

# A

<b>Access</b>	See public access.
<b>Activity</b>	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and range land outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.
<b>Activity Fuels</b>	The woody debris generated from any activity on the Forest, such as firewood gathering, precommercial thinning, timber harvesting, and road construction, which increases the potential for wildfire.
<b>Affected Environment</b>	The biological and physical environment that will or may be changed by actions proposed and the relationship of people to that environment.
<b>Age Class Distribution</b>	The range of ages of trees in a particular area, usually grouped in ten year aggregations. A particular stand is usually classified by the predominant age of its overstory trees.
<b>Aerial Logging</b>	The use of specialized helicopters to remove commercial timber from the forest to a log landing. This log yarding technique is typically limited to conditions where steep terrain and/or other areas are unsuited or restricted for roads and/or ground-based log yarding systems. Helicopter log yarding is generally limited to a radius of 1 to 1.5 airmiles from a log landing.
<b>Airshed</b>	Geographic areas in which air quality is managed.
<b>Allowable Sale Quantity</b>	The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity."
<b>Alternative</b>	One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decisionmaking.
<b>Amenity Values</b>	Resource use for which market values (or proxy values) are not or cannot be established.
<b>Anadromous Fish</b>	Fish which spend much of their adult life in the ocean, returning to inland waters to spawn; eg., salmon, steelhead.

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<b>Aquatic Ecosystem</b>	A stream channel, lake, or estuary bed, the water itself, and the biotic communities that occur therein.
<b>Arterial Roads</b>	Roads comprising the basic access network for National Forest System administrative and management activities. These roads serve all resources to a substantial extent, and maintenance is not normally determined by the activities of any one resource. They provide service to large land areas and usually connect with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standards are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency, rather than by a specific resource management service. Usually they are developed and operated for long term land and resource management service.
<b>Aspect</b>	The compass direction toward which the slope of a land surface faces.

## B

<b>Background (Visual Distance Zone)</b>	The distant part of a landscape. The seen or viewed area located from 3 to 5 miles to the horizon from the viewer.
<b>Base Line</b>	With respect to soils, the amount of erosion and sedimentation due to natural sources in the absence of human activity.
<b>Below Cost Sales</b>	A timber sale where timber receipts do not cover all sale related costs.
<b>Benefit Cost Ratio</b>	A measure of economic efficiency, computed by dividing total discounted primary benefits by total discounted economic costs.
<b>Benefit (Value)</b>	Inclusive terms to quantify the results of a proposed activity, project, or program, expressed in monetary or nonmonetary terms.
<b>Best Management Practices (BMPs)</b>	The set of standards in the Forest Plan which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met. BMPs can take several forms. Some are defined by State regulation or memoranda of understanding between the Forest Service and the States. Others are defined by the Forest interdisciplinary planning

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	<p>team for application Forestwide. Both of these kinds of BMPs are included in the Forest Plan as forestwide standards. A third kind is identified by the interdisciplinary team for application to specific management areas. A fourth kind, project level BMPs, is based on site specific evaluation, and represents the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality and other goals of the specific evaluation, and represents the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality and other goals of the specific area involved in the project. These project level BMPs can either supplement or replace the Forest Plan standards for specific projects.</p>
<b>Big Game</b>	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.
<b>Big Game Summer Range</b>	Land used by big game during the summer months.
<b>Big Game Winter Range</b>	The area available to and used by big game through the winter season.
<b>Biological Assessment (BA)</b>	An assessment done to determine whether a given alternative (usually on the preferred) will affect threatened, endangered or 'proposed' animal or plant species.
<b>Biological Evaluation (BE)</b>	An assessment done to determine whether a given alternative (usually on the preferred) will affect sensitive animal or plant species.
<b>Biological Control</b>	The deliberate introduction and establishment of natural enemies to reduce the target plant's (or forest pathogen's) competitive or reproductive capacities. The purpose is not eradication but a reduction in noxious weed or exotic forest pathogen's intensities and rates of spread to an acceptable level. The method(s) of choice for particular infestations is dependent upon pest species, infestation size, land use patterns and location.
<b>Biological Growth Potential</b>	The average net growth attainable in a fully stocked natural forest stand.
<b>Biological Potential</b>	The maximum possible output of a given resource, limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics.
<b>Board Foot (see also MBF)</b>	A unit measurement represented by a board one foot square and one inch thick.
<b>Breakland (Stream Breaklands)</b>	LTAs characterized by steep slopes (generally greater than 60%), adjacent to actively down-cutting streams or rivers. Mass wasting and other colluvial actions are the dominant erosion processes. These landforms are highly efficient at

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transporting sediment removed through erosion processes. The Mazama ash layer is frequently mixed, or even absent, on this LTA, due to past erosion events after wildfires. Consequently, its presence on this LTA is indicative of erosion-stable areas since its deposition thousands of years ago. Fire is the major disturbance process here with typically frequent, mixed, lethal/nonlethal burns on south aspects and infrequent, lethal burns on north aspects.

**Browse**

Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs on which animals feed; in particular, those shrubs which are utilized by big game animals for food.

# C

**Canopy**

The continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

**Capability**

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

**Cavity**

A hollow in a tree which is used by birds or mammals for roosting and reproduction.

**CC**

Clearcut

**CCR,CC w/R**

Clearcut With Reserves

**Channel Type**

A system developed by hydrologist Dave Rosgen To classify and characterize similar stream channels. Water surface gradient and substrate particle size are the primary stream features used. Other features include bankfull width, width to depth ratio, entrenchment ratio, and floodprone width.

