

Glossary

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and Acronyms with an asterisk (*) are defined in the Glossary

AC	Acres	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
AMA	Adaptive Management Area*	USDI	United States Department of Interior
AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation	USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
AOI	Annual Operating Instructions*	VMS	Visual Management System
ASO	Allowable Sale Quantity*	VQO	Visual Quality Objective*
AUM	Animal Unit Month*	WFC	Wilderness Fire Coordinator
BA	Basal Area	WIN	Watershed Improvement Needs
BF	Board Feet	WUD	Wildlife User Days
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	WSR	Wild and Scenic River
BMP	Best Management Practice*	WSRA	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
BVNG	Butte Valley National Grassland		
CAS	Capable, Available, Suitable (Land)*		
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game		
CEO	Council of Environmental Quality		
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations		
CRMP	Coordinated Resource Management Plan		
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris*		
DBH	Diameter Breast Height*		
EA	Environmental Assessment		
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement*		
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency		
ESA	Endangered Species Act*		
° F	Degrees Fahrenheit		
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		
Forest	Klamath National Forest		
Forest Service	United States Forest Service		
Forest Plan	Klamath National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan		
FSEIS	Final Supplemental EIS (President's Plan)		
FSH	Forest Service Handbook		
FSM	Forest Service Manual		
FUDs	Fish User Days		
GTR	Green Tree Retention*		
HCM	Habitat Capability Model		
ID	Interdisciplinary*		
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change*		
LSR	Late Successional Reserves*		
LTSY	Long Term Sustained Yield*		
MMBF	Million Board Feet		
MMCF	Million Cubic Feet		
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act*		
NFMA	National Forest Management Act		
NFS	National Forest System*		
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle*		
PL	Public Law		
PNF	Prescribed Natural Fire*		
RARE II	Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation*		
Region 5	Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service		
RMO	Road Management Objective		
RNA	Research Natural Area*		
ROD	Record of Decision		
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum*		
RPA	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974		
RPD	Rangeland Project Decision*		
RR	Riparian Reserves*		
RVD	Recreation Visitor Day*		
SAT	Scientific Analysis Team		
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer*		
SIA	Special Interest Areas		
T&E	Threatened and Endangered Species*		
TE&S	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species		
TPA	Trees per Acre		

Definitions

This glossary gives definitions of terms in the Forest Plan.

A

Activity The work processes or management practices that are conducted to produce, enhance or maintain outputs or achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. An activity can generate multiple outputs.

Adaptive Management Area (AMA) A landscape unit designated to encourage the development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic and other social objectives.

Adequate Access (to Wilderness) The combination of routes and modes of travel which will, as determined by the Forest Service, cause the least lasting impact on the primitive character of the land and at the same time will serve the reasonable purposes for which the State and private land is held or used.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation The Council is responsible for commenting to the Agency Official on an undertaking that affects historic properties (36 CFR § 800).

Air Quality Related Values Values in designated Class 1 Wilderness Areas that the Forest Service is required to protect by the Federal Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) The maximum amount of timber that may be programmed for harvest from CAS lands during any decade. The ASQ is typically expressed as an annual average quantity. May also be referred to as programmed Timber yield, scheduled timber harvest or chargeable timber.

Anadromous Fish Species of fish which mature in the ocean and migrate into streams to spawn. Use here refers to salmon and steelhead.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) The amount of forage a mature cow and calf consume over a 30 day period (1,200 pounds).

Annual Operating Instructions (AOIs) Yearly management instructions to the livestock permittee.

Appropriate Suppression Response The planned strategy for suppression action in terms of kind, amount and timing on a wildfire which most efficiently meets fire management direction under current and expected burning conditions. The response may range from a strategy of prompt control to one of containment, confinement or surveillance.

A) Confine To restrict the fire within determined boundaries established, either before or during the fire.

B) Contain To take suppression action as needed that can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing conditions.

C) Control Complete a control line around a fire, any spot fires therefrom 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, so that the line can be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.

Aquatic Living or growing in water.

