

## GLOSSARY

**ABIOTIC** – Non-living.

**AERIAL FUELS** – All live and dead vegetation in the forest canopy or above ground fuels, including tree branches, twigs and cones, snags, moss, and high brush.

**ADFLUVIAL FISH** - Fish that spend part of their lives in lakes, ascend rivers and tributaries to spawn, then as adults return to lakes.

**ACTION ALTERNATIVE** - An alternative that proposes some management action, as contrasted to the No Action Alternative.

**ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT** – A type of natural resource management that implies making decisions as part of 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 to new information.

**ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL** - A request to a higher authority for review of a decision related to an environmental impact statement, environmental analysis, or categorical exclusion.

**AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT** - The natural environment that exists at the present time in an area being analyzed and the relationship of people to that environment.

**AGE CLASS**- A distinct group of trees, or portion of growing trees recognized on the basis of age.

**AIRSHED** - Basic geographic units in which air quality is managed.

**ALLELOPATHY** – The reputed influence of one living plant upon another due to secretion of toxic substances.

**ALTERNATIVE** - A combination of management prescriptions applied in specific amounts and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis. One of the several policies, plans or projects, proposed for decision making.

**ANTHROPOGENIC** – Of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature. (e.g. pollution).

**APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE** - Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives. Includes control and suppression.

**ASPECT** - The cardinal direction a slope faces. A hillside facing east has an eastern aspect.

**ATV** - Small All Terrain Vehicle, sometimes referred to as a "four-wheeler." See also Off-Road Vehicle.

**AVIAN** – Of, related to, or typical of birds.

**BANK COVER** - Living streamside vegetation overhanging the water for up to 1 meter above the water surface.

**BARK BEETLE** – An insect that bores through the bark of forest trees to eat the inner bark and lay its eggs.

**BEAR MANAGEMENT AREA (BMA)** - Areas delineated to include important habitat components and to implement standards and guidelines pertaining to grizzly bears. These areas have also been used for evaluating habitat for other wildlife species including big game and old growth indicator species.

**BERM** – A barrier, such as an earthen mound or concrete structure, placed across a road to permanently restrict the road from use by wheeled motorized vehicles.

**BENEFIT-COST RATIO** - Measure of economic efficiency, computed by dividing total discounted primary benefits by total discounted economic costs.

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)** - Methods, measures taken, or practices to prevent or reduce water pollution. Usually BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

**BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT** - A document prepared by a federal agency for the purpose of identifying any endangered species or threatened species that is likely to be affected by an agency action. This document facilitates compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The federal agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Interior, must insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by a federal agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of its habitat.

**BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (or Biodiversity)** - The variety of life and its processes, including bacteria, fungi, plants, insects, birds, fish and mammals, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form.

**BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION** - A document prepared by the Forest Service to review programs or activities to determine how an action might affect any threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species. This document often focuses only on sensitive species if the Threatened, Endangered, and Proposed Species will be covered in a Biological Assessment.

**BIOLOGICAL OPINION** – A document that is the product of formal consultation, stating the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on whether a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction of or adverse modification of critical habitat.

**BIOMASS (FUELS)** – The total mass of living matter in an environment.

**BIOTIC** – Living.

**BMA** – See Bear Management Area.

**BMU SUBUNIT** – See subunit.

**BLOWDOWN (Windthrow)** - Uprooting by the wind. Also refers to a tree or trees so uprooted.

**BOARD FOOT** - A unit of measurement represented by a board 1-foot square and 1 inch thick.

**BOLE** – A tree trunk.

**BROADCAST BURN** - Allowing a prescribed fire to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries, for reduction of fuel hazard, as a silvicultural treatment, or both.

**BROWSE** - Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs on which animal feed; in particular, those shrubs that are used by big game animals for food.

**BUFFER** – A land area designated to block or absorb unwanted effects to the area beyond the buffer and to preserve other qualities along or adjacent to roads, trails, watercourses, and recreation sites.

**BURN OUT** – Setting fire within a control line to widen or consume fuel between the edge of the fire and the control line.

**BURN INTENSITY** – Based on temperature, moisture content of duff, fuels lying on the ground, and heat of combustion of conductive and radiant heat that goes down into the soil, affecting soil characteristics.

**BURN SEVERITY** – A relative measure of the degree of change in a watershed that relates to the intensity of the fire on soil hydrologic function. Burn severity is delineated on topographic maps of polygons. Classes of burn severity are high, moderate, low, and unburned.

**CABLE LOGGING** – Logging that involves the transport of logs from stump to collection points by means of suspended steel cables.

**CAMBIUM** – A thin layer of living cells that lies between the bark and the inner wood of a tree where transportation of nutrients occurs.

**CANOPY** - The part of any group of trees represented by the branches and foliage formed by tree crowns.

**CANOPY COVER or CROWN CLOSURE** - The percentage of ground surface that is shaded by the live foliage of plants as seen from above. Used to describe how open or dense a stand of trees is.

**CAPABILITY** - The potential of an area of land and/or water to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under a specified set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology; as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fires, insects, and disease.

**CARNIVORE** – A flesh-eating or predatory organism, as a bird of prey, a bear or wolf, or an insectivorous plant.

**CAVITY** - A hollow in a tree that is used by birds or mammals for nesting, denning, roosting, etc.

**CLOSED CANOPY** - The description given to a stand when the crowns of the main level of trees forming the canopy are touching and intermingled so that light cannot reach the forest floor directly.

**COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD)** - Any piece(s) of dead woody material, e.g., dead boles, limbs, and large root masses on the ground or in streams.

**COMMERCIAL THINNING** - A silviculture treatment that 'thins' out an overstocked stand by removing trees, which are large enough to be sold as products such as poles or fence posts. It is carried out to improve the health and growth rate of the remaining crop trees.

**COMPOSITION (SPECIES)** - The mix of different species that make up a plant or animal community, and their relative abundance.

**CONDITION CLASS** – A function of the degree of departure from historical fire regimes resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components, such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, and canopy closure. Categorized by three classes as follows: Condition Class 1 – Fire regimes are within or near an historical range; Condition Class 2 – Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range; Condition Class 3 – Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range.

