

APPENDIX J

Glossary Terms

The majority of these definitions are taken directly from the Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). The few that are marked otherwise (*) are terms in common use with generally understood definitions shared among many land management agencies.

Allotment Management Plan-The document that contains the action program needed to manage the rangeland resource for livestock grazing with consideration given to soil, watershed, wildlife, recreation, timber and other resources on lands within a range allotment.

Facultative wetland species-plant species that can tolerate high water tables but that will grow on drier sites as well. The United States Fish and Wildlife has published official lists of wetland species based on their relationships to high water tables, which categorize each species as either facultative or obligate (tolerant of or dependent on) of high water tables.(*)

Field Capacity-the moisture content of soil remaining after rapid downward drainage of wet soil has dissipated. (*)

Greenline-the first line of perennial vegetation bordering streambanks (*).

Obligate wetland species-plant species that are dependent on high water tables and cannot grow on drier sites. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has published official lists of wetland species based on their relationships to high water tables, which categorize each species as either facultative or obligate (tolerant of or dependent on) of high water tables (*).

Phenology-the stages of growth and development a perennial plant undergoes on an annual basis, for example, spring new leaf growth/greenup, flowering stalk development, flowering, early seed development, seed ripe, seed drop, senescence (*)

Range Condition-Recent interpretations move toward the concept of ecological condition which is defined as the degree of departure of the present vegetation from the potential natural community. The classes of range condition pertinent to the Brock analysis are:

- Excellent-Climax vegetation or potential natural community (implies that the current situation is 81-100 percent of that found in an undisturbed or unused condition).
- Good-61-80 percent of the maximum production or species density and composition possible under existing environment.
- Fair-41-60 percent of the maximum production or species density and composition.

Range Improvement-Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetative composition control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions and/or provide habitat for livestock and wildlife. The term includes but is not limited to structures, treatment projects and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.

Range Management (Strategy) Level-The grazing management intensity assigned to a grazing area, which can range from no livestock to some livestock, or to extensive or intensive grazing. This is usually associated with livestock density, degree of investment for range improvement and intensity of management. The strategies pertinent to the Brock analysis are:

1. No livestock grazing;
2. Extensive grazing-rotation grazing systems are used, most or all improvements are nonstructural.

Riparian-Pertaining to areas of land directly influenced by water. riparian areas usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics reflecting this water influence. Streambanks, lake borders or marshes are typical riparian areas.

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).

PC (Basic Resource Damage)-Allotments will be classified as PC when analysis or evaluation indicates that one or more of the following conditions exist and that livestock use on the allotment is or has been a major factor contributing to this condition:

1. Maximum summer water temperatures are elevated above state standards or other approved criteria on SMU class I or II streams and this is largely due to the loss of shade-producing vegetation in the allotment.
2. Management-induced instability exceeds 20 percent of the total miles of stream (SMU classes I-IV) in an allotment.
3. Gully development of sufficient size to lower the seasonally saturated zone and change the plant community type is occurring.
4. Soil condition rating on 25 percent or more of key areas is rated poor or very poor.

PD (Other Resource Damage)-These allotments may or may not have approved allotment management plans (AMPs), but adverse impacts on resources other than the basic soil and water resources are occurring. These impacts are the result of resource management objectives not being met. An allotment will be classified as PD when 10 percent or more of its area meets this criteria. Damage to vegetation is based on use in excess of that planned.

Seral-A biotic community that is in an early developmental, transitory stage in an ecological succession.

Stand (tree stand)-An aggregation of trees occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition, age arrangement and condition as to be distinguishable from adjoining forest areas.

Stream Class-Four stream classes are defined by the extent of the perennial or fishbearing portion of the stream. While streams or parts of streams can be classified, one stream may be sectionalized into several classes.

1. *Class I*-Streams or segments thereof which are used by anadromous and resident fish (usually perennial).
2. *Class II*-Streams or segments thereof which are used only by resident fish (usually perennial).
3. *Class III*-All other perennial streams or segments thereof not previously classified.
4. *Class IV*-All other intermittent streams or segments thereof not classified above.

Streamside Management Unit-An area of varying width adjacent to a stream where practices that might affect water quality goals, for each class of stream. The width of this area will vary with the management goals for each class of stream, characteristics of the stream and surrounding terrain, and the type and extent of the planned activity.

Suitable Range-Land which produces or has the inherent capability to produce 50 pounds or more of palatable forage per acres, can be grazed on a sustained-yield basis, and is or can feasibly be made accessible for livestock use.

Unsatisfactory Range Condition-The allotment does not meet the criteria for satisfactory condition.

Vegetation Trend-The direction of change in vegetative or plant composition which leads from one successional stage to another.

Wetland- "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas." (as defined in the Clean Water Act, interpreted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/what/definitions.html>

OBL	Obligate Wetland	Occurs almost always (estimated probability 99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.
FACW	Facultative Wetland	Usually occurs in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in non-wetlands.
FAC	Facultative	Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34%-66%).