Arterial Road major transportation route that accesses and services a large land area and usually connects with public highways or other arterial routes.

Assemblage A group of organisms sharing a common situation, essentially by chance.

Available Land Lands administratively available for timber harvest.

B

Background Visual Management; The distant part of a landscape, picture, etc.; surroundings, especially those behind something and providing harmony or contrast; surrounding area or surface. Area located from 3-5 miles to infinity from the observer.

Basal Area (BA) The cross-sectional area (in square feet) of tree coverage per acre, measured at breast height.

Benefit Value; Inclusive terms used to quantify in monetary or non-monetary terms the results

of a proposed activity, project or program.

Best Management Practice (BMP) A practice, or a combination of practices, that is determined to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. BMPs for national forests in California are shown in Water Quality Management for NFS Lands in California, USDA Forest Service, April 1979, and have been certified by the State of California as Best Management Practices.

Big Game Those species of large mammals normally managed for sport hunting. This generally refers to Roosevelt elk, black-tailed deer or black bear.

Biological Diversity The variety of life in an area, including gene pools, species, plant and animal communities, ecosystems and the processes through which individual organisms interact with one another and their environments.

Biological Evaluation A report that assesses the effects or impacts of a proposed activity on a wildlife or fish species and its habitat.

Biomass Total weight of the living organisms in a particular habitat.

Board Foot A unit of measurement equal to an unfinished board one foot square by one inch thick.

Burning Period That part of each 24-hour period when fires spread most rapidly, typically from 10:00 am to sundown.

C

California Wilderness Act of 1984 The Act that added to existing wildernesses and created new wilderness areas from certain roadless areas in California.

Canopy The upper-most spreading, branchy layer of a forest.

Canopy Closure A measure of the percent of potential open space occupied by the collective tree crowns in a stand.

Capability The potential of an area to produce resources (supply goods and services) and allow resource uses under a particular set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity.

Capable, Available and Suitable (CAS) Land National forest land that has been determined to be capable, available and suitable for timber management.

Capable Land Land where at least 20 cubic feet of commercial wood products can be grown per acre per year.

Carrying Capacity The maximum number of organisms that can be supported within a particular habitat without causing deterioration of the ecosystem.

Cavity Nester Wildlife species that excavate and/or occupy cavities in trees and snags for nesting.

Channel Erosion Channel widening caused by erosion, undermining action of the stream flows on channel perimeter and by the abrasive force of mud and woody debris during a debris flow.

Checkerboard Ownership Pattern Every other section of land is in private ownership, due to the railroad land grants in the late 1800s.

Class I Area An area designated for the most stringent protection from degradation of air quality.

Class 11 Area An area designated for moderate protection from air quality degradation.

Clearcutting The harvesting of an entire stand of trees in one cutting operation, leading to the establishment of an even-aged stand.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Woody material, at least 20 inches in diameter from whatever source that is dead and lying on the forest floor.

Collector Road A road which collects traffic from Forest local roads or other collector roads. These roads serve smaller land areas than arterial roads and are usually connected to a national forest arterial or public highway.

Connectivity Contiguous; continuous. Refers to the quality of plant or animal habitat. A characteristic of a landscape or larger region where the condition of its' vegetation allows for plants and animals to be able to move between areas of suitable habitat.

Consolidated Inner Gorge Slopes along streams and rivers that exceed 65% and are incised into bedrock and support shallow soil cover. Subdivided into granitic and non-granitic.

Contingency Plan A back-up plan of action for implementation when actions described in the primary plan are no longer appropriate. On prescribed fires, these are the actions to be taken if the fire is declared out of prescription and designated a wildfire.

Conversion Changing the forest from an unmanaged to a managed condition.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) The government council which establishes guidelines for management of forest resources.

Cover Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators and weather conditions or in which to reproduce.

Cover/Forage Ratio The ratio, in percent, of the amount of area in cover conditions to that in forage conditions.

Created Opening An opening in the forest created as the result of even-aged silviculture through clearcutting, group selection or shelterwood regeneration timber harvest systems.

