

GLOSSARY¹

Active management – Management approach in which humans actively manipulate ecosystems through timber harvesting and thinning to improve forest health and to reduce fire hazard.

Allowable sale quantity (ASQ) – The quantity of timber that may be sold from an area covered by a land management plan during a period specified by the plan, usually expressed as the average annual allowable sale quantity.

Ambient population density – The population distribution based on the likely location of people over a 24-hour period for typical days, weeks, and seasons. Rather than describing population as a static reference point, ambient population attempts to capture the location of people as they move in and out of areas. For example, during the day, it is expected that more people would be away from their homes at other locations; in the evening, the opposite would be expected. Ambient population density provides models for such changes.

Arterial roads – Classified roads that provide service to large land areas; arterial roads are usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.

Backcountry – A generic term that refers to areas that are relatively unmodified and usually accessible only by foot, horse, watercraft, or Off Highway Vehicle (OHV).

Basal area – The cross-sectional area of all stems of a species or all stems in a stand measured at breast height (4.5 ft. or 1.37 m. above the ground) and expressed per unit area of land (e.g., 25 sq. ft. per acre).

Best management practices (BMPs) – A practice or usually a combination of practices that are determined by a State or a designated planning agency to be the most effective and practicable means (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) of controlling point and nonpoint source pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality goals.

Biological diversity (biodiversity) – The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, their communities, and the ecosystems and landscapes of which they are a part. As used in this document, biodiversity refers to native biological diversity; therefore, increases in species diversity resulting from the introduction of nonnative species would not constitute an increase in biodiversity.

Biological stronghold – An area that supports all major life-history forms of a species that were historically found within that area, with stable or increasing population numbers at levels not substantially diminished from their historical size or density.

Cable logging – The transport of logs from the stump to a landing and stationary yarder using winch-driven cables to which the logs are attached.

Carrying capacity – A measure used to signify the optimum use that the area can accommodate without having unacceptable degradation of resources or undesirable social interaction, in accordance with specified standards usually found in the land and resource management plan.

Class I air quality areas – National Forest System Wilderness areas, national parks, or national wildlife refuges greater than 5,000 acres in size, designated prior to the establishment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. Class I areas can also include lands designated by Tribes or States. These areas serve as benchmarks for monitoring changes in air quality over adjacent lands.

¹ Source documents for these definitions include – proposed Road Policy, proposed Planning Regulations, Interim Roads Rule Environmental Assessment, and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Planning Guide.

Classified roads – Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for motor vehicle access, such as State roads, County roads, privately owned roads, National Forest System roads, and roads authorized by the Forest Service that are intended for long-term use.

Clearcutting – Cutting essentially all trees in a given area, which produces a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class. Regeneration can be from natural seeding, direct seeding, planted seedlings, or advance reproduction. See even-aged management.

Cohesive strategy – A Forest Service strategic document, formally titled *Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-adapted Ecosystems: A Cohesive Strategy*, that outlines how fire managers throughout the National Forest System are to prioritize their fire hazard reduction efforts. This strategy concentrates on short fire return interval forests (Fire Regimes 1 and 2).

Collector roads – Classified roads serving smaller land areas than arterial roads; collector roads collect traffic from local roads and usually connect to forest arterial roads or State and County highways. They are operated for either constant or intermittent service depending on land use and resource management objectives.

Commercial timber harvest – The removal of merchantable trees, portions of trees, and timber products from the National Forest System lands.

Commodity-purpose timber sale (commodity purpose timber harvest) – A component of the Forest Service timber sale program that includes timber sales made primarily to supply timber in response to society's demand for wood.

Community – (a) A group of species of plants and/or animals living and interacting at a particular time and place. (b) A group of people residing in the same place and under the same government; spatially defined places such as towns.

Composition – The numbers and kinds of plants and animals in an area.

Condition Class 1–Low risk from uncharacteristic wildfire effects – Fire regimes within this class are within the historical range of variability for fire frequency and intensity.

