

## U

<b>Understory</b>	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.
<b>Uneven-aged Management</b>	<p>The 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 individual tree selection and group selection.</p> <p>Individual Tree Selection Cutting - Involves the removal of selected trees of all size classes on an individual basis</p> <p>Group Selection Cutting - Involves the removal of selected trees of all size classes in groups of a fraction of an acre up to 2 acres in size.</p>
<b>Ungulate</b>	Hoofed, herbivorous mammals.
<b>Unplanned Ignition</b>	A fire started at random by either natural or human causes, or a deliberate incendiary fire.
<b>Unregulated Volume</b>	This volume 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.
<b>Unsatisfactory Range Condition</b>	Allotment does not meet criteria for satisfactory condition
<b>Unsuitable</b>	See Timber Classification.
<b>Unsuitable Forest Land (Not Sited)</b>	Forest land not managed for timber production because: (a) Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief has withdrawn it; (b) it is not producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood; (c) technology is not available to prevent irreversible damage to soils productivity, or watershed conditions, (d) there is no reasonable assurance based on existing technology and knowledge, that it is possible to restock lands within 5 years after final harvest, as reflected in current research and experience; (e) there is, at present, a lack of adequate information about responses to timber management activities; or (f) timber management is inconsistent with or not cost efficient in meeting the management requirements and multiple use objectives specified in the forest plan.

## GLOSSARY - V

<b>Uplands</b>	Ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills.
<b>Utility Corridor</b>	See Corridor.
<b>Utilization Standards (Timber)</b>	Standards guiding the use and removal of timber. They are measured in terms of diameter at breast height (d.b.h.), top of the tree inside the bark (top d.i.b.), and the percentages of "soundness" of the wood.
<b>Utilization Standards (Range)</b>	See Range Condition.

## V

<b>Value, Market</b>	The unit price of an output normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage of production, expressed in terms of what people are willing to pay as evidenced by market transactions.
<b>Value, Nonmarket</b>	The unit price of an output not normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage before consumption, and thus must be imputed from other economic information.
<b>Vegetation Treatment</b>	Any activities undertaken to modify the existing condition of the vegetation.
<b>Vegetative Manipulation</b>	Management of plants and shrubs to ensure production of the species desired.
<b>Vertical Diversity</b>	The diversity in a stand that results from the complexity of the above-ground structure of the vegetation; the more tiers of vegetation or the more diverse the species makeup (or both), the higher the degree of vertical diversity. This concept is close to but not exactly the same as "uneven-aged management," although each may influence the other. Application of even-aged management, for example can be designed to accomplish vertical diversity objectives.
<b>Viable Population</b>	The number of individuals of a species required to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural, self-sustaining populations adequately distributed throughout their region.
<b>Viewshed</b>	The total landscape seen or potentially seen from all or a logical part of a travel route, use area, or water body.
<b>Visual Quality Objective (VQO)</b>	<p>A desired level of management based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape.</p> <p><b>Preservation</b> - Allows only ecological changes. Management activities, except for very low visual impact recreation facilities, are prohibited. This objective applies to specially classified areas, including wilderness.</p> <p><b>Retention</b> - Provides for management activities that are not visually evident. Management activities are permitted, but the results of those activities on the natural landscape must not be evident to the average viewer.</p>

**Partial Retention** - Management activities may be evident to the viewer but must remain visually subordinate to the surrounding landscape.

**Modification** - Management activities may visually dominate the natural surrounding landscape but must borrow from naturally established form, line, color, and texture.

**Maximum Modification** - Land management activities can dominate the natural landscape to greater extent than in the modification objective, except as viewed from background when visual characteristics must be those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area.

**Visual Resource** The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

## W

**Wallow** A depression, pool of water, or wet area produced by large mammals and utilized by many forms of wildlife.

**Waterbar** A structure constructed across roads and skid trails to divert the surface runoff of water.

**Watershed** The total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at that point.

**Watershed Condition** A description of the health of a watershed or portion thereof, in terms of the factors which affect hydrologic function and soil productivity.

**Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) Inventory** An inventory of degraded soil and water sites. These include old burns, depleted ranges, closed timber sales, abandoned stock driveways, abandoned mines, localized erosion problems, natural landslides and unstable streambeds and channels.

**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 (Executive Order 11990). Wetlands include marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes, river overflows, mud flats, wet meadows, seeps, and springs.

**Wild and Scenic Rivers**

Those rivers or sections of rivers designated as such by congressional actions under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the Legislature of the State or States through which they flow. Wild and scenic rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories:

**1. Wild River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

**2. Scenic River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

**3. Recreational River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

**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 human 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 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (WROS)**

A further refinement of the primitive portion of the ROS. The following terms deal only with officially designated wilderness:

**Primitive:** Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment. Concentration of users is low and evidence of human use is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Only essential facilities for resource protection and safety are used and are constructed of native or natural appearing materials. No facilities for comfort or convenience of the user are provided. Visitors are encouraged to disperse to desirable existing sites to minimize contacts with other groups.

**Pristine:** Area is characterized by an extensive unmodified natural environment. Natural processes and conditions have not and will not be measurably affected by the actions of users. The area is managed to be as free as possible from the influence of human activities. People are only brief visitors. Essentially no facilities are required to protect the Wilderness resource. Terrain and vegetation allow extensive and challenging cross-country travel.

**Wilderness Study**

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

<b>Wildlife-and-Fish-User-Days (WFUD)</b>	Twelve visitor hours of recreation use oriented to wildlife and fish
<b>Wildlife Habitat Improvements, Nonstructural</b>	Vegetative management for wildlife food, cover, and habitat diversity.
<b>Wildlife Habitat Improvements, Structural</b>	Includes such structures as nesting boxes and platforms, fences, gates, and water catchments
<b>WIN Inventory</b>	See Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) Inventory.
<b>Winter Range</b>	An area, usually at lower elevation, used by big game such as elk and deer during the winter months; usually better defined and small than summer ranges.
<b>Withdrawal Working Group</b>	An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.

Y

<b>Yarding</b>	The moving of logs from the stump where cut to a central concentration area or landing.
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Z

<b>Zone of Influence</b>	A delineated geographic area within which the present and proposed actions exert an important influence on residents and visitors.
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