Critical Reaches Stretches of streams with fish habitat most sensitive to pool losses because of low stream gradients (less than 2 percent) and sediment build-up in rearing pools.

Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI) The point at which the stands average net merchantable growth is at its maximum level.

Cultural Resources The tangible and intangible aspects of cultural systems, living and dead, that are valued by a given culture or contain information about that culture. Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, sites, buildings, structures, districts and objects

associated with or representative of people and cultures, human activities and events.

Cumulative Effect The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other actions. Cumulative impacts can also result from individually minor but collective, individual actions over a period of time.

Current Direction The combination of activities dictated by laws, regulations, the Forest Service Manual and existing unit plans.

D

Decommission To remove those elements of a road that reroute hillslope drainage and present slope stability hazards. Also obliteration.

Developed Recreation Recreation occurring at permanent sites developed specifically for recreation purposes; for example, campgrounds, trailheads.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) The diameter of a standing tree at a point 4 feet, 6 inches measured from ground level on the uphill side.

Direct Habitat Improvement A project to improve the habitat capability (carrying capacity) for fish, wildlife or Sensitive plants.

Dispersed Recreation Outdoor recreation in which visitors are diffused over relatively large areas. Where facilities or developments are provided, they are more for access and protection of the environment than for the comfort or convenience of the people.

Dissected Granitic Terrane Terrane founded on granitic bedrock. It is characterized by closely spaced, steep-walled intermittent and ephemeral drainages shaped by shallow debris slides. This terrane has responded to certain types of land management with accelerated debris slide rates in parts of the Forest.

Distance Zone Areas of landscapes denoted by specific distances from the observer. There are three distance zones:

Foreground (0 to ½ mile).

Middleground (½ to 5 miles).

Background (5 miles and greater).

Disturbance Any management activity that has the potential to accelerate erosion or mass movement.

Diversity The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

Early Seral or Successional Stage The biotic community that develops immediately following the removal or destruction (for example, from wildfire) of the vegetation in an area.

Ecoregion A continuous geographic area which supports the development of similar ecosystems. Ecosystems contain multiple landscapes with different spatial patterns of ecosystems.

Ecosystem A dynamic community of biological organisms, including humans, and the physical environment with which they interact.

Ecosystem Health An ecosystem in which structure, composition and function ensure the maintenance of biological diversity, biotic integrity and Ecological processes over time.

Ecosystem Management The integration of ecological principles, economic factors and social factors to manage ecosystems to safeguard ecological sustainability, biological diversity and productivity.

Effects Impacts; physical, biological, economic and social results (or expected results) from implementing an activity or producing outputs.

Embedding A measure of fine material surrounding larger streambed materials such as cobbles and gravel.

Encroachment A situation where adjacent property owners have improvements over the property boundary line or are otherwise using NFS land without benefit of an authorization.

Endangered Species Any plant or animal species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Endangered Species Act of 1973).

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) An act

which mandates Threatened and Endangered Species to be conserved.

Endemic Native or confined to a certain region, having a comparatively restricted distribution.

Endemism The quality or state of being endemic.

Environment The aggregate of physical, biological, economic and social factors affecting organisms in an area.

Environmental Analysis An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable environmental effects, including physical, biological, economic and social consequences and their interactions; short and long-term effects; direct, indirect and cumulative effects.

Environmental Assessment (EA) A concise public document which serves to: (a) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS or a Finding of No Significant Impact; (b) aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary; and (c) facilitate preparation of an EIS, when necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action provided and effects analyzed.

Ephemeral A stream channel or depression in the topography that carries surface water during the rainy season or during snowmelt.

Erosion A general term for movement of soil particles on the surface of the land initiated by rainfall and running water. This includes surface erosion and channel erosion, as opposed to landsliding.

Escaped Fire A fire which has exceeded initial attack capabilities.

Escaped Fire Situation Analysis Analysis of factors which influence suppression of an escaped fire from which a plan of attack will be developed; includes development of alternative strategies of fire suppression and net effect of each.

Escapement Portion of an anadromous fish population that escapes the commercial and recreational fisheries and reaches the freshwater spawning grounds.

