

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

FOREST PLAN

CHAPTER VI - GLOSSARY

VI. GLOSSARY

ACRE EQUIVALENT: A unit of habitat related to fish or wildlife habitat improvement projects. Acre equivalents are based on the acres of habitat that are influenced by an acre of habitat actually modified by the project.

ACRE-FOOT: A measure of water or sediment volume equal to the amount which would cover an area of 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot (325,851 gallons or 43,560 cubic feet).

ACTIVITY: 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES: Those facilities, such as Ranger Stations, work centers and cabins, which are used by the Forest Service in the management of the National Forest.

AIRSHED: Basic geographic units in which air quality is managed.

AIR QUALITY: Refers to standards for various classes of land as designated by the clean air act, P.L. 88-206: Jan. 1978.

Class I Lands: Wilderness

Class II Lands: National Monuments, Primitive areas, Preserves, Recreation areas, Wildlife refuges, Lakeshores, Seashores

Class III Lands: All other lands

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT: The biological and physical environment that will or may be changed by actions proposed and the relationship of people to that environment.

ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY: The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity."

ALTERNATIVE: A combination of management prescriptions applied in specific amounts and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decisionmaking. An alternative need not substitute for another in all respects.

AMENITY VALUES: Resource use for which market values (or proxy values) are not or cannot be established.

ANALYSIS AREA: One or more capability areas combined for the purpose of analysis in formulating alternatives and estimating various impacts and effects.

ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION: A determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.

ANIMAL-UNIT MONTH (AUM): The quantity of forage required by the equivalent of a 1,000 pound mature cow for one month.

ANNUAL FOREST PROGRAM: The summary or aggregation of all projects for a given year that, for a given level of funding, make up an integrated (multi-functional) course of action on a Forest planning area.

APPROPRIATE SUPPRESSION RESPONSE: The planned strategy for suppression action (in terms of kind, amount, and timing) on a wildfire which most efficiently meets fire management direction under current and expected burning conditions. The response may range from a strategy of prompt control to one of containment or confinement.

AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM: A stream channel, lake or estuary bed, the water itself, and the biotic communities that occur therein.

ARTERIAL ROADS: 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 purposes and constant service.

AUM: See Animal-Unit Month.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CUT: The volume of timber harvested in a decade, divided by 10.

BASE SALE SCHEDULE: A timber sale schedule formulated on the basis that the quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity.

BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Measure of economic efficiency, computed by dividing total discounted primary benefits by total discounted economic costs.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S): The set of practices 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. BMP's 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 team for application Forest-wide. Both of these kinds of BMP's are included in the Forest Plan as Forest-wide standards. A third kind are identified by the interdisciplinary team for application to specific management areas; these are included as Management Area standards in the appropriate management areas. A fourth kind, project-level BMP's are based on site-specific evaluation, and represent 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 BMP's are outlined in the Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook (FSM 2509.22) and are required.

BIG GAME: Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.

BIG GAME SUMMER RANGE: Land used by big game during the summer and fall months.

BIOLOGICAL GROWTH POTENTIAL: The average net growth attainable in a fully stocked natural forest stand.

BIG GAME WINTER RANGE: The area available to and used by big game through the winter season.

BOARD FOOT: A unit of measurement represented by a board one foot square and one inch thick.

BROADCAST BURN: Allowing a controlled fire to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries, for reduction of fuel hazard, as a silvicultural treatment, or both.

BOARD FOOT/CUBIC FOOT CONVERSION: The mathematical ratio of the board feet contained in one cubic foot of timber. This ratio varies with tree species, diameter, height and form factors.

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.

CANOPY: The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

CAPABILITY: The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed 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, soils and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fires, insects, and disease.

CAPABILITY AREA: A geographic delineation used to describe characteristics of the land and resources in integrated Forest planning. Capability areas may be synonymous with ecological land units, ecosystems or land response units.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT: Investment in facilities such as roads and structures with specially-appropriated funds.

CARRYING CAPACITY: The limit of an ecosystem's ability to sustain use:

Recreation - the amount of recreation use an area can sustain without deterioration of site quality.

