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Range Allotment	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System and associated lands administered by the Forest Service.
Range Condition	The current productivity of a range relative to what that range is naturally capable of producing. Condition is expressed in terms of satisfactory and unsatisfactory.
Range Improvements, Nonstructural	Enhanced range condition resulting in increased grazing capacity.
Range Improvements, Structural	Any structure or excavation to facilitate management of range or livestock.
Rangeland	Land on which the climax vegetation (potential natural plant community) is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain forb and shrub communities. It also includes areas seeded to native or adapted introduced species that are managed like native vegetation.
Ranger District	Administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger.
Range, Transitory	See Transitory Range.
Raptors	Predatory birds, such as falcons, hawks, eagles, or owls
RARE II	See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II.
Record of Decision	A document separate from but associated with an Environmental Impact Statement which states the decision, identifies all alternatives, specifying which were environmentally preferable, and states whether all practicable means to avoid environmental harm from the alternative have been adopted, and if not, why not (40 CFR 1505.2)
Recreation Capacity	The number of people that can take advantage of the recreation opportunity at any one time without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience or the biophysical resources.
Recreation Experience Level	A concept used in recreation management to delineate the range of opportunities for satisfying basic recreation needs of people. A scale of five experience levels ranging from "primitive" to "highly developed" is planned for the National Forest System.
Recreation Information Management (RIM)	The Forest Service system for recording recreation facility condition and use.
Recreation Opportunities	The combination of recreation settings, activities, and experiences provided by the Forest.

GLOSSARY - R

Recreation Opportunity Guide (ROG)

A catalogue describing the recreation activities available on a particular Ranger District.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

A system for planning and managing recreation resources. Land delineations that identify a variety of recreation experience opportunities categorized into classes on a continuum from primitive to urban. Each class is defined in terms of the degree to which it satisfies certain recreation experience needs, based on the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, the type of facilities provided, the degree of outdoor skills needed to enjoy the area, and the relative density of recreation use.

The five classes are:

1. **Primitive:** Area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
2. **Semiprimitive Nonmotorized:** Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum onsite controls and restrictions may be present but would be subtle. Motorized recreation use is not permitted, but local roads used for other resource management activities may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities.
3. **Semiprimitive Motorized:** Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum onsite controls and restrictions may be present but would be subtle. Motorized recreation use of local primitive or collector roads with predominantly natural surfaces and trails suitable for motor bikes is permitted.
4. **Roaded Natural:** Area is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of humans. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be moderate to high with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is allowed and incorporated into construction standards and design of facilities.
5. **Roaded Modified:** Area is characterized by a natural environment that has been substantially modified by development of structures and vegetative manipulation. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate user densities are present away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

Recreation Residence

A house or cabin on National Forest land for seasonal recreational use that is not the primary residence of the owner.

Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	One visitor day equals 12 hours (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 hour, or any combination thereof).
Reduced Service Management	Management of developed recreation facilities below optimum maintenance standards.
Reforestation	The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees; most commonly used in reference to artificial restocking.
Regeneration	The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. This term may also refer to the crop itself.
Regeneration Cut	The removal of trees intended for the purpose of assisting regeneration already present or to make a regeneration of the stand possible.
Regional Forester	The official responsible for administering a single Region of the Forest Service.
Regional Guide	A document developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and established management standards for National Forest System lands of a given Region to the Forests within a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.
Region	For Regional planning purposes, the standard administrative Region of the Forest Service administered by the responsible official for preparing a Regional plan; the area to be covered by a Regional plan.
Regulated Volume	The commercial forest land that is organized for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. The harvest of timber from this land is regulated to achieve multiple long-range objectives, such as maintaining settings for recreational activities, rotating forage production areas and wildlife habitat, increasing water production yield, and increasing the growth and utilization of timber for the Nation's supply.
Regulations	Refers to the Code of Federal Regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act, 36 CFR, Part 219.
Release Treatment	An intermediate treatment or cutting designed to free a young stand of desirable trees, not past the sapling stage, from competition of undesirable trees that threaten to suppress them. Cleaning and liberation cutting are types of release.
Renewable Resources	Resources that are possible to use indefinitely, when the use rate does not exceed the ability to renew the supply. However, in the RPA program, the term is used to describe those matters within the scope of responsibilities and authorities of the Forest Service as required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Consequently, the renewable resources include: timber, range, minerals, wildlife and fish, water, recreation, and wilderness.

