

APPENDIX C:

GLOSSARY

Many of the following definitions came from Appendix E of the *Final Environmental Impact Statement* for the *Land and Resource Management Plan Monongahela National Forest*. Others were developed from resource references, such as published papers and Forest Service manuals or handbooks.

Acquisition – Obtaining land through purchase, exchange, and donation.

Age class – An interval, commonly 10 to 15 years, into which the age range of trees is divided for classification purposes.

Allowable sale quantity – The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the *Forest Plan* for a time period specified by the *Forest Plan*. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the “average annual allowable sale quantity”.

Allowance for take -- Through formal consultation the Fish and Wildlife Service determines the level of take that is permitted for each threatened or endangered species. This level of take must not jeopardize the continued existence of the species (see also "take".)

Alternative – One of several policies or plans proposed for decision making.

Area of influence or Zones of Immediate Concern (ZIC) – Area associated with a population of or the habitat used or otherwise needed by a threatened or endangered species, or the area needed to protect a threatened or endangered population from competing or harmful influences.

Arterial roads - Primary travel routes that provide service to a large land area and usually connect with public highways or other Forest Service roads.

Basal area – A measure of the density of trees on an area. It is determined by estimating the total cross-sectional area of all trees measured at breast height (4.5 feet) expressed in square feet per acre.

Biological Assessment (BA) -- Information prepared by a Federal agency to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: (1) adversely affect listed (threatened, endangered, or proposed) species, (2) jeopardize the continued existence of species, or (3) adversely modify critical habitat. Biological Assessments must be prepared for "major construction activities". The outcome of the biological assessment determines whether formal consultation or a conference is necessary.

Biological Evaluation (BE) -- A documented Forest Service review of Forest Service Programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect and threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species.

Biological opinion (BO) -- An official report by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service issued in response to a formal Forest Service request for consultation or conference. It states whether an action is likely to result in jeopardy to a species or adverse modification of its critical habitat.

Board foot – A volume of solid wood, equivalent to a piece one-foot square and one inch thick.

MBF – One thousand board feet.

MMBF – One million board feet.

Buffer -- A strip of vegetation that is left unmanaged or is managed to reduce the impact that a treatment or action on one area would have on an adjacent area.

Canopy – The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

Clearcutting – The harvesting in one cut of all trees on an area for the purpose of creating a new, even-aged stand.

Climax forest – A plant community representing for its locality and environment, the culminating stage of natural succession.

Collector road – A road that serves smaller land areas than a Forest arterial road, and is usually connected to a Forest arterial road or public highway. It collects traffic from Forest local roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term multi-resource service needs, and 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.

Commercial timber harvesting activities – Activities associated with timber harvesting (e.g. felling trees; transporting trees via skidders or helicopters to log landings; constructing or reconstructing collector or arterial roads so that trees can be transported from the MNF to sawmills; etc.) that result in the removal and sale of timber products.

Commercial vegetation management activities – see commercial timber harvesting activities.

Conifer- Any of a wide range of predominantly evergreen, cone bearing trees with needle-shaped or scale-like leaves, such as pine, spruce, or hemlock.

Conservation plan or conservation program -- As directed under Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act "All other Federal agencies shall...utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered species and threatened species..." The Conservation Plan for the MNF (Appendix E) includes all the actions the National Forest takes to conserve threatened and endangered species.

Conservation recommendation -- The Fish and Wildlife Service's non-binding suggestions resulting from formal or informal consultation that identify discretionary activities an agency can take to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans or to develop information.

Corridor to foraging area (bats) – An area of land 330 feet wide between hibernacula and a riparian area which would likely serve as a feeding area for bats.

Critical habitat – The specific areas within the geographic area occupied by the threatened or endangered species on which are found those physical or biological features 1) essential to the conservation of the species, and 2) which may require special management consideration and protection; and specific areas outside of the geographic area occupied by the species upon a determination by the Secretary of Interior that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Cull – A live or partially live tree 10 inches in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet) (dbh) or larger that is generally unmerchantable for saw timber.