**Clearcut (CC)**

Harvesting of all trees in one cut. It prepares the area for a new, even aged stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded as a separate age class. Clearcut is a regeneration harvest system. Regeneration is obtained through natural seeding,

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	or through planting or direct seeding.
<b>Clearcut With Reserves (CCR, CCw/R)</b>	A system of regeneration cutting which removes the entire standing crop of trees except for 10 or more reserve trees per acre.
<b>Climax Vegetation</b>	The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site, where the composition of the vegetation has reached a highly stable condition over time and perpetuates itself unless disturbed by outside forces.
<b>Closed Roads</b>	Roads developed and operated for limited use. Public vehicular traffic is restricted except when they are operating under a permit or contract or in an emergency.
<b>Closure</b>	The administrative order that does not allow specified uses in designated areas or on Forest development roads or trails.
<b>Collector Roads</b>	Roads constructed to serve two or more elements, but which do not fit into the other two road categories (arterial or local). These roads serve smaller land areas and are usually connected to a Forest arterial or public highway. They collect traffic from local forest roads or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long term multiresource service needs and travel efficiency. Forest collector roads are operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
<b>Colluvial Midslope</b>	Transitional landforms with slopes ranging from 30 to 60%. They often occur above stream breaklands and below gentler landforms at higher elevations. Ridges generally are convex and the sideslopes are straight. Soil creep, surface erosion, and mass wasting events are the dominant erosion processes. Fire disturbances are typically infrequent, mixed, lethal/nonlethal events.
<b>Commercial Forest Land (Suitable Timber Land)</b>	Land that is producing, or is capable of producing, crops of industrial wood and (1) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Chief of the Forest Service; (2) where existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity or watershed conditions; and (3) where existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be obtained within years after final harvesting.
<b>Commercial Thinning</b>	Any type of thinning in which all or part of the felled trees are extracted for useful products, regardless of whether

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	are extracted for useful products, regardless of whether their value or size is great enough to defray the cost of the operation. Also see "Thinning." Commercial thinning is an intermediate harvest system.
<b>Commercial Timber Sales</b>	The selling of timber from National Forest lands for the economic gain of the party removing and marketing the trees.
<b>Commodities</b>	Resources with commercial value; all resource products which are articles of commerce, such as timber, range, forage, and minerals.
<b>Consumptive Uses</b>	Uses of a resource that reduce the supply. Examples of consumptive uses are irrigation, domestic and industrial water use, grazing, and timber harvest.
<b>Corridor</b>	A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its borders.
<b>Cost</b>	The negative or adverse effects or expenditures resulting from an action. Costs may be monetary, social, physical, or environmental in nature.
<b>Cost Efficiency</b>	The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost efficiency, some outputs, including environmental, economic, or social impacts, are not assigned monetary values but are achieved at specific levels in the least costly manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit cost ratios and rates of return may be appropriate.
<b>Cost Share</b>	Refers to the process of cooperating in the joint development of a road system. The document executed through this process, called "Road Right-of-Way Construction and use Agreement," specifies the terms of developing the transportation system for a specified land area.
<b>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)</b>	An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.
<b>Cover</b>	Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, or to protect themselves from weather conditions, or in which to reproduce.
<b>CRB</b>	Columbia River Basin

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<b>Critical Habitat</b>	Specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical habitat does not include the entire geographic area which may be occupied by a Threatened or Endangered species.
<b>Cubic Foot</b>	The amount of wood volume equivalent to a cube one foot by one foot by one foot.
<b>CT</b>	Commercial Thinning
<b>Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI)</b>	The point at which the volume increment for a tree or stand of trees has achieved its highest mean value. Mean annual increment is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in the Forest Plan. The CMAI is calculated by dividing the attained growth (volume) by its corresponding age.
<b>Cultivation</b>	A form of mechanical site preparation used to prepare a site for planting or natural regeneration.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	The physical remains of human activities, such as artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc., and the conceptual content or context, such as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events as a sacred area of native peoples, etc., of an area.
<b>Cumulative Effect</b>	The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other actions. Cumulative impacts can also result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

## D

<b>DBH</b>	Diameter at Breast Height
<b>Debris Avalanche Potential</b>	The probability of rapid and usually sudden downslope movement of initially consolidated debris. The slippage plane is often hard bedrock and debris avalanches often turn into mudflows as they move down slope and accumulate soil material. Landtype properties used to evaluate this potential are: a) slope gradient, b) slope shape, c) topsoil texture, and d) the occurrence of old slide scars and the

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	accumulation of debris at the slope base.
<b>Deficit Timber Sales</b>	A timber sale that has an appraised value that would produce less than a standard profit and risk margin for an average operator as estimated by the Forest Service appraisal system.
<b>DEIS; Draft EIS</b>	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
<b>Denning Habitat</b>	Habitat used during parturition and rearing of young until they are mobile.
<b>Desired Future Condition (DFC)</b>	A desired condition of the land to be achieved sometime in the future.
<b>Developed Recreation</b>	Recreation that occurs where improvements enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area. Developed recreation uses is dependent upon facilities and, therefore, occur in concentrated areas.
<b>DFC</b>	Desired Future Condition
<b>Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)</b>	The diameter of a standing tree at a point measured four feet, six inches above ground level on the uphill side.
<b>Direct Effects</b>	Effects on the environment which occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.
<b>Dispersed Recreation</b>	That type of recreation that requires few if any improvements and may occur over a wide area. Examples of such activities include hunting, fishing, berry picking, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, viewing scenery, and snowmobiling.
<b>Disturbance</b>	Any management activity that has the potential to accelerate erosion or mass movement; also any other activity that may tend to disrupt the normal movement or habits of a particular wildlife species. At the landscape scale, a disturbance would be a force, such as wildfire, disease, or large scale vegetation management, which can significantly alter existing ecosystem conditions.
<b>Diversity</b>	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.
<b>Dlogprice</b>	A computer model used to estimate the viability of a proposed timber sale. The program provides a method of quantifying overall timber sale viability to the purchaser, provides for data storage and editing capability to enhance sensitivity analysis, and provides a procedure to predict the sell/no sell status of a sale early in the sale design process.