Even-aged Management The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Clearcut, shelterwood or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.

Extended Attack Situation in which a fire cannot be controlled by an initial attack crew within a reasonable period of time. The fire usually can be controlled by additional resources within 24 hours after commencing suppression action.

Extremely Unstable Lands Lands determined to be unsuited for intensive management due to their extreme sensitivity to disturbance. In order of decreasing abundance, these lands include: a) valley inner gorges; b) the most sensitive portion of dormant slump-earthflow complexes and debris slide scars; c) portions of the most severely dissected granitic terrane; and d) active landslides.

Fine Sediment Coarse sand and smaller sized particles deposited by water or ice.

Fire Dependent An ecosystem evolving under periodic perturbations by fire and which consequently depends on periodic fires for normal ecosystem functioning.

Fire Management All activities required for the protection of wildland values from fire and the use of fire to meet land management goals and objectives.

Fire Regime The kind of fire activity (frequency and intensity) that characterizes a specific region.

Fire Resource Advisor A representative of the unit manager assigned to an Incident Management Team to advise them on issues and concerns specific to the area of the incident. The Resources Advisor should be familiar with the land, resource values at risk, local political concerns, Land Management Plan and policy directions and have some knowledge of fire suppression strategies and tactics applicable to

the incident.

Fire Situation Analysis A decision analysis process used to evaluate initial suppression action on each wildfire uncontrolled for multiple burning periods while under initial attack.

Flame length An indicator of fire intensity measured from the base of the flame to the tip of the flame.

Flora Any plant or plants as a whole, usually pertains to a regional description.

Floodplain The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining streams.

Forage Vegetation used for food by wildlife, particularly big game wildlife and domestic livestock.

Forb Any herbaceous plant species other than those in the Gramineae (grasses), Cyperaceae (sedges) and Juncaceae (rushes) families; fleshy leaved plants.

Foreground Visual Management; The detailed landscape found within 0 to ¼ - ½ mile from the observer.

Forest Cover Type A group of timber stands of similar development and species composition, due to ecological factors. Examples in California include the Douglas-fir, mixed conifer and true fir types.

Forest Land Land which is at least 10% occupied by forest trees or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use.

Fragmentation Isolating or breaking up, large tracts of forest as a result of natural events (such as wildfire) or by the implementation of timber management or other human activities.

Fuels Anything within the forest that will burn. Usually live and dead woody vegetation.

Fuel Loading The quantity of fuel per acre in a given area.

Fuel Treatment The process of removing and/or modifying natural or human created fuels to reduce fire hazard and achieve other

resource objectives.

Furbearer An animal that bears fur, especially of a commercially desired quality.

G

Geologically Sensitive Land Refer to Geologic Sensitivity Class below.

Geologic Hazard Class This is a grouping of the landscape into units of extreme, high, medium and low landslide potential which is based on slope gradient, rock type and geomorphic characteristics. It combines different geomorphic terranes into a single class. For example, the extreme hazard class consists of active landslides, inner gorges, toe zones of dormant landslides and severely dissected granitic terrane. Criteria for this classification are described in the geologic portion of the AMS.

Geologic Sensitivity Class This classification system was developed for use in the FORPLAN Model with the intent of subdividing the landscape into two broad categories of landslide potential. These categories are 'sensitive' and 'non-sensitive' and they are defined in terms of the geomorphic terranes described below.

The sensitive lands include:

- Active landslides
- Dormant landslides
- Inner gorges
- Granitic lands
- Debris basins (headwalls)

The term 'non-sensitive' means that landslide potential is generally low on these lands. It does not imply that the potential is non-existent.

The non-sensitive lands include:

- Non-granitic mountain slopes
- Glacial, terrace and fan deposits
- Cascade mountain slopes

Geologic Suitability Class This classification divides the landscape into two classes, one which is suited for programmed timber harvest and one which is not. The suited lands are those which are sufficiently stable to allow timber to be managed on a programmed basis without causing irreversible or irretrievable adverse effects. The unsuited class is so unstable that removal of timber on a programmed basis would cause irreversible and irretrievable effects on the environment.