Condition Class 2–Moderate risk from uncharacteristic wildfire effects – Fire regimes are beginning to be altered since one or more wildfires have been suppressed allowing for forests to become noticeably denser especially with younger sapling trees.

Condition Class 3–High risk from uncharacteristic wildfire effects – The fire regimes in this condition class are significantly altered, having missed many natural fires. Forests that were once open and park-like are now densely stocked.

Connectivity – The arrangement of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape; patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of appropriate vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.

Contiguous – Used in a geographic sense, the term applies to situations where areas of land physically touch and share substantial common boundaries or have a common border of considerable length. The term is not intended to include 'point-to-point' touching or 'cornering', or instances where only small portions of land areas touch. It is not intended to encompass or encourage creative mapping exercises that result in irregular shapes, such as narrow corridors and 'gerrymandered' roadless areas.

Coppice method – Regeneration method in which all trees in the previous stand are cut, and the majority of regeneration is from sprouts and root suckers.

Criteria air pollutants – A group of common air pollutants (such as carbon monoxide, particulate matter, or ozone) regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the basis of criteria (information on health and/or environmental effects of pollution). Criteria air pollutants are widely distributed across the country.

Crown fire – A fire burning into and through the crowns of a forest or shrubland.

Decommissioning – Demolition, dismantling, removal, obliteration, or disposal of a deteriorated or otherwise unneeded asset or component, including necessary cleanup work. This action eliminates the deferred maintenance needs for the fixed asset. Portions of an asset or component may remain if they do not cause problems or require maintenance.

Developed recreation – Activities that are consistent with the settings and experiences identified with the Roded Natural (RN), Rural (R), and Urban (U) classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. These activities are usually associated with an area that has been improved or developed for recreation, such as campgrounds and picnic areas, scenic overlooks and interpretive sites, or visitor centers and resorts.

Dispersed recreation – Activities usually associated with backcountry and trails and are consistent with the settings and experiences identified with Primitive (P), Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM), and Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Examples of these activities include hiking, snowmobiling, mountain biking, wilderness use, backpacking, horseback riding, and OHV use.

Disturbance – A natural or human event that causes a change in the existing condition of an ecological system.

Domestic water sources – Watersheds containing National Forest System lands that provide surface waters to facilities that treat and distribute water for domestic purposes. These purposes include normal household uses such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, watering lawns and gardens, and similar uses.

Dynamic equilibrium – A natural state of stream stability when channel features persist over time within a range of conditions. Dynamic equilibrium uses a series of self-correcting mechanisms that allow the ecosystem to control external stresses or disturbances, thereby maintaining a self-sustaining condition. For example, a stream is able to consistently transport its sediment load, both in size and type, associated with local deposition and scour.

Ecological sustainability – The maintenance or restoration of the composition, structure, and processes of ecosystems over time and space. This includes the diversity of plant and animal communities, and the productive capacity of ecological systems and species diversity, ecosystem diversity, disturbance processes, soil productivity, water quality and quantity, and air quality.

Ecosystem – An arrangement of organisms defined by the interactions and processes that occur between them. Ecosystems are often defined by their composition, function, and structure.

Ecosystem health – The degree to which ecological factors and their interactions are reasonably complete and functioning for continued resilience, productivity, and renewal of the ecosystem.

Edge effect – The influence of two communities on populations in their adjoining boundary zone or ecotone, affecting the composition and density of the populations in these bordering areas.

Endangered species – A plant or animal species listed under the Endangered Species act that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Endemic species – Plants or animals that occur naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited to a particular locality. Endemism is the occurrence of endemic species in an area.

Essentially roaded – Areas of National Forest System land where classified and temporary roads now exist.

Essentially unroaded – A combination National Forest System Wilderness and inventoried roadless areas.

Exception – A specific circumstance where prohibited activity would be allowed within an inventoried roadless area that is otherwise subject to the prohibitions in the alternatives.

