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## 6. GLOSSARY

### *Administratively Withdrawn Area (AWA)*

Lands that are excluded from planned or scheduled timber harvest through current forest plans or draft plan preferred alternatives. Examples include recreation sites, areas that are visually sensitive, unstable, or have special habitat or sensitive species, areas where reforestation cannot be ensured, or other areas where management emphasis precludes scheduled timber harvest. Any timber harvested in these areas through salvage or other unscheduled harvest does not contribute to the allowable sale quantity.

### *Alcove Pool*

A relatively deep and slow-flowing section of a stream with little or no current that is separated from the main channel by sand or gravel bars.

### *Allowable Sale Quantity*

The gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with management plans of the US Forest Service and the US Bureau of Land Management.

### *Alluvial Fan*

A fan-shaped geological deposit consisting of material deposited by a moving stream which radiates downslope from the point where the stream emerges from a narrow valley onto a plain.

### *Anadromous Fish*

Fish that are born and rear in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon and steelhead are examples.

### *Analysis Area*

The area that defines the scope of the environmental analysis for each resource topic assessed. Also referred to as Study Area.

### *Andesite*

A type of volcanic rock.

### *Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives (ACSOs)*

A conservation strategy that is part of the Northwest Forest Plan, and was developed to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems on public lands.

### *Background*

Landscape views beyond 5 miles of the observer.

### *Backwater Area*

A pool formed along channel margins by a back-current, opposite to the main current, due to obstructions such as bars, roots or boulders.

***Bankfull Width***

The mean width of a stream at its surface when the stream completely fills the channel and the elevation of the water surface coincides with the banks.

***Bedload***

Suspended particles of sand, gravel, or soil carried by flowing water.

***Beneficial Impact***

Impact that leads to an improved ecological state or human environment within or surrounding the project area.

***Block***

Geographic area of trees or vegetation that is distinct from surrounding conditions. Block size may vary greatly.

***Channel Bars***

Deposits of sand, gravel, or other debris left within a stream channel that may alter or disrupt water flow.

***Chairlift***

Any form of open lift in which passengers sit in a chair while being transported.

***Cirque***

A steep hollow at the upper end of a mountain valley.

***Climax Stage Vegetation***

An assemblage of species that represents the permanent or usual long-term inhabitants of a region during ecologic or seral succession.

***Coarse Woody Debris***

Sound and rotting logs and stumps that provide habitat for plants, animals, and insects and a source of nutrients for soil development.

***Colluvium***

A loose deposit of rock.

***Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC)***

The Comfortable Carrying Capacity of a mountain resort is the number of skiers an entire resort can comfortably accommodate at any given time and still guarantee a pleasant recreation experience. A resort's CCC does not reflect the number of skiers on the mountain at one time. Generally, 70 to 85 percent of a mountain's total CCC would be active skiers, including those on the trails, riding lifts, and waiting in lift lines. The remaining 15 to 30 percent would be using guest service facilities or milling in areas near these facilities. Also referred to as Skiers-At-One-Time (SAOT).

***Congessionally Reserved Area***

According to the Northwest Forest Plan: Areas that require Congressional enactment for their establishment, such as National Parks, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Recreation Areas, National Monuments, and Wilderness.

***Coniferous***

Forest consisting entirely of or mostly of cone-bearing, usually evergreen and needle-leaved trees.

***Construction Impact***

Impacts associated with the construction of MDP components.

***Criteria Pollutents***

Six pollutants (ozone, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide) for which the Environmental Protection Agency has defined health and welfare criteria, and established regulatory standards, for ambient air contamination, as required by the Clean Air Act.

***Culvert***

A covered channel or large-diameter pipe that conveys a watercourse through or around a structure such as a road.

***Cumulative Effects***

The combined effects of all direct and indirect impacts with detrimental and beneficial effects identified within and adjacent to the SUP area.

***Debris Flow***

A rapidly moving mass of mud and rocks.