GLOSSARY - R

Renewable Resources Assessment	An appraisal of the Nation's renewable resources that recognizes their vital importance and the necessity for long-term planning and associated program development. The Assessment meets the requirements of Section 3 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and includes analyses of present and anticipated uses, demands, and supplies of the renewable resources; a description of Forest Service programs and responsibilities; and a discussion of policy considerations, laws, and regulations.
Renewable Resources Program	The program for management and administration of the National Forest System for Research, for Cooperative State and Private Forest Service programs, and for conduct of other Forest Service activities in accordance with the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.
Replacement Trees	Live trees that are retained during harvest to provide future snags and logs for the site until they can be produced from the new crop of trees.
Research Natural Area (RNA)	An area which is as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes.
Reservation Principle	The Forest Reserves, now known as National Forests, were reserved from the Public Domain to improve and protect the Forest within the boundaries for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States. This is often referred to as the reservation principle.
Residue	See Forest Residue.
Residue Profile	See Fuels Profile.
Resident Fish	Species of fish which spend their entire life cycle within a lake or river system. These may be native, or introduced species (compare anadromous fish).
Resources Planning Act (RPA)	See Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.
Retention	See Visual Quality Objectives.
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 includes floodplains, wetlands, and all areas within a 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.
Right-of-Way	Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project facility passing over, upon, under, or through such land.

Road	<p>A general term denoting a way for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 40 inches in width.</p> <p><i>Forest Arterial Road.</i> Provides services to large land areas and usually connects with public highways or other forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service. It is usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.</p> <p><i>Forest Collector Road.</i> Serves smaller land areas than a forest arterial road and is usually connected to a forest arterial or public highway. Collects traffic from forest local roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term multiresource service needs as well as travel efficiency. May be operated from either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.</p> <p><i>Forest Local Road.</i> Connects terminal facilities with forest collector or forest arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard are usually controlled by specific resource activity requirements rather than travel efficiency needs.</p>
Road Closure	See Closed Road
Road Construction	Consists of clearing, excavation, drainage, and surfacing of roads in the Forest Transportation System.
Road Maintenance Levels	<p>Road maintenance levels are as follows:</p> <p>Level 1: Basic custodial care as required to protect the road investment and to see that damage to adjacent land and resources is held to a minimum. The road is not open to traffic.</p> <p>Level 2: Same basic maintenance as Level 1 plus logging out, brushing out, and restoring the road prism as necessary to provide passage for high clearance vehicles. Route markers and regulation signs are in place and usable. Road is open for limited passage of traffic, which is usually administrative use, permitted use, and/or specialized traffic.</p> <p>Level 3: Road is maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars. Road is open for public travel, but has low traffic volumes except during short periods of time (e.g., hunting season)</p> <p>Level 4: At this level, more consideration is given to the comfort of the user. Road is usually surfaced with aggregate or is paved and is open for public travel.</p> <p>Level 5: Safety and comfort are important considerations for these roads which are open to public traffic and generally receive fairly heavy use (100 Average Daily Traffic or more). Roads have an aggregate surface or are paved</p>

GLOSSARY - S

Road Management Plan	The document which provides information to determine the proper mix of development, traffic management, and maintenance of the existing road system to best serve resource objectives.
Road Sign Plan	A plan that displays the type and location of all Forest signs.
Roaded Natural	A classification on the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum where timber harvest or other surface use practices are evident. Motorized vehicles are permitted on all or parts of the road system.
Roadless Area	A National Forest area which (1) is larger than 5,000 acres or, if smaller than 5,000 acres, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area; (2) contains no roads; and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.
Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (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.
Rotation	The planned number of years between establishment of a tree stand which is free to grow, and its final harvest at a specified stage of maturity.
RPA	See Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.
Rural Recreation Setting	A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum that is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high.
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Sale Area Improvement Plan	The document which records post-sale resource activities, for protection, mitigation and improvements. The plan shall display all authorized K-V treatments needed within the timber sale area.
Sale Schedule	The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a Forest Plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the Allowable Sale Quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.
Salvage Cutting	Intermediate cutting made to remove trees that are dead or in imminent danger of being killed by injurious agents.
Sanitation Harvest (Salvage)	The removal of dead, damaged, or susceptible trees, essentially to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens and so promote forest health.
Sapling	See Seedling/Sapling.
Satisfactory Cover	See Cover, satisfactory.

