

Glossary

Access	The opportunity to approach, enter, and make use of public or private land.
Accuracy	The closeness of computations or estimates to the true (i.e., exact) standard, or accepted values – note accuracy refers to quality of; the degree of obtaining the correct value, especially when the measure is repeated.
Acid Deposition	Precipitation, as in rain or snow, whose increased acidity is caused by environmental factors: i.e., atmospheric pollutants.
Acquisition	Land coming into federal ownership.
Activity	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.
Activity Fuels	Tree tops, branches, boles, and other woody debris that are created by timber sale activities.
Adaptive Management	A type of natural resource management in which decision making is an on-going process. Monitoring the results of actions will provide a flow of information that may indicate the need to change a course of action. Scientific findings and the needs of society may also indicate the need to adapt resource management.
Administrative Motor Use	Authorized use of motorized equipment in wilderness. Examples of when administrative motor use may be authorized are search and rescue, wildfire, and law enforcement, or when a situation involves inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means.
Aesthetics	Generally, the study, science, or philosophy dealing with beauty and with judgments concerning beauty. In scenery management, it describes landscapes that give visual and sensory pleasure. (SMS Handbook Number 701)
Age Class	Grouping of trees originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity. Age classes are grouped by an interval of 10 or 20 years, for example 1-10 years, 11-20 years, 21-30 years, etc.
Air Quality	The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein; used most frequently in connection with 'standards' of maximum acceptable pollution concentrations. Air quality classes (I, II, or III) are designations for the level of protection given to geographic areas of the country. This classification denotes the increment above which deterioration of air quality would be regarded as significant and consequently not allowed. Class I allows the least deterioration, for example National Parks, Monuments, and Wilderness Areas. Class II is much less restrictive than Class I and includes most of Minnesota. Class III is the least restrictive.
Allocations	An assigned portion of land, acreage, production, etc., for a specified purpose in a forest plan. See Land Allocation.
Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)	The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the plan. This allowable sale quantity (ASQ) is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity" (FSM 1900). For timber resource planning purposes, the allowable sale quantity applies to each decade over the planning horizon and includes only chargeable volume. Consistent with the definition of timber production, do not include fuelwood or other non-industrial wood in the allowable sale quantity.

Allowed (to describe RMV use)	RMV use on roads and trails, as well as cross-country, is generally allowed. However, these uses may be restricted by season, type of vehicle, vehicle equipment, or type of activity specified in permits or Forest Supervisor orders.
All-terrain Vehicle (ATV)	All-terrain vehicles (ATVs) are motorized flotation-tired vehicles with at least three, but no more than six low pressure tires, with an engine displacement of less than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight less than 900 pounds. ATVs with a total dry weight of more than 900 pounds are classified as ORVs. (State of Minnesota Off-highway Vehicle Regulations 2003-04)
Ambient Air	That air, external to buildings, encompassing or surrounding a specific region.
Ambient Air Quality Standard	The prescribed level of pollutants in the outside air that cannot be exceeded legally during a specified time in a specified geographical area.
Analysis	Methods used to determine or separate inventory and resource mapping information into important components and examine them critically (Webster).
Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS)	Forest plan have a brief summary of the analysis of the management situation, including demand and supply conditions for resource commodities and services, production potentials, and use and development opportunities. (36 CFR 219.11(a))
Appropriate Management Response	Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection <i>and</i> fire use objectives. (The concepts of confine, contain, and control should still be considered as viable TACTICS applied to suppressing unwanted wildland fires. Those terms, however, should not be confused for, or referenced to wildland fire management STRATEGY.)
Aquatic	Growing, living in, or frequenting water.
Aquatic Ecosystem	Stream channels, lakebeds, water, biotic communities, and the habitat features that occur therein. This includes streams and lakes that are permanently, intermittently, semi-permanently and seasonally flooded, as defined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
Bankfull Stage	The elevation at which waters in a stream fills its channel to the tops of its banks where the water begins to overflow into a floodplain.
Barrel Scarification	A very large barrel with prongs towed behind a tractor. The prongs clear a patch of land for tree planting.
Basal Area	The cross-sectional area of all stems in a stand measured at 4.5 feet above the ground and expressed per unit of land area. Basal area is a way to measure how much of a site is occupied by trees
Benefit (Value)	Inclusive term used to quantify the results of a proposed activity, project, or program expressed in monetary or non-monetary terms.
Best Management Practices (BMP)	Practices (individual or in combination) that prevent non-point source of pollution or ensure that the amount is kept to a level compatible with state water quality and wetland protection goals.
Big Game	Certain wildlife that may be hunted for sport under state laws and regulations, including deer, bear, and moose.
Biodiversity	Variety of life and its ecological processes; the variety of organisms considered at all levels, from genetic variants belonging to the same species, through arrays of genera, families, and still higher taxonomic levels. Includes the variety of ecosystems, which comprise both the communities of organisms within particular habitats, and the physical conditions under which they live. The Forest Service Manual has direction on habitat planning and evaluation, including specific forest planning direction for meeting biological diversity requirements: A forest plan must

	address biological diversity through consideration of the distribution and abundance of plant and animal species and communities to meet overall multiple-use objectives (FSM 2622.01).
Biome	An area of land with a characteristic combination of plants and animals that pass through a sequence of stages in development and that trends to reach a point of approximate equilibrium with its environment that differs from the equilibrium reach in another biome.
Biota	Pertaining to any aspect of life, especially to characteristics of entire populations of organisms, including animals, plants, fungi, and micro-organisms, found in a given ecosystem.
Blowdown	Downed trees and slash from a windstorm.
Board Foot	The amount of wood contained in an unfinished board one inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide.
Bog	Wetland ecosystems made up of accumulations of peat derived from decomposed sedges and mosses. Bog water is acidic and vegetation includes mostly shrubs, sedges, and mosses, stunted black spruce, tamarack, balsam fir and cedar.
Boreal Forest	A forest type consisting primarily of black spruce and white spruce with balsam fir, birch, and aspen. It is the most extensive forest type in the world.
Brush Raking	Using a pronged attachment on a tractor to gather loose material on the land in preparation for planting.
Buffer	An area that is designated to block or absorb unwanted impacts to the area beyond the buffer. Buffer strips along a trail could block views that may be unwanted. Buffers may be set aside wildlife habitat to reduce abrupt change to the habitat.
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
Canopy	The part of any stand of trees represented by the tree crowns. It usually refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be use to describe lower layers in a multi-storied forest.
Carry-in Water Access	An unloading area within close proximity of the water with adjacent parking that provides for water access of boats by off loading a boat and carrying it to the waters edge. (Also can be referred to as carry-down or car top access.)
Cavity	A hole in a tree often used by wildlife species, usually birds, for nesting, roosting, and reproduction.
Channel	A waterway of perceptible extent that periodically or continuously contains moving water. It has definite bed and banks which serve to confine the water.
Channel Morphology	The stream morphology of a section of flowing water and associated flood plain.
Channel Stability	A section of flowing water that maintains a dimension, pattern, and profile without aggrading or degrading in the current climate.
Classified Road	Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including Forest system roads, state roads, county and township roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.
Clearcutting	Removal of all or almost all trees in the stand in a single cutting.
Closure	An administrative order prohibiting or restricting either the location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.

Coarse Filter Management	Land management that addresses the needs of all species, communities, environments, and ecological processes in a land area (compare to <i>fine filter management</i>). It is the concept of managing an array of representative ecosystems across the landscape, assuming that such representation will provide habitat for the majority of species.
Coarse Woody Debris	Stumps and fallen trunks and limbs of more than six-inch diameter at the large end..
Cold-water Fish	Cold-water fish have preferences for summer water temperatures that are less than approximately 65° F.
Collaborative Planning	USDA Forest Service employees working with the public, state and local agencies, tribal governments, regulatory agencies, other federal agencies and others to assure the most efficient and effective conservation and sustainable multiple use management possible.
Commodity Resources	Market driven resources such as timber, boughs, wildlife fish and game that can be bought and sold.
Community (ecological)	Recurring assemblages of plants and animals, having a consistent composition, structure, and habitat. An ecological community is quite similar to the ecosystem, though with much greater emphasis on living elements and their respective interconnections. Groups of organisms common to a given community are understood to be functionally linked through the influences they directly or indirectly have on one another. Communities exist at many scales, there are communities within communities. The very expansive boreal forest or tall grass prairie could be thought of as communities, much in the same respect as the smaller group of organisms living together in a backyard pond. Biotic communities are multiple species groupings of biota, such as assemblages of both plants and animals. Ecological communities attribute various patterns of community distribution to underlying physical factors (e.g., soil and water), attempting to better integrate some non-living features into their definitions. Natural or native communities focus on communities shaped by primarily non-human factors.
Community (human)	People with common interests living in a particular area and the area itself.
Composition	As used in ecology, the mix of species present on a site or landscape or population and the species' relative abundance.
Condition Class	A classification of the amount of departure from the natural fire regime
Conifer	A wide range of the tree species within the order Gymnospermae, typically evergreen, bearing cones, and having needle or scale-like leaves, such as pine and spruce.
Connectivity	The linkage of similar but separated vegetation stands by patches, corridors, or "stepping stones" of like vegetation. The linkage of similar but separated vegetation stands by patches, corridors, or "stepping stones" of like vegetation. This term can also refer to the degree to which similar habitats are linked.
Conservation (of species)	The terms "conserve," "conserving" and "conservation" mean to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to [the] Act are no longer necessary. [ESA § 3(3)]
Consultation (with US Fish and Wildlife Service)	(1) An active, affirmative process that (a) identifies issues and seeks input from appropriate American Indian governments, community groups and individuals; and (b) considers their interests as a necessary and integral part of the BLM and Forest Service decision-making process. (2) The federal government has a legal obligation to consult with American Indian tribes. This legal obligation is based on such laws