***Deciduous Forest***

Forest consisting entirely or mostly of trees, mainly broad-leaved, that shed their leaves at the end of the growing season.

***Detachable Chairlift***

Chairlift type in which each carrier's grip opens and closes during regular operation allowing detachment from the rope and travel slowly for load and unload.

***Detrimental Impact***

Impact that leads to a reduced ecological state or impact the human environment within or surrounding the project area.

***Diameter at Breast Height (dbh)***

The diameter of a plant stem (e.g., tree trunk) as measured at a height of 4.5 feet above ground level.

***Direct Impact***

An impact that occurs as the direct result of an action, including construction, operations and maintenance.

***Drinking Water Protection Area***

A fundamental aspect of the assessment of a public water system comprised of the watershed (or *catchment basin*). This watershed area provides "source" water to the surface water intake.

***Duff Layer***

The upper layer of soil, consisting of organic material such as leaves and needles.

***Early-Seral***

The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands managed under the current forest management regime.

***Edge Zone***

A 120 meter area established around newly cleared areas to approximate the amount of habitat for low-mobility species that could potentially be affected by the Proposed Action. The zone represents an estimate of potential effects to habitat for species that are highly sensitive to microclimate change.

***Embeddedness***

The degree to which large particles (boulders, rubble, gravel) in a body of water are surrounded by or covered by fine sediments.

***Endemic***

Limited in distribution to a specific location or region.

***Feathering***

Selectively removing trees along a new ski trail boundary so that a hard line in the new trail-to-forest transition is not evident. The forest edge feathering would be approximately 10 feet wide and the tree density gets progressively lower as you move towards the new trail.

***Fixed Grip Chairlift***

Type of chairlift in which each carrier is fastened to a fixed point on the rope.

***Floristic Survey***

A study that attempts to identify and list all of the plant species growing in an area.

***Fluvial***

Of or characterized by flowing water.

***Foreground***

Landscape views within ¼ to ½ mile of the observer.

***Foreground Retention***

One of the Visual Quality Objectives in the USFS Visual Resources Management System. Foreground refers to the viewing zone within 0 to ½ mile. Retention permits landscape modifications that are not visually evident to the casual Forest visitor, and which may only repeat natural characteristics of the landscape (line, form, texture, color). Changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. should not be evident.

***Fragmentation***

The process of reducing size and connectivity of stands that compose a forest.

***Fungi***

Plant-like organisms that lack chlorophyll and live by decomposing organic matter; examples include mold and mushrooms.

***Glading***

Selective removal of trees within the ski trail boundary to connect natural openings. Within the trail area, 20-40% of the trees would be removed and the remaining 60-80% of the stand would be left intact.

***Gondola***

A type of lift which transports passengers in multiple detachable enclosed cabins.

***Ground-disturbing Activity***

Any human activity or disturbance that modifies or removes surface vegetation or soil.

***Guild***

A group of wildlife species with similar ecological and resource requirements.

***Herbaceous***

Plants whose growing stems possess little or no woody tissue.

***Hibernacula***

Winter shelters used by animals such as bats for hibernating.

***High Use Trail***

Any non-motorized trail that receives an average of fifteen or more parties per week.

***Home Range Territory***

The primary area for an organism's normal activities and which may be defended against intruders of the same species.

***Hyporheic***

Refers to the network of underground habitats occurring within the alluvium of the channel and its floodplain. It extends from the streambed surface to the maximum depth of interstitial water in the

substrate. Some functions of this zone include the support of aquatic insects and other benthic organisms, nutrient storage and cycling, and exchange of surface water and groundwater.

***Hyporheic Functions***

Functions that affect stream temperature, water quality, microflora ecology, and macroinvertebrate composition by mediating downwelling or upwelling and groundwater/streamwater exchange sites and rates within the channel and floodplain.

***Igneous Rock***

Rock formed from the cooling and solidification of magma, and that has not been changed appreciably by weathering since its formation.