Satisfactory Range Condition	On suitable range, forage condition is at least fair, with stable trend, and allotment is not classified PC (basic resource damage) or PD (other resource damage).
Sawtimber	Trees suitable in size and quality for producing logs that can be processed into lumber.
Scenic Area	An area which has been designated by the Forest Service as containing outstanding natural beauty that requires special management to preserve this beauty.
Scenic River	See Wild and Scenic Rivers.
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 (CEQ regulations, 40 CFR 1501.7).
Secondary Transportation System	Consists of local roads.
Sedimentation	The action or process of forming or depositing sediments.
Seed Tree Cutting	The removal of most of the mature trees from an area in one cut, except for a small number of desirable trees left singly or in small groups to provide seed for natural regeneration.
Seedling/Sapling	A size category for forest stands in which trees less than 5 inches in diameter are the predominant vegetation.
Selection Cutting	The annual or periodic removal of trees as part of an uneven-aged silvicultural system. Cutting will remove individual trees or small groups of trees to meet predetermined goals regarding size and species composition in the remaining stand.
Semiprimitive Motorized	See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, Semiprimitive Motorized.
Semiprimitive Nonmotorized	See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, Semiprimitive Nonmotorized.
Seral	A biotic community which is developmental; a transitory stage in an ecologic succession.
Serpentine	A mineral group which, when present, usually results in low soil fertility and reduced plant growth capacity.
Service Levels	See Traffic Service Levels (TSL).
Severely Burned	See Detrimental Soil Conditions.

GLOSSARY - S

Shelterwood Cutting	<i>A mature stand is partially cut, leaving some of the better trees of desired species to grow, cast seed, and provide shade and perhaps other shelter for the new stand. These shelter trees will be harvested after seedlings have become established and no longer need protection.</i>
Shrubland	Any land on which shrubs dominate the vegetation.
Silvicultural Examination	<i>The process used to gather detailed, in-place field data used in part to determine the management opportunities and direction for the resources within a small subdivision of a forest area, such as a stand.</i>
Silvicultural System	A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced. It includes all cultural practices performed during the life of the stand such as regeneration cutting, fertilization, thinning, improvement cutting, and use of genetically improved sources of tree seeds and seedlings to achieve multiple resource benefits. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the harvests that remove the mature stand and provide for regeneration.
Single Story Stand	A stand of trees that has one canopy layer.
Site Index	An estimate of forest site quality (productivity) based on the height at a specified age, of dominant and co-dominant trees in a stand.
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 specific areas of land
Skidding	A loosely used term for the transportation of logs from stumps to a collection point for later removal from the Forest.
Skyline	A cableway stretched tautly between two spars and used as a track for log carriers.
Slash	The residue left on the ground after timber harvest and other silvicultural operations and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning of trees.
Small Game	Birds and small mammals typically hunted or trapped.
Snag	A standing dead tree at least 12 inches DBH and 40 feet in height.
Soft Snag	A snag in advanced state of decay, generally not merchantable. An axe would sink easily into a soft snag.
Soil Bulk Density	The weight of oven-dry soil per unit volume. Commonly expressed in terms of grams per cubic centimeters (g/cc).
Soil Compaction	See Detrimental Soil Condition.
Soil Erosion	See Erosion.

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, nutrients, length of growing season, and the presence or absence of detrimental soil conditions
Special Interest Area	An area managed to make recreation opportunities available for the understanding of the earth and its geological, historical, archaeological, botanical, and memorable features.
Special-Use Permit	A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose
Stand	A community of trees 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.
Standard Stipulations	An indication or outline of policy or conduct. Requirements that are part of the terms of a mineral lease. Some stipulations are standard in all Federal leases. Other stipulations may be applied to the lease at the discretion of the surface management agency to protect valuable surface resources and uses.
Stocking	The degree of occupancy of land by trees as measured by basal area or number of trees and as compared to a stocking standard, that is, the basal area or number of trees required to fully use the growth potential of the land.
Stream Class	<p>Classification of streams based on the present and foreseeable uses made of the water, and the potential effects of on-site changes on downstream uses. Four classes are defined:</p> <p>Class I - Perennial streams that: provide a source of water for domestic use; are used by large numbers of fish for spawning, rearing or migration; and/or are major tributaries to other Class I streams.</p> <p>Class II - Perennial streams that: are used by moderate though significant numbers of fish for spawning, rearing or migration; and/or may be tributaries to Class I streams or other Class II streams.</p> <p>Class III - All other perennial streams not meeting higher class criteria.</p> <p>Class IV - All other intermittent streams not meeting higher class criteria.</p>
Streambank Erosion Restoration	A project that stabilizes actively cutting and/or eroding streambanks.
Subclimax	A stage in succession short of the climax community in which further development is inhibited by the influence of one or more factors other than climate.
Suitable	See Timber Classification.