**CONIFER** – A tree that produces cones, such as a pine, spruce, or fir tree.

**CONSULTATION** - A process required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act whereby federal agencies proposing activities in a listed species habitat confer with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service about the impacts of the activity on the species. Consultation may be informal, and thus advisory, or formal, and thus binding.

**CORRIDOR** - A band of vegetation, usually older forest, which serves to connect distinct patches on the landscape. By providing connectivity, corridors permit the movement of plant and animal species between what would otherwise be isolated patches.

**COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CEQ)** - An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.

**COVER/FORAGE RATIO** - The ratio of tree cover (usually conifer types) to foraging areas (natural openings, clearcuts, etc.).

**COVER TYPE** - The present vegetation composition of an area, described by the dominant plant species.

**CROWN** - The part of a tree or other woody plant bearing live branches and foliage.

**CROWN CLOSURE** - See Canopy Cover.

**CROWN FIRE** - A fire that advances from top-to-top of trees or shrubs more or less independently of the surface fire. Sometimes, crown fires are classed as either running or dependent, to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES** - The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events; as a sacred area of native peoples, etc.) of an area of prehistoric or historic occupation.

**CUMULATIVE EFFECT** - The impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time or space.

**DBH** – See Diameter Breast Height.

**DECOMMISSION** – In terms of this document, this term means to change a road so it no longer functions as a road or trail. This can be accomplished through one or a combination of treatments including: recontouring to original slope, placement of natural debris, or revegetation with shrubs or trees. Culvert removals and stream restoration would occur where roads to be decommissioned intersect streams.

**DEDICATED SKID TRAIL** - A trail used repeatedly for skidding logs in order to confine disturbance to that trail only.

**DEFENSIBLE SPACE** - That area between a structure and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat and to provide an

opportunity for firefighters to effectively and safely defend the structure.

**DENSITY (STAND)** - The number of trees growing in a given area, usually expressed in terms of trees per acre.

**DIAMETER BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)** - The diameter of a tree measured four and one-half feet above the ground.

**DIRECT EFFECT** - Effects on the environment that occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.

**DISPERSAL** - The movement of organisms away from the place of birth or from centers of population density.

**DISPERSED RECREATION** - That portion of outdoor recreation use which occurs outside of developed sites in the unroaded and roaded forest environment i.e., hunting, backpacking, and berry picking.

**DISPERSED SKID** - Removing logs from a unit where the equipment makes only one or two passes over any given piece of ground to minimize disturbance.

**DISTURBANCE (Ecosystem)** - Refers to events that alter the structure, composition, or function of terrestrial or aquatic habitats. Natural disturbances include, among others, drought, floods, wind, fires, wildlife grazing, and insects and pathogens. Human-caused disturbances include actions such as timber harvest, livestock grazing, roads, and the introduction of exotic species.

**DISTURBANCE REGIME** - Natural pattern of periodic disturbances, such as fire or flooding.

**DIVERSITY** - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species.

**DOWNED WOOD (DEBRIS) HABITAT** – Logs and stumps used for a variety of functions for wildlife species, especially mammals and amphibians, for feeding, reproduction, resting, and cover.

**DUFF** - The partially decayed organic matter on the forest floor.

**EARLY-SERAL/STRUCTURAL STAGE** - A stage of development of an ecosystem from a disturbed, relatively unvegetated state to a plant community that is up to about 30 years old. Stand structure is seedling and sapling sized.

**ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY** - The quality of a natural unmanaged or managed ecosystem in which the natural ecological processes are sustained, with genetic, species and ecosystem diversity assured for the future

**ECOSYSTEM** - A functional unit consisting of all the living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through nutrient cycling and energy flow. An ecosystem can be of any size--a log, pond, field, forest, or the earth's biosphere--but it always functions

as a whole unit. Ecosystems are commonly described according to the major type of vegetation, for example, forest ecosystem, old-growth ecosystem, or range ecosystem.

**ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT** - The use of an ecological approach to achieve productive resource management by blending social, physical, economic and biological needs and values to provide healthy ecosystems.

**ECOTONE** - A zone of transition habitat created by the juxtaposition of distinctly different habitats, and usually exhibiting competition between organisms common to both.

**EDGE** - The outer band of a patch that has an environment significantly different from the interior of the patch.

**EDGE EFFECTS** - Changes in ecological community due to the rapid creation of abrupt edges in large patches of previously undisturbed habitat. For old growth habitat, this is where sun, wind, predators, competitors, etc., can penetrate further into what was previously interior forest.

**EFFICIENCY, ECONOMIC** - The usefulness of inputs (costs) to produce outputs (benefits) and effects when all costs and benefits that can be identified and valued are included in the computations. Economic efficiency is usually measured using present net value, though use of benefit-cost ratios and may sometimes be appropriate.

**ELK HIDING COVER** - Vegetation, primarily trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES** - Any species, plant, or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

**ENDEMIC** - A species whose natural occurrence is confined to a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited (vertebrate biology). A population that is at equilibrium or low density (invertebrate biology or pathology).

**ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE** – Past and present effects of all federal, state, or private actions and other human activities in the action area. The current condition.

**EPIDEMIC (OUTBREAK)** - The rapid spread, growth, and development of pathogen or insect populations that affect large numbers of a host population throughout an area at the same time.

**ESCAPE ROUTE** - A means to access a safety zone.

**EXTIRPATION** - Localized disappearance of a species from an area.

**EXOTIC PLANTS** - In most cases, plants not native to North America.

**FINE FUELS** - Woody or herbaceous plants, live or dead, less than three inches in diameter.

**FINES** - Sediment in streams that is less than 0.25 inches or 6 millimeters in diameter.

**FIRE EXCLUSION** - The disruption of a characteristic pattern of fire intensity and occurrence (primarily through fire suppression).

**FIRE EVENT (Fire occurrence, Fire incidence)** - A single fire or series of fires within an area at a particular time.

**FIRE FREQUENCY** – A general term referring to the recurrence of fire in a given area over time.

**FIRE HAZARD** - The potential fire behavior for a fuel type, regardless of the fuel type's weather-influenced fuel moisture content or its resistance to fire line construction. Assessment is based on physical fuel characteristics, such as fuel arrangement, fuel load, condition of herbaceous vegetation, and presence of elevated fuels.