Wildlife - the maximum number of animals an area can support during a given period of the year.

Range - the maximum stocking rate possible without damaging the vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year-to-year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production.

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

CAVITY-DEPENDENT SPECIES: Those species of wildlife which rely on dead or unsound wood in which to develop holes for nesting, resting, or other important life functions. Included in this group are those species which do not develop holes or cavities themselves, but that use holes or cavities abandoned by other species.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations.

CLEARCUTTING: 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 in planning. Regeneration is obtained through natural seeding, or through planting or direct seeding.

CLIMAX PLANT: The final or stable biotic community in a developmental series.

CMAI: See Culmination of Mean Annual Increment.

COEFFICIENT (COST, VALUE, YIELD): The numeric units used to include costs, values, and outputs in the analysis model used in the formulation of the Forest Plan.

COLLECTOR ROADS: Roads constructed to serve two or more elements but which do not fit into the other two road categories (arterial or local). Construction costs of these facilities are prorated to the respective element served. 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 multi-resource 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.

COMMERCIAL TIMBER SALES: The selling of timber from National Forest lands for the economic gain of the party removing and marketing the trees.

COMMODITIES: Resources with commercial value; all resource products which are articles of commerce, such as timber, range forage and minerals.

COMMON MATERIALS: See Minerals, Common Variety

COMPENSATION: In the context of a threatened or endangered species, this relates to replacement in kind for habitat elements that may be temporarily or permanently removed from that species use.

CONFINE: To limit fire spread within a predetermined area principally by use of natural or preconstructed barriers or environmental conditions. Suppression action may be minimal and limited to surveillance under appropriate conditions.

CONSTRAINT: A confinement or restriction on the range of permissible choices.

CONTAIN: To surround a fire, and any spot fires therefrom, with control lines as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.

CONTROL: To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires therefrom, and any interior islands to be saved; burn out any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line; and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.

CORD: A unit of gross volume measurement for stacked roundwood based on external dimensions; generally implying a stack measuring four feet by four feet vertical cross-section and eight feet long, containing 128 stacked cubic feet of wood.

CORRIDOR: A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.

COST: The negative or adverse effects or expenditures resulting from an action. Costs may be monetary, social, physical or environmental in nature.

COST EFFICIENCY: 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 cost manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratios and rates of return may be appropriate.

COST-SHARE: 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.

COVER/FORAGE RATIO: The ratio of tree cover (usually conifer types) to foraging areas (natural openings, clearcuts, etc.)

CRITICAL FIRE SEASON: See Fire Season

CRITICAL HABITAT: Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the 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 shall not include the entire geographic area which can be occupied by the threatened and endangered species.

CUBIC FOOT: The amount of wood volume equivalent to a cube 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 foot.

CULMINATION OF MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT (CMAI): The point at which the volume increment for a tree or stand of trees has achieved it's 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 it's corresponding age.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, as a sacred area of native peoples, etc.) of an area of prehistoric or historic occupation.

CUTTING CYCLE: For a crop or stand, the planned interval of time between the beginning of one cutting period and the beginning of the succeeding cutting period.

DEMAND: The amount of output that users are willing to take at a specific price, time period, and conditions of sale.

DEVELOPED RECREATION: Recreation that occurs where improvements enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES: Relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, i.e., campgrounds, picnic areas and swimming areas.

DISPERSED RECREATION: That portion of outdoor recreation use which occurred outside of developed sites in the unroaded and roaded Forest environment i.e., hunting, backpacking and berry picking.

DIVERSITY: The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

ECONOMICS: The study of how limited resources, goods, and services are allocated among competing uses.

ECOSYSTEM: A complete, interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment (for example; a marsh, a watershed, or a lake.)

EDAPHIC: The influence of soils on living organisms, particularly plants, including man's use of the land for plant growth.

EFFECTS: Physical, biological, social and economic results (expected or experienced) resulting from achievement of outputs. Effects can be direct, indirect and cumulative.