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<b>Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS, Draft EIS)</b>	A detailed written statement as required by Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act.
<b>Dynamic Equilibrium</b>	The condition of a system, such as watershed or landscape, in which all the controlling variables are in balance.

## E

<b>Economic Efficiency</b>	The usefulness of inputs (costs) to produce outputs (benefits) and effects when all costs and benefits that can be identified and valued are included in the computations. Economic efficiency is usually measured using present net value, though use of benefit cost ratios and rates of return may sometimes be appropriate.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A complete, interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; a marsh, watershed, or lake, for example.
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EAA</b>	Elk Analysis Area
<b>Ecological Land Unit (ELU)</b>	The primary ecological land units used for the North Lochsa Face analysis are landtype associations (LTAs), landtypes, and landtype phases. These are small to mid-scale classification units of the Nationwide Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (McClelland et al. 1997) adopted by the Forest Service in 1993. The national hierarchy includes 8 levels ranging from domains, which are broad scale ecological units useful at the international and national level to landtype phases, which are very small scale units used for site-specific analysis.
<b>Ecologic Processes</b>	The flow and cycling of energy, materials, and organisms through an ecosystem.
<b>Ecologic Integrity</b>	The degree to which the elements of biodiversity and the functions that link them together are complete and capable of performing desired functions. Absolute measures of ecological integrity do not exist.
<b>Effects (or Impacts)</b>	Physical, biological, social, and economic results (expected or experienced) resulting from natural events or management activities. Effects can be direct, indirect,

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	and/or cumulative.
<b>Elk Habitat Effectiveness</b>	Percentage of available (summer) habitat that is useable by elk outside the hunting season.
<b>Elk Hiding Cover</b>	Vegetation, primarily trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.
<b>Elk Security Area</b>	An area elk retreat to for safety when disturbance in their usual range is intensified, such as by logging activities or during the hunting season. To qualify as a security area, there must be at least 250 contiguous acres that are more than 1/2 mile from open roads.
<b>Endangered Species</b>	Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and listed as such by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
<b>Endemic</b>	Term applied to populations of potentially injurious plants, animals, or viruses that are at their normal, balanced, level, in an ecosystem in contrast to epidemic levels.
<b>Energy Limited Streams</b>	An energy limited stream is generally a low energy, meandering type system with a large source of sediment in the bed and banks. They tend to be more sensitive than supply limited systems to excess sediment deposition. They recovery slowly if at all from sediment depositing events.
<b>Environment</b>	The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.
<b>Environmental Analysis</b>	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short and long term environmental effects which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.
<b>Environmental Assessment</b>	A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to: (1) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact; (2) aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental policy Act when no Environmental Impact Statement is necessary; and 93) facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary.
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to (1) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare

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an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact; (2) aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary; and (3) facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary. Also see DEIS, FEIS.

**Ephemeral**

A depression in the topography that carries surface water during peak rainfall events.

**Epidemic**

Plant and animal diseases which rapidly build up to highly abnormal and generally injurious levels.

**Erosion**

The wearing away of the land's surface by water, wind, ice, or other physical processes. It includes detachment, transport, and deposition of soil or rock fragments.

**Essential Habitat**

Areas with essentially the same characteristics as critical habitat but not declared as such. These habitats are necessary to meet recovery objectives for endangered, threatened, and proposed species.

**Even Aged Timber Management**

The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, sizes) throughout the forest area. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Clearcut (single stage harvest), shelterwood (two staged harvest), or seed tree cutting methods produce even aged stands.

# F

**FEIS; Final EIS**

Final Environmental Impact Statement

**Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS, Final EIS)**

The final version of the public document required by the National Environmental Policy Act (see Draft Environmental Impact Statement).

**Floodplain**

Low land and relatively flat areas joining streams, rivers, and lakes which are periodically inundated by overbank flows of

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	water.
<b>First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM)</b>	A model developed to predict the direct consequences of prescribed fire and wildfire. Computes duff and woody fuel consumption, mineral soil exposure, fire-caused tree mortality, and smoke production from many forest and rangeland ecosystems.
<b>Forage</b>	All browse and nonwoody plants available to livestock or wildlife for feed.
<b>Foreground (Visual Distance Zone)</b>	A term used in visual management to describe the area immediately adjacent to the observer, usually within 1/4 to 1/2 mile.
<b>Forest Land</b>	Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Lands developed for nonforest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improve roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width.
<b>Forest Plan</b>	Clearwater national Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, September, 1987.
<b>Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974</b>	An act of Congress which requires the assessment of the nation's renewable resources and the periodic development of a national renewable resources program. It also requires the development, maintenance and, as appropriate, revision of land and resource management plans for National Forests.
<b>Forest Type</b>	A classification of forest land based on the live tree species present.
<b>Forwarder</b>	'Ground-based' specialized heavy equipment, often worked in combination with a log feller/buncher, used to remove logs from the "stump" to the log landing. This wheeled vehicle generally operates on top of fresh logging slash and can easily maneuver between trees intended to be remain on the site. Forest lands suited for this type of log yarding method are generally less than 50% slope and within 1 mile of a log landing. Advantages of this log yarding method are the ability to limit ground disturbance; compact logging slash to speed decomposition and reduce erosion risks; operate on terrain considered too steep for convectional tractor skidding; and prevent damage to trees remaining on the site.
<b>Frost-churned Ridges (Uplands)</b>	Occur in upper slope, high elevation positions on slopes generally less than 40%. Frost action and other physical weathering processes are the dominant types of erosion, resulting in mixed soils with high rock content. These areas

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usually occur above colluvial midslopes at the highest elevations within the analysis area. Fire occurs here as infrequent, lethal burns.

