

Glossary

AMP	Allotment Management Plan
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AU	Animal Unit
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BAER	Burned Area Emergency Response
BARC	Burn Area Reflectance Classification
CVS	Continuous Vegetation Survey
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DMA	Designated Monitoring Areas
EM	Ectomycorrhizae
HM	Head Month
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
LCAS	Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy
MBF	Thousand board feet
MMBF	Million board feet
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RHCA	Riparian Habitat Conservation Area
RSAC	Remote Sensing Application Center
VAC	Visual Absorption Capacity
VQO	Visual Quality Objectives
WEPP	Water Erosion Prediction Project

A

Acre – A measurement of area. One acre = 43,560 square feet.

Acre Feet – A measurement of volume. One acre foot represents the amount of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of one foot. One acre foot = 325,851 gallons.

Age Class – A group of trees that started growing (regenerated) within the same time frame, usually 20 years. A single age class would have trees that are within 20 years of the same age, such as 1-20 years or 21-40 years.

Allotment – Area designated for use by a prescribed number and kind of livestock for a prescribed time period.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) – A livestock grazing management plan dealing with a specific area of rangeland (allotment) and based on multiple use resource management objectives. An AMP establishes the seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted on rangelands, the actions to be taken to reach the management objectives, and the rangeland improvements needed.

Animal Unit (AU) – Defines forage consumption on the basis of one standard mature 1,000-pound cow, either dry or with calf up to 6 months old which equals 1.32 AU; all other classes and kinds of animals can be related to this standard, e.g. a bull equals 1.25 AU, a yearling steer equals 0.6 AU.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) – The amount (780 pounds) of air-dry forage calculated to meet one animal unit's requirement for one animal unit for one month.

Annual Operating Instructions – A document or letter that specifies the current year's program of action to reach the objectives in the Allotment Management Plan and to comply with guidelines and recommendations from other resources. It consists of a clear, concise set of instructions of what is to be accomplished by the Forest Service as well as the permittee.

Aspen clone – A vegetative form of reproduction where the plant is connected (in part) by a common root system, creating the clone. Mature trees send out underground suckers, or ramets, from their roots. The ramets sprout buds that grow into new, adult trees. The result is a large area of forestland covered by a single aspen clone. Clones leaf out simultaneously in spring and turn the same color at the same time in fall.

B

Base Flow – The annual hydrograph of a stream can be separated into individual components. During the spring when a majority of the snowmelts in the uplands, or during intense rainfall events, streams typically hit their highest level, which is called Peak

Flow. Later in the summer most of the water in a stream is supplied from groundwater. At this time stream volumes are low and the flow is called Base Flow.

Board foot – a measurement term for lumber or timber. It is the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide. Often expressed as MBF (thousand board feet) or MMBF (million board feet).

Burn Area Reflectance Classification (BARC) – A satellite-derived imagery classification of postfire vegetation condition. The BARC has four classes: high, moderate, low, and unburned. This map product is used as an input to the burn severity map produced by the Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) teams. It is available in both raster and vector format.

Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) – A process of evaluating values at risk in a post-fire landscape with the following objectives (FSM 2523):

1. To determine if emergency resource or human health and safety conditions exist.
2. To alleviate emergency conditions following wildfire to help stabilize soil; to control water, sediment, and debris movement; to prevent permanent impairment of ecosystem structure and function; and to mitigate significant threats to health, safety, life, property, or downstream values.
3. To monitor the implementation and effectiveness of prescribed emergency treatments.

Burn Severity– Severity ratings based on the BAER handbook, FSH 2509.13.

High Severity (vegetation) – more than 40% of the polygon exhibits soil features likely to significantly increase runoff and erosion (e.g., absence of duff layer, hydrophobic soils, and soil discoloration). High severity fires are lethal to conifers with all needles burned of the trees.

Moderate Severity (vegetation) – Less than 40% of the polygon exhibits high severity indicators. Duff layers may be absent or mostly absent. Moderate severity fire kill the majority of conifers and needles on the trees are scorched (red/brown).

Low Severity (vegetation) – Duff layers are burned but intact. Unburned areas are intermingled with lightly burned areas. Low severity fires cause some tree mortality (torching) but stands have a notable live tree component.