EFFICIENCY (ECONOMIC): The usefulness of inputs (costs) to produce outputs 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.

ELK HIDING COVER: Vegetation, primarily trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.

ELK SECURITY COVER (EFFECTIVE ELK SECURITY COVER): Elk hiding cover modified by open roads. The greater the density of open roads within an area, the less effective is the hiding cover in providing security for elk.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: Any species, plant or animal, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its' range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS: 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: 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; (3) Facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, DRAFT (DEIS): A detailed written statement as required by Sec. 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, FINAL (FEIS): The final version of the public document required by NEPA (see above).

EPHEMERAL STREAMS: Streams that flow only as a direct response to rainfall or snowmelt events. They have no baseflow.

EROSION: The group of processes whereby earthy or rocky material is worn away by natural sources such as wind, water or ice and removed from any part of the earth's surface.

EVEN-AGED 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 the stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the Forest area. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of the stand does not usually 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, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.

EXTRACTIVE USE: Use of natural resources that removes them from their natural setting.

FIRE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION: Fire management standards, guidelines, and practices based upon land and resource management objectives. Fire management direction is used to define the kind, level, and timing of fire protection and use activities, including the appropriate suppression strategies, which efficiently meet management objectives for each management area for the range of expected fire behavior conditions.

FIRE SEASON: Critical Fire Season is when the Energy Release Component (ERC) exceeds 39 for the past four days and the Burning Index (BI) is 30 or greater, or the 1,000 hour time lag fuel moisture is below 16 percent. Noncritical Fire Season is when the ERC is less than 39 for the past four days and the BI is less than 30, and the 1,000 hour time lag fuel moisture is equal to or greater than 16 percent.

FLOOD PLAIN: The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

FORAGE: All browse and nonwoody plants available to livestock or wildlife for feed.

FOREST LAND: Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width. The term "occupied" when used to define forest land, will be measured by canopy cover of live forest trees at maturity. The minimum area for classification of forest land will be 1 acre or greater. Unimproved roads, trails, stream and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if they are less than 120 feet in width.

FOREST SUPERVISOR: The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service Administrative unit, which may consist of one or more National Forests or all the Forests within a State.

FOREST SYSTEM ROAD: A road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of it's resources.

FOREST-WIDE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES: An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest. Forest-wide management guidelines apply to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.

FSH: Forest Service Handbook.

FSM: Forest Service Manual.

FUELS: Include both living plants; dead, woody vegetative materials; and other vegetative materials which are capable of burning.

FUELS MANAGEMENT: Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

FUELS TREATMENT: The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels to reduce the fire hazard.

GAME SPECIES: Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fisherman under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.

GOAL: A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.

GOODS AND SERVICES: The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland resources.

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 300 feet.

INDICATOR SPECIES: 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.

INDIRECT EFFECTS: Secondary effects which occur in locations other than the initial action or significantly later in time.

INSTREAM FLOWS: The minimum water volume (cubic feet per second) in each stream necessary to meet seasonal streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, recreational opportunities and other uses.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT: A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategies includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resource values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.

INTERDISCIPLINARY (ID) TEAM: 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.

INTERAGENCY GUIDELINES: A document which was developed in the Yellowstone grizzly bear ecosystem and which identifies important, specific management measures regarding the conduct of multiple use activities in grizzly bear habitat and parameters for identifying the sensitivity of grizzly bear habitat to human activities. Previously known as the "Yellowstone Guidelines".

INTERMEDIATE HARVEST: 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.

INTERMITTENT STREAM: A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.

INVENTORY DATA: Recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations on Forest resources such as soil, water, timber, wildlife, range, geology, minerals, and recreation which was used to determine the capability and opportunity of the Forest to be managed for those resources.

LAND EXCHANGE: The conveyance of non-Federal Land or interests to the United States in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.

LANDTYPE: An inventory map unit with relatively uniform potential for a defined set of land uses. Properties of soils, landform, natural vegetation and bedrock are commonly components of landtype delineation used to evaluate potentials and limitations for land use.