Cutting unit – A specific area identified for timber harvesting within a timber sale area.

Day lighting – Removing vegetation growing over or into the area occupied by a road or trail for the purpose of allowing sunlight and airflow, or clearance to allow passage.

dbh – diameter at breast height.

Developed recreation – Activities associated with man-made structures and facilities that result in concentrated use of an area. Examples are campgrounds and ski areas.

Dispersed recreation – In contrast to developed recreation, these activities are associated with low-density use distributed over large expanses of land or water. When provided, facilities are more for protection of the environment than for comfort or convenience of the visitor.

Diversity – The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

Ecological landtype (ELT) – An area of land with a distinct combination of natural, physical, chemical, and biological properties that cause it to respond in a predictable and relatively uniform manner to the application of given management practices. In a relatively undisturbed state and/or at a given stage (sere) of plant succession, an ELT is usually occupied by a predictable and relatively uniform plant community. Typical size usually is tens to hundreds of acres.

Ecotone – An ecological community consisting of a mixture of two overlapping vegetation communities.

Endangered species – Species listed as being in danger of extinction nationally throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges by current Federal Register Final Rulemaking.

Endangered species Act (ESA), as amended -- An act passed by Congress in 1973 to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved and to provide a program for conservation of such species.

Environmental analysis – The process associated with the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement and the decision whether to prepare an environmental impact statement. It is an analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short-term and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, and social factors and their interactions.

Environmental assessment (EA) – A concise public document that serves to (1) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or finding of no significant impact, and (2) aid in agency's compliance with NEPA when no environmental impact statement is necessary.

Environmental effect – Net change (good or bad) in the physical, biological, social, or economic components of the environment resulting from human actions. Effects and impacts as used in this EA are synonymous.

Environmental justice - the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatments means that no group of people, including a racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. The Forest Service is currently operating under Executive Order 12898 and USDA Departmental Regulation 5600-2 to ensure that it conducts its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment in a manner that ensures that such programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under such programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, color, or national origin.

Erosion – Wearing away of the land's surface by water, wind, ice, and other geological agents.

Even-aged management – The application of a combination of actions that results in the creations of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes throughout the forest area). The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Regeneration cutting methods in this system include clearcutting, seed-tree cutting, shelterwood, two-aged, and deferred rotation.

Extirpated – locally extinct.

Fall night roosting – The term applied to the time period when Indiana bats roost inside the cave or in trees near the hibernacula (*Revised Biological Assessment*, p. 43).

Fall swarming – The term used to describe the time period and activity associated with Indiana bats congregating around hibernacula prior to hibernation (as early as August and through October or November, depending upon local weather conditions), and flying into and out of cave entrances from dusk to dawn (Kiser and Elliot, 1996). During fall swarming, Indiana bats mate and replenish fat reserves prior to hibernating (USFWS, 1983).

Floodplain – The lowland and relatively flat areas joining streams and rivers, including at a minimum that area subject to one percent (100 year recurrence) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Foraging Habitat (also foraging areas or corridors (bats), see also corridor to foraging area) - places where bats search for food.

Forest land – Land at least ten percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such trees cover and not currently developed for non-forest pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearings and power line clearings of any width.

Forest Plan – The Monongahela National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. A long-range plan for management of a designated area of National Forest System lands. This plan will provide management direction for all management programs and practices, resource uses, and resource protection measures on these lands. It has been amended five times since its approval in 1986.

Forest Plan amendment – Formal alteration of the *Forest Plan* by modification, deletion or addition based upon non-significant or significant changes. Non-significant changes are minor modification of management direction. Significant changes are major alterations of specific management prescription direction or land use designations that result in a substantial change in the long-term relationships between outputs of goods and services. Unlike a complete plan revision, an amendment addresses only the issues that trigger a need for change. Amendments must satisfy both NFMA and NEPA procedural requirements including appropriate public notification.

