally a size, shape, and pattern determined by interacting ecosystems.

Landscape Character: Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

Landscape Visibility: Accessibility of the landscape to viewers, referring to one's ability to see and perceive landscapes.

Linkage: Route that permits movement of individual plants (by dispersal) and animals from a Landscape Unit and/or habitat type to another similar Landscape Unit and/or habitat type.

Long-Term-Sustained-Yield Timber Capacity: The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under specified management intensity consistent with multiple-use objectives

M

Management Activity: Activity humans impose on a landscape for the purpose of managing natural resources.

Management Area: A land area with similar management goals and a common prescription, as described in the forest plan.

Management Indicator Species (MIS): "Certain vertebrate and/or invertebrate species present in the area . . . selected because their populations changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities. . . additional plant or animal species selected because their population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on other species of selected major biological communities or on water quality." (CFR 219.19(a) (1). Designation does not infer a special degree of protection in and of itself.

Mineral Classifications

Common Variety: Includes common materials for building and commerce such as sand, gravel, building stone, fill material, and commodities such as sand, peat, inert fillers and abrasives. It does not include deposits of mineral materials which are valuable because of some property giving them distinct and special value or covered in the mineral leasing laws. If it is not locatable or leasable, it is salable. The terms "common variety," "salable" and " mineral materials" are used interchangeably in this document.

Leasable Minerals (FSM 2822.11,.12): Through the 1920 Mineral Leasing Acts, Congress made mineral deposits that occur in relatively extensive deposits and involve relatively large areas leasable, rather than locatable. Leasable minerals include public domain status and acquired federally owned deposits of hydrocarbons (oil and gas, oil shale, tar sands, etc.), coal, geothermal, phosphate, sodium, and, on public domain land in LA and NM, sulfur. On lands with acquired minerals all non-common variety minerals are leasable per the 1947 Act.

Locatable Minerals (FSM 2811.1,.2): These minerals are found on all national forests and lands which; 1.) Were public domain lands subject to location and entry under the US mining laws; 2.) Have not been appropriated, withdrawn, or segregated from location in entry; and 3.) Have been or may be shown to be mineral lands that are open for prospecting for locatable or hard rock minerals. Locatable minerals may include any solid, natural, inorganic substances, occurring in the crust of the earth such as "gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits." Locatable minerals are not the common varieties of mineral materials or leasable minerals. They may include certain non-metallic minerals and uncommon varieties of mineral materials.

Mineral Materials: Includes minerals of widespread occurrence, like building materials, plain clay and limestone, used for ordinary purposes. Commodities such as sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, clay, cinders, and petrified wood are included. The terms "common variety, salable, and mineral materials" are used interchangeably in this document.

Salable: Mineral materials which consist of petrified wood and common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay and other similar materials. Such mineral materials include deposits used for agriculture, animal husbandry, building, abrasion, construction, landscaping, and similar uses. The terms "common variety, salable, and mineral materials" are used interchangeably in this document.

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

Monitoring: The process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipate results of a management plan are being realized, or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

Motor Vehicle: Any vehicle which is self-propelled, other than:

1) A vehicle operated on rails; and

2) Any wheelchair or mobility device, including one that is battery-powered, that is designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area. (36 CFR 212.1; 36 CFR 261.2; FSM 2353.05)

Motor Vehicle Use Map. A map reflecting designated roads, trails, and areas on an administrative unit or a Ranger District of the National Forest System. (36 CFR 212.1)

Multiple Use: The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are used 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 relate 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.

Municipal Watershed: A watershed that contains a community water system or a stream feeding such a system. Montana Code Annotated 75-6-1-2 defines community water system as a public water supply system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

N

National Forest Management Act (NFMA): A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of regional and forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, requires environmental analysis and public disclosure of federal actions.

National Forest Scenic Byway: A road on National Forest System Land that has been designated by the Chief of the Forest Service for its exceptional scenic, historic, cultural, recreational, or natural resources.

National Forest System Road: A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a state, county, or other local public road authority. (36 CFR 212.1; 36 CFR 251.51; 36 CFR 261.2)

Natural Appearing Landscape Character: Landscape character resulting from human activities, yet appears natural, such as historic conversion of native forests into farmlands, pastures, and hedgerows that have reverted back to forests through reforestation activity or natural regeneration.