LANDTYPE GROUP: A logical grouping of landtypes that facilitate planning.

LEASABLE MINERALS: See Minerals, Leasable.

LISTED SPECIES: This refers to species recognized as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973.

LOCAL ROADS: Roads constructed and maintained for, and frequented by, the activities of a given resource element. Some uses may be made by other element activities, but normally maintenance is not affected by such use. These roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest 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.

LOCATABLE MINERALS: See Minerals, Locatable.

LONG-TERM SUSTAINED-YIELD TIMBER CAPACITY: The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under a specified management intensity consistent with multiple-use objectives.

M: Thousand

MA: See Management Area

MAUM: Thousand Animal Unit Months.

MBF: Thousand Board Feet

MM: Million

MMBF: Million Board feet

MMCF: Million Cubic feet

MANAGEMENT ACTION: Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the Forest.

MANAGEMENT AREA (MA): 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.

MANAGEMENT CONCERN: An issue, problem, or a condition which constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION: A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.

MANAGEMENT INTENSITY: A management practice or combination of management practices and associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE: A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION: Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.

MATURE TIMBER: Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are at their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth.

MAXIMUM MODIFICATION: A visual quality objective that permits human activity to dominate the landscape. Such activity, however, should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT (MAI): The total volume increase in a tree or stand of trees up to a given age, divided by that age.

MINERAL ENTRY: The filing of a mining claim on Federal land to obtain the right to mine any locatable minerals it may contain. Also the filing for a mill site on Federal land for the purpose of processing off-site locatable minerals.

MINERAL WITHDRAWAL: A formal designation by the Secretary of Interior which precludes entry or disposal of mineral commodities under the mining and/or mineral leasing laws.

MINERAL EXPLORATION: The search for valuable minerals.

MINERAL PRODUCTION: The extraction of mineral deposits.

MINERALS, COMMON VARIETY: Deposits of sand, stone, gravel, etc. of widespread occurrence and not having distinct or special value. These deposits are used generally for construction and decorative purposes and are disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947.

MINERALS, LEASABLE: Those minerals which are disposed of under authority of the various mineral leasing acts. Minerals include coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulfur (in Louisiana and New Mexico), and geothermal steam.

MINERALS, LOCATABLE: Those minerals which are disposed of under the general mining laws. Included are minerals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper which are not classed as leasable or salable.

MINIMUM MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS: Standards for resource protection, vegetative manipulation, silviculturist practices, even-aged management, riparian areas, soil and water and diversity, to be met in accomplishing National Forest System goals and objectives (see 36 CFR 219.27).

MINING CLAIMS: 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.

MITIGATE: To lessen the severity.

MITIGATION: 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.

MODIFICATION (VQO): See Visual Quality Objective (VQO).

MONITORING AND EVALUATION: The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards have been applied.

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE: A species of Bark Beetle that spends the major portion of their life cycle in a tree's cambium layer. Through a combination of the insect feeding on the cambium layer and the introduction of fungi which stop the resin flow, the tree is girdled and killed.

MULTIPLE USE: The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

NET PUBLIC BENEFITS: An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Net public benefits are measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than a single measure or index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from the management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

NET VALUE CHANGE (Also Net Resource Value Change.): The sum of the changes in resource values on a land area that results from increases (benefits) and decreases (damages) in resource outputs as a consequence of fire.

NONCRITICAL FIRE SEASON: See Fire Season.

NON-INTERCHANGEABLE VOLUME: Older dead timber harvested from suitable timberland.

NONSTOCKED: A stand of trees or aggregation of stands that have a stocking level below the minimum specified for meeting the prescribed management objectives.

NO-SURFACE OCCUPANCY (NSO) STIPULATION: A mineral lease clause which, if attached to a mineral lease, prohibits the lessee from constructing roads, well pads or otherwise occupying the land surface unless, upon site-specific review, it is determined by the authorized officer that the requirements of the stipulation can be modified if other less stringent mitigation is determined to be sufficient to protect the other resources.

