APPENDIX A

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

Vascular plant nomenclature follows Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973)

HAB TYPE	FLORISTIC CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
		TREES	
ABGR	ABIGRAVT	*Abies grandis*	grand fir
ABLA	ABILASVT	*Abies lasiocarpa*	subalpine fir
BEPA	BETPAPVT	*Betula papyrifera*	paper birch
LALY		*Larix lyallii*	alpine larch
LAOC	LAROCCVT	*Larix occidentalis*	western larch
PIEN	PICENGVT	*Picea engelmannii*	Engelmann spruce
PIAL	PINALBVT	*Pinus albicaulis*	whitebark pine
PICO	PINCONVT	*Pinus contorta*	lodgepole pine
PIMO	PINMONVT	*Pinus monticola*	western white pine
PIPO	PINPONVT	*Pinus ponderosa*	ponderosa pine
POTR	POPTREVT	*Populus tremuloides*	quaking aspen
POTR	POPTRIVT	*Populus trichocarpa*	black cottonwood
PSME	PSEMENVT	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas-fir
THPL	THUPLIVT	*Thuja plicata*	western redcedar
TSHE	TSUHETVT	*Tsuga heterophylla*	western hemlock
TSME	TSUMERVT	*Tsuga mertensiana*	mountain hemlock
		SHRUBS	
ALSI	ALNSINVS	*Alnus sinuata*	sitka alder
ALVI		*Allotropa virgata*	candystick
AMAL	AMEALNVS	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	western serviceberry
ARUV	ARCUVAVS	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	kinnikinnick
BERE	BERREPVS	*Berberis repens*	creeping Oregongrape
CESA	CEASANVS	*Ceanothus sanguineus*	redstem ceanothus
CHUM	CHIUMBVS	*Chimaphila umbellata*	prince's-pine
COCA	CORCANVS	*Cornus canadensis*	bunchberry dogwood
COST	CORSTOVS	*Cornus stolonifera*	red-osier dogwood
JUCO	JUNCOMVS	*Juniperis communis*	common juniper
LIBO	LINBORVS	*Linnaea borealis*	twinflower
LOUT	LONUTAVS	*Lonicera utahensis*	Utah honeysuckle
MEFE	MENFERVS	*Menziesia ferruginea*	fool's huckleberry
OPHO	OPLHORVS	*Oplopanax horridum*	devil's club
PAMY	PACMYRVS	*Pachistima myrsinites*	mountain-lover
PHEM		*Phyllodoce empetriformis*	red mountain-heath
PHMA	PHYMALVS	*Physocarpus malvaceus*	mallow ninebark
PORE		*Potentilla recta*	sulfur cinquefoil
PRVI	PRUVIRVS	*Prunus virginiana*	common chokecherry
PUTR	PURTRIVS	*Purshia tridentata*	bitter-brush
RIMO		*Ribes montigenum*	mountain gooseberry
ROGY	ROSGYMVS	*Rosa gymnocarpa*	baldhip rose
RUPA	RUBPARVS	*Rubus parviflorus*	thimbleberry
SASC	SALSCOVS	*Salix scouleriana*	Scouler willow
SPBE	SPIBETVS	*Spiraea betulifolia*	shiny-leaf spiraea
SYAL	SYMALBVS	*Symphoricarpus albus*	common snowberry
TABR	TAXBREVT	*Taxus brevifolia*	Pacific yew
VACA	VACCAEVS	*Vaccinium caespitosum*	dwarf huckleberry
VAGL	VACGLOVS	*Vaccinium globulare*	globe huckleberry
VASC	VACSCOVS	*Vaccinium scoparium*	whortleberry