Forest Plan goal – A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.

Forest objective or Forest Management Objective – A concise, time specific statement of measurable planned results responding to established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

Forest road -- A road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and necessary for the protection, administration, and use of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

Forest type – A natural group or association of different species of trees that commonly occur together over a large area. Forest types are defined and named after the one or more dominant species of trees, such as the spruce-fir and the birch-beech-maple types.

Forest-wide standards– A set of statements that define or indicate acceptable norms, specifications, or quality that must be met when accomplishing an activity or practice under a given set of conditions on the Forest. In the context of this analysis, Forest-wide standards are those that provide direction for management of various threatened, endangered, and proposed species across the Forest, regardless of the Management Prescription the species' population exists within.

Formal consultation - A process between the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service and a Federal agency that: 1) determines whether a proposed Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat; 2) begins with a Federal agency's written request and submittal of a complete initiation package; and 3) concludes with the issuance of a biological opinion and incidental take statement.

Goods and Services -- The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced from forest and rangeland resources.

Group selection – The removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size, distribution, and species.

Habitat – The place where a plant or animal can live and maintain itself.

Harvest method -- A cutting method by which a stand is logged. Emphasis is on meeting logging requirements while concurrently attaining silvicultural objectives.

Heritage resource – The physical remains of past ways of life. They include historic and prehistoric sites; and the artifacts and features associated with these sites.

Hibernacula – Caves in which bats hibernate, including the cave itself and an area 200 feet in radius from the cave entrance(s).

Improvement cutting – Improvement cutting is the elimination of suppression or less valuable in favor of more valuable tree growth, typically in mixed uneven-aged Forests.

Incidental take -- Take of ESA-listed fish or wildlife species that result from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity conducted by a Federal agency or applicant.

Incidental Take Statement or Programmatic Incidental Take Statement – The document that recognizes the circumstances of and level of incidental take, the reasonable and prudent measures required to further minimize the level of incidental take, and the terms and conditions the Forest must comply with to implement the reasonable and prudent measures.

Indiana bat hibernacula – Caves in which Indiana bats hibernate. They are classified as Priority One, Two or Three (*Revised Biological Assessment*, p. 43). Indiana bats typically hibernate in clusters from October – April, depending upon local weather conditions.

Indicator species -- A species whose presence in a certain location or situation at a given population level indicates a particular environmental condition. Their population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on a number of other species or water quality.

Informal consultation -- An optional process that includes all discussions and correspondence between the Fish and Wildlife Service and a Federal agency prior to formal consultation, to determine whether a proposed Federal action may affect listed species or critical habitat. This process allows the Federal agency to utilize the Fish and Wildlife Service's expertise to evaluate the agency's assessment of potential effects or to suggest possible modifications to the proposed action that could avoid potentially adverse effects.

Interdisciplinary team (ID Team) – An ID Team is a group of individuals with skills from different resources. An interdisciplinary team is assembled because no single scientific discipline is sufficient to adequately identify and resolve issues and problems. Team member interaction provides necessary insight to all stages of the process.

Intolerant species – Those plant species that do not grow well in shade.

Issue – A subject or question of wide spread public discussion or interest regarding management of National Forest System lands.

Key areas – Area near Indiana bat hibernacula that includes a minimum of 150 acres of mature stands of trees. When available, this area should include 20 acres of old growth forest or potential old growth and an additional 130 acres of mature forest. As appropriate, the area should include the area around the cave entrance, area above the known cave entrance, foraging corridor, and ridgetops/side slopes around the cave.

Land adjustment – Changing National Forest System landownership through acquisition, exchange, or disposal of land or interests in land.

Land allocation – The commitment of a given area and its resources to the compatible combination of goods, services, and uses specified by a regional management goal or by a past management prescription.