**Fuels** Includes both living plants and dead, woody vegetation that are capable of burning.

**Fuels Management** Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

## G

**Geographic Information System (GIS)** A computer program for manipulating landscape configuration data.

**Geomorphic Threshold** The percent increase of sediment over normal or natural conditions which may result in unstable channel conditions in a stream system .

**GIS** Geographic Information Systems

**Grazing Allotment** See Range Allotment

**Group Selection** The periodic removal of trees in all age groups in order to maintain a balanced uneven aged structure. Group sizes range from 1/4 acre to 5 acres.

## H

**Habitat** Areas or features of the forest which are important for maintaining healthy, productive wildlife, fish or plant populations. Special features may include riparian areas; old forest conditions; hiding or security cover; critical breeding and rearing areas; and/or space to establish territories or home ranges.

**Habitat Type** An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.

**Hiding Cover** Trees of sufficient size and density to conceal animals from view at 200 feet. See Cover.

<b>Home Range</b>	That area used by an individual (animal), either during the entire calendar year or seasonally, in its normal activities of foraging, mating, and rearing of young. The entire area of the home range is usually not defended, and individual home ranges may overlap. Home ranges may be occupied by an individual, a pair, a family group, or a social group consisting of several families.
<b>Hydrologic Recovery</b>	The process of revegetation of a disturbed area which returns the site to predisturbance levels of water runoff and timing of flow.
<b>I</b>	
<b>ICBEMP</b>	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
<b>IDL</b>	Idaho Department of Lands
<b>IDT, ID Team</b>	Interdisciplinary Team
<b>Improvement Harvest</b>	The elimination from a timber stand of less valuable trees in favor of those that will produce more valuable tree growth. This is an intermediate harvest system.
<b>Indicator Species</b>	Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important. See Management Indicator Species.
<b>Individual Tree Selection</b>	A intermediate harvest method to develop and maintain uneven aged stands by the removal of selected trees from specified age classes over the entire stand area in order to meet a predetermined goal of age distribution and species in the remaining stand.
<b>Integrated Pest Management</b>	A process in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed to provide the resource manager with information for decision-making.
<b>Interdisciplinary Team (IDT, ID Team)</b>	A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.

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<b>Intermediate Harvest</b>	Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly applied intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement and salvage.
<b>Inventoried RARE II Roadless Areas</b>	Those lands identified as roadless during the RARE II Roadless Evaluation, updated for the effects of recent manage, if any. Also see Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.
<b>Inventory Data</b>	Recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations of forest resources such as soil, water, timber, wildlife, range, geology, minerals, and recreation, which is used to determine the capability and opportunity of the forest to be managed for those resources.
<b>Irretrievable</b>	Foregone or lost production, harvest, or use of renewable natural resources. For example, when fire destroys a tree plantation, the effect is irretrievable but the loss of site productivity as measured by the presence of trees is not irreversible.
<b>Irreversible</b>	The removal of resources such that they cannot be produced gain. This applies most commonly to nonrenewable resources such as minerals or cultural resources, or to resources such as soil productivity that are renewable only over long periods of time. Loss of renewable resources can also be irreversible as in the replacement of a forest with a road.
<b>Issue</b>	A subject or question of widespread public discussion or interest regarding management of National Forest System lands.

## L

<b>Land Allocation</b>	The assignment of a management emphasis to particular land areas to achieve the goals of the issues, concerns, and opportunities identified during the planning process.
<b>Landtype, Landtype Association (LTA)</b>	Landtypes are ecological land units based on similarities in soils, landforms, geologic substrate, geomorphic processes, and plant associations. Landtypes have been mapped for the entire Clearwater National Forest with watershed, engineering, silviculture, and wildlife resource interpretations having been determined for each landtype.

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	<p>Landslide hazards, evaluated in terms of mass wasting and debris avalanche potentials, were determined for each landtype based on site characteristics and were calibrated based on actual landslide occurrence during 1974-1976 storm events.</p>
<b>Local Roads</b>	<p>Roads constructed and maintained for the activities of a given resource element. Some use may be made by other resource activities, but normally maintenance is not affected by such use. These roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard usually are determined by the requirement of a specific resource activity rather than by travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.</p>
<b>Long Term Effects</b>	<p>Those effects which generally occur after the maximum 15 year life of the Forest Plan.</p>
<b>Long-Term Maintenance; Intermittent Use (Long-term Storage)</b>	<p>Erosion control and maintenance practices applied to a road to assure that the road will not contribute sediment to live streams from either debris torrents, landslides, or culvert plugging. Specific practices may include and combination of culvert removal, additional cross-drainage and minor road fill removal. These roads are retained on the transportation system, are closed to highway vehicles and may/may not be closed to motorcycles and OHVs.</p>
<b>Low-relief, Rolling Hills</b>	<p>Landforms of intense chemical and physical weathering processes characterized by deep, productive soils usually with a thick (12''+) Mazama volcanic ash layer. These landscapes are dominated by high density drainage patterns with low vertical relief. Slopes are generally less than 30% so erosion is normally low on this LTA group. Fire occurs as very infrequent, lethal burns with intervals ranging from 151 to 300 years with periodic mixed lethal/nonlethal events occurring in smaller areas at more frequent intervals</p>
<b>Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU)</b>	<p>A project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analyses are performed. LAU boundaries should remain constant to facilitate planning and allow effective monitoring of habitat changes over time. An area of at least the size used by an individual lynx, about 25-50 square mi<sup>2</sup>.</p>