***Impact***

Any change in physical, biological, social or economic factors, which directly or indirectly results from implementation of an action. Impacts may be direct or indirect, and permanent or temporary depending upon the type of change and the resource area being discussed.

***Impact Mechanism***

The physical actions associated with any MDP project that result in impacts.

***Incised Channel***

A stream channel cut into and within a broken channel.

***Inclusion***

A small area of differing soil within a larger soil matrix.

***Indirect Impact***

An impact that develops as the result of a direct impact and that would not have occurred otherwise.

***Interstitial***

Refers to the space between particles of soil that are capable of holding water.

***Inundation***

A rising of water and its spreading over land not normally submerged.

***Inventoried Roadless Areas***

Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that met the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the Forest Service's RARE II process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning. These areas are identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps contained in Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, which are held at the National Headquarters office of the Forest Service. Inventoried roadless areas are defined as areas of National Forest System land currently inventoried for planning purposes as roadless areas. This inventory is based on

individual forest plans, forest plan revisions in progress where the Agency has established an inventory, or other assessments that are completed and adopted by the Agency.

***Irretrievable Commitment (of resources)***

Losses of production, harvest or use of renewable natural resources.

***Irreversible Commitment (of resources)***

Non-renewable resources, such as heritage resources, or those factors that are renewable only over long periods of time, such as soil productivity.

***Key Watershed***

A watershed containing (1) habitat for potentially threatened species or stocks of anadromous salmonids or other potentially threatened fish, or (2) greater than six square miles with high-quality water and fish habitat.

***Landslide Hazard Area***

Area of potential mass wasting with slopes greater than 40 percent.

***Large Woody Debris (LWD)***

Any large piece of relatively stable woody material having a diameter of at least 10 centimeters and a length greater than 1 meter that intrudes into a stream channel.

***Large Woody Debris Recruitment***

The availability of large woody debris, such as trees, rootwads, and branches, to enter into a body of water such as a stream due to treefall or bank erosion.

***Large Woody Material***

Logs on the forest floor in pieces at least 24 inches in diameter at the large end.

***Late Successional Reserve***

Management area designated by the Northwest Forest Plan that will be managed for development of late-successional forests or habitat.

***Late-Seral***

The period in the life of forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of mean annual increment

***Late-Successional Forest***

A nearly stable and self-perpetuating forest that occurs near the end of a successional process.

***Lift (ski lift)***

A power-driven conveyor, usually with attached tow bars, suspended chairs, or gondolas, used to carry skiers to the top of a trail or slope.

***Long-term Impact***

An impact that continues for an extended period of years or may be permanent.

***Low-Mobility Species***

Includes species such as terrestrial mollusks and some salamanders whose range is very small and who are unable to move away from disturbances.

***Macroinvertebrates***

Animals lacking a backbone and internal skeleton and that are visible to the naked eye, such as snails, earthworms, and insects.

***Magic Carpet***

A brand name for a type of surface lift which is rather like a conveyor belt. Skiers and snowboarders simply step onto the surface, which is a continuous belt, to be moved up the hill.

***Mainstem***

The principal or largest stream of a given area or drainage.

***Management Area A-11 (Winter Sports Area)***

Mount Hood National Forest LRMP prescription whose goal is to provide areas for high quality winter recreation (and associated summer) opportunities including: downhill skiing, nordic skiing, snowmobiling, and snowplay within a natural appearing forest environment.

***Management Area A-2 (Wilderness)***

Mount Hood National Forest LRMP prescription whose goal is to promote, perpetuate and preserve the wilderness character of the land; protect watersheds and wildlife habitat; preserve scenic and historic resources; and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration.

***Management Area A-4 (Special Interest Area)***

Mount Hood National Forest LRMP prescription whose goal is to protect and, where appropriate, foster public recreational use and enjoyment of important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. Preserve and provide interpretation of unique geological, biological, and cultural areas for education, scientific, and public enjoyment purposes.

***Management Area A-5 (Unroaded Area)***

Mount Hood National Forest LRMP prescription whose goal is to provide a variety of year-round unroaded recreation opportunities in a semi-primitive non-motorized setting and undeveloped forest environment.