Burn severity classification based on postfire appearances of litter and soil and soil temperature profiles (Robichaud et al. 2000, Hungerford 1996, DeBano et al. 1998).

Soil and Litter Parameter	Burn Severity		
	Low	Moderate	High
Litter	Scorched, charred, consumed	Consumed	Consumed
Duff	Intact, surface char	Deep char, consumed	Consumed
Woody debris - small	Partly consumed, charred	Consumed	Consumed
Woody debris - logs	Charred	Charred	Consumed, deeply charred
Ash color	Black	Light colored	Reddish, orange
Mineral Soil	Not changed	Not changed	Altered structure, porosity, etc.
Soil temp. at 0.4" (10 mm)	<120° F (<50° C)	210-390° F (100-200° C)	>480° F (>250° C)
Soil organism lethal temp.	To 0.4" (10 mm)	to 2" (50 mm)	To 6" (160 mm)

Butt log – The first log cut above the stump.

C

Canopy Closure – The amount of ground surface shaded by tree canopies as seen from above. Used to describe how open or dense a stand of trees is, often expressed in 10 percent increments.

Capable Rangeland) - Land with the potential to produce accessible and available forage. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology. Some examples of not capable acres are: talus slopes, roads, forage production of less than 50 pounds per acre, conifer or shrub canopy cover greater than or equal to 60%, slope greater than 45%, and available water over ½-mile away.

Capable Lynx Habitat – A location where specific vegetation may occur at some time, but is not necessarily currently present. Subalpine fir forest where lodgepole pine is frequently present as a seral species is the primary vegetation that may contribute to lynx habitat. Cool, moist Douglas fir, Pacific silver fir, grand fir, or western larch that are interspersed with subalpine fir forests are secondary vegetation types that may contribute to lynx habitat.

The three habitats defined for Tripod were based on plant association group models developed by Terry Lillybridge, Rod Clausnitzer and Jan Henderson specifically for the

Okanogan National Forest. Plant Associations in the Subalpine Fir (2500) series were all considered lynx habitat. All Douglas fir habitat inclusions within Subalpine plant association matrix, that occurred above 5000 feet elevation, were also considered lynx habitat. Together these constitute the Montane Forest habitat depicted on the Tripod Fire Salvage Project Forest Habitat Types map (Appendix A-04).

Capable habitat is lynx habitat in any condition. The plant association defines the ability of a particular biophysical environment to provide the characteristics of lynx habitat as defined in LCAS. Disturbance events may alter the suitability of the habitat. However, given the right conditions and enough time, suitable lynx habitat will occur where capable habitat is mapped.

Climax Community – The stable community in an ecological succession which, in the absence of disturbance, is able to reproduce itself indefinitely under existing environmental conditions. Accepted as the final stage or end-point in plant succession for a site. The climax community develops and maintains itself in steady state conditions (without disturbance).

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) – Any piece of dead woody material on the ground in forest stands, such as tree limbs, boles, and roots in various stages of decay that are greater than 3 inches. in diameter.

D

DBH (diameter at breast height) – The diameter of a tree 4-½ feet above the ground measured on the uphill side of the tree.

Danger Tree – A danger tree is considered to be any tree that is likely to fail within one and one-half (1-½) tree lengths of an open Maintenance Objective Level 2 or higher system road, any road designated for hauling, developed recreation or administrative site.

Decommission – Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state. Demolition, dismantling, removal, obliteration and/or disposal of a deteriorated or otherwise unneeded asset or component, including necessary cleanup work. This action eliminates the deferred maintenance needs for the fixed asset. Portions of an asset or component may remain if they do not cause problems nor require maintenance.

Designated Monitoring Areas (DMA) – Location in the riparian areas and along the streambanks where monitoring takes place. DMAs are representative of grazing use specific to riparian areas and reflect what is happening in livestock accessible riparian areas throughout the pasture.

Desired Future Condition – A vision of the long-term conditions of the land.

Detrimental Soil Disturbance – Soil disturbance altering the natural state of the soil as described below according to the Regional 6 Soil Quality Standards, FSM 2521

Detrimental Compaction.

(a) Volcanic Ash/Pumice Soils (Soils with Andic Properties). An increase in soil bulk density of 20 percent, or more, over the undisturbed level.

