Appendix B

Glossary

advanced regeneration: seedling sized trees that are multiple years in age, or arise from root crowns that are multiple years in age. Advanced regeneration generally does not include sprouts arising from tree stumps.

canopy cover: Aerial photography interpretation serves as the basis for determining canopy cover associated with the standards and guidelines, and provides a basis against which other methods must be calibrated. Because canopy cover is difficult to estimate with precision, monitoring the implementation of a canopy cover standard using stand measurements must anticipate a degree of variation form the standard. Variation is acceptable provided that treatments have been planned and implemented using reasonable methods for estimating pre-treatment and projecting post-treatment canopy cover. Pre- and post-treatment canopy cover estimates from the ground should attempt to exclude trees less than 6 inches dbh since these trees contribute little useable canopy cover for old forest associated species (including California spotted owls) but may substantially contribute to ladder fuels. Canopy cover estimates may be averaged over 20 to 40-acre treatment areas unless treated stands are smaller.

cooperative weed management area: a local organization that brings together all interested landowners, land managers (private, city, county, State and Federal), special districts and the public in a county, or other geographical area for the purpose of coordinating and combining their actions and expertise to deal with their common weed control problems. The organization functions under the authority of a mutually developed memorandum of understanding and is subject to statutory and regulatory requirements. A weed management area may be voluntarily governed by a chairperson or a steering committee.

crown base height: the distance from the top of the surface fuels, to the bottom of live tree crowns. Figures 3.5 and 3.5r in the Final EIS illustrate and provide examples of the crown base height.

early seral status: an early stage of succession in a plant community or vegetation type, generally characterized by plant species that are adapted to colonizing disturbed areas with a high proportion of bare soil.

eastside vegetation types: at the broadest scale, eastside vegetation types include: sagebrush scrub, pinyon pine-juniper woodland, eastside pine forests (including mixed conifer forests), sub-alpine forests, lodgepole pine-red fir forests, and alpine vegetation.

ground disturbing activities: activities that result in detrimental soil compaction or loss of organic matter beyond the thresholds identified in the soil quality standards. (See Appendix F of the Final EIS.)

high hazard and risk: High hazard and risk index is defined in Figures 3.5h and 3.5i of the Final EIS. Local modification can occur through the landscape analysis process.

key areas monitored for grazing utilization: Key areas are a portion of the range that, because of their locations, grazing or browsing values, and, or uses serve as an indicative location to sample range conditions, trends, or degree of use. A key area guides the general management of the entire area of which it is part.

meadows in late seral condition: 50 percent or more of the relative cover of the herbaceous layer is late seral with high similarity to the potential natural community. A diversity of age classes of hardwood shrubs is present and regeneration is occurring.

mechanical treatments: Mechanical Treatments are defined in Section 3.5 Fire and Fuels (Fuel Treatment Prescriptions, Silviculture Tools) in the Final EIS. Mechanical treatments include: pre-commercial thinning, biomass thinning, commercial thinning, salvage harvesting, forest gap regeneration, piling, hand felling and piling, crushing, and mastication. It does not include chemical, and, or livestock grazing.

mid and lower elevation vegetation types: For westside forest types, these include: chaparral shrub, montane hardwoods, blue oak woodlands, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer pine/fir and giant sequoia forests. Eastside vegetation includes sagebrush shrub, juniper pine woodlands, eastside pine, mixed conifer and lodgepole pine. The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit is considered eastside.

range plant list: A table displaying all native and non-native plants known to occur in the rangelands of Pacific Southwest Region national forests, along with the ecological status for each plant (early, mid or late seral), and the vegetation types the plant occurs in. The range plant list is appended to the Range Analysis and Planning Guide (USDA 1997) R5-EM-TP-004.

satisfactory condition of annual grasslands: A condition in which the soil is adequately protected and the forage species composition and production meets forest plan objectives; or the condition that represents a trend in forage species composition and production that is acceptable.