**FIRE INTENSITY** – Based on temperature, flame length, rate of spread, heat of combustion, and total amount and size of fuel consumed. Accounts for convective heat rising into the atmosphere and fire effects to the overstory.

**FIRE INTENSITY REDUCTION AREA (FIRA)** - FIRAs are areas around or within a community where fuels have been modified to increase protection of the community from wildfire. A FIRA will also reduce the chance of a fire spreading into the wildland from the community. Direct treatment may not occur over the whole area, but fuels are reduced, ladders are removed, and canopy closure is reduced to slow an approaching fire from the wildland. FIRAs provide defensible space to increase effectiveness of suppression actions and firefighter safety.

**FIRE INTOLERANT (or “intolerant”)** - Species of plants that do not grow well or die from the effects of fire. Generally these species are shade-tolerant as well.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONE (FMZ)** – A geographic area delineated by the “appropriate management response” to a wildland fire. Defined by fuels, topography, values at risk, threats to private property, wilderness boundaries, etc.

**FIRE REGIMES** - The ecological effects of frequency, intensity, extent, season, and synergistic interactions with other disturbances, such as insects and disease, classified into generalized levels of fire severity.

**FIRE RETURN INTERVAL (Fire Interval)** - The number of years between successive fire events in a given area.

**FIRE RISK** - The probability or chance of fire starting determined by the presence and activities of causative agents.

**FIRE ROTATION** – The length of time necessary for an area equal in size to the study area to burn.

**FIRE SEVERITY** – A relative measure of the post-fire appearance of vegetation (residual fuels/mortality) as it relates to the intensity of the fire and its consumptive effects on vegetation.

**FIRE SUPPRESSION (Fire Control)** - All of the work and activities connected with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

**FIRE TOLERANT (or “tolerant”)** - Species of plants that can withstand certain frequency and intensity of fire. Generally these species are shade-intolerant as well.

**FIREFIGHTER SAFETY** - A work environment where foreseeable risks have been minimized through the mitigation of known hazards associated with wildlife suppression.

**FISH HABITAT** - The place where a population of fish species lives and its surroundings; includes the provision of life requirements such food and cover.

**FISH PASSAGE** - Clear access for migrating fish.

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

**FOLIAGE** – Plant leaves as a whole.

**FORAGE** - All browse and non-woody plants available to livestock or wildlife for feed.

**FORB** - Any herbaceous (herb-like) plant other than grass or grass-like plants that has little or no wood on it. For example, wildflowers are forbs.

**FOREST HEALTH** - The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain their complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity while providing for human needs and values. It is a useful way to communicate about the current condition of the forest, especially with regard to the ability of the ecosystem to respond to disturbances.

**FOREST LAND** - Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved constructed roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and power-line clearing of any width.

**FOREST PLAN** - A Forest Plan is a document prepared under the National Forest Management Act by each national forest that generally describes how the resources in the forest will be managed for a 10-15 year period.

**FOREST STRUCTURE** - The mix and distribution of tree sizes, layers, and ages in a forest. Some stands are mostly one size (single-story), some are two-story, and some are a mix of trees of different ages and sizes (multi-story).

**FOREST SUPERVISOR** - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service Administrative unit, which may consist of one or more National Forests or all the National Forests within a State.

**FOREST SYSTEM ROAD** - A road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and developments of its resources.

**FOREST TYPE** - A category of forest usually defined by its vegetation, particularly its dominant vegetation as based on percentage cover of trees, e.g. spruce-subalpine fir; lodgepole.

**FORESTED CONNECTIVITY** - Connectivity for wildlife species that prefer to remain within or close to forested cover.

**FORWARDER** – A machine that picks up cut-to-length logs and transports them from the forest to the roadside or landing.

**FRAGMENTATION** - The alteration of a large habitat patch to create isolated or tenuously connected patches of the original habitat that are interspersed with an extensive mosaic of other habitat types. This results in the reduction of total area, increased isolation of patches, and reduced connectivity between patches of natural vegetation. This occurs naturally through such agents as fire, landslides, windthrow and insect attack. In managed forests, timber harvesting and related activities have been the dominant disturbance agents.

**FSH** - Forest Service Handbook

**FSM** - Forest Service Manual

**FUEL BREAK** - A zone in which fuel quantity has been reduced or altered to provide a position for suppression forces to make a stand against wildfire. Fuel breaks are designated or constructed before the outbreak of a fire. Fuel breaks may consist of one or a combination of the following: natural barriers, constructed fuel breaks, or man-made barriers.

**FUELS** - Includes living plants, dead, woody vegetative materials; and other vegetative materials that are capable of burning.

**FUEL LOADING** - The oven dry weight of fuels in a given area, usually expressed in tons per acre. Fuel loadings may be referenced to fuel size or time-lag categories; and may include surface fuels or total fuels.

**FUEL MANAGEMENT** - Manipulation or reduction of flammable matter for the purpose of reducing the intensity or rate of spread of a fire, while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

**FUELS REDUCTION ZONE (FRZ)** - Areas in which continuous high hazard fuels are broken up. They are designed to increase firefighter safety and reduce resistance to fire control efforts. FRZs may be of any size or shape. They may have a higher number of snags, down logs, and canopy closure than other fuels treatment zones. They are recognized as being a significant portion of a complete fuels management program.

**FUEL TREATMENT** - The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels.

**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)** - Computer software that provides database and spatial analytic capabilities.

**GOAL** – A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date that it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis upon which objectives are developed.

**GRADIENT (stream)** - The slope of a streambed.

**GRIZZLY BEAR SUBUNIT** – See subunit.

**GROUND-BASED LOGGING SYSTEM** – Logging equipment such as a tractor or rubber-tired skidder that operates on the ground and is used to remove trees from a cutting area.

**GUIDELINE** - An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest. Forest-wide management standards and guidelines apply to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.