Exemption – A geographic area that is not subject to the prohibitions in the alternatives.

Existing mineral lease – A mineral lease that has been issued by the Department of the Interior and has not expired, terminated, or been relinquished.

Even-aged (silvicultural) management – The methods used to regenerate and maintain a stand with a single age class.

Fine fuels – Small needles, sticks, branches of trees (generally less than 3 inches in diameter).

Fire-adapted ecosystem – An arrangement of populations that have made long-term genetic changes in response to the presence of fire in the environment.

Fire frequency – How often fires occur within a given time period in a specified area.

Fire hazard – The overall potential for wildfire in a vegetated ecosystem, often expressed as a condition of fuels on the ground and the probability of ignition. To reduce the fire hazard in an area, managers must deal primarily with the fine fuels on the surface of the forest floor and with the smaller diameter trees growing in the understory of a forest that provide a ladder to the larger, dominant overstory trees.

Fire intensity – The rate at which fuel is consumed and heat is generated.

Fire-intolerant – Vegetation with characteristics that make it more susceptible to damage from fire, such as thin bark, shallow root systems, or a low-branching habit.

Fire regime – The fire pattern across the landscape, characterized by occurrence, interval, and relative intensity. Fire regimes result from a unique combination of climate and vegetation and exist on a continuum from short-interval, low-intensity fires to long-interval, high-intensity fires.

Fire return interval – The average number of years between successive fires in a designated area.

Fire severity – Denotes the scale at which vegetation and a site are altered or disrupted by fire, from low to high. It is a combination of the degree of fire effects on vegetation and on soil properties.

Fire suppression – The practice of controlling forest and rangeland fires in a safe, economical, and expedient fashion while meeting the natural resource objectives outlined in each national forest's or grassland's land management plan.

Fire-tolerant – Vegetation with characteristics that increase its resistance to fire, such as thick bark and high-branching habits.

Forest health – The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance. Individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health of the stands that make up the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point which influences the perception and interpretation of forest health.

Forest road or trail – Any road or trail wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

Forward – To haul a log from stump to collection point by a forwarder.

Forwarder – A self-propelled machine, usually self-loading, that transports logs by carrying them completely off the ground.

Fragmentation (habitat) – The break-up of a large land area (such as a forest) into smaller patches isolated by areas converted to a different land type. The opposite of connectivity.

Fuel management – The practice of evaluating, planning, and executing the treatment of wildland fuel to control flammability and reduce the resistance to control.

Fuels – Living and dead parts of trees and shrubs, organic material and surface material that can readily burn in a wildfire.

Fuels treatment – The rearrangement or disposal of fuels to reduce fire hazard or to accomplish other resource management objectives.

Gateway communities – Communities that are economically and socially interdependent on the associated public lands. Proximity to these lands contributes to the quality of life and sense of place for residents and visitors.

Ground-based logging – The dragging or carrying of trees or logs for the stump to the landing using various types of self-propelled machines (e.g., tractors, skidders, forwarders).

Group selection – An uneven-aged cutting method in which small groups of trees, usually no more than two acres in size, are removed to meet a predetermined goal of size distribution and tree species in the remaining stand.

Historic range of variability – The fluctuations of composition, structure, and function within stable ecosystems over time.

IMPLAN (Impact Analysis for Planning) – The input-output model used by the USDA Forest Service to estimate economic effects by tracing the interrelationships between producers and consumers in an economy as measured by jobs and income

Inholding – A parcel of land in other ownership (State, private, other Federal agency) surrounded by National Forest System land.

Initial attack – This term applies to an aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and with protecting various resource values.

Inventoried roadless area – Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that met the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning. These areas are identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in *Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2*, dated November 2000, which are held at the National headquarters office of the Forest Service.

Land use allocation – Site-specific management direction applied to National Forest System lands.