(b) Other Soils. An increase in soil bulk density of 15 percent, or more, over the undisturbed level, a macropore space reduction of 50 percent or more, and/or a reduction below 15 percent macro porosity.

Detrimental Puddling. Detrimental puddling is when the depth of ruts or imprints is six inches or more. Soil deformation and loss of structure are observable and usually bulk density is increased.

Detrimental Displacement. Detrimental displacement is the removal of more than 50 percent of the A horizon from an area greater than 100 square feet, which is at least 5 feet in width.

Detrimental Burned Soil. Soils are considered to be detrimentally burned when the mineral soil surface has been significantly changed in color, oxidized to a reddish color, and the next one-half inch blackened from organic matter charring by heat conducted through the top layer. The detrimentally burned soil standard applies to an area greater than 100 square feet, which is at least five feet in width.

Detrimental Surface Erosion. For effectiveness monitoring, detrimental erosion is visual evidence of surface loss in areas greater than 100 square feet, rills or gullies and/or water quality degradation from sediment or nutrient enrichment. (See FSM 2532)

Down Wood – Boles or large tree limbs on the ground, generally > 10 cm diameter

Duff – The top of the soil where leaves, needles and other cast off vegetation have begun to decompose, while the bottom of the duff is where decomposed organic mater is mixed with mineral soil. Contains O horizons.

E

Early Seral Species – Species that inhabit an area immediately following disturbance or removal of vegetation.

Ecosystem Management – The use of an ecological approach that blends social, physical, economic, and biological needs and values to assure productive, healthy ecosystems.

Ectomycorrhizae (EM) – One of two types of mycorrhizae (see Glossary) found in the soil.

Even-Aged Stands – Stands of trees of approximately the same age. Silvicultural methods that generate even-aged stands include clearcutting, shelterwood, and seed tree.

F

Fire Hazard – Generally refers to the difficulty of controlling a wildfire. Dependent on the biophysical conditions of an area that contribute to fire spread (like fuels, topography, etc.), fire hazard is commonly described by fire behavior characteristics such as rate-of-spread, intensity, torching, crowning, spotting, fire persistence, and resistance-to-control (Brown et al. 2003).

Fire Intensity – Describes the rate at which a fire produces thermal energy. When it is based on a line (of implied depth, D) it is Byram's fireline intensity, and when it is defined as a heat per unit area it is Rothermel's intensity. The rate of heat release for an entire fire at a specific time.

Fire Regime – A natural fire regime is the total pattern of fires over time that is characteristic of a natural region or ecosystem. The classification of fire regimes includes variations in ignition, fire intensity and behavior, typical fire size, fire return intervals, and ecological effects. Describes the patterns of fire occurrence, size, and severity - and sometimes, vegetation and fire effects as well - in a given area or ecosystem.

Fire Return Interval – Time (in years) between two successive fires in a designated area (i.e., the interval between two successive fire occurrences); the size of the area must be clearly specified.

Fire Risk – Generally refers to the chance of experiencing a fire. Dependant on fuel loading, weather, and availability of ignition sources.

Floristic – All plant species that make up the vegetation in a given area.

Forb – An herb. Any herbaceous plant that is not a grass or grasslike.

Forest Road or Trail -- A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (36CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 251.5, 36 CFR 261.2)

Forest Transportation System – The system of National Forest System roads, National Forest System Trails, and airfields on National Forest System lands.

Forest Type – A category of forest defined by its site conditions and vegetation, particularly its predominant tree species.

G

Grass – A plant of the family Gramineae that has round hollow stems with nodes.

Grazing Systems –

Early Season. Livestock grazing occurs in the spring of the year following green up and continues to mid-summer.

Deferred. A delay of livestock grazing on an area for an adequate period of time to provide for plant reproduction, establishment of new plants, or restoration of vigor.

Rotation. A grazing scheme where animals are moved from one grazing unit in the same group of grazing units to another without regard to specific graze:rest periods or levels of plant defoliation. No specific dates.

Deferred Rotation. A grazing system that provides for a systematic rotation of the deferment among pastures.

H

Habitat – A place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or grows.

