

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CODE DESCRIPTIONS

GLOSSARY

Ecosystem – an assembly of living organisms (plants, animals) and non-living components (rocks, soil, water) considered together with their environment.

Riparian Area – a geographically delineable area with distinctive resource values and characteristics, that are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystems, floodplains, wetlands, and adjacent upland slopes. They are three dimensional areas, extending vertically from below the water table to above the canopy of mature site-potential trees; laterally to the estimated boundary of land with direct land-water interactions; and longitudinally up an down streams and along the shore.

Riparian Ecosystem – a transition area between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent terrestrial ecosystems; identified by soil characteristics or distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbound water. Riparian ecosystems extend away from the bank or shore of aquatic ecosystems to include lands with direct land-water interactions that may affect ecological structure, function, and composition.

Watershed – any land area that forms a basin where runoff from rain and snow melt flow to a common point, such as a stream or lake.

Watershed Assessment (also known as “ecosystem analysis at the watershed scale”) – a process conducted by an interdisciplinary team of natural resource specialists to document the processes and interrelationships of a watershed in order to determine its current condition. The purpose being to recommend opportunities for restoration and maintenance needs to enhance or retain biological diversity elements and characteristics.

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AUM – Animal Unit Month
BBD – Beech Bark Disease
CTR – Crop Tree Release
DFC – Desired Future Condition
ELT – Ecological Landtype
FR – Forest Road
HSH – Highland Scenic Highway
LTA – Landtype Association
LWD – Large Woody Debris
MIS – Management Indicator Species
MNF – Monongahela National Forest
MNFLMP – Monongahela National Forest Land Management Plan
MP – Management Prescription
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NFSRP – Northern Flying Squirrel Recovery Plan
NTMB – Neotropical Migratory Bird
OSR – Overstory Removal
PIF – Partners in Flight
RAMP – Range Allotment Management Plan
TES – Threatened/Endangered/Sensitive
T&E – Threatened & Endangered
Tr – Trail
TSI – Timber Stand Improvement
USDA - United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS – United State Fish & Wildlife Service
UWRW – Upper Williams River Watershed
WVDNR – West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
WVNFS – West Virginia Northern Flying Squirrel

FOREST TYPE CODE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Code</u>	<u>Forest Type</u>
2	Red Pine
5	Hemlock
13	Red Spruce/Balsam Fir
16	White Spruce/Balsam Fir/Norway Spruce
81	Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch
82	Sugar Maple/Basswood
83	Black Cherry/White Ash/Yellow Poplar
85	Sugar Maple
87	Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch/Red Spruce
89	Mixed Hardwoods
97	Lowland Brush
98	Upland Brush
99	Open

SIZE CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Size Class</u>	<u>Description</u>
Open/Brush	Fields presently in grass cover or shrubs such as hawthorn with less than 10% of the area in forest tree cover.
Seedling/Sapling	A forested stand with the majority of trees smaller than 5" dbh (diameter breast height).
Poletimber	A forested stand with the majority of trees between 5" to 10.9" dbh (for hardwood trees) or 5" to 8.9" dbh (for conifer trees).
Sawtimber	A forested stand with the majority of trees larger than 11.0" dbh (for hardwood trees) or 9" dbh (for conifer trees).