HAB TYPE	FLORISTIC CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
		FORBS	
ADBI	ADEBICVF	*Adenocaulon bicolor*	trail-plant, pathfinder
ANRA	ANTRACVF	*Antennaria racemosa*	raceme pussy-toes
ARNU	ARANUDVF	*Aralia nudicaulis*	wild sarsaparilla
ARCO	ARNCORVF	*Arnica cordifolia*	heart-leaf arnica
ARLA	ARNLATVF	*Arnica latifolia*	broadleaf arnica
ASCA	ASACAUVF	*Asarum caudatum*	wild ginger
ASTR		*Asplenium trichomanes*	maidenhair spleenwort
ASCO	ASTCONVF	*Aster conspicuus*	showy aster
BASA	BALSAGVF	*Balsamorhiza sagittata*	arrowleaf balsamroot
BOHE		*Botrychium hesperium*	western moonwort
BOMI		*Botrychium minganense*	Mingan moonwort
BOMO		*Botrychium montanum*	mountain moonwort
CANU		*Carduus nutans*	musk thistle
CEDI		*Centaurea diffusa*	diffuse knapweed
CEMA	CENMACVF	*Centaurea maculosa*	spotted knapweed
CHJU		*Chondrilla juncea*	rush skeletonweed
CIAR	CIRARVVF	*Cirsium arvense*	Canada thistle
CIVU	CIRVULVF	*Cirsium vulgare*	bull thistle
CLRH		*Clarkia rhomboidea*	common clarkia
CLUN	CLIUNIVF	*Clintonia uniflora*	queen's cup beadlilly
COOC		*Coptis occidentalis*	Idaho (western) goldthread
CRVU	CRUVULVF	*Crupina vulgaris*	slender crupina
DIHO	DISHOOVF	*Disporum hookeri*	Hooker's fairy-bell
EPAN	EPIANGVF	*Epilobium angustifolium*	fireweed
EUOC		*Eupatorium occidentale*	western boneset
EUES		*Euphorbia escula*	leafy spurge
GABO	GALBORVF	*Galium boreale*	northern bedstraw
GATR	GALTRIVF	*Galium triflorum*	sweetscented bedstraw
GOOB	GOOOBLVF	*Goodyera oblongifolia*	western rattlesnake-plantain
GRHO		*Grindelia howellii*	Howell's gumweed
HEAU	HIEAURVF	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	orange hawkweed
HOAQ		*Howellia aquitilis*	howellia
HYPE	HYPPERVF	*Hypericum perforatum*	common St. John's-wort
LIDA	LINDALVF	*Linaria dalmatica*	Dalmation toadflax
LIVU		*Linaria vulgaris*	yellow toadflax
LOGE		*Lomatium geyeri*	Geyer's biscuit-root
OSOR	OSMORHVF	*Osmorhiza chilensis*	mountain sweet-cicely
PYSE	PYRSECVF	*Pyrola secunda*	sidebells pyrola
SEJA		*Senecio jacobaea*	tansy ragwort
SETR	SENTRIVF	*Senecio triangularis*	arrowleaf groundsel
SMLA	SMILACVF	*Smilacina racemosa*	false Solomon's seal
SMST	SMISTEVF	*Smilacina stellata*	starry Solomon-plume
STAM	STRAMPVF	*Streptopus amplexifolius*	clasping-lvd twisted-stalk
THOC	THAOCCVF	*Thalictrum occidentale*	western meadowrue
TITR		*Tiarella trifoliata*	coolwort foamflower
VIGL	VIOGLAVF	*Viola glabella*	pioneer violet
VIOR	VIOORBVF	*Viola orbiculata*	round-leaved violet
XETE	XERTENVF	*Xerophyllum tenax*	beargrass
		GRASSES/CARICES/RUSHES	
AGSP	AGRSPIVG	*Agropyron spicatum*	bluebunch wheatgrass

HAB TYPE	FLORISTIC CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
BRVU	BROVULVG	*Bromus vulgaris*	Columbia brome
CARU	CALRUBVG	*Calamagrostis rubescens*	pinegrass
CAGE	CARGEYVG	*Carex geyeri*	elk sedge
FEID	FESIDAVG	*Festuca idahoensis*	Idaho fescue
FESC	FESSCAVG	*Festuca scabrella*	rough fescue
LUHI	LUZHITVG	*Luzula hitchcockii*	smooth woodrush
		FERNS	
ATFI	ATHFILVE	*Athyrium filix-femina*	ladyfern
BLSP		*Blechnum spicant*	deer-fern
EQAR	EQUARVVE	*Equisetum arvense*	common horsetail
GYDR	GYMDRYVE	*Gymnocarpium dryopteris*	oak fern
PHCO		*Phegopteris connectilis**	northern beechfern