	as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and numerous other executive orders and statutes. The legal responsibility is, through consultation, to consider Indian interests and account for those interests in the decision. (3) Consultation 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 the National Marine Fisheries Service with regard to federal actions that may affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.
Consultation/ Consulting Parties (heritage resources)	A portion of the review process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act during which consulting parties consider ways to resolve adverse effects on historic properties. The consulting parties include, at a minimum, the responsible Federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Other interested parties, such as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Indian tribes, and local governments, may also be invited to consult.
Conveyance	Transferring lands from federal ownership.
Cool-water Fish	Cool-water fish have preferences for summer water temperatures that are between approximately 65° and 75° F.
Corridor (transportation)	A linear strip of land defined for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.
Corridor (wildlife)	A defined tract of land connecting two or more areas of similar habitat type through which wildlife species can travel.
Cover Type (Forest Cover Type)	Stands of particular vegetation type that are composed of similar species.
Crown	The part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches and foliage.
Cross-country ATV and Snowmobile travel	Travel by ATV or snowmobile off of a designated trail, classified road, or unclassified road.
Cubic Foot	A unit of true volume that measures 1 x 1 x 1 foot.
Culmination of Mean Annual Increment	The age at which the average annual growth is greatest for a stand of trees. Mean annual increment is expressed in cubic feet measure, and is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in accordance with 36 CFR 219.16(a)(2)(i) and (ii). Culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI) includes regeneration harvest yields and any additional yields from planned intermediate harvests.
Cultural Resources	A building, site, structure, object, or historical district that possesses historical significance (see also heritage resources).
Designated Uses	Specific uses identified for all water bodies in the state, both surface and ground water. Waters of the state are protected for multiple uses and water quality standards exist to protect those uses. Examples of designated uses are drinking water; aquatic life and recreation; agriculture; wildlife; industrial consumption; aesthetic enjoyment; and navigation.
Desired Condition (DC)	Description of land and resource conditions if all long-term goals are achieved.
Desired Non-native Species	Those species of plants or animals that are not indigenous to an area but wanted for their contribution to high social, economic, or cultural value.
Developed Ramp	A constructed and maintained concrete or surfaced ramp with adjacent parking that provides for water access of boats by backing a boat trailer directly into the water.

Developed Recreation	Recreation that requires facilities that result in concentrated use of the area. For example, parking lots, roads, and campgrounds.
Developed Recreation Sites	Relatively small, distinctly defined areas where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, such as campgrounds, picnic areas and swimming beaches.
Discharge	Flow in a stream, usually measured in cubic feet per second (CFS).
Discing	Using a plow-like attachment on a tractor to plow shallow furrows in preparation for planting.
Dispersed Campsite	An individual/family-sized campsite that has a general size of approximately 600-750 square feet. It includes a hardened area around a fire pit, a barren area, and/or user-constructed facilities.
Dispersed Recreation	Recreation that does not occur in a developed recreation site, such as hunting, backpacking, and scenic driving. Dispersed recreation activities may require facilities for safeguarding visitors, protecting resources, and enhancing the quality of visitor experiences.
Displacement	The mechanical movement or removal of the top mineral or organic layers of the soil. Detrimental displacement is excessive removal sufficient to reduce the long-term productivity and biodiversity of soil dependent flora and fauna. Mixing of mineral and organic soil materials is not considered detrimental displacement (such as mixing by discing, etc.)
Disturbance	Any event, either natural or human induced, that alter the structure, composition, or functions of an ecosystem. Examples include forest fires, insect infestations, and timber harvesting.
Diversity	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan (36 CFR 219.3). See also <i>biodiversity</i> .
Donation	Receiving land as a gift from a non-federal party for federal ownership.
Duff	Soil layer consisting of partly and well decomposed plant organic matter; includes the humus layer. Most often this is a surface layer. See also forest floor, surface organic layer.
Early Successional Forest	The forest community that develops immediately following a removal or destruction of vegetation in an area. For instance, grasses may be the first plants to grow in an area that was burned.
Eastern Region	The portion of the USDA Forest Service, also referred to as Region Nine, that includes the National Forests and Grasslands in New England, the Mid Atlantic, the Mid-west, and the Lake States.
Ecological Approach	An approach to natural resource management that considers the relationships among all organisms, including humans, and their environment.
Ecological Integrity	In general, ecological integrity refers to the degree to which the elements of biodiversity and the processes that link them together and sustain the entire system are complete and capable of performing desired functions. Exact definitions of integrity are relative and may differ depending on the type of ecosystem being described.
Ecological Landtype (ELT)	An ecological map unit which is a subdivision of landtype associations or groupings of landtype phases that are areas of land with a distinct combination of natural, physical, chemical and biological properties that cause it to respond in a predictable and relatively uniform manner to the application of given management practices. In a relatively undisturbed state and/or a given stage of plant succession, an ELT is usually occupied by a predictable and relatively uniform plant community.
Ecological Units	Delimit areas of different biological and physical potentials.

Ecology	The interrelationships of living things to one another and to their environment, or the study of these interrelationships.
Ecosystem	A community of living plants, animals, and other organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment.
Ecosystem Management	An ecological approach to natural resource management to assure productive, healthy ecosystems by blending social, economic, physical, and biological needs and values
Edge	The margin where two or more vegetation patches meet, such as a meadow opening next to a mature forest stand, a red pine stand next to an aspen stand, or a clearcut stand next to a well-stocked stand.
Emergent Vegetation	Herbaceous plants that grow in water or saturated soil, with portions that stand up out of the water.
Endangered Species	Official designation by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service applied to any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Endemic	Indigenous or confined to a certain area or region, having a comparatively restricted distribution.
Enhance	To improve, reinforce, enrich or strengthen the existing condition, value, or beauty of a resource.
Environmental Analysis	The process associated with preparing documents such as environmental assessments and environmental impact statements and the decision whether to prepare an environmental impact statement. It is an analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short-term and long-term effects, which include physical, biological economic, and social factors and their interactions.
Erosion	The wearing away of the land's surface by running water, wind, ice, and other geological agents. It includes detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity. Rills, gullies, pedestals and soil deposition are indicators of accelerated surface soil erosion, which are considered detrimental erosion.
Eutrophication	The process by which a body of water becomes, either naturally or by pollution, rich in dissolved nutrients such as phosphorus.
Evaluation	The analysis of monitoring data that produces information needed to answer specific monitoring questions.
Even-aged	A term usually used as "even-aged stand" or "even-aged management", which identifies a stand containing a single age class in which the range of tree ages is usually less than 20% of the normal rotation or life span. Timber management actions that result in the creation of stands of trees in which the trees are essentially the same age. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed-tree harvest methods produce even-aged stands.
Exchange (land)	Conveying federal land and acquiring non-federal land.
Exotic Species	See Non-native Invasive Species
Experimental Forest	A forest area set aside for research, administered by the Research branch of the Forest Service.
Extended Rotation	Management at rotation ages that are a minimum of 1.5 times the Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI).
Extirpated Species	Species that formerly occurred regularly in an area but have disappeared and are not expected to recur without human assistance.
Facility	Structures needed to support the management, protection, and utilization of the National Forests including buildings, utility systems, bridges, dams, communication

	system components, and other constructed features.
Fifth and Sixth-level Watersheds	Watersheds delineated using the USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) delineation system. Fifth-level watersheds are larger than sixth-level watersheds. (Also referred to as “10-digit HUC” or “12-digit HUC” watersheds.)
Filter Strip	An area of land adjacent to a water body that acts to trap and filter out suspended sediment and chemicals attached to sediment before it reaches the surface water. Unless specific management direction in the Forest Plan indicates otherwise, harvesting and other forest management activities are permitted in a filter strip as long as the integrity of the filter strip is maintained and mineral soil exposure is kept to a minimum.
Fine Filter	The concept of managing individual species through individual conservation measures. Individual nests, colonies, and habitats are emphasized. Management that focuses on the welfare of a single or only a few species rather than the broader habitat or ecosystem (compare to <i>coarse filter management</i>).
Fine Sediment	Small sediment fractions that will pass through a 0.85 mm mesh sieve.
Fire Management Plan	A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program.
Fire Regime	A generalized description of the role fire plays in an ecosystem. It is characterized by fire frequency, seasonality, intensity, duration and scale (patch size), as well as regularity or variability.
Fire Rotation	The interval of time between wildland fire occurrences in a specific geographic area.
Fire Use	The combination of Wildland Fire Use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.
Fiscal Year	The fiscal year is the government’s accounting period. It begins on October 1, and ends on September 30, and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends. Before 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1, and ended on June 30.
Floodplain	Lowland and relatively flat areas joining inland waters, including flood-prone areas of islands. The minimum area included is that subject to a one percent (100-year recurrence) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.
Floodprone Area	Land and water which lies below the elevation equivalent to two times the maximum depth at bankfull stage of a stream.
Forb	Any herbaceous plant other than grass or grass-like plants.
Forest Cover Type (Forest Type)	See cover type.
Forest Floor	Distinctive feature of forest soils that designates all organic matter, including litter and decomposing organic layers resting on the mineral soil surfaces but not mixed with mineral soil material. There are layers to the forest floor: "litter layer" of unaltered dead remains of plants and animals; a layer of fragmented partly decomposed organic materials still discernible to the naked eye, and a layer of well decomposed organic material. The forest floor provides food to micro-fauna and micro-flora, provides a fund of nutrients for higher plants, insulates the surface from extremes in temperature and moisture, and improves water infiltration (see surface "O" layer, see “duff”).
Forest Health	A forest condition that has overall structure, function, and characteristics that enable it to be resilient to disturbance, meet human needs, and to maintain normal rates of change commensurate with its stage of development.