OBJECTIVE: A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE: Any vehicle capable of being operated off an established road or trail such as motorbikes, 4-wheel drives, and snowmobiles.

OLD-GROWTH TIMBER: A distinct successional stage in the development of a timber stand that has special significance for wildlife, generally characterized by: (1) large diameter trees (often exceeding 20" dbh) with a relatively dense, often multilayer canopy, (2) the presence of large, standing, dead or dying trees, (3) down and dead trees, (4) stand decadence associated with the presence of various fungi and heartrots, (5) an average age often in excess of 200 years and (6) a basal area ranging from 150 to 400 square feet per acre.

OPTIMUM: The greatest level of production that is consistent with other resource requirements as constrained by environmental, social and economically sound conditions.

OUTPUT: A good, service, or on-site use that is produced from forest and rangeland resources. Definitions of Forest and rangeland output definitions, codes and units measure are contained in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11). Examples are: X06-Softwood Sawtimber Production - MBF; X80-Increased Water Yield - Acre Feet; W01-Primitive Recreation Use - RVD's.

OVERMATURE TIMBER: Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are past their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes expressed as height, diameter and volume growth.

OVERSTORY: That uppermost canopy of the forest when there is more than one level of vegetation.

OVERTHRUST BELT: A complex geologic feature, extending from Alaska to Mexico which resulted from compressional stresses within the earth, and which is characterized by abundant thrust faults. This zone passes through and includes all of western Montana.

PARTIAL RETENTION (VQO): See Visual Quality Objective (VQO).

PATENTED MINING CLAIMS: 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.

PERENNIAL STREAMS: Streams that flow continuously throughout most most.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS: A written plan describing mining and mineral processing activities that will likely cause a significant surface disturbance. The plan is prepared by those engaged in activities, such as prospecting, exploration or mining, in the National Forest. This plan must be approved by a Forest Officer.

PLANNED IGNITIONS: Fires started by a scheduled, deliberate management action.

PLANNING AREA: The area of the National Forest System covered by a Regional Guide or Forest Plan.

PLANNING CRITERIA: Standards, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgments and decisions are based.

PLANNING HORIZON: The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions which would influence the planning decisions.

PLANNING PERIOD: One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits.

PLANNING RECORDS: Documents and files that contain detailed information and decisions made in developing the Forest Plan. Available at the Forest Supervisor's Office.

POLETIMBER TREES: Live trees of commercial species at least five inches in diameter at breast height but smaller than sawtimber size, and of good form and vigor.

POLICY: A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.

PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING: The selective felling, deadening, or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain.

PRESCRIBED BURNING: 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 (i.e., silviculture, wildlife management, etc.).

PRESCRIBED FIRE: A wildland fire burning under preplanned specified conditions to accomplish specific planned objectives. It may result from either a planned or unplanned ignition.

PRESENT NET VALUE (PNV): The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area.

PRESERVATION (VQO): See Visual Quality Objectives (VQO).

PRIMITIVE RECREATION SETTING: A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes an essentially unmodified natural environment of a size or remoteness that provide significant opportunity for isolation from the signs and sounds of man and a feeling of vastness of scale. Visitors have opportunity to be part of the natural environment, encounter a high degree of challenge and use a maximum of outdoor skills but have minimum opportunity for social interaction.

PRIMITIVE ROADS: Roads that came into existence with little regard for grade or drainage control, or were abandoned facilities from some prior use. They are sometimes created merely by repeated driving over an area. Such roads are rarely, if ever, maintained and then only by users. These roads are single lane, usually with native surfacing, and sometimes passable with four-wheel drive vehicles only, especially in wet weather.

PUBLIC ACCESS: Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.

PUBLIC ISSUE: A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.

RANGER DISTRICT: Administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger.

REAL DOLLAR VALUE: A monetary value which compensates for the effects of inflation.

RECEIPTS: Money collected from timber stumpage, livestock grazing, campgrounds, special use permits, and oil and gas lease rentals and royalties, and returned to the federal treasury.

RECEIPT SHARES: The portion of receipts derived from Forest Service resource management that is distributed to State and county governments, such as the Forest Service 25 percent fund payments.