The unsuited class includes:

Active landslides

Inner gorges developed in weak, unconsolidated material such as dormant landslide or glacial deposits.

Toe zones of dormant landslides.

Severely dissected granitic terrane (not identified in the geologic data base).

All other lands are classified as suitable for programmed timber harvest, but may still be geologically sensitive.

Green Tree Retention (GTR) An even-aged management silvicultural system that maintains a portion of the existing stand, creating a two-storied structure with two or more age classes present.

Habitat A place where the physical and biological elements of ecosystems provide a suitable environment and the food, cover and space needed for plant and animal livelihood.

Habitat Capability The estimated carrying capacity of an area to support a wildlife, fish or Sensitive plant population. Habitat capability can be existing or future and is normally expressed in numbers of animals, pounds of fish or acres of plants.

Habitat Diversity Distribution and abundance of plant and wildlife habitats.

Habitat Quality Index (HQI) A rating developed and used by forest biologists to describe habitat quality with regard to fish suitability parameters; used to compare predicted habitat disturbance from management activities by alternative.

Hard Snag A snag composed primarily of sound wood, particularly sound sapwood; generally merchantable.

Hardwood A conventional term for the wood of broadleaf trees. Hardwood stands on land allocated for timber harvest are stands with less than 1 0 MBF per acre stocking of conifer timber.

Hazard Reduction Any treatment of forest fuels that reduces the threat, ignition or spread of wildfire.

Heritage Program Replaces term Cultural Resource Program. This program emphasizes the study and implementation of prehistory,

ethnology, interpretation, historic preservation and history management.

Historic Property This term means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (16 U.S.C. 470w[51]).

Hydrologic Of or relating to hydrology (water science); hydrologic cycle.

Hydrology The science that relates to the water of the earth.

I

Incorporation by Reference A technique used to cut down on the bulk in environmental documents without impeding agency and public review of the action. The material included as part of the document must be cited in the document and its content briefly described.

Indicator Species Species of fish, wildlife or plants which reflect ecological changes caused by land management activities. See Management Indicator Species.

Indigenous Species A species which originally inhabited a particular National Forest or National Grassland.

Individual Tree Selection The selection of trees for harvest based on individual tree characteristics.

Inner Gorge Slopes Slopes greater than 65% which occur along rivers and streams.

Initial Attack Initial Action; The control efforts taken by resources which are the first to arrive at the incident.

Integrated Pest Management A process wherein pests, their impacts and management, are considered an integral part of resource management planning and decision making.

Interdisciplinary (ID) The utilization of individuals representing two or more areas of knowledge and skills focusing on the same subject.

Interdisciplinary Approach The integrated use

of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts. The disciplines of the preparers shall be appropriate to the scope and issues identified in the scoping process (40 CFR 1502.6).

Interior Habitat That portion of the mature and 'old growth' forest that is buffered and protected from edge effects.

Intermittent Stream Any non-permanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition. This includes what are sometimes referred to as ephemeral streams if they meet these 2 physical criteria.

Irreversible A term that describes the loss of future options. It applies primarily to the effects or use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors, such as soil productivity, that are renewable only over long periods of time.

Irretrievable A term that applies to the loss of production, harvest or use of natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a winter sports site. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production.

Issue Points of discussion, debate or dispute about the environmental effects.

K

Key Watershed A watershed containing habitat for potentially threatened fish stocks or species.

L

Land Allocation The assignment of a management emphasis to particular land areas with the purpose of achieving goals and objectives. Land allocation decisions are documented in environmental analysis documents such as the Klamath Final EIS and Forest Land and Resource Management Plans.

Landscape An area composed of interacting ecosystems that are variously repeated in response to geology, land form, soils, climate, biota and human influences throughout the area.

Late Successional Reserves (LSRS) Large blocks of habitat that are distributed across the range of the northern spotted owl and spaced closely enough to facilitate dispersal of owls. LSRs are managed to provide habitat for late successional and "old growth" species".

Leasable Minerals Commodities that may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended. These include oil, gas and geothermal energy.