Habitat Type – A classification and stratification of vegetation communities within a defined area that relates to the wildlife that might occur there. For the Tripod Project these were Dry Forest, Mixed Conifer Forest, and Montane Forest habitat types. A discussion of what plant association groups occur in each of these habitat types is found at the beginning of the Chapter 3.2, Wildlife section.

Harvest – Felling and removal of trees from the forest.

Head Month (HM) – One month's use and occupancy of the range by one animal. For grazing fee purposes, it is a month's use and occupancy of range by one weaned or adult cow with or without calf, bull, steer, heifer, horse, burro, or mule, or 5 sheep or goats.

Herbaceous – Leaf-like in color and texture; non-woody.

Historical Range of Variability – The variability of regional landscape composition, structure, and disturbances, during a period of time of several cycles of the common disturbance intervals, and similar environmental gradients.

I

Infiltration – The process of water entering the soil.

Interflow – See Subsurface Flow.

Invasive – A non-native, introduced plant that increases after its introduction into a site, generally after some type of disturbance. A species that can establish, persist, and spread in an area. In addition, the species must cause-or have potential to cause-harm; in natural areas, "harm" usually occurs in the form of significant changes in ecosystem

composition, structure, or function. A plant species must interfere with management goals to be considered invasive. A nonnative species is not invasive simply because it is present in a wildland ecosystem; it must also have impacts on the ecosystem that interfere with attainment of management objectives. Fire-related impacts of nonnative invasive plants may include changes in the species composition or structure of postfire plant communities, especially when these changes occur at the expense of native species, and changes in fuel properties that alter fire behavior or fire regimes.

Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRA) – Roadless areas identified and evaluated in the Okanogan Forest Plan.

L

Landing – Any place where cut timber is collected before further transport from the timber sale area.

Landscape – All the natural features such as grasslands, hills, forest, and water, which distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another; usually that portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all its natural characteristics.

Large Woody Debris – Large wood within stream channels that provide for aquatic needs. Forestwide Standard and Guideline 3-5 in the Forest Plan provides for at least 20 pieces of large wood per 1,000 lineal feet of stream channel on fish bearing streams

Class I & II streams (intermittent/perennial fish bearing) – Minimum length 35 feet and average diameter of 12 inches with at least 20 percent over 20 inches.¹

Class III streams (perennial with no fish)- Diameters the same as above but minimum length is based on one and half times the channel width.

Legacy Snags – Any snag left in a stand from a previous stand growth cycle, especially larger diameter snags that exhibit persistence on the landscape

Litter (Forest Litter) – The freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed plant material on the forest floor. This layer includes foliage, bark fragments, twigs, flowers, and fruit.

M

MBF – Thousand Board Feet (see board foot).

MMBF – Million Board Feet (see board foot).

Maintenance Levels – Defines the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road, consistent with road management objectives and

¹ Diameter refers to the mean diameter obtained as an average of the diameters of each end of the log.

maintenance criteria. Each road has an Operational Maintenance Level and an Objective Maintenance Level.

Maintenance Level 1. Intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. The closure period must exceed 1 year. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities

Maintenance Level 2. Roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted, dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses.

Maintenance Level 3. Roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities.

Maintenance Level 4. Roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds.

Maintenance Level 5. Roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience.

Merchantable Timber – Timber that can be bought or sold.

Mesic – Sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions, neither decidedly wet nor dry.

Microsite – A small area, usually only a few square feet, of different site or habitat conditions from that surrounding it. Often moister or more protected from harsh environmental factors than the surrounding area.

Mitigation – Measures designed to counteract environmental impacts or make impacts less severe.

Monitoring – A process of collecting information to evaluate whether or not objectives of a project and its mitigation activities are being realized.

Multiple-pass Skidding Equipment Trails – Main trails used primarily for skidding logs and incurring more than one equipment pass.

Mycorrhizae – The symbiotic relationship between certain fungi and the roots of certain plants; important for plants to take nutrients from soil.

N

National Forest System Road -- A forest road other than a road that has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county or other local public road authority. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 251.51, 36 CFR 261.2)

Natural-Appearing Landscape Character – Landscape character that has resulted from human activities, yet appear natural.

Natural Landscape Character – Landscape character that originated from natural disturbances, such as wildfires, succession of plants from pioneer to climax species, or indirect activities of humans, such as inadvertent plant succession through fire prevention.