RECREATION CAPACITY: The number of people that can take advantage of a recreation opportunity at any one time without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience sought after.

RECREATION EXPERIENCE LEVEL: A concept used in recreation management to delineate the range of opportunities for satisfying basic recreation needs of people. A scale of five experience levels ranging from "primitive" to "highly developed" is planned for the National Forest System.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: The combination of recreation settings, activities, and experiences provided by the Forest.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM: A system for planning and managing recreation resources that recognizes recreation activity opportunities, recreation settings, and recreation experiences along a spectrum or continuum.

RESPONSIBLE LINE OFFICER: The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action.

ROS CLASSES: Recreation Opportunity Spectrums which are identified as follows:
Primitive (PRIM) - Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other area users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of man-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.

Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM) - Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is not permitted.

Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) - Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is permitted.

Roaded Natural Appearing (RNA) - Area is characterized by predominantly natural appearing environment with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in the construction standards and design of facilities.

Rural (R) - Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are primarily to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of man are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

RECREATION TYPES: The different recreation types identified as follows:
Developed Recreation - The type of recreation that occurs where modifications

(improvements) enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.

Dispersed Recreation - That type of recreation use related to and in conjunction with roads and trails that requires few if any improvements and may occur over a wide area. Activities tend to be day-use oriented and include hunting, fishing, berry-picking, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, viewing scenery, snowmobiling, and many others.

RECREATION DAY (RVD): One visitor day equals 12 hours (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 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. This term may also refer to the crop itself.

REGIONAL FORESTER REGULATIONS: The official responsible for administering a single Region of the Forest Service. Refers to the Code of Federal Regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act, 36 CFR, Part 219.

RESOURCE ELEMENT: A collection of activities from the various operating programs required to accomplish the Forest Service mission and which fulfill statutory or Executive requirements. There are seven resource elements: Recreation, Wilderness, Wildlife and Fish, Range, Timber, Water, and Minerals.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA: An area in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public use is not allowed.

RETENTION (VQO): See Visual Quality Objectives (VQO).

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 an aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland areas that have direct relationships with the aquatic system. This includes floodplains, wetlands, and all areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the normal high water line of a stream channel, or from the shoreline of a standing body of water.

RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM: A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem. It is identified by soil characteristics and by distinctive vegetative communities that require free or unbounded water.

ROAD MAINTENANCE LEVELS: Road maintenance levels are as follows:

Level 1 - Basic custodial care as required to protect the road investment and to see that damage to adjacent land and resources is held to a minimum. The road is not normally open to traffic.

Level 2 - Same basic maintenance as Level 1 plus logging out, brushing out, and restoring the road prism as necessary to provide passage. Route markers and regulation signs are in place and useable. Road is open for limited passage of traffic, which is usually administrative use, permitted use, and/or specialized traffic.

Level 3 - Road is maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars. Road is open for public travel, but has low traffic volumes except during short periods of time (e.g. hunting season).

Level 4 - At this level, more consideration is given to the comfort of the user. Road is usually surfaced with aggregate or is paved and is open for public travel.

Level 5 - Safety and comfort are important considerations for these roads which are open to public traffic and generally receive fairly heavy use (100 Average Daily Traffic or more). Roads have an aggregate surface or are paved.

ROADED-NATURAL APPEARING RECREATION SETTING: A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum where timber harvest or other surface use practices are evident. Motorized vehicles are permitted on all or parts of the road system.

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION (RARE) II: A comprehensive process, instituted in June 1977, to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System and to develop alternatives for both wilderness and other resource management.

ROTATION: The planned number of years between the formation or generation of trees and their harvest at a specified stage of maturity.

RURAL RECREATION SETTING: A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum that is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high.

SALE SCHEDULE: The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a forest plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.

SALVAGE HARVEST: The cutting of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating (e.g., because they are overmature or materially damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi, or other injurious agencies) before they lose their commercial value as sawtimber.