* Flora of North Americva (1993)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
INSECTS AND DISEASES**	
Scolytus ventralis	fir engraver beetle
Ips spp.	pine engraver beetle
Dendroctonus pseudotsugae	Douglas-fir beetle
Dendroctonus brevicomis	western pine beetle
Cronartium ribocola	white pine blister rust
Fomes annosus	annosum root disease
Echinodontium tinctorium	indian paint fungus
Phellinus pini	white pocket rot
Poria sericeomollis	cedar brown pocket rot
Phellinus weirii	laminated root rot
Armillaria melleat	armillaria root rot
Arceuthobium americanum	lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe
Arceuthobium laricis	western larch dwarf mistletoe
Arceuthobium douglasii	Douglas-fir dwarf mistletoe
Choristoneura occidentalis	western spruce budworm

**USDA, Forest Service, 1996. Forest Insect and Disease Identification and Management. Northern Region, Cooperative Forestry and Forest Health Protection Unit.

FAUNA***	
Ursus arctos	grizzly bear
Lynx canadensis	lynx
Martes pennati	fisher
Gulo gulo	wolverine
Cervus elaphus	elk
Alces alces	moose
Odocoileus virginiunus	whitetail deer
Ovis canadensis	bighorn sheep
Otus flammeolus	flammulated owl
Pandion haliatus	osprey
Haliseetus leucocephalus	bald eagle
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle
Dryocopus pileatus	pileated woodpecker
Meleagris gallopavo	wild turkey
Lepus americanus	snowshoe hare
Thomomys talpoides	Northern pocket gopher
Spermophilus columbianus	Columbian ground squirrel
Canis lupus	gray wolf

***Burt, Wm. Henry & Grossenheider, Richard P., 1964. A Field Guide to the Mammals.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acronyms Used in This Document:

DEM: Digital Elevation Model
DF: Douglas-fir
EA: Environmental Assessment
EIS: Environmental Impact Statement
ELU: Ecological Land Unit
EM: Ecosystem Management
ES: Engelmann spruce
FRI: Fire Return Interval
GF: Grand fir
HG: Habitat Type Group
ICBEMP: Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan
KNF: Kootenai National Forest
WL: Larch
LP (LPP): Lodgepole pine
MH: Mountain hemlock
NF: National Forest
PP: Ponderosa pine
PVG: Potential Vegetation Group
SAF: Subalpine fir
SR: Stand replacement
TPA: trees per acre
TSMRS: Timber Stand Management Record System
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
VRU: Vegetation Response Unit
VSRU: Valley Segment Response Units
WBP: Whitebark pine
WH: Western hemlock
WL: Western larch
WP: White-pine
WRC: Western redcedar

Terms Used in This Document:

AGE CLASS : a distinct group of trees, or portion of growing stock recognized on the basis of age (i.e., seedling, pole, mature). The age class (or cohort) originates from a single natural event or regeneration activity.

AUTECOLOGY: the ecology of an individual organism or taxonomic group. The study of environmental factors and their effect on plants.

BASAL AREA: area of the cross section of a tree stem, generally at breast height and inclusive of bark.

BIODIVERSITY: variety of life and its ecological processes. Species diversity.

BIOMASS: total quantity (weight) of plants and/or animals per unit area.

BLOWDOWN: the action of wind uprooting trees. The term is synonymous with windfall or windthrow.

BROWSE: shrubs selected by deer, elk, moose, as food.

BURNING PRESCRIPTION: a document describing the parameters under which a prescribed burn may take place.

CALCAREOUS: soil material that contains large amounts of calcium and magnesium.

CANOPY: the foliar cover in a forest stand consisting of one or several layers.

CAVITY HABITAT: holes in trees and logs used by a variety of wildlife species to rest, nest, or den.

CLIMAX SPECIES: *in ecology*, a species that is self-perpetuating in the absence of disturbance, with no evidence of replacement by other species. Climax is the culminating stage of plant succession.

COARSE WOODY MATERIAL: pieces of wood larger than 3" in diameter.

COHORT: see age class.

CONNECTIVITY: *in wildlife***,** pertaining to the extent to which conditions exist or should be provided between separate forest areas to ensure habitat for breeding, feeding, or movement within a given home range or migration area.