Leave Trees Trees that are left un-cut. Usually these are for future seed sources and/or wildlife trees and watershed protection.

Light Burn A light burn intensity occurs when the litter and duff layer is partially consumed. Generally, the upper portion of this layer is charred and/or turned to ash. Fine woody material may be completely consumed when not in contact with ground and logs are charred.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) This allows for flexibility in project or program management. You can exceed acceptable, but there is a limit below which the program or project becomes unacceptable and/or illegal.

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

Locatable Minerals Mineral which can be acquired through the filing of mining claims in accordance with the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

Long-term Sustained Yield (LTSY) The maximum timber yield that can be sustained, indefinitely, from lands managed for timber production when all stands have been converted to a managed state.

M

Maintenance Levels Roads are maintained at different levels depending on road management objectives and type of use. The maintenance level relates directly to intensity of maintenance activity.

Level 1 provides basic custodial care necessary to protect the road investment and to prevent damage to adjacent land and resources. Level 1 roads are closed to vehicle use other than those necessary to maintain them. **Level 2** is used when public travel is to be limited. Use is for administrative or permitted use only. **Level 3** is used where roads are open to public use, but use is expected to be relatively light. **Level 4** applies when heavier use is anticipated and user comfort is a larger consideration; roads may be surfaced with aggregate. **Level 5** roads, generally arterials, receive the most use, are surfaced with aggregate, and have comfort and safety as an important consideration.

Managed Forest A forest that has been brought under management to accomplish specified objectives, usually increased wood production.

Management Area A distinct geographical area with specified objectives and prescriptions.

Management Activities Road construction, timber harvest, site preparation for planting and fuels treatment.

Management Direction A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, along with the associated management prescriptions and standards and guidelines to direct resource management.

Management Emphasis The multiple-use values to be featured or enhanced.

Management Ignited An ignition put into place by a planned, deliberate management action.

Management Indicator Species (MIS)

Management indicator species are animals or plants selected for special attention for one or more of three reasons. They may be:

- (1) *Emphasis species* Species to be managed as key resources on the basis of identified issues; for example, threatened, endangered, rare, sensitive, harvest or special interest species;
- (2) *Indicate special habitat conditions* Species that require special habitat such as snags, riparian, "old growth" forest stands, etc.; and/or
- (3) *Indicate cumulative forest ecosystem change* Generally species having large

home ranges and requiring a diversity of habitats.

Management Prescriptions Compatible multiple-use management practices combined to attain a specific set of multiple-use benefits.

Management Requirements (MR) Specific requirements consistent with 36 CFR 219.27 that are designed to prevent damage to forest resources beyond a minimum threshold established by law or regulation.

Marginal Component Land Land with low intensity timber management due to economic considerations or physical condition under the 1972 Multiple Use Plans.

Matrix Lands in Regulation Classes 1, 2 and 3.

Mature On lands allocated for timber harvest, mature is defined as trees or stands that have reached rotation age, generally around 120 years. In the context of wildlife -- mature forest habitat with characteristics needed to provide habitat for species such as marten and pileated woodpecker (generally occurs around age 100).

Mature Forest Often found in close association with 'old growth' habitat; are distinguished from old growth by lower basal area values in the conifers, a higher density of hardwood snags, a lower density of hardwood saplings and lower basal area of large hardwoods.

Maximum Allowable Perimeter The limits of acceptable burned area for a prescribed natural fire, based on either land and resource management constraints or the fire management organization's capability and representing a reasonably defensible location from a fire management standpoint.

Mean Annual Increment The average annual growth of a tree, calculated by dividing its total growth by its age in years at the time of measurement.

Memorandum of Understanding A written plan between the Forest Service and non-federal parties for carrying out their separate activities in a coordinated and mutually beneficial manner.

Micro-Habitat Specific localized habitat conditions within a larger habitat type that a plant or animal is dependent on for some part of its' life cycle. For example, a moist log on the

ground within a forest stand is a micro-habitat important to pacific salamanders.

Middleground The space between the foreground and the background in a picture or landscape. The area located from ¼ -½ to 3-5 miles from the observer.