Forest Plan	A forest plan (land and resource management plan) guides all natural resource management activity and establishes management standards and guidelines for a National Forest, embodying the provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976. The revised <i>Forest Plans</i> are the preferred alternative applied to a forest plan.
Forest Plan Revision	A formal modification of an existing forest plan to address changes in the natural, social, and economic environment, new information about resources on and off National Forests, and new scientific knowledge that shed new light on the assumptions of the existing plan and make the predicted impacts of the existing plan less accurate and/or acceptable. Federal planning regulations require the Forest Service to revise a forest plan every 10 to 15 years.
Forest Products	Goods and services resulting from use of the forest. These may include timber, wildlife, water, forage, recreation, and minerals. Also included, are recreational experiences, scenic and spiritual values, etc.
Forest Supervisor	The official responsible for administering National Forest System lands on an administrative unit, usually one or more National Forests. The Forest Supervisor reports to the Regional Forester.
Forested River Segments	Forested River segments are located in areas with mixed land ownership. Generally, these segments are sparsely to moderately populated areas with some roads. Moderate recreational use of these rivers and adjacent lands is common. Visitors may encounter other recreationists at accesses or on the water. This class holds potential for additional development and recreational use due to land suitability and proximity to roads. Examples: CNF: Boy River; SNF: Pelican River, remainder of the Vermilion River.
Forest-wide	Applying to all areas or acres within a National Forest.
Fragmentation	Splitting or isolating of patches of similar habitat, typically forest cover, but including other types of habitat. These patches can differ from the original habitat in either composition or structure. Habitat can be fragmented naturally or from forest management activities, such as clearcut logging. Breaking-up of contiguous forested areas into progressively smaller patches of different ages and/or forest types with an increasing degree of isolation from each other.
Fee Simple Estate	Absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate.
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
Fuel Treatment	The manipulation of wildland fuel, such as lopping, chipping, crushing, piling and burning, or removal for the purpose of reducing its flammability or resistance to control.
Fuelbreak	Any natural or constructed barrier used to segregate, stop, and control the spread of fire or to provide a control line from which to work.
Fuels	Plants and woody vegetation, both living and dead, that are capable of burning.
Fuels Management	The practice of evaluating, planning, and treating wildland fuel to reduce flammability and to reduce its resistance to control through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, including prescribed fire and wildland fire use in support of land management objectives.
Full Fee	Full fee ownership is all rights, title and interest to property.
Function	A term in ecology referring to the interactions and influences between plant and animal species within an area (how each species uses its environment), and to natural processes of change or disturbance (such as wind or aging).

Functional Riparian Areas	The area along, and generally paralleling, the shorelines of lakes, open water wetlands and streams, where the functional interaction between the aquatic ecosystem and adjacent wetlands or riparian ecosystems is most pronounced. For application to management, the functional riparian area: Will be implemented along all lakes, open water wetlands, and streams that are shown on maps or otherwise identified at the project level; and is subdivided into one or both of two riparian management zones, the “near bank” zone and the “remainder” zone.
Game Species	Those wildlife species that are commonly hunted, trapped, or fished.
General Development Lake	These lakes are used extensively for recreation. The ownership is mixed public and private. There is usually extensive shoreline development. Generally, the lakes are large (1,000 acres plus) and of a variety of shapes and depths. Examples: CNF: Winnie, Leech; SNF: Vermilion, Birch.
Goal	A concise statement that describes a desired future condition normally expressed in broad, general terms that are timeless, in that there is no specific date by which the goal is to be achieved.
Goods and Services	Outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland resources.
Government-to-Government Consultation	Consultation between the head of an agency of the U.S. Government and the head of a federally recognized Indian tribe. Within the Forest Service, for example, government-to-government consultation might be initiated between the Forest Supervisor and the Tribal Chair. The level of diplomacy at which consultation takes place recognizes the sovereign status of federally recognized tribes.
Grooming	Preparation of snow for skiing, i.e., packing, tracking, and tilling.
Groundwater	Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs. Specifically, water in the zone of saturation where all openings in soils and rocks are filled; the upper surface level forms the water table.
Group Selection Harvest	A cutting method in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. This silvicultural treatment results in small openings that form mosaics of age-class groups and leads to the formation of an uneven-aged stand.
Guidelines	Guidelines are preferable limits to management actions that may be followed to achieve desired conditions. Guidelines are generally expected to be carried out. They help the Forest to reach the desired conditions and objectives in a way that permits operational flexibility to respond to variations over time. Deviations from guidelines must be analyzed during project-level analysis and documented in a project decision document, but deviations do not require a Forest Plan amendment.
Habitat	<p>The natural environment of a plant or animal. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding habitat: The habitat type or types upon which a wildlife species depends for reproduction. • Foraging habitat: The habitat type or types within which a wildlife species finds the food it needs. • Wintering habitat: Areas where migratory, and particularly airborne (e.g., birds, bats) species find shelter or warmer weather during the winter or non-breeding season.
Heritage Resources	The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past; this can be historical or pre-historic (also see cultural resources).
Hydrologic Characteristics	Features of a watershed relating to the flow of water, such as infiltration, evapotranspiration, runoff, water yield, peak flows, and normal annual peak flow.

Hydrologic Connectivity	Water-mediated transfer of matter, energy and/or organisms within or between elements of the hydrologic cycle.
Hydrologic Discharge	The flow of water, over time, past a particular point on the land.
Implementation	Those activities necessary to initiate the actions in the approved land and resource management plan.
Indigenous (Species)	Any species of wildlife native to a given land or water area by natural occurrence.
Individual Tree Selection Harvest	A cutting method where individual trees are removed from certain size and age classes over an entire stand area. Regeneration is usually natural, and an uneven-aged stand is maintained.
Infiltration	The rate of movement of water from the atmosphere into the soil; that portion of rainfall or surface runoff that moves downward into the subsurface rock and soil; the entry of water from precipitation, irrigation, or runoff into the soil profile.
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	An ecologically based process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests to achieve resource management objectives. It is the planned and systematic use of detection, evaluation, and monitoring techniques; and all appropriate silvicultural, biological, chemical, genetic, and mechanical tactics needed to prevent or reduce pest-caused damage and losses to levels that are economically, environmentally, and aesthetically acceptable. (FSH 2109.14-94-1)
Integration	The blending or merging of disparate or complementary inventory or monitoring efforts during data collection, storage, or analytical steps of information management. (Powell 2000)
Integrity	In terms of heritage resources, it is evidence of the authenticity of a property's historical character, as indicated by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historical or pre-historical period of use (see also ecological integrity).
Interdisciplinary	The combination of two or more academic disciplines or fields of study.
Interdisciplinary Team	A group of individuals with different training assembled to perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad enough to adequately solve the problem.
Interior Forest	A large contiguous forest with a closed or partially open canopy of relatively mature trees.
Intermittent Stream	A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from rainfall or run-off from some surface source, such as melting snow.
Invasive Species	See non-native invasive species (NNIS)
Land Allocation	The decision to use land for various resource management objectives to best satisfy the issues, concerns and opportunities.
Land and Resource Management Plan	See Forest Plan.
Land Exchange	A discretionary, voluntary transaction involving mutual transfers of land or interests in land between the Secretary of Agriculture acting by or through the Forest Service and a non-federal entity.
Landscape	A relatively large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human impacts. Landscapes are often used for coarse filter analysis.