O

Objective - A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals (36 CFR 219.3).

Occupied Grizzly Bear Habitat: Areas where there is high likelihood person will encounter a grizzly bear with her cubs of the year.

Occupied mapped Lynx Habitat: All mapped lynx habitat on an entire national forest is considered "occupied" by lynx when:

1-There are at least 2 verified lynx observations or records since 1999 on the national forest unless they are verified to be transient individuals; or

2-There is evidence of lynx reproduction (dens) on the national forest.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-county travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. (36 CFR 212.1; FSM 2353.05)

Old Growth: The definition of Old Growth as found in Green, et. al., Old-Growth Forest Types of the Northern Region, R-1 SES 4/92: USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, MT 59807.

Open Motorized Road and Trail Density (OMRTD): A measurement of motorized routes open to use, measured at the completion of project implementation in miles per square mile. It consists of motorized roads and trails that fall within the external forest boundary and are (1) open to public motorized use, (2) open for permitted and/or administrative use and remain on the landscape, (3) temporary unless obliterated at project completion, and (4) motorized routes on private inholdings.

Outstandingly Remarkable Value: Characteristic of a river segment that is judged to be a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at a regional or natural scale. Values can be recreational, scenic, geological, historical, cultural, biological, botanical, ecological, heritage, hydrological, paleontological, scientific, or research-related.

P

PSU Dominance Type:

If the dominance type is single species; the species comprises >= 60%,
If dominance type is 2 species, the 1st species comprises roughly 80-40%,
If the dominance type is 3 species, the 1st species comprises roughly 60-20%
If no 3 species can be assigned, the 1st species is a MIX, For the BDNF this is either tolerant mix (TASH), or intolerant mix (IMXS)

Pastoral Landscape Character: Landscape character that is the result of human activities, containing positive cultural elements such as historic conversion of native forests into farmlands, pastures, and hedgerows, plus some remnants of native forests.

Pattern: The spatial arrangement of landscape elements (patches, corridors, matrix) that determines the function of a landscape as an ecological system.

Play: A known or possible accumulation of oil or gas sharing similar geologic properties.

Prescribed Fire: Any fire ignited by management action to meet specific objectives. All prescribed fires are conducted in accordance with prescribed fire plans.

Properly Functioning Condition (PFC): Ecosystems are in PFC when they function within their historic range of variability.

Proposed Action: A project or set of activities that a federal agency intends to implement, as defined in NEPA regulations.

Public Involvement: Any process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions to encourage public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision-making.

Q

R

Rangeland: Land on which the potential natural plant community is predominantly grass, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing.

Reach: A segment of stream. Segment length will vary based on resource values being considered. For example, if trout over-wintering habitat is a consideration for analysis and over-wintering pools are confined to ¼ mile of stream; the reach analyzed for fisheries may be defined as ¼ mile. Similarly, if hydrologic function of the channel is being evaluated on a stream with 1.5 miles of the same type of channel conditions, the reach analyzed for hydrology may be 1.5 miles.

Recreation Allocations:

- In Summer

Backcountry: *Semi-primitive motorized* recreation settings are provided, and offer opportunities for varied types of travel (see table below) and recreational activities.

Non-Motorized: Semi-primitive non-motorized recreation settings offer opportunities for mountain biking, horse and stock travel, hiking, dispersed camping, and other activities. These allocations are intended to provide secure wildlife habitat especially in areas which link landscapes. They also offer quiet summer and fall recreation opportunities and desirable semi-primitive settings.

Recommended Wilderness: *Semi-primitive non-motorized* settings are provided, and offer opportunities for foot, stock, ski, snowshoe travel, dispersed camping, and other activities.

Road-based: Roaded natural and rural recreation settings are provided, and offer a wide variety of opportunities for dispersed and developed recreational activities.

Wilderness: *Primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized* settings are provided, and offer opportunities for foot, stock, ski, snowshoe travel, dispersed camping, and other activities allowed in Wilderness. *These lands, designated as Wilderness by Congress, are the same in all alternatives.*

Wilderness Study Area: *Semi-primitive non-motorized and semi-primitive motorized* settings are provided. Some opportunities are available for wheeled motorized travel on routes as shown on the travel plan and non-motorized travel is available yearlong.

