

GLOSSARY

A

Access Management Plan	The development of travel management policies that consider the development, maintenance and protection of all forest resources.
Activity	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain Forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives
Activity Area	The total area of ground impacted by the activity, and is a feasible unit for sampling and evaluating.
Activity Fuels	Debris generated by a Forest activity that increases fire potential such as firewood gathering, precommercial thinning, timber harvesting, and road construction.
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.
Aesthetics	Resource uses for which market values (or proxy values) are not or cannot be established.
Airshed	A geographical area that, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air.
Allotment	See Range Allotment.
Allotment Management Plan (AMP)	A document that specifies the program of action designated to reach a given set of objectives. It is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s) involved and prescribes the manner in and extent to which the permittee's livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet multiple use, sustained yield, economic, and other needs and objectives as determined for the lands involved. It describes the type, location, ownership, and specifications for the range improvements in place or to be installed and maintained on the lands to meet the livestock grazing and other objectives of land management. It contains such other provisions relating to the permittee's livestock management responsibilities and other objectives as may be prescribed by the Forest Service consistent with applicable law.
Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)	The quantity of timber that may be sold from suitable land which has been included in the yield projections for the time period specified by the Plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the average annual allowable sale quantity and is considered chargeable volume.
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 decision making. An alternative need not substitute for another in all respects

GLOSSARY - A

Amenity	An object, feature, quality, or experience that gives pleasure or is pleasing to the mind or senses. The terms "amenity values" or "amenity resources" are typically used in land management planning to describe those resources for which monetary values are not or cannot be established (such as clean air and water, or scenic quality).																		
Anadromous Fish	Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into streams to spawn, i.e., salmon and steelhead trout.																		
Analysis Area	A delineated area of land subject to analysis of (1) responses to proposed management practices in the production, enhancement, or maintenance of forest and rangeland outputs and environmental quality objectives, and (2) economic and social impacts. (FSM 1905)																		
Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS)	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	Considered to be one mature (1,000 lb.) cow or the equivalent based upon average daily forage consumption of 26 lbs. dry matter per day.																		
Animal Unit Month (AUM)	<p>The amount of forage required by one mature (1,000 lb.) cow or its equivalent for one month (based upon average forage consumption of 26 lbs. dry matter per day).</p> <p>Animal Month is one month's use and occupancy of the range by one animal. For grazing fee purposes, it is a month's use and occupancy of range by one weaned or adult cow with or without calf, bull, steer, heifer, horse, burro, or mule, or 5 sheep or goats. Forage consumption by other animals is converted to AUMs from animal months by the following factors:</p> <table><tr><td>mature cow</td><td>=</td><td>1.0 AUM</td><td>mature sheep</td><td>=</td><td>.2 AUM</td></tr><tr><td>one horse</td><td>=</td><td>1 2 AUMs</td><td>cow/calf</td><td>=</td><td>1.32 AUM</td></tr><tr><td>ewe/lamb</td><td>=</td><td>3 AUM</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	mature cow	=	1.0 AUM	mature sheep	=	.2 AUM	one horse	=	1 2 AUMs	cow/calf	=	1.32 AUM	ewe/lamb	=	3 AUM			
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Annual Forest Program	The summary or aggregation of all projects for a given year that, for a given level of funding, makes up an integrated (multi-functional) course of action on a Forest planning area.																		
Appropriated Funds	Money made available by Congress for the various activities of the National Forest System and other Federal agencies.																		
Area Transportation Planning	A process for identifying transportation facilities needed for managing Forest lands and resources.																		
Arterial Road	A road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service. It is usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.																		

Available Forest Land Land that has not been legislatively or administratively withdrawn from timber production by the Secretary of Agriculture or chief of the Forest Service

B

Background The visible terrain beyond the foreground and middleground where individual trees are not visible, but are blended into the total fabric of the stand

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 is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity. (This definition expresses the principle of nondeclining flow)

Benchmark An analysis of the supply potential of a particular resource, or of a set of resources subject to specific management objectives or constraints. Benchmarks define the limits within which alternatives can be formulated.

Benefit (Value) Inclusive terms to quantify the results of a proposed activity, project, or program expressed in monetary or nonmonetary terms.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) 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. Best Management Practices can take several forms. Some are defined by State regulation or memoranda of understanding between the Forest Service and the State. Others are defined by the Forest interdisciplinary planning team for application Forest-wide. Both of these kinds of BMPs are included in the Forest Plan as Forest-wide Standards. A third kind is 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 BMPs, are based on site-specific evaluation and represent the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality or other goals of the specific area involved in the project.

Big Game Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource, such as deer, elk, antelope, bear, and Bighorn Sheep.