Landscape – An area of interacting and interconnected patterns of habitats (ecosystems) that are repeated because of the geology, landform, soil, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area. A landscape is composed of watersheds and smaller ecosystems.

Landscape characteristics – The distribution and representation of ecoregions and elevational classes; the size of relatively large and intact habitat areas, and their adjacency to protected habitats; the effects of lands with protected or conservation status on landscape fragmentation; and the relationship between landscape and disturbance patterns.

Local roads – Classified roads that connect terminal activities (e.g., trail head, log landing, camping site) to collector and arterial roads. They are constructed to meet the access requirements of a specific resource activity rather than for travel efficiency. When not in use for the activity for which they were constructed, local roads may be used for other purposes. They are often closed to restrict motor use. The construction standards for these roads are determined by the requirements necessary for the specific resource activity.

Major watershed (sub-basins) – Fourth-level Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUCs), as defined by the U. S. Geologic Survey. Formerly known as ‘cataloging units’.

Manageable size – Geographic areas that the local official determines are of a shape and position within the landscape for reasonable achievement of the long-term conservation of roadless characteristics. For example, many long narrow strips or ‘stringers’ between two highly developed areas would usually not be considered manageable.

Management direction – A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.

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

Map unit – The individual parcels defined in the geographic information system (GIS) database. For reporting purposes, forests often group several map units into a single named inventoried roadless area.

Mechanical pre-treatment – Preparing a forest or shrubland for prescribed burning by using machinery such as bulldozers and rubber tire skidders to create a fuel bed where a prescribed fire can be ignited without undue risk of the fire escaping or killing the dominant trees on the site.

Mechanical transport – Any device for moving people or material in or over land, water, or air, having moving parts, that provides a mechanical advantage to the user, and that is powered by a living or nonliving power source. This includes, but is not limited to, sailboats, hang gliders, parachutes, bicycles, game carriers, carts, and wagons. It does not include wheelchairs when used as necessary medical appliances. It also does not include skis, snowshoes, rafts, canoes, sleds, travois, or similar primitive devices without moving parts.

Median – A value in an ordered set of quantities below and above which falls an equal number of quantities.

Mineral reserve – An estimate within specified accuracy limits of the valuable metal or mineral content of known deposits that may be produced under current economic conditions and with present technology.

Mineral resource – A concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the earth’s crust in such form and amount that economic extraction of a commodity from the concentration is currently or potentially feasible.

Motorized equipment – Machines that use a motor, engine, or other nonliving power sources. This includes, but is not limited to, chain saws, aircraft, snowmobiles, generators, motorboats, and motor vehicles. It does not include small battery or gas powered hand carried devices such as shavers, wristwatches, flashlights, cameras, stoves, or other similar small equipment.

Mosaic – A pattern of vegetation in which two or more kinds of communities are interspersed in patches, such as clumps of shrubs with grassland between.

National Forest System road – A classified forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The term ‘National Forest System road’ is synonymous with the term ‘Forest development road’, as used in 23 U.S.C. 205.

Natural amenities – Attributes that enhance a location as a place to live which are physical as opposed to social or economic.

Non-attainment areas – Geographic areas in which the level of a *criteria air pollutant* is higher than the level allowed by the federal standards. A single geographic area may have acceptable levels of one criterion air pollutant but unacceptable levels of one or more other criteria air pollutants; thus, an area can be both attainment and non-attainment at the same time.

Nonnative invasive species – Plant species that are introduced into an area in which they did not evolve, and in which they usually have few or no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread. These species can cause environmental harm by significantly changing ecosystem composition, structure, or processes, and can cause economic harm or harm to human health.

Noxious weeds – Plant species designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. These species are generally aggressive, difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insects or disease, and are nonnative, new, or uncommon to the United States.