**HABITAT TYPE** - An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities over time.

**HAZARD** - A real or potential condition that may result in an undesired event, the cause of risk. Hazard can apply to the probability of tree mortality or damage by an insect or disease and also represents material or fuel that will ignite and burn.

**HERBIVORE** – An animal that feeds on plants.

**HIDING COVER** - Vegetation used by an animal for hiding. The amount and quality of vegetation needed depends on the animal's size, mobility, and reluctance to venture into relatively open areas. For an elk, hiding cover conceals 90% of a standing adult elk from the view of a human at a distance equal to or less than 200 feet. Hiding cover allows elk to use areas for bedding, foraging, thermal relief,

wallowing, or other functions, but it does not necessarily provide security during the hunting season.

**HISTORICAL RANGE OF VARIABILITY (HRV)** – The natural fluctuation of components of healthy ecosystems over time. Often refers to the range of conditions and processes that are likely to have occurred prior to settlement of the project area by people of European descent (approximately the mid-1800s).

**HOME RANGE** - An area, from which intruders may or may not be excluded, to which an individual restricts most of its usual activities.

**HYDROLOGICAL UNIT CODE (HUC)** - A Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) is part of a coding system developed by the U.S. Geological Service to map geographic boundaries of watersheds of various sizes. The HUCs are called (from larger to smaller) first-, second-, third-, and fourth-field HUCs, etc.; smaller HUCs are nested within larger ones. A subbasin represents a fourth-field HUC, or a unit of approximately 800,000 to a million acres. The ICBEMP also identified two smaller sizes of HUCs, fifth- ("watersheds") and sixth-field ("subwatersheds") HUCs, to aid in analysis and description.

**IMMATURE TIMBER** - Trees or stands that have grown past the regeneration stage, but are not yet mature.

**INCIDENTAL TAKE** – See take.

**INDIRECT EFFECTS** - Secondary effects which occur in locations other than the initial action or significantly later in time.

**INDIVIDUAL TREE SELECTION METHOD** - A cutting method to develop and maintain uneven-aged stands by the removal of selected trees from specified age classes over the entire stand area in order to meet a predetermined goal of age distribution and species in the remaining stand.

**INITIAL ATTACK** - An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

**INSTREAM COVER** - Anything in the water that provides protection to fish from predators (including turbulence, debris, logs, and rocks).

**INTENSITY** - Energy release rates; these are physical descriptors of the fire, not its ecological effects. Generally referred to as High, Moderate, or Low intensity.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM (ID TEAM)** - A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.

**INTERIOR HABITAT** - Forest interior conditions found deep within forests, away from the effect of open areas. Forest interior conditions include particular microclimates found within large forested areas. Interior conditions are achieved at a point where environmental conditions within a patch are no longer influenced by edge effects, such as light intensity, temperature, wind, relative humidity, and snow accumulation and melt. For Western Montana forests, the edge effect is generally felt for a distance equivalent to 2 to 4 times the average tree height into the stand.

**INTERMITTENT STREAM** - A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.

**INVASIVE PLANT** - All State and County listed "noxious weeds" are considered invasive plants. Also, other exotic species (not listed by State or Counties as noxious weeds) that can successfully out compete and displace native plant communities.

**INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA** - An area identified and classified as roadless. These areas were identified during the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) in 1977.

**ISSUE** - See Public Issue.

**JACKPOT BURN** – A broadcast burning method used to burn concentrations of fuel where the fuelbed is not continuous. Often used in light fuel accumulations to achieve hazard reduction.

**JUVENILE TROUT** - The fingerling or sub-adult stages (not sexually mature).

**LADDER FUELS** - Fuels that provide vertical continuity between the surface fuels and crown fuels in a forest stand, thus contributing to the ease of torching and crowning.

**LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (LRMP)** - A strategic integrated resource plan based on the principles of enhanced public involvement, consideration of all resource values, and resource sustainability.

**LANDSCAPE** - The landforms of a region in the aggregate; the land surface and its associated habitats at scales of many acres to many square miles; a spatially heterogeneous area.

**LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT** - Creation of landscapes with a distribution of forest conditions for continuous production of desired goods and services and without adverse effects. Considers management on larger spatial scales and longer time frames.

**LANDTYPE** - An inventory map unit with relatively uniform potential for a defined set of land uses. Properties of soils landform, natural vegetation, and bedrock are commonly components of landtype delineation used to evaluate potentials and limitations for land use.

**LARGE WOOD DEBRIS (LWD)** – Large logs and stumps in streams and on land that provide habitat for aquatic and terrestrial organisms and affects stream function.

**LATE-SERAL/STRUCTURAL STAGE** - A later stage of development of an ecosystem, used in this project to mean a forest stand more than 100 years old but often more than 150 years old. Forested stands are generally 12 to 20+ inches average DBH.

**LEGACIES** – In an ecological context, anything handed down from a predisturbance ecosystem, including green trees, surviving propagules and organisms, dead wood, and certain aspects of soil chemistry and structure. (Perry and Amaranthus 1997).

**LETHAL FIRE/LETHAL FIRE REGIME** - Fire that consumes the entire vegetative community (grasses, shrubs, trees. Also see Stand Replacement Fire

**LINKAGE (habitat)** - Linkage zones are combinations of landscape structural factors that allow wildlife to move through, and live within, areas influenced by human actions. A linear habitat patch through which a species must travel to reach habitat more suitable for reproduction and other life-sustaining needs.

**LOW-SEVERITY GROUND FIRE** - A fire with low intensity that primarily scorches tree boles, allowing fire tolerant species to survive.

**MANAGEMENT AREA** - An aggregation of capability areas that have common management direction and may be dispersed over the Forest. Consists of a grouping of capability areas selected through evaluation procedures and used to locate decisions and resolve issues and concerns.

**MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES** - Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish including those that are socially or economically important.

**MATURE TIMBER** - Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are at their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth.

**MBF and MMBF** - Thousand Board Feet and Million Board Feet, respectively.

**MEAN FIRE RETURN INTERVAL (Mean Fire Interval)** – The average of all fire intervals in a given area over a given time period.