Mineral Materials Common varieties of rock, gravel, sand, stone and volcanic cinders that can be disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Minimal Timber Yields Same as Regulation Class 3.

Mitigation As defined by the implementing regulations for NEPA, mitigation includes: 1) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; 2) minimizing impacts by limiting the action; 3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment; 4) reducing or eliminating the impact over-time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or 5) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Moderate Timber Yields Same as Regulation Class 2.

Modification Visual; Refer to Inventoried Visual Quality Objective.

Monitoring and Evaluation The evaluation, on a sample basis, of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives are being met, as well as the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.

Multiple-Use The use of the forest for many different resources such as trees, wildlife, range, fish, plants, etc.

N

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) The act which governs how Federal agencies assess impacts to public lands.

National Forest System (NFS) Consists of units of federally owned forest, range and related lands united into a nationally significant system dedicated to the long-term benefit for present and future generations. The NFS includes all national forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation or other means; the national grasslands; and other

lands, waters or interests which are administered by the Forest Service.

Natural Ignition An ignition started at random by any natural cause.

Natural Opening A break in the forest canopy. A naturally-occurring area of bare soil, grasses, forbs or shrubs located in a large area dominated by trees. Also included are created openings no longer suitable for timber production.

NEPA Process An interdisciplinary process, mandated by the NEPA, which requires consideration of the environmental effects of alternatives and disclosure of those effects.

Net Growth The forest inventory plus growth, less mortality and harvest.

Non-forest Land Lands that never have had or that are incapable of having 10% or more of the area occupied by forest trees; or lands previously having such cover and currently developed for non-forest use.

Non-game species All wild terrestrial vertebrates not subject to sport hunting.

Non-system Road Roads that exist on the landscape that at the time of their construction were not intended to be part of the forest development transportation system.

Nuisance Anything which is (1) injurious to health or is indecent or offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, and (2) affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and (3) occurs during or as a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes. (Definition of Nuisance per the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1981, section 13050, page 16 (m).

O

Occupancy Trespass Residing on NFS land without a special-use authorization or as otherwise authorized by Federal law or regulation.

Off-Highway Vehicle OHV) A vehicle capable of cross-country travel or travel on low-standard roads and trails; for example, motorbikes, all-terrain vehicles, 4-wheel drive vehicles, snowmobiles.

"Old growth' Habitat or Stand Any stand of trees 50 acres or greater generally containing the following characteristics: (1) stands contain mature and overmature trees in the overstory and are well into the mature growth stage; (2) stands will usually contain a multi-layered canopy with trees of several age classes; (3) standing dead trees and down material are present; and (4) evidence of human activities may be present, but do not significantly alter the other characteristics and are a subordinate factor in the stand description,

Opportunity Potential benefits that can be realized through a management action.

Organic Matter Soil surface cover of litter and duff. Aids in erosion prevention and nutrient cycling.

Outputs The goods, services and products which are measurable and capable of being used to determine the effectiveness of programs and activities in meeting objectives. Also goods, end products or services that are purchased, consumed or utilized directly by people.

Outstandingly Remarkable Value The WSR Act in Section 1 (b) declares it 'to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition ..." The implementing regulations state that only one outstandingly remarkable value is needed for eligibility and the determination is a professional judgment on the part of the study team.

Overstory The portion of trees in a forest which forms the uppermost layer of foliage.

P

Paid Protection Boundary See direct protection boundary.

Permanent Rangeland Suitable rangeland capable of sustained forage production under proper management.

Persons at One Time (PAOT) The number of persons that can occupy a recreational site at one time.

Perennial Stream A stream which normally flows throughout the year.

pH The negative logarithm of the hydrogen-ion activity of a soil. It is used to indicate the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil.

Planned Ignition A fire started by a scheduled, deliberate management action.

Plan of Operation An agreement between a miner and the Forest Service that describes the work and activities that will be undertaken to protect surface resources during prospecting, exploration, development, mining or processing of mineral resources and all uses reasonably incidental.