GLOSSARY - T

Suitable Forest Land	Forested lands that are available for timber management because they have not been withdrawn because of Law or Regulation, where irreversible damage would not occur, and where regeneration can be assured.
Suitability	The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices. (FSM 1905)
Summer Range	A range, usually at higher elevation, used by deer and elk during the summer. Summer ranges are usually much more extensive than winter ranges.
Supply	The amount of an output that producers are willing to provide at the specified price, time period, and condition of sale.
Suppression (Fire Suppression)	<p>Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of suppression activities include fireline construction, backfiring, and application of water or chemical fire retardants.</p> <p>Appropriate suppression response will meet management direction and may range from direct control, minimizing acreage burned, to more indirect methods of containment and confinement. Surveillance can be appropriate when the fire is expected to be self confined within a defined area.</p>
Surface Erosion	The detachment and transport of individual soil particles by wind, water, or gravity.
Surface Rights	The rights of the operator or responsible agency to use or manage renewable surface resources. On National Forest System lands the Forest Service manages surface resources without having jurisdiction over subsurface development.
Sustained Yield	The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a specified annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest without impairing the productivity of the land.

T

Talus	Coarse-textured colluvial deposits, or talus slopes, are formed by fragments of rocks detached from the precipitous outcrops and carried down the slope by gravity. Cliff debris, rock falls, and avalanches are typical examples of rough and droughty talus soils.
Target	A quantifiable output assigned to the Forest.
Temporary Road	Those roads needed only for the purchaser's or permittee's use. The Forest Service and the purchaser or permittee must agree to the location and clearing widths. Temporary roads are used for a single, short-term use, e.g., to haul timber from landings to Forest development roads, access to build water developments, etc.

Tentatively Suitable Forest Land	Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and. (1) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; (2) existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity, or watershed conditions, (3) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that it is possible to restock adequately within 5 years after final harvest; and (4) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.
Thermal Cover	See Cover, thermal.
Thinning	Cutting made in an immature crop or stand, primarily to accelerate the diameter increment (annual growth) of the residual trees, also by suitable selection to improve the average form of the trees that remain.
Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E)	A species or subspecies of animal or plant whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy or likely to become so within the foreseeable future. <i>Threatened species are identified by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act</i>
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
Through Road	A road that begins at one road and ends at another road.
Tie-Through Road	See Through Road.
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.
Timber	A general term for the major woody growth of trees in a forest area.
Timber Base	The lands within the Forest that are suitable for timber production.
Timber Classification	<p>Forested land is classified under each of the land management alternatives according to how it relates to the management of the timber resource. The following are definitions of timber classifications used for this purpose.</p> <p><i>Nonforest</i> - Land that has never supported forests and land formerly forested where use for timber production is precluded by development or other uses.</p> <p><i>Forest</i> - Land at least 10 percent stocked (based on crown cover) by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use.</p>

GLOSSARY - T

Suitable - Land to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.

Unsuitable - Forest land withdrawn from timber utilization by statute or administrative regulation (for example, wilderness), or identified as not appropriate for timber production in the Forest planning process.

Commercial Forest - Forest land tentatively suitable for the production of continuous crops of timber and that has not been withdrawn.

Timber Production	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use other than for fuelwood.
Timber Sale Program Quantity	The timber sale program quantity includes the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) for the first decade and any additional volume planned for sale during the first decade. Volume in addition to the ASQ is nonchargeable and may be harvested from suitable and/or unsuitable land, for example, salvage, firewood and miscellaneous products.
Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)	Measures such as thinning, pruning, release cutting, prescribed fire, girdling, weeding, or poisoning of unwanted trees aimed at improving growing conditions of the remaining trees.
Total Resource Information System (TRI)	Integrated resource data base management system used in the Pacific Northwest Region.
Tractor	A track-laying or rubber-tired vehicle used to drag logs to a landing.
Traffic Service Levels (TSL)	Traffic Service Levels describe a roads significant traffic characteristics and operating conditions. They are identified thru transportation planning activities. The levels (A-D) reflect such factors as speed, travel time, traffic interruptions, safety and others.
Trallhead	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.
Transitory Range	Land that is suitable for grazing use for a period of time. For example, on particular disturbed lands, grass may cover the area for a period of time before being replaced by trees or shrubs not suitable for forage.
Transportation Corridor	See Corridor.
Transportation Network	In USDA Forest Service usage, the transportation network includes all existing and planned roads, trails, bridges, airfields, and other transport facilities wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the planning area.
Tree Opening	See Created Openings.
Two-Step Shelterwood	An even-aged silvicultural system in which the old stand (shelter-wood) is removed in two successive cuttings in order to provide a source of seed and/or protection for regeneration.