**MESIC** - Moderately moist.

**MID-SERAL/STRUCTURAL STAGE** - A stage of development of an ecosystem, used in this project to mean a forested area from approximately 30 to 100 years old.

Forested stands are generally 5 to 16 inches average DBH. Stand structure is pole- and sawlog-sized trees.

**MIXING HEIGHT** – Measured from the surface upward, the height to which relatively vigorous mixing (of smoke) occurs due to convection.

**MIXED-SEVERITY FIRE/MIXED SEVERITY FIRE REGIME**

- Mixed-severity fire regime areas can experience the full range of fire severities during either a single event or consecutive events. In other words, in a single fire event both low severity (killing few trees) and high severity (killing all trees) in patches of variable sizes. This tends to create complex fine-grained spatial patterns of vegetation conditions across a landscape.

**MOIST SITES (elk)** - An important characteristic of elk habitat consisting of wet meadows, ponds, seeps, and springs, and typically located in more remote, upper-drainage perched sites.

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION** - The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards have been applied.

**MONTANE** - Of, growing in, or inhabiting mountain areas.

**MOSAIC** – A mix of stand structure and composition caused by disturbance. In the case of wildland fire, fire burns with varying severity and intensity with widely varying fire effects.

**MULTIPLE USE** - The management of public lands and their various resource values so they are used in the combination that best meets the present and future needs of the public.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)** - An act which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and establishes a Council on Environmental Quality.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) PROCESS** - An interdisciplinary process, mandated by NEPA, which concentrates decision making around issues, concerns, alternatives, and the effects of the alternatives on the environment.

**NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (NFMA)** - A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

**NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM (NFS)** - All national forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the

United States, all national forests lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, the national grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III.

**NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM** - All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

**NATIVE SPECIES** - Species that are indigenous to a region, as opposed to introduced or exotic species.

**NATIVE (NATURAL) SUCCESSION AND DISTURBANCE REGIMES** - The historic patterns (frequency and extent) of fire, insects, wind, landslides and other natural processes in an area.

**NATURAL RANGE OF VARIABILITY (NRV)** – see Historical Range of Variability

**NATURAL REGENERATION** - Renewal of a tree crop by natural seeding, sprouting, suckering, or layering.

**NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRDS** - Migratory bird species that nest in North America and winter in Central or South America or the Caribbean.

**NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE** - The management direction, activities, outputs, and effects most likely to exist in the future if the current plan would continue unchanged.

**NON-LETHAL FIRE/NON-LETHAL FIRE REGIME** – Fire that primarily consumes surface fuels causing little mortality to overstory trees. See also Low Severity Fire.

**NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION** - Pollution which is induced by natural processes, including precipitation, seepage, percolation, and runoff; and which is not traceable to any discrete or identifiable facility.

**NON-SEROTINOUS** – Cones that open when the seeds ripen, rather than staying closed for one or more years. These cones do not necessarily need heat to open them.

**NOXIOUS WEED** - A legal term, these are exotic plants regulated by law that are aggressive, difficult to manage, and invasive. These species may displace or significantly alter native plant communities.

**OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV)** - Any vehicle capable of being operated off an established road or trail, e.g., motorbikes, four-wheel drives, and snowmobiles. Sometimes referred to as ATV.

**OLD GROWTH ASSOCIATED SPECIES** – Plants, wildlife, and insects that are dependent at some or all stages of their life cycles upon ecological conditions that are found inside of “old growth” forests.

**OLD GROWTH HABITAT (FOREST)** - A community of forest vegetation which has reached a late stage of plant

succession characterized by a diverse stand structure and composition along with a significant showing of decadence. The stand structure will typically have multi-storied crown heights and variable crown densities. There is a variety of tree sizes and ages ranging from small groups of seedlings and saplings to trees of large diameters exhibiting a wide range of defect and breakage both live and dead, standing and down. The time it takes for a forest stand to develop into old growth condition depends on many local variables such as forest type, habitat type, and climate. Natural chance events involving forces of nature such as weather, insect, disease, fire, and the actions of man also affects the rate of development of old-growth stand conditions.

**OPEN ROAD** – A road with no restrictions on motorized vehicle use.

**OVERMATURE TIMBER** - Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are past their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth.

**OVERSTORY** - The portion of the trees that form the uppermost canopy layer in a forest of more than one story.

**PATCH** - Areas distinguished from their surroundings by environmental discontinuities, such as a patch of early-seral/structural stage forest surrounded by mid- and late-seral structural stage forest.

**PATCH DYNAMICS** - The change in the distribution of habitat patches in a landscape generated by patterns of disturbance and subsequent patterns of vegetative succession.

**PERENNIAL STREAMS** - Streams that flow continuously throughout most years and whose upper surface generally stands lower than the water table in the region adjoining the stream.

**PHEROMONE** – A chemical substance secreted by an insect or animal that influences behavior by other members of the same species. Some pheromones attract while others detract. Synthetic chemicals are often used to simulate the natural pheromone, such as pheromones used to draw in beetles to a tree or to repel beetles from a tree.

**PLUME-DOMINATED FIRE** - The power of the fire is greater than the power of the wind in influencing its behavior.

**POLE** - A tree between a sapling and small timber size at least five inches in diameter at breast height but smaller than 8" DBH.

**POLYGON** - A closed figure, like a circle or an irregular shape.

**POOL** - A portion of the stream with reduced current velocity, often with water deeper than the surrounding areas, and which is usable by fish for resting and cover.

**POPULATION** - A group of coexisting (conspecific) individuals that interbreed if they are sexually reproductive.

**POPULATION VIABILITY** – An evaluation that determines if a population will continue to persist. This term applies to both local populations and an entire species.

**POTENTIAL HABITAT (Wildlife)** - Habitat that is likely to be occupied by a wildlife species or group of species, currently or in the near future.

**POTENTIAL VEGETATION GROUP (PVG)** - Groupings of habitat groups on the basis of similarity of general moisture or temperature environment.

**PRE-COMMERCIAL THINNING** - The selective felling, deadening, or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain.

**PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE** - The agency's preferred alternative is the alternative which the agency believes would best fulfill its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical and other factors, and which meets the purpose and need of the NEPA document.