Natural Range of Variability – The natural range of variability concept assumes that ecosystems function sustainably when they remain within normal bounds of the biophysical environment.

Natural Regeneration – Reforestation of a site by natural seeding from surrounding trees. Natural regeneration may or may not be preceded by site preparation. Also referred to as natural reforestation.

Nitrification – Transformation of organic N compounds into nitrite (NO₂) and nitrate (NO₃). Nitrification is a process involved in the mineralization of N that is affected by fire.

No Action Alternative – The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if management practices continue unchanged.

Nonskeletal Soil – Soil that has a content of rock fragments of 35 percent or less of the total volume.

Noxious weed – A weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on humans or their environment and, therefore, is detrimental to public health and the agriculture and commerce of the United States. Noxious weeds are often aggressive and difficult to manage and are non-native, new, or not common to the United States.

O

O Horizon – Organic matter overlying mineral soil made up of fresh litter (Oi horizon), partially decomposed litter (Oe horizon), and completely decomposed litter (Oa horizon).

Objective Maintenance Level – The maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and environmental concerns.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) – Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over the natural terrain. The term "all-terrain vehicle" (ATV) is used in a general sense to describe any of a number of small open motorized

vehicles designed for off-road use. ATVs are a type of OHV along with other off-road capable machines.

Operational Maintenance Level – The maintenance level currently assigned to a road considering today's needs, road condition, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. It defines the level to which the road is currently being maintained.

Overstory – The upper canopy layer; the plants below comprise the understory.

P

pH – Used to express the acidity or alkalinity of soil on a scale of 0 to 14, where less than 7 represents acidity, 7 neutrality, and more than 7 alkalinity.

Park-like Structure – Stands with large scattered trees, few or no understory trees, and open growing conditions, usually maintained by frequent ground fires.

Pasture (or Unit) – A grazing area within an allotment separated from other areas by fencing or natural barriers

Phenology – Seasonal events that trigger the onset of spring flowering, seed set, and senescence of a plant that are influenced by elevation, aspect, and climatic conditions.

Plant Association – A unit of a vegetation classification based on the projected climax community type.

Plant Community – A general term for an assemblage of plants living together and interacting among themselves in a specific location; no particular successional status implied.

Project Implementation – (In the context of, “Only fire-injured trees expected to die within one year of project implementation would be salvage harvested”). When the salvage harvest unit is marked and cruised.

R

Range Resource Management Level – A level assigned to an allotment that reflects the management practices currently in place. These management levels are used to set allowable use of forage within an allotment and/or a pasture.

Example:

Level C. Livestock are managed to achieve full utilization of allocated forage. Management systems are designed to obtain distribution and maintain plant vigor. Riding, herding, salting, fencing, and water developments are part of the management on these allotments.

Reburn – Wildfire in a burned forest where heavy loads of fallen snags contribute notably to fire behavior and fire effects of the next fire (Brown et al. 2003).

Reburn Hazard – The degree to which a reburn has severe effects (i.e. high soil temperatures over a long time, heavy fuel consumption, high tree mortality).

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) – The activities, settings, and probable experience along a spectrum, or continuum. ROS provides a framework for defining the types of outdoor recreation opportunities the public might desire, and identifies that portion of the spectrum a given National Forest might be able to provide.

Reforestation – The restocking of an area with forest trees by either natural or artificial means such as planting.

Rhizome – A root-like underground stem that sends out shoots from its upper surface and roots from the under surface.

Riparian Area – The area along a watercourse or around a lake or pond. Area with distinctive soil and vegetation between a stream or other body of water and the adjacent upland; includes wetlands and those portions of floodplains and valley bottoms that support riparian vegetation.

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

Annual Maintenance. Work performed to maintain serviceability, or repair failures during the year in which they occur. Includes preventive and/or cyclic maintenance performed in the year in which it is scheduled to occur. Unscheduled or catastrophic failures of components or assets may need to be repaired as a part of annual maintenance

Cyclic Maintenance. Preventive maintenance activities that recur on a periodic and scheduled cycle.

Deferred Maintenance. Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period

Routine Maintenance. Work that is planned to be accomplished on a continuing basis, generally annually or more frequently.