***Management Area B-1 (Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers)***

Mount Hood National Forest LRMP prescription whose goal is to protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable values for which each Congressionally designated Wild and Scenic River was designated and to protect their free-flowing characteristics

***Management Area B-2 (Scenic Viewshed)***

Mount Hood National Forest LRMP prescription whose goal is to provide attractive, visually appealing forest scenery with a wide variety of natural appearing landscape features. Utilize vegetation management activities to create and maintain a long term desired landscape character.

***Mass Wasting***

Downslope movement of earth such as landslides, rock falls, debris avalanches, etc. caused by gravity.

***Matrix***

Matrix consists of those federal lands outside the six categories of designated areas (AWAs, RRs, etc.) established under the Northwest Forest Plan. Matrix lands may include forested and nonforested areas. Timber harvest and other silvicultural activities could be conducted in the portion of the matrix with suitable forest lands.

***Microhabitat***

Defined for low-mobility species with very small home ranges. This habitat can be confined to areas as small as a single downed log on the forest floor which provides sufficient moisture, shelter, and foraging for such species as terrestrial mollusks and some salamanders.

***Middleground***

Landscape views from the outer edge of the foreground to within 3 to 5 miles of the observer.

***Middle-ground Partial Retention***

One of the Visual Quality Objectives in the USFS Visual Resources Management System. Middle-ground refers to the viewing zone within ½ mile to 4 miles. Partial retention means that any activity must be visually subordinate to the natural characteristics of the landscape. Landscapes with this designation can be modified, but the resulting changes in patterns of vegetation, line, form, color and texture should not contrast strongly with the adjacent undisturbed landscape.

***Modification***

One of the Visual Quality Objectives in the USFS Visual Resources Management System. Modification permits management activities which dominate the original characteristic landscape, but appear natural. Vegetative or land form alterations and facilities such as roads, buildings, etc. should reflect the natural form, line color and texture so that visual characteristics are compatible with the natural surroundings.

***Monzonite***

A type of igneous rock.

***Moraine***

A pile of stones or other debris deposited by a glacier.

***Nonvascular Plants***

Plants that lack a vascular system for transporting substances within the plant; includes lichens, bryophytes and fungi.

***Off-channel***

Refers to a slow-flowing or stagnant pool within a stream but separated from the main channel by sand or gravel bars.

***Off-piste***

Skiable terrain that is not associated with the formal trail network, typically including gladed, open-bowl, chute, and other advanced to expert terrain types.

***Open Roads***

Roads open to motorized use.

***Operational Impacts***

Impacts associated with the management and operation of the ski area.

***Out-of-base Capacity***

The combined uphill capacity of all of lifts used to transport skiers out of the base area to up-mountain locations.

***Partial Retention***

Occurs when management activities remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape when managed according to the partial retention visual quality objective.

***Partial Retention***

One of the Visual Quality Objectives in the USFS Visual Resources Management System. A designation of partial retention means that any activity must remain visually subordinate to the natural characteristics of the landscape. Landscapes with this designation can be modified, but the resulting changes in patterns of vegetation, line, form, color, and texture should not contrast strongly with the adjacent undisturbed landscape.

***Permanent Impact***

Impacts that occur when an area is modified or maintained in the modified state (grading, building construction, etc.).

***Persons Per Hour***

The capacity of a lift to transport people, expressed as the number of persons transported by a lift per hour.

***Plant Associations***

Groups of plant species that commonly occur together and may be used to characterize or describe vegetation.

***Project Area***

The geographic area within which the project components would be located.

***Proposed Action***

A National Environmental Policy Act term that is used to describe the proposed project or activity that is under environmental analysis.

***Rearing Habitat***

Areas in rivers or streams where juvenile salmon and trout find food and shelter to live and grow.

***Restricted Roads***

Roads on which access is legally restricted.