**PRESCRIBED BURNING** - The controlled use of fire to reduce or eliminate the unincorporated organic matter of the forest floor, or low, undesirable vegetation. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

**PROJECT AREA** – An area with a defined boundary that encompasses all activities proposed in a particular project.

**PROPOSED ACTION** - The proposed action or proposal exists at that stage in the development of an action when an agency subject to the Act (NEPA) has a goal and is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal and the effects can be meaningfully evaluated.

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT** - A process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision making.

**PUBLIC ISSUE** - A subject or question of widespread public interest identified through public participation relating to management of National Forest System lands.

**RANGER DISTRICT** – Administrative subdivision of the national forest supervised by a district ranger.

**REACH** - A length of stream channel, lake, or inlet exhibiting, on average, uniform hydraulic properties and morphology.

**REARING HABITAT** - In the case of juvenile westslope cutthroat trout, this is primarily the pool environment in streams.

**RECLAIMED** – See decommission.

**RECORD OF DECISION** - A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.

**RECOVERY PLAN** - A plan that details actions or conditions necessary to promote species recovery, that is, improvement in the status of species listed under the Endangered Species Act to the point at which listing is no longer appropriate. Plans are required for virtually all listed species.

**REFORESTATION** - The renewal of forest cover by seeding, planting, and natural means.

**REGENERATION** - The renewal of a forest, whether by natural or artificial means. This term may also refer to a tree crop itself.

**REHABILITATION (Road)** - The act of maintaining a road and improving drainage features, usually to meet Best Management Practices standards.

**RELEASE** - Freeing a tree or group of trees from more immediate competition by cutting or otherwise eliminating growth that is overtopping or closely surrounding them.

**RESIDENT FISH** - Non-migratory fish species.

**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 or successional stages.

**RESPONSIBLE LINE OFFICER** - The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action.

**RESTORE, RESTORATION** - The re-creation of a natural or self-sustaining, resilient community or ecosystem, or a movement in that direction.

**RESTRICTED ROAD** - A road on which motorized vehicle use is restricted during the entire non-denning period. The road requires physical obstruction and motorized vehicle use in the non-denning period is legally restricted by order.

**RIPARIAN AREAS** - Areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of an aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland areas that have direct relationships with the aquatic system. This is considered the horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the normal high water line of a stream channel, or from the shoreline of a standing body of water.

**RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM** - A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem. It is identified by soil characteristics and by distinctive vegetative communities that require free or unbounded water.

**RIPARIAN HABITAT CONSERVATION AREA (RHCA)** - Portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. RHCAs were established as INFISH guidelines.

**RIPARIAN LANDTYPE** - Integrated map units of the types of riparian habitats based on topography, substrate materials (i.e. clays or boulders), and associated vegetation.

**RIPARIAN WILDLIFE HABITAT** - Vegetation growing close to a watercourse, lake, swamp, or spring that is generally critical for wildlife cover, fish food organisms, stream nutrients and large organic debris, and for streambank stability.

**RISK** - The probability of a hazard and/or the consequences of that hazard (hazards are undesirable events).

**ROAD DENSITY** – Number of miles in a given area. In this case, it is the number of miles per square mile.

**ROAD MANAGEMENT** - The combination of both traffic management and maintenance management operations. Traffic management is the continuous process of analyzing, controlling, and regulating uses to accomplish National Forest objectives. Maintenance management is the perpetuation of the transportation facility to serve intended management objectives.

**ROAD PRISM** -The area of the ground containing the road surface, cut slope and fill slope.

**ROADLESS AREA** - A National Forest area which (1) is larger than 5000 acres, or if smaller than 5000 acres, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive areas; (2) contains no roads; and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest System for possible inclusion in the wilderness preservation system.

**ROADLESS AREA REVIEW & EVALUATION II (RARE II)** - A comprehensive process, instituted in June 1977, to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System and to develop alternatives for both wilderness and other resource management.

**SAFETY ZONE (SZ)** – SZ are areas that are fuel free zones that are incapable of burning. They afford a very high degree of firefighter safety from advancing wildfire. They can be natural or person made fire resistant areas such as lakes, dirt, gravel or asphalt parking lots, roads, and areas burned to secure line.

**SALVAGE** – Harvest of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating due to fire, wind, insect or other damage, or disease.

**SAPLING** - A young tree that is larger than a seedling but smaller than a pole, typically 5 to 25 feet tall.

**SCOPING PROCESS** - An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to the proposed action. Identifying the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement accordingly (Reg. CEQ regulations, 40 CFR 1501.7).

**SECURITY** - The protection inherent in any situation that allows a wildlife species to remain in a defined area despite an increase in stress or disturbance, such as that associated with hunting season. The components of security include vegetation, topography, the size of the blocks of vegetation, road density, distance from roads, intensity of the disturbance, and seasonal timing. See "Elk Hunting Season Security Area".

**SEDIMENT** - Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice.

**SEEDLING** - A young tree that has just germinated but has not yet reached sapling size, typically 1 to 5 feet tall.

**SEEDLING/SAPLING** - A size category for forest stands in which trees less five inches in diameter are the predominant vegetation.

**SENSITIVE SPECIES** - Those wildlife and plant species identified by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern because of significant current or predicted downward trends in (a) population numbers or density, or (b) habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

**SERAL** - A biotic community that is developmental; a transitory stage in an ecologic succession.

**SERAL/STRUCTURAL STAGE** - A stage of development of an ecosystem from a disturbed, relatively unvegetated state to a complex, mature plant community.

**SEROTINOUS** – Late in maturing or blooming. Also refers to cones that stay on a tree without opening for one or more years. Generally it takes heat, such as from a fire, to open.

**SEVERITY** - Refers to the ecological effects of fires, usually on the dominant organisms of the ecosystem, for example a stand dominated by lodgepole pine.

**SHADE-INTOLERANT** - Species of plants that do not grow well or die from the effects of too much shade. Generally these are fire-tolerant species.

**SHADE-TOLERANT** - Species of plants that can develop and grow in the shade of other plants. Generally these are fire-intolerant species.