CONVERSION PERIOD: the change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another through management.

CROWN CLOSURE: the point at which the vertical projections of tree crown perimeters within a canopy touch.

CROWN FIRE: fire burning from crown to crown in a timber stand.

CUTTING CYCLE: the planned interval between partial harvests in an uneven-aged stand.

DEADFALL: previously dead trees that have fallen.

DECADENT (or DECADENCE): deteriorating; when used in reference to stand condition there are inferences that trees are being lost from the overstory, disease may be present, or indications of loss of vigor in dominant trees so that the mean annual increment is negative.

DEFOLIATION: an unseasonable reduction in the foliage cover of a plant due to attacks by insects or fungal disease, or as a result of other factors such as drought, storms, etc.

DESIRED FUTURE LANDSCAPE: a portrayal of the land or resource conditions which is expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

DOG-HAIR LODGEPOLE: a non-technical term commonly used to describe a very dense, close-canopied stand of uniform lodgepole pine. This condition generally excludes the establishment of new vegetation due to light and to underground competition.

DOMINANT SERAL: the individual or group of shade intolerant trees that form the general level of the main canopy.

DOWNED LOGS: trees (live or dead) that have fallen to the ground.

DRUMLIN: cigar-shaped landform created by retreating ice and oriented in the direction of movement.

DUFF: organic debris present on the soil surface.

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT: using an ecological approach to achieve the multiple-use management of national forests and grasslands by blending the needs of people and environmental values in such a way that they represent diverse, healthy, productive and sustainable ecosystems.

EDGE: a well defined boundary or transition zone between two dissimilar vegetation types, successional stages, or vegetative conditions.

ENDEMIC: the population of plants, animals, or diseases that are at their normal, balanced level, in contrast to epidemic.

ENTRY: *in forestry,* the implementation of a silvicultural activity to meet predetermined objectives.

EVEN-AGED STANDS: a stand of trees containing a single age class in which the range of tree ages is usually less than 20% of the rotation.

FIRE GROUP: a description of like fuels and vegetation types as it pertains to fire.

FIRE REGIMES: the characteristics of fire in a given ecosystem, such as the frequency, predictability, intensity, seasonality and extent. At least three fire regime classes can be described: *see Non Lethal, Mixed, and Lethal Fire Severity.*

FIRE RETURN INTERVAL: time between historic fire cycles.

FOLIAR DAMAGE: see defoliation.

FORAGE: forbs, grubs, shrubs eaten by deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep.

FUEL LADDER: dead or green woody fuels providing a connection between the ground and trees for fire to burn.

GLACIAL TILL: soil material partially created and shoved around by glacial ice.

HABITAT TYPE: an aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.

HIDING COVER: vegetation capable of hiding 90% of an elk at a distance of 200 feet.

HORIZONTAL DIVERSITY: the distribution and abundance of plant and animal communities and successional stages across an area of land.

HOST TREES: a tree in which other organisms, parasites, or insects live for part of their life cycle.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES: site-specific methods used to achieve the desired conditions ordinarily described in a silvicultural prescription.

IMPROVEMENT CUTTING: a cutting made in a stand pole-size or larger primarily to improve composition and quality by removing less desirable trees of any species.

INDIVIDUAL/GROUP SELECTION: methods of regenerating a forest stand, and maintaining an uneven-aged structure, by removing some trees in all size classes either singly, in small groups, or in strips.

INDUCED EDGE: short term effects created by changes in vegetation caused by natural or human-induced disturbances. *see Edge*.

INHERENT EDGE: an edge created by a soil or topographic feature of the site. *see Edge.*

INTERIOR HABITAT: conifer Forests: > 40' tall, minimum to high stocking level, and > 500' from an opening.

LACUSTRINE: soil material deposited in a lake environment, usually silt-sized particles.

LADDER FUELS: see fuel ladder.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT: an assessment at the watershed scale or larger with the intent of developing and documenting a scientifically based understanding of the processes and interactions occurring within the analysis area.

LANDSCAPE LINKAGES: route that permits movement of individual plant and animals from one area to a similar one.