Land Type Association (LTA) – Ecological classification of land considering primarily geology, landform, and climate. This level of the Ecological Classification System is smaller than ecological subsections and larger than ecological land types with typical size in the tens to hundreds of thousands of acres.

Large-scale tree felling– Activities in which tree felling for clearing vegetation would typically result in a determination of “may affect, likely to adversely affect” for threatened or endangered species. Some examples of large-scale activities are the construction of arterial or collector roads and most timber sales.

Local road – Connects terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads, or public highways. The location and standard are usually controlled by specific resource activity rather than travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for either long-term or short-term service.

Long-term – Time period representing 6-50 years from the present.

Management direction – A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.

Management goal – A statement that describes a desired condition of the land to be achieved sometime in the future.

Management indicator species -- See “indicator species”.

Management practice – A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.

Management prescription (MP) - Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives (36 CFR 219.3).

Management Prescription Area (MP Area) – An area delineated by a line on a map showing the location where a management prescription applies. A management area is usually noncontiguous.

MP standards - Management Prescription standards that apply where the particular management prescription is implemented (*Forest Plan*, pp. 109-209). They define the differences between management prescriptions and allow management practices to meet the intent of the prescription.

Maternity colony (Indiana bat, Virginia big-eared bat) – groups consisting of female bats and their young that congregate while young bats are non-volant (not yet able to fly).

Mineral – A naturally occurring, inorganic material. The term is used to designate broadly all material that is not animal or vegetable. It includes sand, gravel, and stone.

Motorized use – Land uses requiring or largely dependent on motor vehicles and roads.

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act.

NFS – National Forest System.

NFMA – National Forest Management Act.

No Action Alternative – An alternative identified in an environmental analysis in which either (1) current management is continued or (2) a project does not occur.

Non-commercial activities – Activities associated with vegetation management (e.g. felling trees, girdling, herbicide use, etc.) that do not result in the removal or sale of timber products.

Non-commercial vegetation management actions – see non-commercial activities.

Non-forest – Lands never having or incapable of having ten percent or more of the area occupied by forest trees, or lands previously having such cover and currently developed for non-forest use.

Non-motorized use – Land uses not requiring roads or motor vehicles.

Occupied habitat – Area where *Glaucomys sabrinus fuscus* (WV northern flying squirrel) is known to exist through positive identification, as through capture.

Opening – A cutover area in which the vegetation is less than twenty percent of the height of the surrounding vegetation.

Open to public travel – Except during scheduled periods, extreme weather conditions, or emergencies, open to the general public for use with a standard passenger automobile, without restrictive gates or prohibitive signs or regulations, other than for general traffic control or restrictions based on size, weights, or class of registration.

Opportunity Area – An area, usually 5,000 acres or larger, which are the basis for deciding upon projects and integrating resource values. OA's may be within a management prescription area (MP area) or overlap two or more MP areas.

Pesticide – Any chemical preparation used to control populations of injurious organisms, plant or animal.

Prescribed fire - The application of fire under specified conditions to achieve specific land management objectives.

Primary range – The area within five-mile radii of Indiana bat hibernacula, excluding the cave and key areas.

Programmatic Incidental Take Statement – see Incidental Take Statement.

Proposed species –“proposed” is a species for which a proposed rule for listing as federal endangered or threatened species has been published in the Federal Register. Before the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can federally list a species as threatened or endangered, the species first must be proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains the list of proposed species. Currently, there are no species on the MNF proposed for listing.

Public involvement – A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision-making.

Public participation – Meetings, conferences, seminars, written comments, survey questionnaires, and similar activities designed or held to obtain comments from the general public and specific groups about National Forest System land management planning.

Range – lands, primarily non-forested, that provide forage for grazing livestock.

Reasonable and prudent measures -- Actions the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service Director believes necessary or appropriate to minimize the impacts, i.e., amount or extent of incidental take.

Recovery plan -- A plan that outlines actions needed to recover and/or protect a species.

Redds – Trout spawning areas.