**SILVICULTURE** - The theory and practice of controlling the establishment, composition, growth, and quality of forest stands in order to achieve the objectives of management.

**SILVICULTURE DIAGNOSIS** - The process of compiling, summarizing, analyzing, and recording of stand data.

**SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION (Detailed)** - A written document that describes management activities needed to implement silvicultural treatment or treatment sequence. The prescription documents the results of the analysis during the diagnosis phase.

**SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS** - A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. It includes all cultural management practices performed during the life of the stand, such as regeneration cutting, thinning, and use of genetically improved tree seeds and seedlings to achieve multiple resource benefits.

**SITE PREPARATION** - A general term for a variety of activities that remove competing vegetation, slash, and other debris that may inhibit the reforestation effort.

**SITE PRODUCTIVITY** - Production capability of a specific area of land.

**SIZE CLASS** – Intervals of tree diameters used to classify timber. Size classes include: seedling/sapling; pole timber; and sawtimber.

**SKIDDER** – A machine that skids felled trees to the roadside or landing.

**SKIDDING** - Moving logs or felled trees from the stump to a landing, usually with the forward end supported off the ground.

**SKYLINE** – A logging system used to remove trees from steep slopes. Logs are brought upslope on a suspended cable, or skyline. The cable completely or partially supports the weight of the log.

**SLASH** - Tree residue, such as limbs, logs, and tops, left on the ground after logging and other silvicultural operations or accumulating there as a result of storms, fire, or other natural events.

**SNAG** - A standing dead tree, usually greater than five feet in height and six inches in diameter at breast height.

**SOIL PRODUCTIVITY** - The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber and forage, under defined levels of management. It is generally dependent on available soil moisture and nutrients and length of growing season.

**SPATIAL** – Of, relating to, involving, or having the nature of space.

**SPAWNING GRAVEL** - Small gravels (1/4" - 1.0" diameter) in streams grouped in areas of about one square foot or larger with good water circulation through them.

**SPAWNING HABITAT** - Areas of substrate that provide well-oxygenated and suitable sized gravels for fish spawning.

**SPECIES** - A group of actually or potentially interbreeding populations that are reproductively isolated from all other kinds of organisms.

**SPECIFIED ROAD** -See Forest System Road, above.

**STAGNATION** - A condition where plant growth is markedly reduced or even arrested through, e.g., competition, state of the soil, or disease.

**STAND** - A community of trees or other vegetative growth occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition (species), age, spatial arrangement, and conditions as to be distinguishable from the other growth on adjoining lands, so forming a silvicultural or management entity.

**STAND MAINTENANCE FIRE (Non-Lethal)** - Fire that emphasizes the survival of the living overstory vegetation.

**STAND REPLACEMENT FIRE** - Fire that emphasizes the destruction of the living overstory vegetation. See also Lethal fire.

**STAND REPLACEMENT FIRE REGIME** - Stand-replacement fire regimes typically occur on lands that experience predominantly lethal fires, with less than 10% of the forested canopy cover remaining after the fire.

**STAND-REPLACING DISTURBANCE** - An agent such as fire, blowdown, insect or disease epidemic, or timber harvest, that kills or removes enough trees to result in an early-seral/structural stage condition.

**STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES** - An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest. Forest-wide management standards and guidelines apply to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.

**STEM EXCLUSION** –stand development phase where all growing space is occupied, new stems are prevented from successfully invading, and some existing stems die and thus are excluded from the stand.

**STOCKING** - A measure of timber stand density as it relates to the optimum or desired density to achieve a given management objective.

**STREAMSIDE MANAGEMENT ZONE (SMZ)** - An area adjacent to the bank of a stream or body of open water

where extra precaution is necessary to carry out forest practices in order to protect bank edges and water quality.

**STRUCTURE** - The various horizontal and vertical physical elements of the forest, including tree size, canopy composition, quantity and quality of deadwood, ephemeral herbaceous species, density of wildlife trees, fungi, age structure, forest height, etc.

**SUBALPINE** – A terrestrial community that generally is found in colder, harsher environments than the montane terrestrial community.

**SUB-BASIN** – A drainage area of approximately 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres.

**SUBSPECIES** - Subpopulations or races within a species that are distinguishable by morphological characteristics and, sometimes, by physiological or behavioral characteristics.

**SUBSTRATE** - Mineral and/or organic material that forms the stream bed (stream bottom).

**SUBUNIT (related to grizzly bears)** – An area approximately the size of an average annual female home range (about 50 mi.<sup>2</sup> in most of this area), generally from ridge top to valley bottom, and including all seasonal habitats.

**SUB-WATERSHED** – A drainage area of approximately 20,000 acres.

**SUCCESSION** - A natural replacement, in time, of one plant community for another. Conditions of the prior plant community or successional stage create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage.

**SUCCESSIONAL STAGE** – A stage of development of a plant community as it moves from bare ground to climax. The grass-forb stage of succession precedes the woody-shrub stage.

**SUMMER RANGE** - Land used by wildlife species (specifically big game and/or grizzly bear) during the summer months.

**SYSTEM ROAD** - See Forest System Road, above.

**TAKE OR TAKING (for Threatened or Endangered Species)** – To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct of a listed species of fish or wildlife without special exemption. Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to a listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

**TEMPORAL** – Related to, concerned with, or limited by time.

**TEMPORARY ROAD** - A road constructed to facilitate forest management activities that is reclaimed soon after the activity is completed.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS (for Threatened or Endangered Species)** – Requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to implement reasonable and prudent measures that exempt the Forest Service from prohibitions of section 9 of the Endangered Species Act. Reasonable and prudent measures concerning road access may include regulating the density of open roads, total motorized access routes, maintaining or creating core areas, and public information.

**TERRITORY** - Any area defended by one or more individuals against intrusion by others of the same or different species.

**THERMAL COVER** - Cover used by animals to ameliorate the chilling effects of winter weather or the heating effects of summer weather. For elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70% or more. Shading and wind breaking

**THREATENED SPECIES** - Any species, plant or animal, which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. Threatened species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

**TIERING** - Refers to the elimination of repetitive discussions of the same issue by incorporating by reference the general discussion in an environmental impact statement of broader scope. For example, a project environmental assessment could be tiered to the Forest Plan EIS.

