

# Appendix F

## List of Terms

| Term                        | Definition/Description  |
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| Capable rangeland           | Rangeland that is accessible and used by domestic livestock, has inherent forage producing capabilities and can be grazed on a sustained yield basis with out damage under reasonable management goals. Non-capable rangeland has no current grazing value for domestic livestock or should not be used for grazing because of physical or biological restrictions, or lacks improvements that would allow use. |
| Cover type                  | A taxonomic unit of vegetation classification referencing existing vegetation. Cover type is a broad taxon based on existing plant species that dominate, usually within the tallest layer.   |
| Cumulative effects/impacts  | The impacts or effects on the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.                                    |
| Endangered plant            | A plant that is likely to become an endangered species with the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range   |
| Heritage resource           | These consist of sites, features, and values having scientific, historical, educational, and or cultural significance. They include concentrations of artifacts, structures, landscapes or setting for prehistoric or historic events.  |
| Heritage resource Inventory | A systematic, on-the-ground search designed to identify the locations of heritage resources. Heritage resources identified in such inventories are recorded on State of Colorado cultural resource site forms which includes a  |

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|  | determination of the significance of individual sites.   |
| <b>Irretrievable commitment of resources</b> | these are losses that are in effect for a period of time. An example is a grazing allotment that is managed to remain in poor condition. The gap between its current condition and its potential productivity is an on-going irretrievable loss.   |
| <b>Irreversible commitment of resources</b>  | these are changes that cannot be reversed, except in the extreme long term. An example is when a species becomes extinct; this is an irreversible loss.  |
| <b>Management Area Prescription</b>          | an area that has common direction throughout that differs from neighboring areas. The entire forest is divided into Management-area Prescriptions, with each area described, and policies and prescriptions relating to their use listed.  |
| <b>Mass Movement Hazard</b>                  | The assessment of risk of landmass failure or slumping.  |
| <b>Noxious plant</b>                         | An alien, introduced or exotic undesirable plant that is adventive, aggressive, and overly competitive with more desirable native species. Noxious plants include what are commonly known as noxious weeds.  |
| <b>Plant association</b>                     | A potential natural plant community of definite floristic composition and uniform appearance, represented by stands occurring in places with similar environments.   |
| <b>Plant community</b>                       | An assemblage of plants living and interfacing together in a specific location. No particular ecological status is inferred. Plant communities may include exotic or cultivated species  |
| <b>Prescribed fire</b>                       | Any fire ignited by humans to achieve management objectives for resource benefit and accomplished under the confines of an approved prescribed burn plan.  |
| <b>Present Net Value</b>                     | An economics term which considers the present values of the cash inflows less the present value of the cash outflows (it considers the time value of money)  |
| <b>Proposed plant</b>                        | A plant that has been officially proposed by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.  |
| <b>Recreation Opportunity</b>                | this is an inventory process which results in an allocation that identifies a variety of recreation experiences which are categorized by classes. Each class is defined in terms of: 1) the degree to which it satisfies certain recreation needs, 2) the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, 3) The type of facilities provided, 4) the degree of outdoor skills needed, and 5) the relative density of recreation use. The recreation classes associated with this process include the following: |

Semi-primitive: (Unroaded Backcountry) good probability of experiencing solitude, self reliance and challenges; natural primitive landscape; some evidence of users; minimum subtle controls; access by low standard trails and cross-country travel; natural processes allowed to function with subtle vegetative alterations.

Modified roaded: Low opportunity to avoid other users, little opportunity for risk or challenge; substantial modified landscapes; moderate evidence and interaction of users; controls and restrictions present; variety of motorized users and access; various shapes and sizes of vegetative alteration which blend with the landscape.

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| Sensitive plant                       | A plant which is not presently listed as Threatened or Endangered by the FSW, but a population viability concern has been identified as evidenced by: 1) Significant current or predicted downwards trends in population numbers or density and/or 2) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that may reduce a species existing redistribution. |
| Seral community                       | Any plant community that is not at potential. A relatively transitory community that develops under ecological succession, toward, or away from a potential natural community.  |
| Seral stage                           | Successional plant communities are often classified into quantitative seral stages to depict the relative position on a classical successional pathway.   |
| Soil compaction                       | Soil that has a 15% increase in bulk density over natural undisturbed conditions.   |
| Soil Erosion Hazard                   | A rating of a soil's potential to erode.  |
| Soil Health                           | An assessment of soil, physical, biological, and chemical conditions related to growing plants (forests and grasslands) over the long term.   |
| Soil Productivity Significant Changes | Based on current research, a 15 percent reduction in productivity is allowed and serves as an early warning system of reduced productive capacity.  |
| Soil Standards                        | A requirement that no more than 15% (area extent) of an activity area may be compacted eroded, displaced, puddled or severely burned. In addition, in order to maintain soil fertility, organic matter must be maintained on soils with little organic matter reserves.   |
| Stream Health                         | This is assessed by comparing characteristics of streams in the analysis area to the same characteristics for a reference stream of the same classification (using Rosgen's Stream Classification).   |

# F Appendix

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| Succession  | The process of vegetative and ecological development whereby an area becomes successively occupied by different plant communities.   |
| Suitable rangeland                                  | Areas where grazing is appropriate considering economics, environmental consequences of livestock grazing, rangeland conditions, and other uses or values of an area.  |
| Threatened Plant                                    | A plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.  |
| Travel Management                                   | Providing for safe, environmentally responsible and customer responsive movement of vehicles and people to and through Forest lands.   |
| Water Influence Zone                                | The land next to water bodies where vegetation plays a major role in sustaining long-term integrity of aquatic systems. It includes the geomorphic floodplain, riparian ecosystem, and inner gorge. Its minimum horizontal width (from top of each bank) is 100 feet or the mean height of mature dominant vegetation, whichever is most.  |
| Watershed condition                                 | Watershed condition is assessed by calculating the acreage of all surface disturbances that have occurred over time within each watershed area. Acreages for each kind of disturbance are adjusted to get an equivalent roaded area and then added together to get an accumulated total disturbed area. Watershed disturbance is compared to concern levels established in the Forest Plan to determine whether cumulative watershed disturbances are likely to pose a threat to watershed health. |
| Wildland Fire Utilized for Resource Benefit (WFURB) | Any naturally occurring fire (lightning) which will be managed to achieve management objectives for resource benefit and accomplished under the confines of a wild land fire implementation plan. Formerly called Prescribed Natural Fire.   |