Big-Game Population Objectives Approved game numbers for a specific big-game management unit as set by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Biomass The total quantity at a given time, of living organisms of one or more species per unit of space (species biomass), or of all the species in a biotic community (community biomass).

Board Foot The amount of timber equivalent to a piece 1 foot square and 1 inch thick.

Board Foot/Cubic Foot Conversion The mathematical ratio of the board feet contained in 1 cubic foot of timber. This ratio varies with tree species, diameter, height, and form factors.

GLOSSARY - C

Botanical Area	An area which has been designated by the Forest Service as containing specimens of plants, plant groups, and plant communities which are significant because of form, color, occurrences, habitat, location, life history, arrangement, ecology, environment, rarity, and/or other features.
Broadcast Burn	Allowing a prescribed fire to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries, for reduction of fuel hazard or as a silvicultural treatment, or both.
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.
Bulk Density	See Soil Bulk Density.

C

Candidate Species	Those plant and animal species that, in the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, may become Endangered or Threatened.
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 and/or water to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under a specified set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, 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	<p>Recreation: The amount of recreation use an area can sustain without deterioration of site quality.</p> <p>Wildlife: The maximum number of animals an area can support during a given period of the year.</p> <p>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.</p>
Category 1 Species	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service classification; has information to support proposing plant or animal species as Endangered or Threatened.

Category 2 Species	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service classification; "needs further information to confirm the appropriateness of proposing the taxon to the list of Endangered or Threatened Species."
Cavity	A hollow excavated in trees by birds or other natural phenomena; used for roosting and reproduction by many birds and mammals
Cavity Excavator	An animal that excavates a cavity in wood for nesting or roosting
Cavity Nester	Wildlife species that nests in cavities.
Chargeable Volume	All timber volume included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the allowable sale quantity, based on Regional utilization standards.
Check Dam	A structure of wood, rock, or brush built across a watercourse to reduce the rate of flow, catch sediment, impound water; thereby reducing the rate of erosion.
Class I Area (Airshed)	One of three classes of areas provided for in the Clean Air Act for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program Class I areas are the "cleanest" area and receive special visibility protection. They are allowed very limited increases (increments) in sulfur dioxide and particulate matter concentrations in the ambient air over baseline concentrations (See 42 U.S.C 7473 for description of the specific increments).
Class I Wilderness	Refers to airshed management. See Class I Airshed.
Clean Water Act of 1987	Amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of July 9, 1956. The purpose of the 1956 act is to enhance the quality and value of the water resource, and to establish a national policy for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution. Among the important provisions are authority for the State and Federal Governments to establish water quality standards; provision for water pollution grants for research and development, control programs, construction of treatment works, and comprehensive programs for water pollution control; enforcement measures against pollution from Federal facilities; and provision for the control of pollution by oil, hazardous substances, or sewage from vessels The basic act (Public Law 84-660), is amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act/ Amendments of 1961 (Public Law 87-88); Water Quality Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-234); Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-753Z); Title I, Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-224), Title I, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-224); Federal Water Pollution Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-224), Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500); Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217); Clean Water Act of 1987.
Clearcutting	The harvesting in one cut of all trees on an area for the purpose of creating a new, even-aged stand. The area harvested may be patch, strip, or stand large enough to be mapped or recorded as a separate class in planning for sustained yield.

GLOSSARY - C

Closed Road	<p>A road on which motorized traffic has been excluded by regulation, barricade, blockage or by obscuring the entrance. A closed road is still an operating facility on which motorized traffic has been removed (year-long or seasonal) and remains on the Forest Road Transportation System.</p> <p>This definition differs from that used for HEI calculations, which is, a closed road is one where use is not physically evident, no greater than one trip/week</p>
Closure	<p>An administrative order restricting either location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.</p>
Collector Roads	<p>These roads serve smaller land areas than a Forest arterial road, and is usually connected to a Forest arterial road or public highway. Collects traffic from Forest local roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term, multi-resource service needs, as well as travel efficiency. May be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.</p>
Commercial Forest Land	<p>Forest land that is producing, or is capable of producing, crops of industrial wood and (1) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service; (2) where existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soil productivity or watershed conditions; and (3) where existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be attained within 5 years after final harvest.</p>
Commercial Thinning	<p>Thinning is an intermediate step in even-aged management. It is a cutting made in an immature stand to remove excess merchantable timber in order to accelerate diameter growth and to improve the average form of the trees that remain.</p>
Commodities	<p>Resources with commercial value; all resource products which are articles of commerce, such as timber, range forage, and minerals.</p>
Community Stability	<p>A community's capacity to handle change without major hardships or disruptions to component groups or institutions. Measurement of community stability requires identification of the type and rate of proposed change and an assessment of the community's capacity to accommodate that level of change.</p>
Compaction	<p>See Detrimental Soil Conditions.</p>
Confine	<p>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.</p>
Consumptive Uses	<p>Uses of a resource that reduce the supply. Examples of some consumptive uses are irrigation, domestic and industrial water use, grazing, and timber harvesting.</p>
Contain	<p>To surround a fire and any spot fires with control line as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.</p>