Reforestation – The natural or artificial restocking of an area with Forest trees.

Regeneration – The natural or artificial renewal of a tree crop.

Regeneration cutting (Harvest cut) – Includes five basic even-aged cutting methods used to regenerate a forest (clearcutting, seed-tree, shelterwood, two-aged, and deferred rotation) and two even-aged cutting methods (group selection and single tree selection). Trees are removed from the stand to create conditions that will allow the forest to renew or reproduce itself.

Regulated forest land – Forest land managed for timber production under sustained yield principles.

Research Natural Areas – Land areas classified by order of the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service containing natural plant communities that have not been modified by man, and which are protected and studied to obtain more information about the ecosystem.

Residuals or residual trees – Trees left standing upon completion of harvesting.

Riparian area – Geographically delineated area with distinctive resource values and characteristics, which are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystems, floodplains, and wetlands.

Road maintenance -- Expenditures in the minor restoration and upkeep of a road necessary to retain the road's approved traffic service level.

Road template – The land dedicated to use as a road, encompassing any cut slope, ditch, driving surface, and fill slope.

Run-off -- That part of precipitation, as well as any other flow contributions, that appears on the land surface, either perennially or intermittently.

Sanitation harvest– The removal of dead, dying and damaged trees after a natural disaster to prevent the spread of insects or disease.

Scoping – Determining the extent of analysis necessary for an informed decision of a proposed action. The process includes: (1) reviewing *Forest Plan* direction as it relates to the analysis; (2) personally contacting those publics interested or affected by the proposed action to get their comments; and (3) determining local management concerns. This process continues throughout analysis until a decision is made.

Seed-Tree (Seed Cut) – The removal of most of the trees in one cut, leaving a few scattered trees of desired species to serve as a seed source to reforest the area.

Sediment – Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice.

Sensitive soils – Soils on the MNF that are characterized as having high risk for erosion, slippage and compaction due to the presence of floodplains, slopes greater than 50%, slippage potential, or having formed from limestone and fine-grained shale or siltstone.

Sensitive species – Species designated by the Regional Forester and included on the Eastern Region Sensitive Species List. The list includes those species that are known, reported or suspected to occur on, or in the immediate vicinity of the Eastern Region and require special management attention.

Shade tolerant or tolerant – A tree or other plant species having the capacity to grow without receiving direct sunlight.

Shear strength (soil) – The sliding force required to break a bond between soil particles. Soils may slip when the shear strength is low.

Shelterwood – A series of two or three cuttings that open the stand and stimulate natural reproduction. A two cutting series has a seed cut and a removal cut, while a three cutting series has a preparatory cut, a seed cut, and a removal cut.

Short term – The period between the present and approximately five years, or the reasonably foreseeable future. We expect that the existing *Forest Plan* will continue to guide MNF management during this time frame because revision may not be completed for another three to five years.

Silvicultural systems – 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 fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration and according to the type of forest thereby produced.

Site preparation – Preparation of the ground surface before planting or preparing a seedbed for natural regeneration; includes removal of unwanted vegetation, slash, stumps, and roost from a site.

Small-scale activities – Activities in which tree felling for clearing vegetation would typically result in a determination of “no effect” or “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” for threatened or endangered species. Some examples of small-scale activities are the creation of individual well pads, road reconstruction (operating within reasonable limits of the existing road template), construction of local roads, removal of hazard trees, dead and down firewood permits, or creation of vistas.

Snag – A snag is a dead or partially dead (over 50%) tree, which may or may not have cavities in it. It would usually be over 10 inches diameter at breast height and more than 10 feet tall.

Special Use Permits – Permits issued by the Forest Service, which authorize use of National Forest lands, improvements, and resources.

Stand (of trees) – A community of trees occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition, age, arrangement, and condition as to be distinguishable from the forest on adjacent areas.