Roaded Modified – This is a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification that is generally natural appearing but has significant vegetation management and resource modification. Modifications generally harmonize with the natural environment. A moderate opportunity exists for isolation and undisturbed activities.

Roaded Natural – This is a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification that is predominately natural appearing. Vegetation management and resource modifications are present but harmonize with the natural environment. A moderate opportunity exists for isolation and undisturbed activities.

S

Salvages Timber Harvest – The removal of dead trees or fire-injured trees expected to die within one year of project implementation in order to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost.

Saprot – Any rot characteristically confined to the sapwood.

Sapwood – The outer layers of tree rings which conduct water.

Sawlog – A log that meets the dimensions intended for sawing into lumber.

Sawtimber – Trees or logs cut from trees suitable for conversion to lumber.

Sedge – A grasslike plant of the family Cyperaceae that resembles a grass but has solid and often triangular stems without nodes.

Sedimentation – The process of deposition of sediment in stream channels or downstream reservoirs.

Sediment Delivery – Sediment delivery represents the soil that is eroded (detached) from the soil surface and transported to a stream by surface runoff. The amount of soil delivered to streams through surface delivery is less than the amount of soil detached from the soil surface through erosion.

Sediment Yield – The amount of sediment outflow from a watershed in a stream.

Sensitive Species – A sensitive species is one that has been designated by the Regional Forester or State Heritage Program because of concern for population viability. Indications for concern include significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density or in habitat capability that would reduce an existing species distribution.

Seral Stage – A species or plant community that is replaced by another as succession progresses. Refers to the sequence of transition in plant communities during succession where the early seral stage refers to plants, typically herbaceous, that are present soon after a disturbance followed by mid-seral stage which is the woody shrub stage of development; and ends with the late seral stage where the community develops into a mature forest community.

Sere – The complete sequence of ecological communities successively occupying an area.

Serotinous – Pertaining to cones that remain on a tree without opening for one or more years. Lodgepole pine cones open and seeds are shed when heat is provided by fires or hot and dry conditions.

Shrub – A woody perennial that differs from trees in that it is typically smaller in stature and has multiple stems from the ground.

Single-pass Felling Equipment Trails – Trails usually located between multiple-pass skidding equipment trails, commonly used by feller buncher and only incurring one equipment pass.

Six-year return period value – For Disturbed Water Erosion Prediction Project (WEPP) modeling the 6-year return period value corresponds to the 5th largest value of a given parameter during a 30-year model run. For example, if the model is run for 30 years of simulated climate, the largest erosion value for the 30-year period would be the 30-year return period erosion value, the 2nd largest would be the 15 year return period erosion value, 3rd largest – 10 year, 4th – 7.5 year, etc.

Skeletal Soil – Soil that has a content of rock fragments of 35 percent or more of the total volume.

Skid Trail – Refers to the route that ground-based yarding equipment use to move logs from the stump to the landing.

Skyline Logging – A method of harvesting trees using a system of cables that partially suspend logs as they are pulled up to a landing by a skyline yarding machine.

Skyline Corridor – Refers to the corridor where the cable hangs to move logs from the stump to the landing.

Slash – The residue left on the ground after timber cutting or after a storm, fire, or other event. Slash includes unused logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, branches, and bark.

Snag – A standing dead tree at least 23 cm (9 in) DBH and at least 2 meters (6 feet) tall.

Soil Compaction – Reduction of soil volume. For instance, the weight of heavy equipment on soils can compact the soil and thereby change it in some ways, such as in its ability to absorb water.

Soil Erosion – The dislodgement and transport of soil particles and small aggregates of soil by the actions of water and wind.

Soil Function – The characteristic physical and biological activity of soils that influences productivity, capability, and resiliency.

Soil Mass Movement – The process where cohesive masses of soil are displaced by downslope movement driven by the force of gravity of soil, rock, and debris masses. This movement might be rapid (landslides) or relatively slow (creep).

Soil Productivity – Reflects the capabilities of a watershed for supporting sustained plant growth and plant. The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop. Productivity depends on adequate moisture and soil nutrients as well as favorable climate.