**TRAILHEAD** – The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.

**TRAVEL HABITAT** - Habitat used by a wildlife species for daily or periodic movements between areas of higher-quality habitat. For example, for a lynx this would be the forested cover used while traveling between areas used for denning and that used for hunting.

**TREATMENT** – Specific to this project, this term relates to a wide variety of management actions.

**UNDERBURNING** - A fire that consumes surface fuels but not trees and large shrubs. See also Low Severity Fire and Stand Maintenance Fire.

**UNDERSTORY** - The trees and other woody species which grow under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

**UNGULATE** - A mammal with hooves.

**VEGETATIVE SCREENING** - Vegetation (trees, shrubs, etc.) that ameliorates the visual effect of management activities adjacent to viewing areas (i.e. main roads).

**VEGETATIVE SUCCESSION** - A phase in the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another.

**VERTICAL DIVERSITY** - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species on the vertical plane within an area.

**VIABILITY** - A viable animal or plant species is defined as consisting of self-sustaining populations that are well distributed throughout the species' range. Self-sustaining populations are those that are sufficiently large, and have sufficient genetic diversity to display the array of life history strategies and forms that will provide for their persistence and adaptability in the planning area over time.

**VISUAL RESOURCE** - The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

**WATER QUALITY** - The physical, chemical, and biological properties of water.

**WATER YIELD** - The runoff from a watershed, including groundwater outflow.

**WATERSHED** - The land area drained by a river system.

**WATERSHED RESPONSE** – A qualitative degree and/or modeled measure of how a watershed will respond to precipitation. Parameters include pre-existing soil moisture; amount of soil cover; amount and distribution of impermeable surfaces (rock outcrop, hydrophobic soils); amount and duration of rainfall; lag time between initiation of storm and peak flow runoff; and peak flow discharge and sediment yield. Changes in the characteristics of a watershed brought about by a fire will increase the efficiency with which a watershed yields runoff.

**WETLAND** - Areas that are permanently wet or are intermittently covered with water.

**WILDERNESS** - Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation as defined under the 1964 Wilderness Act. It is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions which (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by forces of nature with the imprint of man's activity substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and confined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation, enjoyment, and use in an unimpaired condition, and (4) may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.

**WILDFIRE** - An unwanted wildland fire that requires a suppression response.

**WILDLAND FIRE** - A non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. Any fire originating from an unplanned ignition.

**WILDLAND-RESIDENTIAL INTERFACE** - That line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

**WIND-DOMINATED FIRE** - The power of the wind is greater than the power of the fire in influencing its behavior.

**WINDFIRM** - A tree (live or dead) or species of tree that is relatively resistant to being blown over by the wind.

**WINDTHROW** - A tree or stand of trees that have been blown over by the wind.

**WINTER RANGE** - The areas available to and used by big game during the winter season. Must contain forage or browse to feed big game. Winter range areas tend to have a relatively low amount of snow cover which enables the animals to reach the forage.

**YARDING** - The operation of hauling timber from the stump to a collecting point. This is commonly done using a cable system, dozers, helicopters, or rubber-tired skidders.

## Acronyms used in the Final Environmental Impact Statement

The following list of acronyms may be useful in reviewing this document:

<b>A19</b>	Amendment 19	<b>LRMP</b>	Land and Resource Management Plan
<b>BA</b>	Biological Assessment	<b>LWD</b>	Large Woody Debris
<b>BAER</b>	Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation	<b>MA</b>	Management Area
<b>BMA</b>	Bear Management Analysis Area	<b>MBF</b>	Thousand Board Feet
<b>BMPs</b>	Best Management Practices	<b>MDFWP</b>	Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
<b>BMU</b>	Bear Management Unit	<b>MIS</b>	Management Indicator Species
<b>CEQ</b>	Council for Environmental Quality	<b>MMBF</b>	Million Board Feet
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations	<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act
<b>CWD</b>	Coarse Woody Debris	<b>NFMA</b>	National Forest Management Act
<b>DBH</b>	Diameter at Breast Height	<b>PM</b>	Particulate Matter
<b>DEIS</b>	Draft Environmental Impact Statement	<b>PVT</b>	Potential Vegetation Types
<b>DEQ</b>	Department of Environmental Quality	<b>RHCA</b>	Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas
<b>DF</b>	Douglas-fir	<b>RMO</b>	Riparian Management Objectives
<b>DNRC</b>	Department of Natural Resources and Conservation	<b>RSI</b>	Ripple Stability Index
<b>EAWS</b>	Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale	<b>S</b>	Spruce
<b>ECA</b>	Equivalent Clearcut Acres	<b>SAF</b>	Subalpine Fir
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement	<b>SIL</b>	Scenic Integrity Levels
<b>ESA</b>	Endangered Species Act	<b>SMZ</b>	Streamside Management Zone
<b>FRZ</b>	Fuel Reduction Zone	<b>SWCP</b>	Soil Water Conservation Practices
<b>FS</b>	Forest Service	<b>TMDL</b>	Total Maximum Daily Loads
<b>FSH</b>	Forest Service Handbook	<b>TPA</b>	Trees per Acre
<b>FSM</b>	Forest Service Manual	<b>USC</b>	United States Code
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System	<b>USFWS</b>	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>HAU</b>	Habitat Analysis Unit	<b>VQOs</b>	Visual Quality Objectives
<b>HE</b>	Habitat Effectiveness	<b>WATSED</b>	Water & Sediment Yields (Model)
<b>ICBEMP</b>	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project	<b>WBP</b>	Whitebark Pine
<b>ID Team</b>	Interdisciplinary Team	<b>WL</b>	Western Larch
<b>INFISH</b>	Inland Native Fish Strategy	<b>WEPP</b>	Water Erosion Prediction Project (Model)
<b>L</b>	Larch	<b>WP</b>	White Pine
<b>LAU</b>	Lynx Analysis Unit	<b>WRA</b>	Weed Risk Assessment
<b>LP</b>	Lodgepole Pine		