Landscape Ecosystem	The land and vegetation systems that occur naturally on the landscape. Landscape Ecosystems are one or more Landtype grouped together. Landscape Ecosystem units were specifically developed for assessing and analyzing ecosystems in northern Minnesota for Forest Plan revision on the Chippewa National Forests.	
	Landscape Ecosystem Objective Forest Cover Types	2004 Inventory Codes
	Jack Pine	01
	Red Pine	02
	White Pine	03
	Spruce/fir	11,16,17
	Lowland Spruce	12,18
	Tamarack	15
	Northern White Cedar	14,19
	Lowland Hardwoods	71,76,79
	Oak	54,55
	Northern Hardwoods	81 - 89
	Aspen	91,93,94,95
	Paper Birch	92
Landscape Scale	Forest or area-wide planning, and watershed analysis scale; polygons representing 1,000's to 10,000's of acres. 1:250,000 to 1:60,000 range scale. Land unit scale – project and management area planning and analysis scale; polygons representing 10's to 1,000's of acres. 1:24,000 to 1:60,000 range scale. Legacy Data: Data (tabular or spatial) in which the Forest Service has already invested considerable time and money, but which has not yet been migrated into a corporate database.	
Landtype	An ecological map unit which is a subdivision of landtype associations or groupings of landtype phases based on similarities in soils, landform, rock type, geomorphic process, and plant associations.	

**Landtypes on the
Chippewa NF**

Chippewa National Forest Ecological Land types		
ELT group#	ELT Group Description	ELT's from '86 Forest Plan
1	Droughty, low fertility sites	B28, B29, F72, K22, K23, K24, L42, L43, M58, M59, M60, M61, N77, N78, N79
2	Wet, medium fertility sites	B26, B27, F78, F79, K32, K33, K34, L48, L50, M68, N83, N84
3	Moist, fertile sites	K27, K28, K29, K31, L46, M65, M67, N82
4	Wet, fertile sites	K30, K35, L47, L49, M66, M69
5	Moist, medium fertility sites	B30, B31, F76, F77, K25, L45, M63, M64, N81
6	Dry, medium fertility sites, glacial tills	B32, B33, F74, F75, K26, L44, M62, N80,
7	Very wet, medium fertility sites	B34, B37, F80, F81, F83, K36, K37, L51, L53, L54, M70, M72, M73, N85, N86, N87
8	Very wet, low fertility sites, organic soil sites	B35, B36, F82, F84, K38, K39, L52, L55, M71, M74, N88, N89
Phase Group #	Phase Group Description	Phases from LTP Mapping **
9	Excessively well-drained or somewhat excessively well-drained, glacial outwash, dune sand or lacustrine sand, low fertility sites.	b, c, g
10	Well-drained, stratified sands, silts and glacial till, medium fertility sites.	d, e
11	Moderately well-drained or well-drained glacial till, medium fertility sites	h
12	Well-drained, lacustrine, high fertility sites	k, t
13	Moderately well-drained, lacustrine, high fertility sites	s
14	Moderately well-drained or well-drained, sand over glacial till, medium fertility sites	hs, qs, p, r
15	Moderately well-drained, glacial till, medium fertility sites	i, q
16	Poorly drained or somewhat-poorly drained medium fertility sites	j, ba
17	Moderately well-drained wind-blown sands, medium fertility sites	f
18	Poorly drained and very poorly drained forested wetlands, low fertility sites	bb, bs, ta, wc
<p>** Each LT phase can be found on different LTA's. For example, phase h can be found on the Blackduck till plain (Btp) and the Itasca moraine (Im). For the purpose of this table they are regarded as the same, but there will be some variation in soil properties between LTA's.</p> <p>*Changes in the developing system include a new Landtype Phase (LTP) layer. In some Landtype Associations (LTA's), LTP mapping is completed and will replace the Ecological Landtype (ELT) outlined in the Ecological Classification System Handbook, 1985. In those LTA's where phase unit mapping has not been completed, use of the ELT's will continue. Until the entire Forest is mapped to the scale of LTP's, both mapping conventions will be used to apply the management direction found in <i>Table G WS-</i>. As the phase level inventories are completed, the interpretations will become available to resource managers. The table above provides the key to using map units from either system.</p>		

Landtype Association (LTA)	An ecological unit based on similar geologic landform, soils, climate, and vegetation that is part of the "National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units". Landtype associations are smaller than subsections and larger than landtypes.
Large Woody Debris	Large pieces of wood in stream channels or on the ground, includes logs, pieces of logs, and large chunks of wood; provides streambed stability and/or habitat complexity. Also called coarse woody debris or down woody debris.
Late Successional Forest	The stage of forest succession in which most of the trees are mature or overmature.
Linkage areas	Habitat that provides landscape connectivity between blocks of lynx habitat. Such habitat is provided by cover (vegetation) in sufficient quantity and arrangement to allow for the movement of lynx. (For further discussion see Appendix E)
Litter (Forest Litter)	The freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed plant material on the forest floor, including foliage, bark fragments, twigs, flowers, and fruit.
Long-lived Tree Species	Trees species, including red pine, white pine, white spruce, black spruce, oak, balsam fir, tamarack, northern white cedar, northern hardwoods and lowland hardwoods.
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan (e.g. Forest Plan)
Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU)	Lynx Analysis Units (LAUs) are the smallest landscape scale analysis units upon which direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analyses for lynx will be performed. LAUs encompass lynx habitat (on all ownerships) within the administrative unit that has been mapped (in coordination with adjacent management agencies and Fish and Wildlife Service) using specific criteria to identify appropriate vegetation and environmental conditions. In addition, LAUs are intended to provide the fundamental scale with which to begin monitoring and evaluation of effects of management actions on lynx habitat. (Refer to Appendix E for more discussion)
Lynx habitat	Lynx habitat includes vegetation that is considered necessary or contributes to support lynx reproduction and survival. Lynx habitat includes a) habitat that may currently be in condition suitable to provide for denning, foraging, diurnal security, dispersal and movement or other life history requirements or b) habitat that is expected to develop with time those necessary conditions. (see appendix E for further discussion on lynx habitat including foraging habitat= squirrel habitat, and denning habitat)
Maintenance	The upkeep of land, property, or equipment.
Management Area (MA)	A portion of a landscape with similar management objectives and a common management prescription. An area of common direction that differs from neighboring areas. The entire Forest is divided into management areas. Specific direction for each management area is described through desired conditions, objectives, standards, and guidelines.
Management Direction	A statement of multiple-use and other goals, the associated objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining the objectives and desired conditions.
Management Indicator Species (MIS) and Habitats (MIH)	Management indicator species (MIS) and habitats (MIH) are "...plant and animal species, communities, or special habitats selected for their emphasis in planning, and which are monitored during forest plan implementation in order to assess the effects of management activities on their populations and the populations of other species with similar habitat needs which they may represent" (FSM 2620.5, WO amendment 2600-91-5). Management indicators provide a means of monitoring and evaluating the effects of actions on biotic resources, including specific species,

	communities, habitats, and interrelationships among organisms.
	As part of the planning process, the Forest Service is directed to “....select management indicators that best represent the issues, concerns, and opportunities to support recovery of Federally-listed species, provide continued viability of sensitive species, and enhance management of wildlife and fish for commercial, recreational, scientific, subsistence, or aesthetic values or uses. Management indicators representing overall objectives for wildlife, fish, and plants may include species, groups of species with similar habitat relationships, or habitats that are of high concern.” (FSM 2621.1)
	Management indicators are also selected to meet planning regulations 36 CFR Sec. 219.19 (a)(1) that require the Forest Service to consider the use of management indicator species. See Appendix B of the EIS for more information.
Management Practices	A specific activity, course of action, or treatment that is designed to move the forest toward desired conditions.
Map	A spatial representation, usually graphic on a flat surface, of spatial phenomena.
Marshes	Wetlands dominated by grasses and grass-like plants, including sedges and rushes.
Mature Tree or Stand	A tree or stand that has attained full development, particularly in height, and is in full seed production.
Mean Annual Increment of Growth	The total increase in size or volume of individual trees; or, it can refer to the increase in size and volume of a stand of trees at a particular age, divided by that age in years (also see culmination mean annual increment).
Memorandum of Understanding	The instrument used for a written plan between the Forest Service and other parties for carrying out their separate activities in a coordinated and mutually beneficial manner and for documenting a framework for cooperation.
Mineral Material	Mineral materials include the common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, and similar materials.
Mineral Soil	Soil that consists mainly of inorganic material, such as weathered rock, rather than organic matter.
Minimum Tool	Applying only a minimum impact policy, device, force, regulation, instruments, or procedure to bring about a desired result. A management requirement in the BWCAW.
Mitigation	Action taken for the purpose of eliminating, reducing, or minimizing negative impacts of management activities on the environment.
Model	A representation of a thing; sometimes a facsimile. An abstraction from reality, an attempt to present some of the important features of a real thing (system) in a simplified way to aid understanding. Some models use words, pictures, diagrams, and/or mathematical equations to present an idealized representation of reality for purposed of describing, analyzing, understanding, and predicting the behavior of some aspect of it. Applicable to a broad class of representations, ranging from a relatively simple qualitative description of a system or organization, to a physical model, to a highly abstract set of mathematical equations or computer program.
Monitoring	A systematic process of collecting information to evaluate changes in actions, conditions, and relationships over time and space relative to a pre-determined standard or expected norm.
Monitoring and Evaluation (Forest Plan)	The periodic evaluation of Forest Plan management activities to determine how well objectives are met, and how closely management standards and guidelines have been applied.