***Retention***

A designation that permits landscape modifications that are not visually evident to the casual Forest visitor, and which may only repeat natural characteristics of the landscape (line, form, texture, color). Changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. should not be evident.

***Rhyolite***

A glassy volcanic rock.

***Riffle***

Shallow section of a stream or river with rapid current and a surface broken by gravel, rubble or boulders.

***Riparian Reserve (RR)***

An administratively delineated area encompassing all terrain within a band of specified width along each side of a stream, lake, or wetland.

***Riparian Zone***

An area adjacent to the water course in which soils are often saturated and inundation may occur periodically.

***Scalloping***

Varying a ski trail boundary by clearing a non-linear forest edge to reduce visual impacts associated with straight trail edges. The limit of clearing boundary would resemble an irregular sine wave.

***Scarp***

A steep slope or cliff.

***Sedimentation***

The deposition of soil particles and rock fragments by water. Sedimentation usually occurs in the slow moving sections of streams, like pools and glides, or when a stream enters a lake.

***Semelparous***

Producing all offspring at one time, such as in most salmon. Usually these fish die after reproduction.

***Seral***

Refers to successional stages in the development of a plant community.

***Short-term Impact***

An impact that occurs during construction and/or for 1 – 2 growing seasons thereafter; or an impact that may occur after brief activities associated with operation and maintenance.

***Skate***

To traverse along flat ground with skis or a snowboard.

***Skier***

Refers to all snow sliding persons including snowboards, telemark skiers and alpine skiers.

***Skiing***

Refers to all snow sliding sports typically associated with ski area facilities, such as snowboarding, telemark skiing, alpine skiing, etc.

***Snag***

The remains of a dead but still standing tree; provides nesting and perching habitat for many wildlife species.

***Soil Horizons***

The layers of different types of soil in a given area.

***Standards and Guidelines***

The rules and limits governing actions, and the principles specifying the environmental conditions or levels to be achieved and maintained.

***Step Pool***

A stream flow characterized by a succession of relatively slow-flowing pools separated by steeper, more rapidly flowing rapids.

***Succession***

The process of change in a biological community through which some plants and animals are gradually succeeded by others, eventually leading to a “climax community”. For example, certain plant species that thrive in bright sunlight might be the first to regrow after a wildfire; as the plant community develops over time, other species better adapted to more shady conditions would then become dominant.

***Surface Lift***

Any lift on which the skier or snowboarder's skis or board remains in contact with the snow. Surface lift types include Rope Tows, Handle Tows, J-Bars, T-Bars and Poma Lifts.

***Survey Protocol***

A defined system or set of procedures used to conduct a survey, designed to be repeated and replicable.

***Talus***

A loose collection of rock fragments that accumulates at the base of a cliff or steep rocky slope.

***Temporary Impacts***

Impacts that occur only during the construction phase and are not long term (noise, human presence, etc.)

***Tier 1 Key Watershed***

Watersheds with high quality habitat that have been selected for directly contributing to anadromous salmonid and bull trout conservation.

***Tier 2 Key Watershed***

Watersheds with low quality habitat that have a high potential for restoration and will become future sources of high quality habitat with the implementation of a comprehensive restoration program

***Till***

Clay, gravel, and boulders deposited by a glacier.

***Transect***

A line or corridor along which a survey or study is conducted.

***Turbidity***

A measure of the amount of sediment suspended in water.

***Unroaded Area***

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

***Vascular Plants***

Plants that possess a vascular system for conducting substances from one part of plant (such as roots) to another (such as leaves); includes the flowering plants, conifers, ferns, and fern allies.

***Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)***

Objectives that are part of a Visual Resources Management System for NFSL to evaluate characteristics of the landscape and determine their overall importance to visual quality in the area. VQOs help define how the landscape will be managed and provide guidelines for acceptable modifications within an area. VQOs cannot always be met, nor are they requirements.

***Watershed Resources***

The characteristics of a stream or river basin that affect the quantity and quality of surface and ground water features, including their magnitude, duration, timing, and frequency.

***Wilderness***

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