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# M

<b>M</b>	Thousand.
<b>Management Area</b>	An aggregation of capability areas which have common management direction and may be noncontiguous in the forest. Consists of a grouping of capability areas selected through evaluation procedures and used to locate decisions and resolve issues and concerns.
<b>Management Concern</b>	An issue, problem, or condition which constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.
<b>Management Indicator Species</b>	Endangered and threatened plant and animal species; species with special habitat needs that may be influenced significantly by planned management programs; species commonly hunted, fished, or trapped; species of special interest; and plant or animal species selected because their population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities on other species of selected major biological communities.
<b>Management Practice</b>	A technique or procedure commonly applied to forest resources, resulting in measurable outputs or activities.
<b>Management Prescription</b>	Management practices and intensities selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.
<b>Mass Wasted slopes</b>	Landforms that have previously experienced large mass movement erosion events. They are generally found adjacent to breakland landforms, and have similar vegetation characteristics as well as erosion and fire disturbance patterns. For the purposes of this analysis, mass wasted LTAs, were combined with the breakland LTA's, which have similar properties.
<b>Mass Wasting Potential</b>	The relative potential for mass soil movement caused by gravitational forces. It involves the movement of regolith as a coherent mass along a slippage plane created due to subsurface water concentration. Landtype properties used to evaluate this potential are: a) slope gradient, b) presence of concentrated subsurface groundwater, c) substratum texture, d) regolith depth, and e) presence of mica.
<b>Mature Timber</b>	Stands of trees which have achieved or exceeded culmination of mean annual increment.

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<b>MBF</b>	Thousand Board Feet
<b>Mean Annual Increment</b>	The total increase in girth, diameter, basal area, height, or volume of individual trees or a stand up to a given age divided by that age.
<b>Mine</b>	A mining claim on which the claimant has gained title to all property rights; the land is no longer public domain, and is private property.
<b>Mining Claims</b>	A geographic area of the public lands held under the general mining laws in which the right of exclusive possession is vested in the locator of a valuable mineral deposit. Includes lode claims, placer claims, mill sites and tunnel sites.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Avoiding or minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
<b>Management Direction</b>	A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions and the associated standards and guidelines for attaining them.
<b>Management Indicator Species (MIS)</b>	A plant or animal which, by its presence in a certain location or situation, is believed to indicate the habitat conditions for many other species.
<b>Mass Wasted Slopes</b>	Landforms that have previously experienced large mass movement erosion events. They are generally found adjacent to breakland landforms, and have similar vegetation characteristics as well as erosion and fire disturbance patterns. For the purposes of this analysis, mass wasted LTAs, were combined with the breakland LTAs which have similar properties.
<b>Middleground (Visual Distance Zone)</b>	That part of the seen landscape which extends from 1/4 to 1/2 mile, to 3 to 5 miles, from the observer.
<b>Mixed Severity Fire (burning)</b>	A fire (prescribed/planned or unplanned) resulting in a mix of low-intensity underburns, with patches of lethal, stand replacing fire. Reduces stand densities on average of 15% to 60% in a non-uniform mosaic. Reduces the presence of fire-intolerant species while favoring retention more fire tolerant species. This fire disturbance produces both even age-aged stands as well as two-aged or multi aged stand across the landscape similar to what would be expected under historical conditions, without fire suppression

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<b>MM</b>	Million
<b>MMBF</b>	Million Board Feet
<b>MMCF</b>	Million Cubic Feet
<b>Model</b>	A theoretical projection in detail of a possible system of natural resource relationships. A simulation based on an empirical calculation to set potential or outputs of a proposed action or actions.
<b>Modification</b>	A visual quality objective in which management activities may visually dominate, but harmonize with, the original characteristics landscape. Under Maximum Modification, human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.
<b>Monitoring</b>	An examination, on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices, to determine how well objectives have been met and a determination of the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.
<b>Multi-storied</b>	A size category of forest stands which is characterized by more than 10 percent crown closure in two or more size classes; i.e., seedlings, saplings, poles, small sawtimber, or large sawtimber. Tree crown closure must be 20 percent or greater for the stand.

## N

<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	An act to declare a national policy that will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere, and stimulate the health and welfare of man, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process</b>	An interdisciplinary process, mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act, which concentrates decisionmaking around issues, concerns, alternatives, and the affects of alternatives on the environment.
<b>National Forest Management Act</b>	A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that require the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of

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	regulations to guide that development.
<b>National Forest System (NFS)</b>	All National Forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domains of the United States; all National Forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means; the National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010-1012); and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as part of the system.
<b>National Recreation Trails</b>	Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the national system of trails authorized by the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.
<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>	A listing maintained by the National Park Service of areas which have been designated as being of historical value. The Register includes place of local and State significance as well as those of value to the nation as a whole.
<b>Natural Sediment Production</b>	The amount of sediment produced in a watershed prior to any management activities such as roads or harvest. Natural, or baseline, sediment is a function of parent material, soil type, degree of weathering, glacial influences, etc.
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act
<b>NFMA</b>	National Forest Management Act
<b>No Action Alternative</b>	An alternative where no management activities would occur beyond those currently under way. The development of a No Action Alternative is requested by regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1502.14). The No Action Alternative provides a baseline for estimating the effects of other alternatives.
<b>Nonstocked</b>	Deforested land where woody vegetation is less than 15 feet tall and produces less than 40 percent crown cover as determined by aerial photogrammetry.
Noxious Weed	Plants that have been designated by federal, state, or county officials and defined as, " A plant that interferes with management objectives for a given area of land at a given point in time." The Idaho Noxious Weed Law defines a "noxious weed" as any exotic plant species that is established or that may be introduced in the State, which may render land unsuitable for agriculture, forestry, livestock, wildlife, or other beneficial, uses and is further designated as either a State-wide or County-

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wide noxious weed (Idaho Code 24 chapter 22). Primary concerns are generally expressed as losses in commodity yield or interferences of land use. However, impacts of these invasive, non-native plants to ecosystem function and health are becoming increasingly important.