Mosaic	Areas with a variety of plant communities over a landscape, such as areas with trees and areas without trees occurring over a landscape.
Motor Vehicles	Any vehicle that is powered by a motor.
Motorboat	A boat propelled by gas or electric motor with a propeller below the water line. Does not include hovercraft.
Multiple-use Management	The management of all renewable surface resources of National Forest land for a variety of purposes such as recreation, range, timber, wildlife, and fish habitat, and watershed.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Public law that outlines specific procedures for integrating environmental considerations into agency planning. Congress passed NEPA in 1969 to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between people and their environment. One of the major tenets of NEPA is its emphasis on public disclosure of possible environmental effects of any major action on public land. The Act requires a statement of possible environmental effects to be released to the public and other agencies for review and comment.
National Forest Management Act (NFMA)	Public Law of 1976 that provides for planning and management of National Forests, and requires the preparation of forest plans.
National Forest System (NFS) Land	Federal lands that have been designated by Executive order or statute as National Forests, National Grasslands, National Tallgrass Prairie, or other lands under the administration of the Forest Service.
National Forest System	All of the management units, national forests and national grasslands, that the USDA Forest Service manages.
National Forest System Road	Classified forest roads under Forest Service jurisdiction being wholly or partly, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and necessary for the protection, administration, and use of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. The term “National Forest System Road” is synonymous with the term “forest development road.”
National Forest Visit	The entry of one person upon a National Forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest visit can be composed of multiple site visits.
National Forests in Minnesota	An umbrella term referring to the Chippewa and Superior National Forests together.
National Wild and Scenic River System	Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition (also see wild, scenic, and recreational rivers).
Native Species	With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that historically occurred in that ecosystem. Native species do not include species introduced by humans.
Natural Disturbance	Disruption of existing conditions by wind, fire, flooding, drought, insects, and disease at a scale from one tree to hundreds of thousands of acres.
Natural Environment Lake	Recreation use levels are low. The ownership is primarily public, with low development. These lakes often have limited capacities for assimilating the impacts of development and recreational use. Generally, these lakes are 10 to 100 acres, and of a variety of shapes and depths. Examples: CNF: Bluewater SNF: Pfeiffer, Kimball, Big Rice
Natural Processes/ Conditions	Plant and animal communities where people have not directly impacted either of those communities or their soils by such activities as logging, fire suppression, grazing, or cultivation.

Natural Opening	Area of forest whose vegetation is predominantly contained in the ground-layer or mid-layer, e.g. grasses, forbs, shrubs, or saplings, with minor representation in the canopy-layer, e.g. mature trees. Such areas typically are the product of natural stand-replacing disturbance processes, e.g. fire, wind, or ice storms, and typically will return to a forested state dominated by canopy-layer and shrub-layer vegetation. Depending upon eco-type, natural openings can vary in size from less than one acre to hundreds or thousands of acres.
Natural-appearing	The existing natural character of the landscape is integrated into management activities, such as harvesting. The landscape shows few signs of forest management activities; however, the effects of naturally-occurring disturbances (fire or windstorm) may be noticeable.
Near Bank Zone	<p>The functional riparian area is subdivided into two management zones: the “near bank” zone and the “remainder” zone. The “near bank” zone is identified as the area that is within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 feet of lakes, open water wetlands and streams five feet or more in width • 50 feet of the known locations of any perennial stream less than five feet wide or any intermittent stream less than five feet wide, but more than three feet wide
Non-indigenous Species	A species that is not naturally present in an ecosystem within its historical range or naturally expanded from its historical range, in the state (also see non-native invasive species).
Non-native Invasive Species (NNIS)	Non-native species are any species that occupy an ecosystem outside its historical range. Invasive species are any non-native species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive species are those species that spread from their original native habitat, to one that is not their native habitat. NNIS explode in population because they are not in their original ecosystem where they were kept in check by many factors, such as parasites and predation. Frequently these species are aggressive and difficult to manage. NNIS differ from noxious weeds in that NNIS can be animals or plants, and they are strictly non-native species.
Non-point Source (NPS) Water Pollutants	Pollutants contributed to runoff and seepage from land areas, often resulting from multiple, difficult to define, points of origin. Agricultural and urban runoff, runoff from construction activities and runoff from forestry practices are example sources of non-point pollutants. The following forest management activities are potential nonpoint sources of pollution: prescribed burning, pest and fire control, surface drainage, and road construction and maintenance from which there is natural runoff. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are recognized as control mechanisms for nonpoint source pollution.
Nutrient Cycling	Circulation or exchange of elements such as nitrogen and carbon between non-living and living portions of the environment. Includes all mineral and nutrient cycles involving mammals and vegetation.
Objective	A concise, time-specific statement of measurable and planned results that respond to pre-established desired condition. An objective forms the basis for further planning by defining both the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified desired conditions. Objectives are action oriented and specifically describe measurable results.

Objective Maintenance Level (OML) for classified roads (FSM 7709-58)	<p>OML 1: Assigned to intermittent service roads when they are closed to street legal motorized vehicular traffic. The closure period must exceed one year. Roads receiving OML 1 maintenance would generally be managed at OML 2 during the time they are open for traffic. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns.</p> <p>OML 2: Assigned to roads operated for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted (such as log haul), dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses. Log haul may occur at this level.</p> <p>OML 3: Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities. Roads are typically low speed, single lane with turnouts and have only spot surfacing.</p> <p>OML 4: Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Most roads are double lane and aggregate surfaced.</p> <p>OML 5: Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. The roads are normally double lane, paved facilities.</p>
Obliteration	<p>The act of eliminating the functional characteristics of a travelway and the reestablishment of natural resource production capability. The intent is to make the corridor unusable as a road or a trail, and stabilize it against soil loss.</p>
Off-highway Motorcycles (OHMs)	<p>Off Highway Motorcycles (OHMs) are motorized, off-highway vehicles traveling on two wheels. OHMs have a seat or saddle designed to be straddles by the operator and have handlebars for steering control. Motorcycles may be legal for highway use and still considered to be OHMs if used for off-highway operation on trails or natural terrain. (State of Minnesota Off-highway Vehicle Regulations 2003-04)</p>
Off-highway Vehicle (OHV)	<p>An Off Highway Vehicle is any motorized vehicle which is not registered or lawful for use on all State, county or municipal roads and highways in the State in accordance with State law, except tracked vehicles that are specifically designed for use over snow. The term off-highway vehicle generally includes all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and off-road vehicles.</p>
Off-road Vehicle (ORV)	<p>Off-road vehicles (ORVs) are motorized, recreational vehicles capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain, such as four-wheel-drive trucks and ATVs that have an engine displacement of more than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight of more than 900 pounds. Vehicles not considered ORVs include snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, or aircraft. Farm, logging, military, emergency, law enforcement, utility, trail-grooming and construction vehicles are not considered to be ORVs when used for their intended purpose. (State of Minnesota Off-highway Vehicle Regulations 2003-04)</p>
Old Forest	<p>An age class older than the mature age class.</p>
Old Growth	<p>Old growth forests are forests that have developed relatively free of stand replacement disturbances over a long period. Old growth consists of late successional stages of naturally occurring forests dominated by long lived species, containing large trees and tree fall gaps, and having multiple canopy layers, high levels of structural diversity and high frequency of snags and downed logs of various sizes and stages of decay. Minimum age for old growth is 120 years for all species except white spruce (90 years) and black spruce (80 years).</p>

Organic matter	Plant and animal residues, or substances made by living organisms. All are based upon carbon.
Organization Camp	This designation includes camps of a public or semipublic nature that are developed by the special use authorization holder, by the Federal Government, or jointly by both. Normally, only nonprofit organizations or governmental agencies qualify for special use authorizations in this category. (FSM 2721.13)
Outcomes	The impact on a resource or landscape of program activities, for example water quality changes and improved habitat condition.
Outputs	The goods, end products, or services that are purchased, consumed, or used directly by people.
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	In the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, river values identified include scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. The Act does not further define outstandingly remarkable values. Agency resource professionals develop and interpret criteria in evaluating river values (unique, rare, or exemplary) based on professional judgment on a regional, physiographic, or geographic comparative basis.
Overstory	The upper canopy layer; the plants below comprise the understory.
Ramp Water Access	A concrete or surfaced ramp with adjacent parking that provides for water access of boats by backing a boat trailer directly into the water. (Also can be referred to as trailered access.)
Partial Cut/Harvest	A harvesting system that leaves at least 30 ft ² basal area and up to 80 ft ² basal area. This harvest method facilitates reaching a desired stand conditions in terms of structure and age while at the same time producing timber volume. Partial cuts with a smaller retention are like shelterwood systems, while partial cuts with more retention are considered multiple-aged management. Partial cuts can be used with all forest types.
Patch Size	A group of forest stands of similar aged forests that may be made up of different forest cover types.
Perennial Stream	A stream that maintains water in its channel throughout the year.
Permit	A special-use authorization that provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use National Forest System lands or facilities for specific purposes, and which is both revocable and terminable.
Pests	Insects, diseases, or animals that interfere with objectives for management of forests.
Planning Area	The area of the National Forest System controlled by a decision document.
Planning Horizon	In the planning process, the overall time period that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan, and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions that would influence the planning decisions (FSM 1900).
Plant Communities	An assemblage of plants that, in general, occur together on similar site conditions.
Pole	A tree of a size between a sapling and a mature tree.
Portage Trail	A trail established between two bodies of water that is used to get persons, equipment, and watercraft from one body of water to the other.
Precision	Degree of accuracy; generally refers to the number of significant digits of information to the right of the decimal point. Statistical, the degree of variation about the mean.