SAWTIMBER: Trees containing at least one 8-foot piece with a 5.6 inch diameter, inside bark, at the small end and meeting regional specifications for freedom from defect. Softwood trees must be at least 8 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) for all species except Lodgepole Pine which is 7 inches DBH

SCENIC EASEMENT: A legal interest in the land of another which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land; in this case, control of the use of land adjacent to public highways, parks, and rivers. It may provide something attractive to look at within the easement.

area, an open area to look through to see something attractive beyond the easement itself, or a screen to block out an unsightly view beyond the easement area.

SEDIMENT: Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice.

SEED-TREE CUTTING: The removal in one cut of most of the mature trees from an area, leaving only a small number of desirable trees to provide seed for regeneration.

SEEDLING/SAPLING: A size category for forest stands in which trees less than 5 inches in diameter are the predominant vegetation.

SELECTION CUTTING: The annual or periodic removal of trees as part of an uneven-age silvicultural system. Cutting can involve individual trees or small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size and species composition in the remaining stand.

SEMI-PRIMITIVE RECREATION SETTING: A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes a predominately natural or natural appearing environment of a moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum onsite controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle.

SENSITIVE SPECIES: Those plant or animal species which are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations.

SERAL: A biotic community which is developmental; a transitory stage in an ecologic succession.

SHELTERWOOD CUTTING: The removal of a stand of trees through a series of cuttings designed to establish a new crop with seed and protection provided by a portion of the stand.

SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM: A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. 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 thereby produced.

SITE PREPARATION: A general term for a variety of activities that remove competing vegetation, slash, and other debris that may inhibit the reforestation effort.

SLASH: 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 of trees.

SNAG: A standing dead tree usually greater than 5 feet in height and 6 inches in diameter at breast height.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT: A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.

STAGNATION: A condition where plant growth is markedly reduced or even arrested through, e.g., competition, state of the soil, or disease.

STAND: A community of trees or other vegetative growth occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition (species), age, spatial arrangement, and conditions as to be distinguishable from the other growth on adjoining lands, so forming a silvicultural or management entity.

STIPULATIONS: Requirements that are part of the terms of a mineral lease. Some stipulations are standard on all Federal leases. Other stipulations may be applied to the lease at the discretion of the surface management agency to protect valuable surface resources and uses.

STOCKING: A measure of timber stand density as it relates to the optimum or desired density to achieve a given management objective.

STREAM ORDER: A measure of the position of a stream in the hierarchy of tributaries. (Stream as referenced here refers to perennial streams.)

First-order streams - are unbranched streams, that is they have no tributaries.

Second-order streams - are formed by the confluence of two or more first-order streams. They are considered second-order until they join another second-order or larger stream.

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.

SUCCESSIONAL STAGE: A phase in the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another.

SUITABILITY: The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.

SUITABLE FOREST LAND: Forest land (as defined in CFR 219.3 and 219.14) 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.

SUPPLY: The amount of an output that producers are willing to provide at a specific price, time period, and conditions of sale.

SUPPRESSION (FIRE SUPPRESSION): Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of activities include fireline construction, backfiring, and application of water or chemical fire retardants.

SUSTAINED-YIELD OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest System without impairment of the productivity of the land.

SYSTEM ROADS: See Forest System Road.

TARGET: A quantifiable output assigned to the Forest.

TEMPORARY ROADS: Those roads needed only for the purchaser or permittee's use. The Forest Service and the purchaser or permittee must agree to the location and clearing widths. Temporary roads are used for a single, short-term use, e.g to haul timber from landings to Forest development roads, access to build water developments, etc.

THERMAL COVER: Cover used by animals to ameliorate chilling effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (T & E): Any species, plant or animal, which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its' range. Threatened species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

TIMBER: A general term for the major woody growth of vegetation in a forest area.

TIMBER BASE: The lands within the Forest that are suitable for timber production.

TIMBER PRODUCTION: The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT (TSI): All noncommercial intermediate cuttings and other treatments to improve composition, condition, and growth of a timberstand.

TRAILHEAD: The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.