Old-growth forest – *Old single story forest* – single canopy layer consisting of large or old trees. Understory trees are often absent, or present in randomly spaced patches. It generally consists of widely spaced, shade-intolerant species, such as ponderosa pine and western larch, and high frequency fire regimes. *Old multi-story forest* - a forest stand with moderate to high canopy closure—a multi-leveled and multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees; high incidence of large trees, some with broken tops and other indications of old and decaying wood; numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of wood, including large logs on the ground.

Partial cutting – Removal of part of a stand of trees for purposes other than regenerating a new age class. Partial cutting is not a regeneration method.

Passive (natural) management – Management approach in which human intervention in an ecosystem is minimal, with natural processes such as fire and insect and disease infestations allowed to play out their ‘natural’ role. For fire management, this would mean allowing some lightning fires to burn or allowing only prescribed fires with burning prescriptions that mimicked the natural fire regime in size, intensity, and frequency.

Pre-commercial thinning – The removal of trees not for immediate financial return but to reduce stocking, to concentrate growth on the more desirable trees, or to accomplish some other resource objective such as fuel reduction.

Prescribed burning – The fire management technique of purposely igniting a fire in a vegetated ecosystem to restore forest health and to reduce fire hazard.

Prescription – A written statement defining goals and objectives and the actions or treatments needed to attain the goals and objectives. Prescriptions are written for discrete portions of National Forest System lands. A prescription can be resource specific (such as for prescribed fire or silviculture) or, in the case of management prescriptions, broad to attain multiple use goals and objectives.

Primitive (P) – A definition used in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) to characterize an area that is essentially an unmodified natural environment of 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.

Proposed Species – Any species that is proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to be listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Public road – Any road or street under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel.

RARE II roadless area (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) – Roadless areas on National Forest System lands that were inventoried by the Forest Service in 1979.

Refugia – Areas that have not been exposed to great environmental changes and disturbances undergone by the region as a whole. In this FEIS, refugia include inventoried roadless areas that are relatively free from human-caused disruptions and disturbances when compared to roaded areas; refugia provide conditions suitable for survival of species that may be declining elsewhere.

Regeneration method – A cutting procedure that results in a new age class of trees. Methods include clearcutting, seed tree, shelterwood, selection, and coppice.

Replacement value – For subsistence, the amount of money that would have to be spent to buy food substitutes.

Resistance to control – The difficulty of suppressing a wildland fire primarily determined by the fire's rate of spread (how fast it moves) and its intensity (how hot it will get).

Responsible line officer – A Forest Service employee with authority to select or carry out a specific planning action.

Responsible official – The Forest Service line officer with the authority and responsibility to make decisions regarding the protection and management of inventoried roadless areas and other unroaded areas pursuant to [Subpart B-Protection of Roadless Areas].

Risk from uncharacteristic wildfire effects – The risk that once a fire starts and gets large it will damage the ecosystem or human communities.

Road – A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, except those designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.

Road analysis – An integrated ecological, social, and economic science-based approach to transportation planning that addresses existing and future road management options.

Road-based recreation – Activities that are normally associated with classified roads and are consistent with the settings and experiences identified with Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM), Roaded Natural (RN), Rural (R), and Urban (U) classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Examples of these activities include car camping and picnicking, gathering berries and firewood, driving for pleasure, wildlife viewing, and OHV use.

Road construction – Activities that result in the addition of road miles to the forest transportation system.

Road maintenance – The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective.

Road obliteration – A form of road decommissioning that re-contours and restores natural slopes.

Road reconstruction – Activities that result in road realignment or road improvement, as defined below:

- **Road improvement** – Activities that result in an increase of an existing road’s traffic service level, expand its capacity, or change its original design function.
- **Road realignment** – Activities that result in a new location for an existing road or portions of an existing road, including treatment of the old roadway.

Roaded Natural (RN) – A definition used in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) to characterize an area that has predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of humans. Such evidences are usually in harmony with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but evidence of other users is prevalent. Resource modification and practices are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and facilities design.

Roadless areas – For the purposes of this EIS, a generic term that includes inventoried roadless area and unroaded areas.