Suitable Habitat for WV northern flying squirrels - Areas that have the habitat characteristics required by WV northern flying squirrels as indicated by known capture locations and the assumption is that WV northern flying squirrels may potentially be present (USFWS, 2001). Generally, it includes forest habitat with red spruce and mixed red spruce/northern hardwood forest, Norway spruce plantations, mixed eastern hemlock/northern hardwoods, and overstory eastern hemlock or balsam fir with red spruce present in the understory (*Revised Biological Assessment*, p.83). Suitable habitat also includes buffers of approximately 150 feet where appropriate

and corridors to provide linkages for habitat areas to prevent barriers to movement (*Revised Biological Assessment*, p. 83).

Suitability – Appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.

Summer foraging habitat (Indiana bat) – Places where Indiana bats search for food; most commonly within upper forest canopy layers in upland forests and riparian woodlands. Summer foraging habitat may also include forest edges, in early successional areas, and strips of trees extending into more open habitat (*Revised Biological Assessment*, p. 43).

Summer roosting habitat (Indiana bat) – Places, almost always trees and generally trees larger than 9 inches in diameter with exfoliating bark having space for bats between the bark and the bole of the tree, where bats rest or sleep.

Sustained yield – The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest without impairment of the productivity of the land.

Take (as used in the *Biological Opinion*) - To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Terms and Conditions (as used in the *Biological Opinion*) - Set out specific methods by which reasonable and prudent measures are to be accomplished.

Thinning – Removing some of the trees in a dense immature stand primarily to improve the growth rate and form of the remaining trees.

Threatened species – Species listed by current Federal Register Final Rule making as being nationally threatened.

Timber sale – The cutting and removal of designated trees under the authority of a contract.

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) – Usually related to activities conducted in young stands of timber to improve growth rate and form of the remaining trees. Examples are: thinning, pruning, fertilization, and control of undesirable vegetation.

Trail – A designated path or way of varying width which is maintained for hikers, horseman, snow travelers, bicyclists, or motorized vehicles no more than 40 inches wide.

Travel corridor - Area adjacent to a road or trail that includes all land normally visible from them.

Uneven-aged management – The application of a 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 to size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection.

Unsuitable habitat for WV northern flying squirrels – Areas that do not currently contain necessary habitat components for the subspecies. Management activities planned within unsuitable habitat will not affect WV northern flying squirrel and will not require consultation or permits pursuant to ESA (*Revised Biological Assessment*, p. 84).

Vegetative manipulation- The forced change of one vegetation type to another. It can be done with mechanical equipment, chemicals, or fire. Usually, this is done to provide timber products, increase forage for livestock, improve scenic views, and to improve habitat for wildlife.

Viable population – A population that has adequate numbers and dispersion of reproductive individuals to ensure the continued existence of the species population on the planning area.

Wilderness – The National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 defines a wilderness as an area of undeveloped, Federally owned land designated by Congress that has the following characteristics: (1) It is affected primarily by the forces of nature, where man is a visitor who does not remain. It may contain ecological, geological, or other

features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. (2) It possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. (3) It is an area large enough so that continued use will not change its unspoiled natural condition.

Wildlife habitat – The sum total of environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by a wildlife species or a combination of such species.

Wildlife openings – Openings maintained to meet various foods or cover needs for wildlife. They may contain native vegetation or planted crops and can be maintained by burning, discing, mowing, planting, fertilizing, grazing, or applying herbicides.

Zoological Area – A Zoological Area embraces animals, animal groups, or animal communities that are natural and important because of occurrence, habitat, location, life history, ecology, environment, rarity, or other features (*Forest Plan*, p. 199). As additional areas are identified and approved, the total acreage under zoological protection will increase with a corresponding decrease in the acreage of management areas where new sites are discovered (such as MP 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.1, and 7.0).

Zoological Area standards - standards that apply to a particular geographic location (Opportunity Area) on the Forest, regardless of the MP (*Forest Plan*, pp. 230-234).

Zones of Immediate Concern (ZIC) – See Area of Influence.