- In Winter

Motorized Recreation: Roaded and *semi-primitive* motorized recreation settings are provided in these areas, and offer opportunities for a variety of motorized and non-motorized travel and activities. The majority of these allocations provide opportunities for snowmobile travel (Table 9, page 30).

Non-Motorized : Primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized recreation settings are provided in these areas, and offer opportunities for ski touring, snowshoeing, and hiking, and other non-motorized activities. These allocations are intended to protect low elevation winter range for deer, elk, and moose; protect high elevation secure habitat for mountain goat and wolverine and to provide quiet winter recreation opportunities in accessible locations.

Recommended Wilderness Motorized: *In Alternative 1, motorized travel is allowed as shown in the travel plan.*

Recommended Wilderness: *Semi-primitive non-motorized* settings are provided, and offer opportunities for foot, stock, ski, snowshoe travel, dispersed camping, and other activities.

Wilderness: *Primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized* settings are provided, and offer opportunities for foot, stock, ski, snowshoe travel, dispersed camping, and other activities allowed in Wilderness. These lands, designated as Wilderness by Congress, are the same in all alternatives.

Wilderness Study Area: *Semi-primitive non-motorized and semi-primitive motorized* settings are provided, and offer opportunities for wheeled motorized travel on routes as shown on the travel plan. These areas also offer opportunities for snowmobiling December 2 through May 15, and some non-motorized travel in all seasons.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into six classes—primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural and urban.

Primitive (PRIM) - Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other area users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of man-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.

Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM) - Areas characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but is subtle. Motorized uses not permitted, include airplanes, helicopters, hovercraft, etc.

Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) - Areas characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but is subtle. Motorized use is permitted.

Roaded Natural - Area is characterized by predominatntly natural appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural enverонment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in constru8ction standards and design of facilities.

Rural – Area is characterized by substantially modified natrual environment. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evidetn and interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people.

Urban – Area is characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural –appearing elements. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans on-site, are predominant. Facilities for highly intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.

Recreation Types:

Developed - The type of recreation that occurs where modifications (i.e., improvements) enhance recreation activities in a defined area.

Dispersed - The type of recreation use related to and in conjunction with roads and trails that requires few if any improvements and may occur over a wide area. Activities tend to be day-use and include hunting, fishing, berry picking, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, viewing scenery, snowmobiling, and many others.

Recreation Use:

LOW: 0 to 20 people per day,

MODERATE: 20 to 40 people per day,

HIGH: Over 40 people per day.

Reference Landscapes: These are terrestrial and aquatic areas with high ecosystem integrity and within the historical range of variability. They are of sufficient size, where relevant disturbance and ecological processes occur, and are generally unaffected by human activities.

Research Natural Area: An area that illustrates or typifies for research or educational purposes, the important forest and range types in each forest region, as well as other plant communities that have special or unique characteristics of scientific interest and importance (36 CFR 1251.23).

Resiliency: The capacity of forests and grassland/shrublands to return to prior conditions after disturbance. Resilient forests are those that not only accommodate gradual changes related to climate but tend to return toward a prior condition after disturbance either naturally or with management assistance. (Millar et. al, 2007) Within the BDNF, maintaining a diversity of tree species or dominance types, age or size class diversity within dominance types, and forest density similar to what historic disturbance regimes produced, are considered underpinnings of a resilient forest.

Restriction: A restriction precludes use of the route or area during a specified time period by: 1) Type of vehicle; 2) Type of traffic (Access and Travel Management - Northern Region Guide, October 1997).

Retard: To slow rate of recovery below the near natural rate of recovery if no additional human caused disturbance was placed on the system.

Riparian Areas/Habitats: Land where the vegetation and microclimate are influenced by perennial and/or intermittent water.

Riparian Conservation Area (RCA): As established by the Inland Native Fish Strategy, RCAs are portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. Examples include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent streams, and other areas that help maintain the integrity of aquatic ecosystems. The following categories describe RCAs unless developed and documented through a watershed or site specific analysis.

Category 1 – Fish bearing streams: RCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the steam extending from the edge of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100 year floodplain, or to the outer edge of the riparian vegetation, or to the a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.