Roadless characteristics – Roadless area characteristics include the following:

- Soil, water, and air
- Sources of public drinking water
- Diversity of plant and animal communities
- Habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species, and for those species dependent on large, undisturbed areas of land
- Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Motorized classes of recreation opportunities
- Reference landscapes
- Landscape character and scenic integrity
- Traditional cultural properties and sacred sites
- Other locally identified unique characteristics

Rural (R) – A definition used in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) to characterize an area with a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by large numbers of people. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

Salvage – An intermediate cutting made to remove trees that are dead or in imminent danger of being killed by injurious agents.

Sanitation – An intermediate cutting made to remove dead, damaged or susceptible trees to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens.

Scenarios – Predictions of future events and outcomes based on techniques of decision science. Scenarios are often expressed as ‘risk profiles’—charts or tables that display the probability of an outcome occurring and its consequences.

Scheduled timber harvest – The quantity of timber planned for sale during a specified time period from the area of suitable land covered by a land management plan. Scheduled timber harvest accomplishes the allowable sale quantity.

Sediment (sedimentation) – Solid materials, both mineral and organic, in suspension or transported by water, gravity, ice, or air; may be moved and deposited away from their original position and eventually will settle to the bottom.

Seed tree cutting – The cutting of all trees except for a small number of widely dispersed trees retained for seed production and to produce a new age class in a fully exposed microenvironment. Seed trees may or may not be removed after regeneration becomes established.

Selective cutting – A cutting method that removes only a portion of trees in a stand.

Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) – A definition used in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) to characterize an area that has 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 are subtle. Motorized use is permitted.

Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM) – A definition used in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) to characterize an area that has 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 they are subtle. Motorized use is not permitted.

Sense of place – The aesthetic, nostalgic, or spiritual effects of physical locations on humans based on personal, use-oriented or attachment-oriented relationships between individuals and those locations. The meaning, values, and feelings that people associate with physical locations because of their experiences there.

Sensitive species – Those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, or by significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

Service contract – A contract normally used by the government to carry out land management activities such as tree planting, site stabilization, thinning of forest stands where the trees to be cut have no commercial value, and similar activities.

Shelterwood cutting – The removal of most trees, leaving those needed for sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated microenvironment. Removal of the shelter trees may or may not occur after regeneration becomes established.

Single-tree selection – Individual trees of all size classes are removed, as uniformly as possible, throughout the stand to promote the growth of remaining trees and to provide space for regeneration.

Skid road (skid trail) – An access cut through the woods for skidding.

Skidder – A self-propelled machine (cable, clam-bunk, or grapple) used for dragging trees or logs.

Species richness – A measure of biological diversity referring to the number of species in an area.

Stand – A distinguishable, contiguous group of similar plants or trees that are uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and are growing on a site of uniform quality.

Stewardship – Administration of land and associated resources in a manner that enables them to be passed on to future generations in a healthy condition.

Stewardship-purpose timber sales or harvest – A component of the Forest Service timber sale program that includes timber sales made primarily to help achieve desired ecological conditions or to attain some non-timber resource objective requiring manipulation of the existing vegetation.

Structure – The sizes, shapes, and/or ages of the plants and animals in an area.

Subsistence – The customary and traditional uses of wild renewable resources for personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for making and selling handicraft articles out of the nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources; for barter or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

Succession – A predictable process of changes in structure and composition of plant and animal communities over time. Conditions of the prior plant communities or successional stage create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage. The different stages of succession are often referred to as seral stages.

Temporary roads – Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, or emergency operation, not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management.

Thinning – (a) The cutting down and/or removing of trees from a forest to lessen the chance of a ground fire becoming a crown fire; a method of preparing an area so that a prescribed fire can be more easily controlled. Thinning influences the available amount of fuel and fuel arrangement, and it can indirectly affect fuel moisture content and surface wind speeds. (b) A culture treatment made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.