Prescribed Fire/Prescribed Burning/Management Ignited Fire	The intentional use of fire to accomplish specific resource objectives under prescribed conditions and circumstances. Prescribed fire is used to accomplish specific resource objectives such as preparing sites for natural regeneration of trees, reducing fuels, or controlling unwanted vegetation.
Prescription (Fire or Silvicultural)	A planned series of treatments designed to change current stand structure to one that meets management goals.
Pre-settlement	The time period before European settlement, approximately mid to late 1800s.
Primitive ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
Priority Definitions for Land Adjustment	Priority 1: Land with the highest need for the Forest to acquire for resource protection and are usually mandated by laws and regulations. Priority 2: Land that will enhance and protect areas identified for special designation or significantly improve management effectiveness. Priority 3: Land that would be desirable additions to the Forest and are in the public interest. Also see Chapter 2 Forest-wide Land Adjustment Standards and Guidelines.
Prohibited (to describe RMV use)	RMV use of roads and trails, as well as cross-country, is not allowed, except by permit or for law enforcement, emergency, firefighting, and other administrative purposes.
Project	An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, and time period and responsibilities for execution.
Puddling	A severe alteration of soil structure that greatly reduces gas exchange and infiltration of water into the soil. Associated with fine-textured soils with high water content. Puddling may or may not result in an increase in soil density and with rutting, compaction often occurs. Puddling may occur at the bottom of a rut. (Minnesota GEIS, Jaakko Poyry, 1992). Detrimental puddling results from an alteration of soil structure severe enough to reduce the permeability and infiltration of the soil and are caused by depressions in the soil surface caused by an animal, foot or mechanical traffic.
Pulpwood	Trees that yield logs of suitable size and quality for production of pulp.
Purchase	Buying non-federal land for federal ownership.
Range of Natural Variability (RNV)	The variation of physical and biological conditions within an area due to natural processes with all of the elements present and functioning.
Rare Natural Resources	These are plants, animals, and natural communities that are defined as threatened, endangered, sensitive, special concern, or very uncommon.
Record of Decision (ROD)	An official document in which a deciding official states the alternative that will be implemented from a prepared environmental impact statement.
Recovery (of federally listed species)	Improvement in the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer appropriate under the criteria set out in the Endangered Species act.
Recreation Development Lake	Recreation use levels are moderate. The ownership is mixed public and private, with moderate development. Development mainly consists of seasonal and year-round residences and recreationally oriented commercial uses. Generally, recreation lakes are medium sized of 100 to 1,000 acres, and varying shapes and depths. Examples: CNF: Bowstring, Big; SNF: Dumbell, Devil Track, Whiteface

	Reservoir.
Recreation Motor Vehicle (RMV)	This term is used to describe all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, off-road vehicles, and snowmobiles.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	A formal Forest Service process designed to delineate, define, and integrate outdoor recreation opportunities in land and resource management planning. ROS classes are used to describe all recreation opportunity areas; from natural, undisturbed, and undeveloped to heavily used, modified and developed. ROS designations attempt to describe the kind of recreation experience one may have in a given part of the National Forest.
Recreation Residence	Cabins on National Forest System land that normally were established in tracts and built for recreation purposes, with agency approval and supervision. These cabins are authorized by special-use permit and are not the primary residences of the owners.
Recreation River Segments	Recreation River segments are located in sparsely to moderately populated areas with moderate to high road densities. Land ownership is mixed with seasonal residence and some year round residence. Moderate to high recreation use of these rivers and adjacent lands is common. Recreationists can expect a high degree of visitor encounters on these segments of river and accesses. This class of river has substantial potential for additional development and recreation use. Examples: CNF: Leech Lake River; SNF: Vermilion, five miles each side of Buyck.
Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	Recreational use of National Forest System land, which aggregates 12 hours. It may consist of one person for 12 hours, two people for six hours, or any combination that totals 12 hours.
Regeneration	The renewal of a tree crop by either natural or artificial means. The term is also used to refer to the young crop itself.
Release	Removal of competing vegetation to allow desired tree species to grow.
Remainder Zone	The functional riparian area is subdivided into two management zones: the “near bank” zone and the “remainder” zone. The “remainder” zone is identified as the area, if any, that lies between the near bank zone and the landward limit of the functional riparian area.
Remote River Segments	Remote river segments are primarily located in unroaded, isolated tracts of undeveloped land that are sparsely populated. Typically, recreation use is low on remote river segments; however, moderate to high use can be experienced on sections that are more desirable. This class has the potential for visitors to experience solitude, remoteness, and natural conditions. There is relatively low potential for increased recreation development due to land suitability and road access constraints. Examples: CNF: Bowstring; SNF: Dumbell.
Representative Array	Having a representative array means maintaining a variety of ecosystems or habitats for plants and animals.
Research Natural Areas (RNAs)	Areas within National Forests that the Forest Service has designated to be permanently protected and maintained in a natural condition.
Resilient, Resiliency	The ability of a system to respond to disturbances. Resiliency is one of the properties that enable the system to persist in many different states of successional stages. In human communities, refers to the ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic or social forces.
Resort	Any building or structure of a permanent nature located on property riparian to any lake stream defined in Section 5(a) of the 1978 BWCA Wilderness Act, utilized for commercial profit purposes of providing convenient access thereto, kept, used, maintained or advertised as, or held out to the public to be a building or structure for

	sleeping accommodations furnished to the public, and primarily to those seeking recreation, for periods of one day or more, and having for rent five or more cottages or rooms.
Resource Mapping	Activities associated with development of a spatial data layer using a geographic information system; development of a spatial map and attributes meeting agency standards.
Responsible Official	The Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.
Restoration (of ecosystems)	Actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve a healthy and functioning condition.
Revegetation	The re-establishment and development of a plant cover by either natural or artificial means.
Right-of-way	Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance and termination of a project or facility passing over, upon, under or through such land
Riparian Areas	Riparian areas include aquatic ecosystems, riparian ecosystems, and wetlands. They are three-dimensional: Longitudinal (extending up and down streams and along the shores); lateral (to the estimated boundary of land with direct land-water interactions); and vertical (from below the water table to above the canopy).
Riparian Ecosystems	Areas that are adjacent to aquatic ecosystems and extend away from the bank or shore to include lands with direct land-water interactions. Interactions may affect abiotic and biotic structure, function, and composition. As a minimum, this will include all lands that are adjacent to surface water and which have hydric soils or distinctive vegetative communities that require free or unbound water
Riparian Management Zone	A site-specific area with boundaries established to define limits of management activities, and associated standards and guidelines, within riparian areas. Size and placement of riparian management zones will be determined by management objectives for riparian areas and may not include all of the riparian area.
Road	A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated or managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.
Roadless Area	An area inventoried in a National Forest that meets specific criteria. Some of the criteria include (1) is approximately 2500 acres, or if smaller, is contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area, or lies east of the 100th Meridian, and therefore, under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Wilderness Act; and (2) can include up to ½ miles of improved Forest Service road per 1000 acres; and (3) has been inventoried for further study as a possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.
Road Classification (functional)	Forest system roads are defined on the National Forests by three functional classifications to describe their function within the transportation system: Arterial: Provides service to large land areas, and connects with other arterial routes or public highways. These are usually through-routes. Collector: Serves smaller land areas than arterials, and connects arterials to local roads or terminal facilities. Local: Serves as a single purpose road, and connects terminal facilities with collectors or arterials.
Road Decommissioning	Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state.

Road Obliteration	A road decommissioning technique used to eliminate the functional characteristics of a travelway and re-establish the natural resource production capability. The intent is to make the corridor unusable as a road or a trail and stabilize it against soil loss, which can involve re-contouring and restoring natural slopes.
Roaded Natural ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interactions between users may be moderate to high, with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is allowed and incorporated into construction standards and design of facilities.
Rotation	The number of years required to establish and grow timber crops, to a specified condition of maturity.
Rural ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. An area that is characterized by a natural environment, which has been substantially modified by development of structures, vegetative manipulation or pastoral agricultural development. Resource modification and utilization practices may be used to enhance specific recreation activities and maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate user densities are present away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.
Rutting	Severe rutting is an extreme form of detrimental puddling. Often associated with clay and organic soils. The ruts are molded and typically have well defined berms. They severely disrupt soil structure and porosity, can adversely alter local groundwater hydrology and wetland function and provide conduits for runoff.
Salvage	The removal of dead trees or trees being damaged or dying due to injurious agents other than competition, to recover value that would otherwise be lost.
Sapling	A young tree more than a few feet tall and an inch or so in diameter that is typically growing vigorously. A young tree larger than a seedling, but smaller than a pole.
Sawtimber	Any tree capable of yielding logs of a size and quality suitable for lumber production.
Scale	1. The degree of resolution at which ecosystems are observed and measured. 2. The relation between the size of an object on a map and its size in the real world. A large scale represents drawing closer to real world, while a small scale represents a larger unit of measure allowing viewing of more surface/area. Geographic extent; for example, region, sub-regional, or landscape scale.
Scale, Spatial	The size of area at which different ecological processes occur; for example, photosynthesis occurs at a cellular scale, measured in microns, while tornadoes occur at a landscape scale, measured in tens to thousands of square miles.
Scenery	General appearance of a place or landscape, and a natural resource of the Forests and composed of existing natural features including vegetation, water, landforms, and geology.
Scenery Management System (SMS)	Classified landscapes and sets goals and objectives for maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and monitoring scenic integrity in forest plans.