Category 2 – Permanently flowing non-fish bearing streams: RCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the steam extending from the edge of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100 year floodplain, or to the outer edge of the riparian vegetation, or to the a distance equal to the height of one site-potential trees, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.

Category 3 - Ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre: RCAs consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer, edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, or to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or to the a distance equal to the height of one site-potential trees, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond, or lake, whichever is greatest.

Category 4 - Seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands less than 1 acre, landslides, and landslide-prone areas: This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum the RCAs must include:

a. The extent of landsides and landslide-prone areas,

b. The intermittent stream channel and the area to the top of the inner gorge,

c. The intermittent stream channel or wetland and the area to the outer edge of the riparian vegetation,

d. For Fish Conservation Watersheds, the area from the edges of the stream channel, wetland, landslide, or landslide-prone area to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.

e. For watersheds not identified as Fish Emphasis Key Watersheds, the area from the edges of the stream channel, wetland, landslide, landslide-

prone area to a distance equal to the height of one-half site potential tree, or 50 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.

Riparian Management Objective (RMO): Fish habitat objectives established for habitat attributes such as pool frequency, large woody debris, bank stability, bank angle, entrenchment ratio, fine sediment levels, water temperature, and width-to-depth ratio to achieve properly functioning condition in streams.

Road: A motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail. (36 CFR 212.1)

Road Maintenance: The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective (FSM 7705 – Transportation System).

Road Management Objectives: Defines the intended purpose of an individual road based on management area direction and access management objectives. Road management objectives contain design criteria, operation criteria, and maintenance criteria (FSH 7709.55, Sec 33 – Transportation Planning Handbook).

Route: A road or trail as defined in this section.

Rural/Agricultural Landscape Character: The result of extensive human activities, such as, conversion of native landscapes into extensively cultivated farmland, vineyards, pastures, or intensive livestock production.

S

Salmonids: Members of the family of elongate soft-finned fishes Salmonidae - the trout and salmon family.

Scale: Defined in the framework as geographic extent; for example, region, sub-regional or landscape scale.

Scenery: General appearance of a place, general appearance of a landscape, or features of a landscape.

Scenery Management: The art and science of arranging, planning, and designing landscape attributes relative to the appearance of places and expanses in outdoor settings.

Scenic Attractiveness: The scenic importance of a landscape based on human perceptions of the intrinsic beauty of landform, rock form, water form, and vegetation pattern. Reflects varying visual perception attributes of variety, unity, vividness, intactness, coherence, mystery, uniqueness, harmony, balance, and pattern. Attractiveness is classified as: A) Distinctive, B) Typical or Common, C) Undistinguished.

Scenic Concern Level –Public value and importance of views. See Agricultural Handbook No. 701, Chapter 4 to further define concern levels and their use to map landscape visibility and establish Scenic Integrity Objectives. **Concern Level 1:** A travel route or site where use is high, and/or concern for the scenery is high. **Concern**

Level 2: A travel route or site where use is low or moderate, and/or concern for the scenery is moderate.

Scenic Integrity: State of naturalness or, conversely, the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. Integrity is stated in degree of deviation from the existing landscape character in a national forest as follows.

Very High – Generally provides for ecological change only.

High – Human activities are not visually evident. Activities may only repeat attributes of form, line, color, and texture found in the existing attributes, qualities or traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

Moderate - Human activities must remain visually subordinate to the attributes of the existing landscape character. They may repeat form, line, color or texture common to these characters but changes in quality size, number intensity etc. must remain visually subordinate to the attributes, qualities or traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

Low – Human activities of vegetative and landform alterations may dominate the original, natural landscape character but should appear as natural occurrences when viewed at background distances.

Scenic Quality: The essential attributes of landscape that when viewed by people, elicit psychological and physiological benefits to individuals and therefore, to society in general.

Scenic Resource: Attributes, characteristics, and features of landscapes that provide varying responses from and degrees of benefits to humans.

Secure Areas: Areas larger than 10 acres that are1/3 of a mile from a route open to motorized vehicles.