## O

<b>Objective</b>	A specified statement of measurable results to be achieved within a stated time period. Objectives reflect alternative mixes of all outputs of achievements which can be attained at a given budget level. Objectives may be expressed as a range of outputs.
<b>Off Highway Vehicle (OHV)</b>	Vehicles such as four and three wheelers, motorcycles, and bicycles which are designed to operate on primitive roads and trails, or to navigate cross country where there are no constructed travelways.
<b>Off-site Harvest (conversion)</b>	The removal of 'off-site' ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and spruce via clearcut timber harvest practices.
<b>Old Growth Analysis Unit (OGAU)</b>	Assessment of old growth involved sub-dividing the Forest into old growth analysis units, averaging approximately 10,000 acres in size. These analysis areas were identified and mapped to conform to 'compartments' identified through the timber data base recording keeping system. The resulting old growth analysis units very often are aligned along topographic breaks, like major drainages.
<b>OHV</b>	Off Highway Vehicle
<b>Old Growth Habitat</b>	A community of forest vegetation which has reached a late stage of plant succession characterized by diverse stand structure and composition along with a significant showing of decadence. Per interim CNF direction (July 1998), old growth habitat is generally defined on the CNF as "...a stand of trees 160 years or older and 25 acres or larger in size."
<b>Old Surface</b>	
<b>Opportunity</b>	A proposal that is considered in developing alternative activities, projects, or programs where an option exists to invest profitably or to improve or maintain a present condition.

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<b>Optimum</b>	The greatest level of production that is consistent with other resource requirements as constrained by environmental, social and economically sound conditions.
<b>Outfitters and Guides</b>	An outfitter is an individual or legal entity that is licensed by the appropriate state as an outfitter. Outfitting includes the provision of equipment, supplies, livestock, and materials. Guiding includes the provision of assistance such as supervision, protection, education, training, transportation, interpretation, and guiding services. It includes such personal services as leading, teaching, cooking, packing, or otherwise assisting recreationists in their pursuit of a natural resource based outdoor recreation experience.
<b>Overmature Timber</b>	Trees that have attained full development, particularly in height, and are declining in vigor, health, and soundness.
<b>Overstory</b>	The tallest component of a forest stand which usually dominates the competition for sunlight and available nutrients.

## P

<b>PACFISH</b>	The Decision Notice/Decision Record, Finding of No Significant Impact, and Environmental Assessment for the interim strategies for managing anadromous fish producing watersheds in eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and portions of California. Published by the USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management in 1995.
<b>Parent Material Erosion Potential</b>	Raindrop splash and overland flow erosion that occur in deep excavations. Landtype properties used to evaluate this potential include parent material characteristics such as: a) extent of bedrock weathering, b) rock fragment content, and c) substratum permeability.
<b>Patented Mining Claim</b>	A patent is a document which conveys title to land. When patented, a mining claim becomes private property and is land over which the United States has no property rights, except as may be reserved in the patent. After a mining claim is patented, the owner does not have to comply with requirements of the General Mining Law or implementing regulations.

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<b>PCT</b>	Precommercial Thinning
<b>Perennial Stream</b>	A stream which normally flows throughout the year.
<b>Potential Elk Habitat</b>	Refers to habitat quality. 100 percent potential means that a site has the optimum amount of habitat factors, including security, to permit elk use at the maximum potential for the site.
<b>PNV</b>	Present Net Value
<b>Precommercial Thinning</b>	This treatment cuts the least desirable trees in an immature stand to accelerate the growth and improve the average form of the remaining desirable crop trees. It is an intermediate harvest system.
<b>Preferred Alternative</b>	The agency's preferred alternative, one or more, that is identified in the impact statement.
<b>Prescribed Burning</b>	The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions as allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area, and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives, such as silviculture or wildlife habitat management.
<b>Prescribed Fire</b>	A fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish planned objectives in strict compliance with an approved plan and the conditions under which the burning takes place, and the expected results are specific, predictable, and measurable.
<b>Prescription</b>	Management practices selected and scheduled for application on a designated area to attain specific goals and objectives.
<b>Productivity</b>	See Site Productivity
<b>Proposed Action</b>	In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.
<b>Public Access</b>	Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.
<b>Public Involvement</b>	A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information based upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision making.

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**Public Issue** A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.

## R

**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.

**Ranger District** Administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger.

**RARE II** The second roadless area review and evaluation was conducted on public lands in 1977. This inventory has been updated for this analysis to exclude any area affected by recent development and no longer considered roadless.

**Record of Decision (ROD)** A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision about an alternative assessed in the environmental impact statement chosen for implementation.

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)** The framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experiences which are arranged along a continuum or spectrum that is divided into seven classes: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded modified, roaded natural, rural, and urban.

**Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)** One visitor day equals 12 hours; one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for one hour, or any combination thereof.

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

**Regeneration** The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means.

**Regeneration Harvest** Regeneration harvest proposed under North Lochsa Face is not a “one-size-fits-all” prescription. The retention of trees within a unit or patch will depend on site conditions {LTA features and historic disturbance (fire) regimes}. For example, regeneration harvest on breakland LTAs will

typically retain tree canopies of approximately 50 percent across the slope, following low to moderate intensity fire. In riparian areas and slope depressions, 70 to 100 percent of the trees will be retained. On well-drained, secondary, convex (rounded) ridges, running down the slope, 0 to 30 percent of the cover will be retained. In areas between the two preceding zones, fire would burn a variable amount of canopy, depending on fuel conditions, weather, etc., an intermediate amount of tree cover (30 to 70 percent) will remain after timber harvest. Overall, approximately 50 percent of the trees would remain across the entire breaklands, with actual retention of 0-100 percent within the three preceding areas.

**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 and guidelines for National Forest System lands of a given Region to the national forest within a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.