LETHAL FIRES: a high severity fire that burns through the overstory and understory consuming large woody surface fuels and potentially the entire duff layer. Following this type of fire, anywhere from 70-90% of the mature canopy cover is killed, stand development is set back to an initiation stage, and stand replacement begins. Despite the intensity of these disturbances, it is common for scattered islands of unburned vegetation to remain in protected areas.

LOESS: wind-blown soil material carried in the direction of airflow; material can move hundreds of miles.

MARITIME CLIMATE: climate that typifies much of the Inland Northwest. In winter, the conditions are generally cloudy, warm and wet. Fall and winter rains and snows often are the steady and soaking type, accompanied by

periods of cloudy days with small diurnal temperature changes. Summer days are usually dry and warm, but night time temperatures are much cooler.

MESIC: sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions, neither decidedly wet nor dry.

MICROCLIMATE: *in ecology***,** the climate of small areas, such as under a plant or other vegetative cover, differing in extremes of temperature and moisture from the climate outside that cover.

MICROSITE: the smallest measurable unit of habitat, the specific site occupied by an organism and the special relationship between this organism and its environment.

MINERAL SOIL: soil material minus the organics present in the soil material.

MIXED-LETHAL FIRE SEVERITY: a broad category of moderate fires which includes the characteristics of both lethal and non-lethal fires. Mixed severity fires can consume litter, upper duff, understory plants and foliage on understory trees. Individuals and groups of individual trees may torch out if fuel ladder exists. This fire regime may result in a 20-70% loss in tree canopy occurring within a mosaic of stand conditions.

MOISTURE STRESS: on site conditions (i.e.: drought, exposure) that may cause irreversible harm to the vegetation due to the evaporative loss of moisture from the soil and/or leaf area.

MORAINE: general term used to refer to soil material deposited by glacial ice.

MULTI-AGED: *in forestry***,** a stand of trees with two or more age classes or cohorts.

MULTISTORIED: A forest stand or plant community having more that two main canopy layers or "stories".

NATURAL REGENERATION: Renewal of a tree crop by natural means using natural seed fall.

NATURALS: seedlings from seeds of trees present on-site, i.e. seedlings that are not planted.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRANT BIRDS: birds that winter in Mexico, Central and South America and summer in North America.

NON-LETHAL FIRE SEVERITY: a low severity or cool fire with minimal impact on the site. It burns in surface fuels consuming only the litter, herbaceous fuels, foliage and small twigs on woody undergrowth. Little heat travels downward through the duff. These fires can be expected to result in up to 20% canopy cover loss.

NUTRIENT FLUSH: a loss of nutrients from the soil that are essential for plant growth**.**

OUTWASH: soil material moved and deposited by moving water.

OVERSTOCKED: stands exceeding a prescribed standard or expected number of trees or basal area per acre.

OVERSTORY: the portion of trees in a forest which forms the uppermost layer of foliage.

PATCH: an area of vegetation that is relatively homogeneous internally with respect to composition and successional stage and that differs from what surrounds it.

PLANT PHENOLOGY: the study of the timing of periodic occurrences, such as flowering, growth initiation and cessation in plants, especially as they relate to seasonal changes in temperature, photoperiod, etc.

POST-FIRE REGENERATION STRATEGY: a description of the vegetation response to disturbance based on the plants' inherent means to regenerate in varying site conditions**.**

POTENTIAL VEGETATION GROUP: a grouping of vegetative types on the basis of similar general moisture or temperature environments.

PRECOMMERCIAL/COMMERCIAL THINNING: cultural treatments made to

reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health or recover potential mortality. Precommercial thinning is generally done in stands that are not of the size to yield a commercial product.

PRESCRIBED FIRE: a natural or human ignited fire to produce resource benefits.

RECRUITMENT: *in silviculture*, the additional trees moving from one size class to another. Also, the addition of woody debris to a streamside zone from overhead trees. *In wildlife*, the addition to a population from all causes.

RELEASED (TREES): in general, the result of young trees being freed from undesirable, usually overtopping, competing vegetation. *see also understory reinitiation***.**

RELIC: a tree that has survived several stand replacing events**.**

RESERVE TREE: trees retained after the regeneration period (pole sized or larger) under the clearcutting, seed tree, or shelterwood methods.