Sensitive Species: Those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by: a) Significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density or, b) Significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Forest Service sensitive species are not “listed” under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and may not occur on all the forests within a Forest Service Region. Regional sensitive species lists undergo periodic review and are subject to change. G rankings denote global (range-wide) and state status from 1 (critically imperiled) to 5 (demonstrably secure)

Seral Stage: The series of plant community conditions that develop during ecological succession from bare ground (or major disturbance) to the climax stage. *Early seral stage* is a condition in which plants are present soon after a disturbance or at the beginning of a new successional process (seedling or saplings in a forest). Grass, herbs, or brush are abundant, diversity is high. A *mid-seral stage* is characterized in a forest setting has almost full crown closure in pole-to medium-sized trees. Understory vegetation and species diversity is less due to tree shading. A *late seral stage* is a condition with mature trees, often of old forest character. Tree growth has slowed,

mortality has increased, understory forage is minimal, structural diversity may be high, and species diversity is generally less.

Short Interval Fire-Adapted Ecosystems: Those plant and animal communities that depend on frequently occurring wildland fires to cycle nutrients, control pathogens, maintain species composition, population, and distribution in healthy resilient condition across broad landscapes.

Ski Touring: Includes all types of backcountry skiing from cross country with a focus on covering terrain, seeing the sights and being away from well traveled routes to climbing snow covered mountains to ski downhill. It does not include lift-assisted skiing.

Snowmobile: A motorized vehicle capable of use over snow or ice driven by a combination of cleats, belts, tracks, and skis.

Soil Classification: Systematic arrangement of soils into groups or categories on the basis of their characteristics; the USDA soil classification system divided from Orders to Suborders, Great Groups, Subgroups, Family, and Type or Series Naming convention at the upper levels is based on Greek and Latin root words; at the series level naming is based on geographic place names.

Soil Function: Primary soil functions are: (1) the sustenance of biological activity, diversity, and productivity, (2) soil hydrologic function, (3) filtering, buffering, immobilizing, and detoxifying organic materials, and (4) storing and cycling nutrients and other materials.

Special Interest Area: An area important for cultural, biological, or geological features or values.

Special-Use Authorization: A permit, lease, or easement that authorizes the use or occupancy of National Forest System lands for certain purposes other than grazing, forest products, or minerals (36 CFR 251.51).

Species: A unit of classification of plants and animals consisting of the largest and most inclusive array of sexually reproducing and cross-fertilizing individuals, which share a common gene pool.

Species Viability: A species consisting of self-sustaining and interacting populations that are well distributed through the species' range. Self-sustaining populations are those that are sufficiently abundant and have sufficient genetic diversity to display the array of life history strategies and forms to provide high likelihood for their long-term persistence and adaptability over time.

Stand: A community of trees or other vegetation uniform in composition, constitution, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

Stand Composition: The representation of tree species in a forest stand, expressed by some measure of dominance (i.e., % volume, number, basal area).

Standard: A particular action, level of performance, or threshold specified by the forest plan for resource protection or accomplishment of management objectives. Unlike "guidelines" which are optional, standards are mandatory. Standards are applied to management actions as mitigation; they do not initiate management actions.

Stream Channel Stability: A classification system that uses visual estimates of various channel, bank, and riparian area.

Stream Order: 1st order stream is a headwater stream. A 3rd order stream is the third branch from the 1st order stream.

Subpopulation: A geographically distinct segment of a larger population.

Succession: The replacement in time of one plant community with another. The prior plant community (or successional stage) creates conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage.

Successional Stage: A stage or recognizable condition of a plant community, which occurs during its development from bare ground to climax.

Suitability for Wild and Scenic Rivers: Evaluation of eligible rivers for inclusion into the national Wild and Scenic River System by determining the best use of the river corridor and the best method to protect the outstandingly remarkable values within the river corridor.

Summer: Season of use is May 16 through December 1.

Summer Backcountry: *Semi-primitive motorized* recreation settings (See ROS).

Sustainability: The ability to maintain a desired condition or flow of benefits over time.

T

TES: Threatened, endangered and sensitive species (TES).

Temporal: Related to time.

Temporary Road or Trail. A road or trail necessary for emergency operations or authorized by contract, permit, lease, or other written authorization that is not a forest road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. (36 CFR 212.1)

Terrestrial: Pertaining to the land.

Threatened Species: A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designation of a plant or animal species likely to become endangered throughout all or a specific portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

Timber Harvest: Timber harvest is an activity or tool by which trees are removed for numerous management purposes, one of which may be timber production.