Soil Restoration Treatment – Active measures to reduce areas of detrimental soil conditions (soil compaction, displacement and puddling) such as subsoiling, use of an excavator to fracture and loosen soils, roughen the surface, or placement of vegetation plugs or other organic debris on the surface.

Stand – A group of trees in a specific area that are sufficiently alike in composition, age, arrangement, and condition so as to be distinguishable from the forest in adjoining areas.

Streambank Alteration – Direct breakdown of streambanks, which can be caused by large herbivores walking along streambanks or across streams causing shearing and exposure of roots and/or bare soil by breaking or cutting through the vegetation.

Stumpage – The value of the logs at the mill (delivered log price) minus the direct and indirect cost of felling the trees, getting them to a landing to be loaded onto a log truck and hauling the logs to a sawmill.

Subsurface Flow (Interflow) – That part of the precipitation input that infiltrates into the soil and then flows to a stream channel in a time short enough to be part of the stormflow.

Subwatershed – A smaller portion of a hydrologic unit where all of the surface waters within its boundaries flow to a common point. For example, Middle Fork Salmon Creek is a subwatershed of the Salmon Creek watershed. Similarly, Boulder Creek is a subwatershed of the Lower Chewuch watershed, which is part of the Chewuch subbasin.

Succession – The replacement of one type of plant community or species by another over time. The predictable, natural replacement of one plant community with another over time. The different stages in succession are often referred to as seral stages

Suitable Lynx Habitat (also Lynx Habitat in a Suitable Condition) – Lynx habitat that is currently able to provide the life requirements for lynx.

Surface Erosion – Caused by the actions of falling raindrops, thin films of water flowing on the soil surface, concentrated overland flow, or the erosive power of wind.

Surface Runoff – Precipitation in the form of rain or snow can follow many different paths on its way to streams. If the precipitation is captured by trees, it can evaporate back into the atmosphere without ever reaching the ground. For the water that does make landfall, if it occurs at a rate that is less than the infiltration rate of the soil, it will soak into the ground either be used by plants and respired to the atmosphere, or become, naturally enough, groundwater. If, on the other hand, the rainfall or melt rate is greater than the infiltration rate, the water that does not soak into the soil flows over the surface as surface runoff. Eventually this water makes it to a stream to become streamflow.

T

Temporary Road – A road authorized by contract, permit, lease, or other written authorization or emergency operation not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management.

Timber – The forest crops and stands containing sawtimber; the wood contained in trees potentially usable for lumber.

Tolerance Interval – The range of values that represent a specific proportion or percentage of some sample or population (such as a 30%, 50%, or 80% tolerance interval), at a given level of confidence such as 95% or 90% confidence.

Tolerance level (limit) – The specific value at the edge of a tolerance interval. For example, if a 30 percent tolerance level of snag DBH used by wildlife species in a specific vegetation condition is 16 inches., this means that 30% of all individuals of the wildlife populations used less than or equal to that size snag. An 80% tolerance level would correspond to 80% of the individuals using that corresponding size snag. A 100% tolerance level means all of the individuals would use that size snag (100% tolerance intervals correspond to the maximum observed values, such as the largest DBH snag observed to be used by a wildlife species).

Tractor logging – A method of harvesting trees that uses tractors to carry or drag logs from the stump to a landing.

Transitory Range – Land which produces forage or has inherent forage producing capabilities and can become available on a temporary basis as a result of partial or complete removal of the overstory vegetation through fire, logging or other events.

U

Unauthorized Road – A road that is not a forest road or a temporary road. These include unplanned (e.g. user-built) roads, abandoned travel-ways, and roads that were not decommissioned upon the termination of a permit or other authorization. Formerly referred to as unclassified roads.

Understory – The trees and woody shrubs growing beneath the overstory.

Unsuitable Lynx Habitat (also Lynx Habitat in an Unsuitable Condition) – Lynx habitat that through any means of disturbance is not currently able to provide the life requirements for lynx.

W

Water Bar – An earthen structure built into skid trails, skyline corridors, or road prisms, that deflects water off the route for erosion control purposes.

Water Erosion Prediction Project (WEPP) – a continuous simulation, process-based model for prediction water erosion that incorporates climate soil, ground cover and topographic conditions.

Y

Yarding – Hauling timber from the stump to a collection point, usually a landing.