RESOURCE OBJECTIVES: a concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results corresponding to preestablished goals for achieving a desired outcome. The objectives typically include information on resources to be used, form the basis for further planning and assign responsibility in achieving the identified goals.

RIPARIAN: related to, or living or located in conjunction with, a wetland, on the bank of a river or stream, or at the edge of a lake or tidewater.

SANITATION CUTTING: removal of dead, damaged or susceptible trees to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens.

SEED CUT: a type of cut that prepares the seed bed and creates a new age class in an even-aged or two-aged stand under the seedtree regeneration method. Reserve trees may or may not be retained.

SERAL STAGE: a transitory or developmental stage of a biotic community in an ecological succession (does not include climax successional stage or pioneer stage).

SEROTINOUS: pertaining to fruit or cones that remains on a tree without opening for one or more years. In the case of lodgepole pine, the cones open and seeds are shed when heat is provided by fires or very hot and dry conditions.

SHELTERWOOD SYSTEM: a regeneration method under an even-aged silvicultural system. A portion of the mature stand is retained as a source of seed and site protection during the regeneration period.

SHELTERWOOD PREPARATORY CUT: an intermediate step in the shelterwood system that prepares the stand for the regeneration cut. The objectives of the harvest are to open the forest canopy, enlarge the crowns of seed bearers, with a view to enhancing conditions for seed production and natural regeneration.

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 cuttings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration, and according to the type of forest thereby produced.

SINGLE-STORIED: a forested area characterized by a single canopy layer.

SOIL COMPACTION, DISPLACEMENT: compression/ densification of soil material.

SLASHING: cutting unwanted trees or brush.

STAND REPLACEMENT EVENT: a disturbance that kills most or all of the trees within a stand, and causes a new stand to be started. *see also Lethal Fire Severity.*

STEM EXCLUSION STAGE: one of many stand structural stages that is characterized by the exclusion of new individuals being established as a result of either competition for light or moisture. This stage is described as having either a broken, open canopy or a continuous, closed canopy.

STOCKING LEVEL: an indication of growing space occupancy relative to a preestablished standard. Common indices of stocking are based on percent occupancy, basal

area, relative density, stand density index, and crown competition factor.

STRATA: a distinct layer of vegetation within a forest community, synonymous with canopy layer.

STRUCTURAL STAGE: a term that is used to describe forest succession in a set of stages that plant communities go through, from young stands of trees to old forests. Seven structural stages are currently recognized that depict forest successional stages: stand initiation, stem exclusion (open or closed canopy), understory reinitiation, young forest multi-story, old forest multi-story, and old forest single story.

SUCCESSIONAL PATHWAY: the probable course of plant community development within a defined framework of seral stages for a particular disturbance regime.

TARGET STAND: a classification of individual forest stands that reflects the desired attributes within a range of stand conditions that have the potential to meet timber management objectives as described in the Kootenai Forest Plan. *see also Desired Future Landscape*.

THERMAL COVER: conifer trees greater than 40' tall with crown closure greater than 70%.

THINNING FROM BELOW: the removal of less desirable trees from the lower crown classes to improve the composition and quality of those trees in the upper crown classes. Objectives for this type of harvest may also include the reduction in fire risk presented by understory trees, the preparation of the stand for prescribed ecosystem burning, and the creation of more suitable conditions for subsequent natural regeneration.

TRANSPIRATION STRESS: *see Moisture Stress.*

UNDERSTORY BURN: burning that occurs under a crown cover. When prescribed, this type of burn is usually designed to reduce fuel accumulations beneath an overstory tree canopy and/or prepare the site for reforestation.

UNDERSTORY: vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

UNDERSTORY REINITIATION: one of a number of stand structural stages whereby a new age class is established as a result of older trees occupying less than full growing space.

UNEVEN-AGED STANDS: a stand of trees of three or more distinct age classes, either mixed or in groups.

VERTICAL DIVERSITY: the diversity of an area that results from the complexity of the above ground structure of the vegetation. The more tiers of vegetation or the more diverse the vegetation makeup is, the higher the degree of vertical diversity.

WETLANDS: a general term to describe areas of land that are inundated by surface water or groundwater.

WILDLIFE TRAVEL CORRIDORS: paths used by various species to move between use areas.

WOODY DEBRIS: *see Coarse Woody Material.*