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

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL): The total amount of a pollutant that a water body may receive from all sources without exceeding water quality standards (MTDEQ).

Traditional Cultural Property: An site eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continued cultural identify of the community.

Trail: A route 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches wide that is identified and managed as a trail. (36 CFR 212.1; FSM 2353.05)

U

Unsuitable for Timber Production - Lands which meet at least one of the 10 exceptions listed under "suitable for timber production."

Uncharacteristic Wildfire Effects: An increase in wildfire size, severity and resistance to control, and the associated impact to people and property, compared to that which occurred in the native system.

Understory: Vegetation (e.g., trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

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 growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting methods to develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single tree and group selection.

Unique Habitat: Areas, usually small in size, that provide life requirements of plant or animal species that are not met on the general landscape: examples include vernal pools, snow beds, cliffs, talus slopes, seeps, fens, bogs, hummocks, solifluction lobes, caves, etc.

Unsuitable Range: Land that should not be grazed by livestock because of unstable soils, steep topography, or inherent low potential for forage production.

Uncharacteristic Wildfire Effects: An increase in wildfire size, severity and resistance to control, and the associated impact to people and property, compared to that which occurred in the native system.

Unwanted Wildfire: Fire that burns more intensely than the natural or historical range of variability, thereby fundamentally degrading the ecosystem or destroying communities or rare or threatened species/habitat. Also known as catastrophic, severe, uncharacteristically severe, or damaging.

Utility Corridor: Designated right-of-way corridor (FSM 1905)

V

Vacant Allotment: An allotment not stocked with permitted livestock.

Viable Population: A population, which has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure continued existence well distributed in the planning area. To insure that viable populations will be maintained, habitat must be provided to support, at least, a minimum number of reproductive individuals and that habitat must be well distributed so that those individuals can interact with others in the planning area.

Viewshed: Total visible area from a single observer position, or the total visible area from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen-areas from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other viewer locations. Examples are corridor, feature, or basin viewsheds.

W

Watershed: An area of land with a characteristic drainage network that contributes surface or ground water to the flow at that point; a drainage basin or a major subdivision of a drainage basin.

Watershed Analysis: Watershed analysis is a systematic procedure for characterizing watershed and ecological processes to meet specific management and social objectives (Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale, Federal Guide for Watershed Analysis 1995). This information may then be used to:

- determine changes in Riparian Management Objectives,
- identify and prioritize restoration activities within the watershed,
- identify management activities that are consistent with the processes that create and maintain high quality aquatic habitats, and
- reveal the most useful indicators for monitoring environmental change.

In brief, watershed analysis is a set of technically rigorous and defensible procedures designed to provide information on what processes are active within a watershed (6^{th} code), how those processes are distributed in time and space, what the current upland and riparian conditions of the watershed are, and how all of these factors influence riparian habitat and other beneficial uses. The analysis is conducted by an interdisciplinary team.

Watershed Assessment: See Watershed Analysis.

Water Yield: The measured output of forest streams.

Well Distributed: Habitat is distributed over the entire forest, based on measurements by landscape. The intent is to achieve long-term objectives by not lumping habitat into one or a few areas; thereby increasing the risk of adverse effects from a single event. Well distributed will be evaluated by examining a particular condition or habitat for each landscape unless stated otherwise.

Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient, under normal circumstances, to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands include marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes, river overflows, mud flats, wet meadows, seeps, and springs.

Wilderness Areas: Areas that are without developed and maintained roads, and that are substantially natural, and that Congress has designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness Study Area: Those areas required for study of Wilderness suitability under the Montana Wilderness Study Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-150).

Wildland(s): These lands are largely undeveloped in character and natural appearing, especially when compared to nearby privately owned lands near towns, cities, industrial, commercial, agricultural and rural landscapes. Forest Service wildland is publicly owned and administered under laws of the U.S. Congress for a variety of purposes.

Wildland Fire Use: The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

Wildland-Urban Interface: The line, area, or zone, where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel.

Winter: Season of use is December 2 through May 15.

Wireless Telecommunication Facilities: Buildings, towers, or other physical improvements used to house or support wireless communication equipment and operations.

X

Xeric: A dry environment, characterized by plants that require very little moisture.

Y & Z

No defined terms