Scenery Management System (SMS)	Tool incorporated into Forest Plans to determine the relative value and importance of scenery on National Forest System lands. The process involves classifying landscapes, and setting goals and objectives for maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and monitoring scenic integrity.
Scenic Class	Scenic classes are the measure of the value of scenery in a National Forest. Scenic classes are determined and mapped by combining scenic attractiveness classes with distance zones and concern levels of landscape visibility. Scenic classes are a product of the inventory process that is used for analysis and planning purposes. Generally, scenic classes 1 and 2 have high public value, classes 3 through 5 have moderate value, and classes 6 and 7 have low value.
Scenic Integrity	The state of naturalness, or conversely, the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. It is a measure of the degree to which a landscape is usually perceived to be “complete”. The degrees of deviation are used to describe the existing scenic integrity, proposed scenic integrity levels, and scenic integrity objectives.
Scenic Integrity Objectives	<p>Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) guide the amount, degree, intensity, and distribution of management activities needed to achieve desired scenic conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Very High</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character is intact with only minute, if any, deviations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest possible level. • <u>High</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character appears intact. Deviations may be present, but must repeat the form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the landscape character, so completely and at such a scale that they are not noticeable. • <u>Moderate</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character appears slightly altered. Noticeable deviations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed. • <u>Low</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character appears moderately altered. Deviations begin to dominate the valued landscape character being viewed, but they have similar valued attributes to the outside of the landscape being viewed, such as size, shape, edge effect and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles. • <u>Very Low</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character “appears heavily altered”. Deviations may strongly dominate the valued landscape character. However, deviations must be shaped and blended with the natural terrain (landforms) so that elements such as unnatural edges, roads, landings, and structures do not dominate the composition. • <u>Unacceptably Low</u>: Landscapes where the valued landscape character being viewed appears extremely altered. Deviations are extremely dominant and borrow little if any form, line, color, texture, pattern or scale from the landscape character. Landscapes at this level of integrity need rehabilitation. This level is not used as a management objective.
Scenic River	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Usage – The rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, where shorelines or watersheds are still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible by road at places.
Section	Term used to describe an ecological unit. Sections are defined by glacial deposits, topography, distribution of plants and regional climate.

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.
Seed Tree Harvest	A cutting method in which the mature timber crop is removed from an area in one cut, except for a certain number of widely-dispersed seed bearers.
Semi-primitive Motorized ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is 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 users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Use of local, primitive, or collector roads with predominantly natural surfaces and trails suitable for motorbikes is permitted.
Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is 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 would be subtle. Motorized recreation use is not permitted, but local roads used for other resource management may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities.
Sensitive Species	Plant and animal species designated by a Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern.
Seral Stage	The stage of succession of a plant or animal community that is transitional. If left alone, the seral stage will give way to another plant or animal community that represents a further stage of succession (climax).
Severely Burned Conditions (also known as detrimentally burned soil)	Entire forest floor is consumed or reduced to charred material. Also, fine roots and organic matter are charred in the upper ½ inch of mineral soil. Hydrophobic soil conditions may develop if vaporized substances condense and form a water repellent layer.
Shearing	Using a bladed tractor to clear all vegetation from the land in preparation for planting.
Shelterwood Harvest	Method of regenerating an even-aged stand in which trees are removed to establish a new age class beneath the shelter of residual trees.
Short-lived Tree Species	Tree species, including aspen, paper birch, jack pine.
Silvicultural Prescriptions or Treatment or Practices	Activities prescribed for tending, harvesting, and re-establishing a stand of trees.
Silviculture	The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of society on a sustainable basis.
Site Preparation	The general term for removing unwanted vegetation, slash, roots, and stones from a site before reforestation. Naturally occurring wildfire, as well as prescribed fire, can prepare a site for natural regeneration.
Size Class	One of the three intervals of tree stem diameters used to classify timber in the Forest Plan data base. The size classes are: Seedling/sapling (less than five inches in diameter); pole timber (five to seven inches in diameter); sawtimber (greater than seven inches in diameter).

Skidding	Hauling logs by sliding from stump to a collection point.
Slash	The residue left on the ground after timber cutting or after a storm, fire, or other event. Slash includes unused logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, branches, bark, etc.
Snag	A standing dead tree.
Snowmobile	Any self-propelled vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered by skis or runners (Minnesota Statutes).
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 undesirable consequences to all segments of society, stated in some comparable quantitative terms, such as persons or percent of population in each affected social segment. It also includes a subjective analysis of social factors not expressible in quantitative terms.
Soil Compaction	A physical change in soil properties that results in a decrease in porosity and an increase in soil-bulk density and strength. Detrimental compaction is the condition with increased soil density and strength that hampers root growth, reduces aeration and inhibits soil water movement.
Soil Hydrology	Movement of water into and through the soil.
Soil Nutrient Drain (or Loss)	A process in which more nutrients are removed from an area than are replaced by natural nutrient inputs. The nutrient removal can be natural or human-caused.
Soil Productivity	Soil potential to produce biomass that depends on the interaction of physical, chemical and climatic characteristics of the site.
Soil Quality	The inherent capacity of a specific soil, as determined by its inherent physical, chemical and biological characteristics, to perform its biologic, hydrologic, and ecological functions (FSH 2509.18, 2002).
Special-use Permit	See permit.
Species Viability	<p>A viable species consists 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 diversity to display the array of life history strategies and forms to provide for their long-term persistence and adaptability over time.</p> <p>The implementing regulations for the 1982 National Forest Management Act provides specific direction concerning viability: Fish and wildlife habitat shall be managed to maintain viable populations of existing native and desired non-native vertebrate species in the planning area. For planning purposes, a viable population shall be regarded as one that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area. In order 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 other in the planning area (36 CFR 219.19).</p>
Stand (of trees)	A community of trees or other vegetation sufficiently uniform in composition, constitution, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities and so form a silvicultural or management entity.
Stand Replacement Disturbance	A disturbance that kills or removes trees and creates a new age class of trees, usually fire, wind, insects, or harvesting.

Standards	Requirements found in a forest plan, which impose limits on natural resource management activities, generally for environmental protection. Standards are required limits to activities. These limitations allow the Forest to reach the desired conditions and objectives. Standards also ensure compliance with laws, regulations, executive orders, and policy direction. Deviations from standards must be analyzed and documented in Forest Plan amendments.
Stocking Level	The number of tree in an area as compared to the desirable number of trees for best results, such as maximum wood production.
Stream Geomorphology	The study of water and earth forces that form stream channels, drainage patterns, floodplains, and explain erosion, transportation, and deposition of sediments moved by water.
Stream Riffle	A shallow area extending across a streambed and causing a “break” in the water surface, usually in the form of a succession of small waves.
Stream Stability	The tendency of streams to persist relatively unchanged through time. Stable streams have a pattern and profile such that, over time, channel features are maintained and the stream system neither aggrades nor degrades.
Structural Diversity	Variation of vegetation at the landscape or site level. At the landscape scale, this might include non-forest and forest areas. At the site level, this refers to the different vegetation heights and characteristics.
Structure	How the parts of ecosystems are arranged, both horizontally and vertically. Structure might reveal a pattern, or mosaic, or total randomness of vegetation.
Stumpage Price	The value of standing timber.
Subsection	Term used to describe an ecological unit. Subsections are defined by glacial forming processes, bedrock formations, local climate, topography, soil groups and the distribution of plants.
Succession	The natural replacement, in time, of one plant community with another. It includes changes in species, structure, and community processes. Succession is reasonably predictable.
Successional Stage	A stage of development of a plant community as it moves from bare ground to climax. In the plan revision process, these are generally referred to as early, mid, and late successional stages.
Suitable Forest Land	Land to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.
Suitable Timber Lands	Lands that include timber harvesting as an identified and scheduled management practice.
Surface “O” Layer	Technical soil term describing the organic layer above the surface mineral layer or directly on bedrock surfaces. The “O” layer consists of all or some of the unaltered, partly decomposed or well decomposed organic matter resting on the mineral soil/bedrock interface (see “forest floor”, see “duff”).
Surface Fire	A fire that burns surface litter, debris, and small vegetation.
Survey	An exercise in which a set of qualitative or quantitative observations are made, usually by means of a standardized procedure and within a restricted period of time, but without any preconception of what the findings ought to be.
Sustainable (ecologically)	The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.
Sustainable (human)	Each generation acts in a manner allowing every future generation the option of being as well-off as its predecessors.