**Revegetation**

The reestablishment and development of plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of man; eg., reforestation, range reseeding.

**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.

**Riparian Areas**

Areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of aquatic and riparian ecosystems, 100-year floodplains and wetlands. They also include all upland areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the edge of perennial streams or other perennial water bodies.

**Road Management**

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

**Road Obliteration  
(decommissioning)**

Reducing the risk of sediment entering live streams and encouraging the natural flushing of instream sediments, forest roads no longer needed for management are

forest roads no longer needed for management, are obliterated (decommissioned). Practices involve the use of heavy equipment (excavators and dozers) to remove culverts, improve drainage, reduce road fills, and scarify compacted surfaces to promote revegetation. Removing redundant or unneeded roads from the forest improves watershed condition and reduce road maintenance costs. Roads chosen for obliteration are those which have been identified through inventory as having a high potential to fail and/or deposit large amounts of sediment and debris into streams, or are currently causing severe erosion into streams.

<b>Roadless Area</b>	An area of National Forest which (1) is larger than 5,000 acres or, if smaller, is contiguous to a designated wilderness area or primitive area, (2) contains no roads, and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion into the wilderness preservation system.
<b>Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II)</b>	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.
<b>ROS</b>	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
<b>Rotation</b>	The planned number of years between the formation of generation of trees and their harvest at a specified stage of maturity.
<b>RVD</b>	Recreation Visitor Day

## S

<b>Sale Area Improvement Plan (SAI Plan)</b>	This plan lists and identifies projects to be completed to mitigate impacts of the timber sale and associated activities and to enhance the resource values of the area.
<b>Salvage Harvest</b>	Cutting trees that are dead, dying or deteriorating before they lose their commercial value as sawtimber. They may be overmature or physically damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi, or other injurious agencies. Salvage is an intermediate harvest system.
<b>Sapling</b>	A size category for forest stands in which the trees are between 1.0 to 4.9 inches in diameter at breast height and

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	are the predominant vegetation.
<b>Sawtimber</b>	Trees containing at least one 8-foot pierce with a 5.6 inch diameter inside bark at the small end and meeting regional specification for freedom from defect. Softwood trees must be at least 8 inches DBH for all species except lodgepole pine which will be 7 inches DBH. Large sawtimber is defined as trees 18.0 inches and larger DBH and small sawtimber as trees with DBH between 9.0 and 17.9 inches.
<b>Scoping</b>	The procedures by which the Forest Service determines the extent of analysis necessary for a proposed action; i.e., the range of actions, alternatives and impacts to be addressed, identification of significant issues related to a proposed action, and establishing the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed.
<b>Security Area</b>	Any area which, because of its geography, topography, and/or vegetation, will hold elk during periods of stress. For this project, a security area is defined as a block of dense forested cover at least 250 acres in size and located at least 1/2 mile from any roads open to motorized traffic during the general hunting season.
<b>Sediment</b>	Any material, carried in suspension by water, which will ultimately settle to the bottom of streams.
<b>Sediment Delivery Efficiency</b>	Capability of a landtype to deliver sediment produced from on-site sources to streams. The delivery efficiency rating reflects the delivery of naturally produced sediment on slopes as well as the accelerated mass movement through management activities. Landtype properties used to evaluate this potential are: a) slope gradient, b) slope dissection, and c) slope shape.
<b>Sediment Trap</b>	A pond created by placing a low-elevation log dam across the stream channel and excavating a deep pool above. The sediment trap concept is based on reducing water velocity sufficient to settle and collect sediment carried by the water in the pool. Accumulated sediment is annually removed and stabilized on the margins of the flood plain (to maintain the collection capabilities of the trap and reduce the risks of flooding eroding the removed sediments). The purpose is to remove excess sediments from the water column, allowing a "cleaner" water column to pick up excess sediment downstream of the trap. It was believed that removing excess sediments in this manner would ultimately improve the rate of recovery in fish habitats impacted by excess sediments from early Forest Service management practices.

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<b>Seed Tree Seed Cut</b>	A form of regeneration cutting in which an adequate number of desirable fire resistant mature trees are left on site to provide natural seed for the new stand of timber.
<b>Seedling</b>	A size category for forest stands in which the trees are between 9 and 0.9 inches in diameter at breast height and are the predominant vegetation.
<b>Selection Harvest</b>	The annual or periodic removal of trees (particularly mature trees), individually or in small groups, from an uneven aged forest in order to realize the yield and establish a new crop of irregular constitution.
<b>Sensitive Species</b>	Species (plants or animals) with special habitat needs that may be influenced by management programs.
<b>Seral</b>	A biotic community which is developmental; a transitory stage in an ecologic succession.
<b>Skyline Logging</b>	
<b>Silvics</b>	The study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and stands, with particular reference to locality factors, as a basis for the practice of silviculture.
<b>Silviculture</b>	The art and science of growing and tending forest vegetation; i.e., controlling the establishment, composition and growth of forests, for specific management goals.
<b>Silviculture Systems</b>	A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. It includes all cultural management practices performed during the life of the stand such as regeneration cutting, fertilization thinning, improvement cutting, and use of genetically improved tree seeds and seedlings to achieve multiple resource benefits. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration and according to the type of forest they produce.
<b>Site Preparation</b>	The preparation of the ground surface prior to reforestation. Various treatments are applied as needed to control vegetation that will interfere with the establishment of the new crop of trees or to expose the mineral soil sufficiently for the establishment of the species to be reproduced.
<b>Site Productivity</b>	The production capability of specific areas of land.
<b>Skid Trails</b>	A travelway through the woods formed by loggers dragging (skidding) logs from the stump to a log landing without dropped a blade and without purposefully changing the geometric configuration of the ground over which they