Threatened species – Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which the appropriate Secretary has designated as a threatened species.

Timberland (commercial forest land) – Land suitable for producing timber crops and not withdrawn from timber production by statute or administrative regulation. The typical minimum level of productivity is 20 cubic feet per acre per year.

Timber harvest – The volume of trees with commercial value that are cut and removed from the forest. Most of this volume was sold in prior fiscal years, as the contract life of most timber sales is 2 to 3 years. Volume harvest in a given year can be more or less than volume offered or volume sold, depending on market conditions (which can cause purchasers to adjust their harvest schedule), volume of timber sold in the previous few years, and other unforeseen situations such as severe fire seasons that limit operating time because of fire danger.

Timber offered – The volume of timber advertised for sale. The volume offered depends on forest estimates of capability (with allowable sale quantity as a ceiling), budget constraints, and success in completing stages of the timber sale preparation process.

Timber sale – A contractual process of selling timber to a purchaser and implementing a series of harvesting requirements for how, when, and what type of trees will be removed.

Timber sold – The timber volume sold and under contract with a purchaser. Volume sold in a given year is usually less than volume offered because some sales offered receive no bids and are not sold.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

Trail – A pathway for travel by foot, stock, or trail vehicles.

Uncharacteristic wildfire (wildland fire) effects – An increase in wildfire size, severity, and resistance to control, and the associated impacts to people and property.

Unclassified roads – Roads on National Forest System lands that are not needed for, and not managed as part of, the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, off-road vehicle tracks which have not been designated and managed as a trail, and those roads no longer under permit or authorization.

Uneven-aged (silvicultural) management – Methods used to regenerate and maintain a multi-aged structure by removing some trees in all size classes, either singly, in small groups, or in strips.

Unroaded area – Any area, without the presence of a classified road, of a size and configuration sufficient to protect the inherent characteristics associated with its roadless condition. Unroaded areas do not overlap with inventoried roadless areas.

Unscheduled timber harvest – Any harvest of timber that was not included in the calculation of the allowable sale quantity.

Urban (U) – A definition used in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) to characterize a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural appearing elements. Affiliation with individuals and groups is prevalent, as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. Large numbers of users can be expected, both on-site and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor vehicle use and parking are available. Regimentation and controls are obvious and numerous.

Urban area – As defined by the Census Bureau for the 1990 census, an area comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas, or places of 2,500 or more persons outside of urbanized areas. An urbanized area comprises one or more places ('central place') and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ('urban fringe') that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons.

Viability – The ability of a population of a plant or animal species to persist for some specified time into the future. Viable populations are populations that are regarded as having the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that its continued existence is well distributed in a given area.

Volume sold – The amount of timber actually purchased, which is usually less than offered volume because some sales are judged as economically marginal by prospective purchasers, and they receive no bids.

Volume harvested – The actual volume removed from the forest in a given year, which may be higher or lower than volume sold depending on market conditions. Most harvest volume was actually sold 1 to 3 years earlier.

Wilderness – A designated area defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 in the following way: A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which – (a) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (b) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (c) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (d) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wildfire – An unwanted wildland fire.

Wildland – Land other than that dedicated for other uses such as agriculture, urban, mining, or parks.

Wildland fire – A lightning- or human-caused fire that is either being suppressed or, if lightning-caused, allowed to burn (see Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit). Often used synonymously with 'wildfire' or 'forest fire'.

Wildland fire use – The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in pre-defined geographic areas.

Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit (WFURB) – A lightning-caused wildland fire that is allowed to burn because it meets the resource objectives outlined in the Land Management Plan and the site-specific prescriptive elements outlined in a Fire Management Plan.

Wildland-urban interface – The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Because of their location, these structures are extremely vulnerable to fire should an ignition occur in the surrounding area.

Yarder – A machine for cable logging consisting of a system of power-operated winches and a tower used to haul logs from a stump to a landing.