Sustained Yield	The yield that a renewable resource can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.
Swamps	Wetlands dominated by woody plants, including trees and shrubs.
System Roads	See National Forest System roads.
Targets	A National Forest's annual goals for accomplishment for natural resource programs. Targets represent the commitment the Forest Service has with Congress to accomplish the work Congress has funded. Targets are often used as a measure of the agency's performance. Targets are not the same as objectives.
Temporary Openings	Areas of grass/forbs and shrubs usually resulting from timber harvest that will be replaced by tree saplings over a period of a few years: in contrast to permanent non-forested openings.
Temporary Roads	Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation that are not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system, and not necessary for long-term resource management. These roads are not included on the National Forest System road inventory and are decommissioned after use.
Tentatively Suitable Forest Land	Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood; and a) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; b) existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity, or watershed conditions; c) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that it is possible to restock adequately within five years after final harvest; and d) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.
Terrestrial Ecological Unit Inventory (TEUI)	An inventory of the national hierarchical classification system based on biotic and environmental factors. At the Ecoregion scale, ecological map units are domain—division—province (global or national); at the Subregional scale, map units are sections and subsections (statewide, multi-forest, multi agency); at the Landscape scale, map units are landtype associations (Forest or area-wide); and at the Land unit scale, map units are (ecological) landtypes, and landtype phases (project and management area).
Thermal Cover	Vegetative cover used by animals against weather.
Thinning	Silvicultural treatment where trees are removed to provide improved growing conditions for remaining trees. This method is used in immature stands to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth and/or form, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.
Threatened Species	Official designation by USFWS applied to any species which is likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
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 fuelwood or harvests from unsuitable lands (FSM 1900).
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards. Also refers to the process of allocating pollutant loadings among point and non-point sources. Also refers to a written plan and analysis of an impaired water body established to ensure that the water quality standards will be attained and maintained throughout the water body in the event of reasonably foreseeable increases in pollutant loads.

Tractor Scarification	A general term for mechanical site preparation for reforestation activities.
Traditional	The beliefs, acts, practice, objects, or sites for the perpetuation of an Indian culture originating from or historically located at a specific area. This may include traditional cultural practices that are so interrelated with spiritual activities that they cannot be separated from the land location.
Trailhead	The parking, signing, or other facilities available at the beginning of a trail.
Trails	A commonly used term denoting a pathway for purposes of travel by foot, stock, or trail vehicles. (FSM 2353.05)
Trails - National Forest System Trails	As defined in 36 CFR 212.1 and 261.2, those trails wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving, the National Forests and other areas administered by the Forest Service that have been included in the Forest Transportation Atlas. These trails are part of the National Forest Trail Systems and are included in the corporate level Infrastructure databases.
Travel ways	Travel ways represent linear concentrations of public-viewing, including but not limited to highways, OML 3, 4, and 5 roads, trails, and waterways.
Treatment (Vegetation)	Any activities undertaken to modify or maintain the existing condition of the vegetation (Vegetative management).
Treaty Rights	Rights related to hunting, gathering, and fishing retained by Native American Tribal members.
Tree Species Suitable for the Site	Tree species that a given site is capable of growing based on natural conditions of soil, microclimate and topography. For application to management on the Chippewa and Superior National Forests, also refers to cover types or tree components that are characteristic of one or more vegetative growth stages of the landscape ecosystem of the site in question.
Tribal Sovereignty	The inherent governmental power from which all specific political powers are derived. Indian governmental powers, with some exceptions, are not powers granted by Congress, but are inherent powers of a limited sovereignty that have never been extinguished. Congress has the authority to limit or abolish tribal powers. However, without congressional action, a tribe retains the inherent right to self-government and no state may impose its laws on a reservation.
Tribe	Term used to designate a federally recognized group of American Indians and their governing body. Tribes may comprise more than one band.
Tributary River Segments	Tributary River segments include unclassified rivers and streams. These segments are not navigable by watercraft and hold low potential for recreation development. Land ownership is mixed with seasonal residence and some year round residence. Typically, these segments flow into larger creeks, rivers, or lakes. Generally, these segments are not named
Trout Stream Segments	Trout Stream segments are generally located along the north shore of Lake Superior, but do occur in other areas of the forests. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources manages designated trout streams. They do so with an emphasis on recreational fishing. Examples: CNF: none; SNF: Temperance.
Trust Responsibility	This term has never been defined by the U.S. Congress, any President, or any Cabinet official. Generally, it is a set of principles and concepts outlining the responsibilities of the U.S. government to act as the trustee of Indian people and Indian-owned assets. The U.S. government, through the President, has certain responsibilities to protect Indian property and rights, Indian lands and resources. The trust responsibility may involve a fiduciary obligation in which the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, acts as the trustee of Indian assets. Fulfilling or redeeming a trust responsibility can best be reflected or demonstrated as a matter of

	action—a stream that was protected, a site that was maintained intact, a property right that has been left unaffected by a federal action. The writing of an environmental document is not an example of fulfillment of a trust duty.
Unclassified Roads	Roads on National Forest System land that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorization.
Understory	All forest vegetation growing beneath the overstory.
Uneven-aged	A term usually used as "uneven-aged stand" or "uneven-aged management", which identifies a stand containing three or more age classes of trees. A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes. Examples are individual tree and group selection harvest.
Unsuitable Lands or non-suitable for timber production	National Forest System land that is not managed for timber production, because of policy, ecology, technology, silviculture, or economics.
Upland	Any area that's not a wetland. (See Wetlands)
Urban ROS Class	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are often used to enhance specific recreation activities. Vegetation cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans are predominant on site. Large numbers of users can be expected, both on site and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.
User Developed Recreation Facilities	Trails, campsites, water access sites, or other facilities that have been developed by users or through use and are not maintained as recreation facilities by the Forest Service or other public/private entity.
Utility Rights-of-Way	A tract of land of varying width forming a passageway across the Forest through which various commodities such as oil, gas, and electricity are transported.
Vegetation	The plant cover of an area or region.
Vegetative Community	A grouping of forest types from the forest inventory that is commonly associated in similar environments. This grouping is used to identify Management Areas with common goals, objectives and direction.
Vegetative Growth Stages (VGS)	The combination of successional and developmental stages used to describe a stand (e.g., 80 to 100 years old, multiple-age, aspen-fir).
Viable Populations	The number of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural, self-sustaining populations that are adequately distributed throughout their range.
Viewshed	Total visible area from a single observer's position or the total visible area from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen areas from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other view locations. Examples are corridors, feature or basin viewsheds.
Visual Resource	A part of the landscape important forest scenic quality. It may include a composite of terrain, geologic features, or vegetation.
Warm-water Fish	Warm-water fish have preferences for summer water temperatures that are greater than approximately 75° F.
Watershed	The area from which all surface water drains to a common point, commonly thought of as the area that drains water into a given lake or stream.

Watershed Health	The expression of ecological composition, structure and function at the scale of the watershed. Same as watershed integrity.
Wetlands	Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas and have been identified as palustrine areas by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
Wheelchair	A device designed solely for use by a mobility impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for in an indoor pedestrian area. American with Disabilities Act Title V Section 507c and Forest Service Manual 2353.05
Whole Tree Logging	Felling and transporting the whole tree with its crown, and sometimes even its roots, for trimming and cross-cutting at a landing or mill.
Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act	Rivers or sections of rivers designated by Congressional actions under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as wild, scenic or recreational by an act of the legislature of the state or states through which they flow. Rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories: Wild River: River or section of river that is free of impoundments with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. Scenic River: River or section of river that is free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. Recreational River: River or section of river that is readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along its shoreline and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.
Wilderness	The National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 defined a wilderness as an area of undeveloped federal land designated by Congress that has the following characteristics: 1) It is affected primarily by the forces of nature, where people are visitors who do not remain. It may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. 2) It possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude, or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. 3) It is an area large enough so that continued use will not change its unspoiled natural condition. When capitalized by itself, it refers to the BWCAW.
Wildfire	Any wildland fire not designated or managed as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription.
Wildland Fire Use	Prescribed natural fire is a fire burning under specified conditions, to accomplish certain planned objectives; the fire may result from either planned or unplanned ignitions. A prescribed natural fire plan is one that permits certain fires to burn in a manner that duplicates natural conditions as much as possible. The policy allows for fire ignited by lightning to burn under pre-planned, specific conditions and objectives.
Wildland Urban Interface	The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
Windthrow	Trees uprooted by wind.
Winter Road	Roads only used during frozen roadbed conditions and closed in other seasons. They usually are constructed to reduce ground disturbance, often without removal of existing topsoil and utilizing snow and ice as part of the road surface. They are typically OML 1 roads when not maintained for winter use, and move up to an OML 2 road when used.

Woody Debris

Dead, natural woody material greater than 10 cm in diameter and longer than one meter, usually composed of boles and large branches. Various terms, such as large woody debris (LWD), coarse woody debris (CWD), and large organic debris (LOD), have been used to describe this material.