suitable habitat for the California red-legged frog, Cascade frog, Yosemite toad, foothill yellow-legged frog, mountain yellow-legged frog, and northern leopard frog: Suitable habitats for the sensitive amphibian species are described in the *Sensitive Aquatic Species Notebook* (Pacific Southwest Region Ecosystem Conservation Staff). Suitable habitat for the California red-legged frog is described in the *Final Draft Recovery Plan for the California Red-legged Frog*, January 2000.

understory thinning: understory thinning is the removal of smaller trees and other woody vegetation to favor the remaining larger trees. See Section 3.5 Fire and Fuels (Fuel Treatment Prescriptions, Silviculture Tools) of this Final EIS for more detail.

vegetation treatments: Vegetation treatments include mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, chemical treatments, and livestock grazing.

westside vegetation types: At the broadest scale westside vegetation types include: valley grassland, foothill woodlands, chaparral, yellow pine forests (including mixed conifer forests), lodgepole pine-red fir forests, sub-alpine forests, and alpine vegetation.

The CWHR System

The University of California, Berkeley, and the California Department of Fish and Game developed the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System (CWHR) (Airola 1988, Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988, Zeiner et al. 1990) CWHR system cooperatively. It contains information relating the habitat preferences of 643 terrestrial vertebrate species found in California. It allows a user to predict the occurrence and habitat quality for any of these species based upon the presence of specific habitat types and habitat elements. It includes species notes for each species including life history, range maps, legal status, habitat requirements, etc. In addition, it contains ARC/INFO GRID habitat suitability models for more than 30 species, a dBase compatible database and data-query system, and a series of books describing the system. The WHR habitat system, like many other vegetation classification systems, uses the combination of plant species, size, and density to classify habitats. The CWHR system then uses this habitat classification to identify habitat relationships between the vegetation found in an area and wildlife which is likely to be found in that area.

Table B.1. Summary and comparison of CWHR and Region 5 size class and density codes

CWHR Size Class	R5 Size Class	CWHR and (R5) Density Class	Description	CWHR Tree Sizes (average)	R5 Tree Sizes (average)	CWHR Tree Canopy Cover (%)	R5 Tree Canopy Cover (%)
1	0		Seedlings, but definite forest habitat	<1” dbh	<1” dbh	<10	<10
2	1	S (S)	Sapling, sparse cover	1-6” dbh	1-4.9” dbh	10-24	10-19
2	1	P (P)	Sapling, open cover	1-6” dbh	1-4.9” dbh	25-39	20-39
2	1	M (N)	Sapling, moderate cover	1-6” dbh	1-4.9” dbh	40-59	40-69
2	1	D (G)	Sapling, dense cover	1-6” dbh	1-4.9” dbh	>60	>70
3	2	S (S)	Pole tree, sparse cover	6-11” dbh	5-12” dbh	10-24	10-19
3	2	P (P)	Pole tree, open cover	6-11” dbh	5-12” dbh	25-39	20-39
3	2	M (N)	Pole tree, moderate cover	6-11” dbh	5-12” dbh	40-59	40-69
3	2	D (G)	Pole tree, dense cover	6-11” dbh	5-12” dbh	>60	>70
4	3	S (S)	Small tree, sparse cover	11-24” dbh	12-24” dbh	10-24	10-19
4	3	P (P)	Small tree, open cover	11-24” dbh	12-24” dbh	25-39	20-39
4	3	M (N)	Small tree, moderate cover	11-24” dbh	12-24” dbh	40-59	40-69
4	3	D (G)	Small tree, dense cover	11-24” dbh	12-24” dbh	>60	>70
5	4	S (S)	Medium/large tree, sparse cover	>24” dbh	24-40” dbh	10-24	10-19
5	4	P (P)	Medium/large tree, open cover	>24” dbh	24-40” dbh	25-39	20-39
5	4	M (N)	Medium/large tree, moderate cover	>24” dbh	24-40” dbh	40-59	40-69
5	4	D (G)	Medium/large tree, dense cover	>24” dbh	24-40” dbh	>60	>70
	5	S	Large tree		>40” dbh		10-19
	5	P	Large tree		>40” dbh		20-39
	5	N	Large tree		>40” dbh		40-69
	5	G	Large tree		>40” dbh		>70
6	6		Multilayered canopy with dense cover	>24” dbh	>40” dbh	>60	>70