TRANSITORY RANGE: Land that is suitable for grazing use for a period of time. For example, on particular disturbed lands, grass may cover the area for a period of time before being replaced by trees or shrubs not suitable for forage.

TREE OPENING: An opening in the Forest cover created by the application of even-aged silvicultural practices. The Northern Regional Guide established size limitations and guidelines to determine when cut areas are no longer considered openings.

UNDERSTORY: The trees and other woody species which grow under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT: 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 a planned distribution of size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are described as follows:

Individual Tree Selection Cutting - The removal of selected trees from specified size and age classes over the entire stand area in order to meet a predetermined goal of size or age distribution and species composition in the remaining stand.

Group Selection Cutting - The removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size distribution and species in the remaining stand.

UNPLANNED IGNITION: A fire started at random by either natural or human causes, or a deliberate incendiary fire.

UNREGULATED HARVEST: This harvest is not charged against the allowable sale quantity. It includes occasional volumes removed that were not recognized in calculations of the allowable sale quantity, such as cull or dead material and noncommercial species and products. It also includes all volume removed from unsuitable areas. Harvests from unsuitable areas will be programmed as needed to meet multiple use objectives other than timber production and for improvement of administrative sites.

UNSUITABLE TIMBER LAND: Lands not selected for timber production in Step II and 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 forth in 36 CFR 219.27 cannot be met, and (3) the lands are not cost-efficient over the planning horizon in meeting forest objectives that include timber production. Land not appropriate for timber production shall be designated as unsuitable in the Forest Plan.

UTILIZATION STANDARDS: Standards guiding the use and removal of timber. They are measured in terms of diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and top of the tree inside the bark (top d.i.b.) and the percentages of "soundness" of the wood.

VIEWING SIGNIFICANCE: Areas of visual quality described as follows:

High Viewing Significance - Includes those forest lands that are easily viewed from primary through-highways (year-long), and primary recreation areas including high-use water bodies, vista points, communities, permanent residential areas, summer homes, and major trail corridors.

Moderate Viewing Significance - Includes those forest lands readily visible from major secondary roads, trails, streams, water bodies, secondary recreation areas, and other areas of public use.

Low Viewing Significance - Lands that have a high visual absorption capability, or lands that are viewed from local and collector roads.

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO): A desired (inventoried) level of scenic quality and diversity of natural features based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape described as follows:

Preservation - In general, human activities are not detectable to the visitor.

Retention - Human activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.

Partial Retention - Human activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Modification - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in middle-ground or background.

Maximum Modification - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Enhancement: A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

WALLOW: A depression, pool of water, or wet area produced or utilized by elk or moose during the breeding season.

WATERSHED BASIN: Land area which collects and discharges its surface water through one outlet.

WATER YIELD: The measured output of the Forest's streams.

WATER YIELD INCREASE: Additional water released to the Forest streams as a result of Forest management activities.

WET AREAS: Sites, often occurring at the heads of drainages, such as wet sedge meadows, bogs, or seeps. They are often referred to as "moist sites" and are very important components of elk summer range. Sites near water are important because the forage they produce is highly nutritious and heavily utilized by elk.

WETLANDS: Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient, under normal circumstances, to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands include marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes, river overflows, mud flats, wet meadows, seeps, and springs.

WILDERNESS: Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation as defined under the 1964 Wilderness Act. It is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions which: (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by forces of nature with the imprint of man's activity substantially unnoticeable, (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and confined type of recreation, (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation, enjoyment, and use in an unimpaired condition, and (4) may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.

WILDERNESS STUDY: An analysis to determine an area's appropriateness, cost, and benefits for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDFIRE: Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription.

WINDOW: A term used to describe an area of land, usually short and narrow, that might be suitable as a transmission line corridor if constraints are not too limiting. Constraints may be physical, such as a river crossing, or environmental, such as designation of the area for primitive recreation. Six such windows were identified on the Kootenai Forest by the Bonneville Power Administration.

WITHDRAWAL: An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.

YARDING: The operation of hauling timber from the stump to a collecting point.