Control	To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires, 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 implies a stack of 4 feet by 4 feet vertical cross-section and 8 feet long, contains 128 stacked cubic feet
Corridor	A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.
Corridor Viewsheds	Mapped areas of the landscape which can be seen from a Forest road or wild and scenic river.
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 by specified 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
Cover	Four levels of cover are defined for elk as follows: <i>Satisfactory Cover</i> - For elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 or more feet tall with an average canopy closure equal to or more than 50 percent for ponderosa pine, and 60 percent for mixed conifer. Satisfactory cover typically exists as a multi-storied stand and will meet elk hiding cover criteria. <i>Marginal Cover</i> - For elk, a stand of coniferous trees 10 or more feet tall, with an average canopy closure equal to or more than 40 percent. <i>Hiding Cover</i> - Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing adult deer or elk from human view at 200 feet. <i>Thermal Cover</i> - Vegetative cover used by animals to lessen effects of weather.
Cover/Forage Ratio	The ratio of tree cover (usually conifer types) to foraging areas (natural openings, clearcuts, etc.).
Created Opening	Created openings are openings in the Forest created by the silvicultural practices of shelterwood regeneration cutting at the final harvest, clearcutting, seed tree cutting, or group selection cutting.
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.

GLOSSARY - D

Cubic Foot (CF)	The amount of wood volume equivalent to a cube 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 foot.
Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI)	The ages at which the average annual growth is greatest for a stand of trees. Mean annual increment is expressed in cubic feet measures and is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in accordance with 36(CFR 219.16{a}{2}{i} and {ii}). <i>Culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI) includes regeneration harvest yields and any additional yields from planned intermediate harvests.</i>
Cultural Resources	The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, structures, sites, etc. left by prehistoric or historic peoples and the locations of religious or other cultural use held in importance by contemporary Native Americans.
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.

D

Defective Tree	A tree with a broken top, dead limb, or other defect which makes it suitable for use by cavity nesters.
Deficit Timber Sale	A timber sale in which the costs associated with producing the primary product plus the profit margin are greater than the selling value of the same product.
Demand	The amount of an output that users are willing to take at a specified price, time period, and condition of sale.
Demand Analysis	A study of the factors affecting the schedule of demand for an output, including the price-quantity relationship, if applicable.
Departure	A schedule which deviates from the principle of nondeclining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the timber sale and harvest schedule at any time in the future.
Dependent Communities	Communities whose social, economic, or political life would change in important respects if market or nonmarket outputs from the National Forests were substantially decreased.
Detrimental Soil Conditions	<p>Compaction: An increase in soil bulk density of 20 percent or more from the undisturbed level for volcanic ash soils. For all other soils it is an increase in soil bulk density of 15 percent or more from the undisturbed level.</p> <p>Displacement: The removal of more than 50 percent of the topsoil or humus enriched A1 and/or AC horizon from an area of 100 square feet or more which is at least 5 feet in width.</p> <p>Puddling: Tracks where the soil has been molded and the depth of rutting has reached 6 inches or more.</p> <p>Severely Burned: Top layer of mineral soil has been significantly changed in color, usually to red, and the next one-half inch blackened from organic matter charring by heat conducted through the top layer.</p>

Developed Recreation	Recreation that requires facilities that, in turn, result in concentrated use of an area. Examples of recreation areas are campgrounds and ski areas.
Developed Recreation Sites	Relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, (i.e., campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming areas)
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	The diameter of a tree measured 4 1/2 feet above the ground.
Discount Benefits	The present value of future benefits.
Discount Costs	The present value of future costs.
Dispersed Recreation	A general term referring to recreation use outside a developed recreation site; this includes activities such as scenic driving, hunting, backpacking, and recreation in primitive environments.
Displacement	See Detrimental Soil Conditions
District Ranger	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System Lands on a Ranger District.
Diversity	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.
Domestic Energy Source	Any energy source not having to be imported but available in the nation, for example geothermal energy, oil deposits, hydroelectric power, and natural gas.
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)	The statement of environmental effects required for major Federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

E

Economic Efficiency	See Cost-Efficiency.
Economic Stability	The ability to maintain a viable economic base in order to ensure the existence of historic trades and professions
Ecosystem	An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment (for example: a marsh, a watershed, or a lake)
Effective Ground Cover	All living or dead herbaceous or woody material and rock fragments greater than 3/4 of an inch in diameter in contact with the ground surface. Includes tree or shrub seedlings, grass, forbs, litter, woody biomass, chips etc.