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	travel.
<b>Slash</b>	The residue left on the ground after felling and other silvicultural operations and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning.
<b>Snag</b>	A standing dead tree used by birds for nesting, roosting, perching, courting, or foraging for food and by some mammals for escape cover, denning, and reproduction.
<b>Soil Sensitivity Class</b>	A measure of the contrast in physical and chemical properties between surface and underlying subsoil horizons. Soils with major differences in such properties could be significantly damaged if the topsoil was removed or displaced.
<b>Soil Productivity</b>	The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber and forage, under defined levels of management. It is generally dependent on available soil moisture and nutrients and length of growing season.
<b>ST</b>	Seed Tree Seed Cut
<b>Stand</b>	A plant community of trees which possess uniformity in vegetation type, age class, vigor, size class, and stocking class and one which is distinguishable from adjacent forest communities.
<b>Stand Replacing Fire</b>	An intense (severe) fire (prescribed/planned or unplanned) resulting in effectively killing most trees within a stand.
<b>Standard</b>	An objective requiring a specific level of attainment; a rule to measure against; a guiding principle.
<b>Stocking</b>	A measure of timber stand density as it related to the optimum or desired density to achieve a given management objective.
<b>Stream Order</b>	A measure of the position of a perennial stream in the hierarchy of tributaries. First order streams are unbranched streams; they have no tributaries. Second order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more first order streams. Third order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more second order streams; they are considered third order until they join another third order or larger stream.
<b>Stream Terraces</b>	Low-relief landforms occurring in depositional areas adjacent to streams, rivers, and glacial outwash plains. Slopes are generally low here, although steep channel banks are often present. Flooding with scouring and/or deposition are the dominant erosion processes.

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<b>Succession</b>	A relatively predictable process of changes in structure and composition of plant and animal communities over time. Conditions of the prior plant community or successional stage create conditions that are favorable for the development of the next succession stage.
<b>Successional Stage</b>	A phase in the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another.
<b>Surface Erosion Potential</b>	Raindrop splash and overland flow erosion on soils bared of vegetation, but which retain the root mat and soil structure. This potential is used for predicting surface erosion following prescribed or natural fires. Landtype properties used to evaluate this potential are: a) volcanic ash topsoil characteristics, b) slope gradient, c) depth to restricting layers, and d) slope shape. The presence of the Mazama volcanic ash cap plays an important role in surface erosion potential since this material is extremely permeable, has a high water holding capacity, and thus is seldom associated with overland flow.
<b>Suitable Forest Land</b>	Forest land (as defined in CFR 219.13) for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked (as provided in CFR 219.14), and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area.
<b>Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS, Final EIS)</b>	The final version of the public document required by the National Environmental Policy Act (see Draft Environmental Impact Statement).
<b>Supply Limited Stream</b>	A supply (sediment) limited stream has more energy available during a typical year than there is sediment in the stream channel available to be moved. The excess energy leads to a resilience that enables the system to recover and cleanse itself if extreme sediment loads are not delivered in a short period of time.
<b>SW</b>	Shelterwood Harvest
<b>SWCP</b>	Soil and Water Conservation Practices (see Appendix D)
<b>System Road (Forest System Road)</b>	A road that is part of the Forest development transportation system, which includes all existing and planned roads, as well as other special and terminal facilities designated as

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Forest development transportation facilities.

# T

<b>TECALC</b>	A computer modeling program designed to develop estimates of stumpage value using transaction evidence equations.
<b>Temporary Roads</b>	Roads which are constructed for a one time or short term use which are not expected to be utilized in the future. These roads will be obliterated after the need is past.
<b>Thermal Cover</b>	Cover used by animals to ameliorate effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.
<b>Thinning</b>	A felling made in an immature stand in order to accelerate diameter increment, but also by suitable selection to improve the average form of the trees that remain without permanently breaking the tree canopy.
<b>Threatened or Endangered Species</b>	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 Endangered Species Act (1973).
<b>Timber</b>	A general term for the major woody growth of vegetation in a forest area.
<b>Timber Base</b>	The lands within the Forest that are suitable for timber production.
<b>Topography</b>	The configuration of land surface including its relief, elevation, and the position of its natural and man made figures.
<b>Tractor Logging</b>	Any logging method which uses a tractor as a motive power for transporting logs, either by dragging or carrying, from the stumps to a collecting point (log landing).
<b>Trailhead</b>	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at terminus of a trail.

# U

<b>Underburning</b>	Small or low intensity fires (non-lethal) that would smolder and creep around in the ground surface fuels. Underburning generally retains 70 percent or more of the canopy.. These fires contributed to a mosaic of vegetative conditions, reduced ground and ladder fuels, thinned stands, and favored larger individuals of fire resistant species. Low-severity fire is generally not lethal to the dominant vegetation; approximately 80 percent or more of aboveground dominant vegetation survives the fire. Underburning reduces the presence of fire-intolerant species while favoring retention more fire tolerant species.
<b>Understory</b>	Vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.
<b>Uneven Aged Management</b>	The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining planned distribution of size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven aged stands are single tree selection and group selection.
<b>Unsuitable Timber Land</b>	Lands not selected for timber production are Step II and Step III of the suitability analysis during the development of the Forest Plan due to (1) the multiple use objectives for the alternative preclude timber production, (2) other management objectives for the alternative limit timber production activities to the point where management requirements set for thin 36 CFR 219.27 cannot be met, and (3) the lands are not cost efficient over the planning production. Land not appropriate for timber production shall be designated as unsuitable in the Forest Plan.

# V

<b>Viewshed</b>	A total landscape as seen from a particular viewpoint.
<b>Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)</b>	The degree of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape.
<b>Visual Resource</b>	The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.
<b>VQO</b>	Visual Quality Objective

# W

<b>WATBAL</b>	A computer model that analyzes and predicts effects of activities on water quality and quantity.
<b>Watershed</b>	The total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at that point.