Plantability The capability of planting tree seedlings by hand or machine.

Pool/Riffle Ratio The ratio of pools to riffles, expressed as a percentage, used to describe fish habitat rearing quality.

Potential Habitat Habitat that is not suitable in at present but can become suitable in the future through management or natural processes.

Preparedness Plans An interagency plan providing for timely recognition of approaching critical fire situations, priority setting, the deployment of forces and other actions to respond to those situations.

Prescribed Burning Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions which allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the fireline intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.

Prescribed Fire A fire burning within prescription resulting from management ignited or natural ignition.

Prescribed Fire Plan The site-specific operational plan, approved by the appropriate line officer, that specifies prescription criteria, burn objectives and implementation procedures for executing a prescribed fire;

Prescribed Natural Fire (PNF) A fire resulting from a natural ignition such as lightning and designated and managed as a prescribed fire.

Prescription Prescribed fire; A written statement defining objectives to be attained as well as temperature, humidity, wind direction and wind speed, fuel moisture content and soil moisture under which the fire will be allowed to burn, generally expressed as acceptable ranges of the various indices and describing the geographic area to be covered.

Present Net Value (PNV) A value that represents the dollar difference between the discounted value of all outputs to which monetary values are assigned and discounted costs of managing the recovery area for the next 60 years.

Pristine Visual management; An area of land that appears to be untouched by management activities, with only ecological processes occurring. Similar to the 'Preservation' VOO, except without the presence of minor signs and trails.

Primary Range Suitable, permanent rangeland where livestock naturally graze. It is usually readily accessible and has water available.

Programmed Cultural Surveys Surveys related to timber sales.

Programmed Timber Harvest Volume scheduled to be harvested that is applied to the allowable sale quantity.

Project Dollars Money allocated to national forests for use in funding day-to-day operations.

Put to Bed Roads are obliterated or decommissioned and are no longer part of the transportation system.

Rangeland Project Decisions (RPDS) Site specific environmental analysis and decision making documents which meet NEPA requirements.

Range of Variability The spectrum of conditions possible in ecosystem composition, structure and function considering both temporal, spatial and environmental factors (also Natural Range of Variability, Historic Range of Variability, and Variability).

Ranger District Administrative subdivision of the Forest, supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

Rare Plant or animal species which are uncommon in a specific area. All Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive species can be considered rare, but the converse is not true.

Recoverability Ability to recover.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) A continuum of recreation opportunity settings. A recreation opportunity setting is a combination of physical, biological, social and managerial conditions that give value to a place. The ROS assumes that recreationists seek a range or spectrum, of recreational opportunities from the highly constructed and interactive to the natural and solitude oriented.

The Forest uses five classes:

Primitive (P) Characterized by essentially unmodified natural environments with size and configuration assuring remoteness from the sights and sounds of human activity.

Semi-Primitive Non-motorized (SPNM) Characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing landscapes and the absence of motorized vehicles. The size gives a strong feeling of remoteness. The presence of roads is tolerated, provided they are closed to public use, used infrequently for resource protection and management and road standards are visually appropriate.

Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) Characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing landscapes and the presence of motorized vehicles. The size gives a strong feeling of remoteness.

Roaded Natural (RN) Characterized by predominantly natural-appearing settings with moderate sights and sounds of human activities and structures.

Rural (R) The sights and sounds of human activity are readily evident while the landscape is often dominated by human-caused geometric patterns.

Recreational River See Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Recreation Visitor Day (RVD) A unit for measuring recreation activities. One unit equals 12 visitor hours and may consist of 1 person for 12 hours or 12 persons for 1 hour or any equivalent combination.

Reforestation The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees; includes measures to obtain natural regeneration, as well as tree planting and seeding. The work is done on national forests to produce timber and other forest products, protect watershed functioning, prevent erosion and improve other social and economic values of the forests, such as wildlife, recreation and natural beauty.

Refugia Areas of contiguous habitat for animal and plant populations which have been determined to have problems maintaining population viability.

Regeneration The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. Also the young tree crop (seedlings and saplings) itself.

Regeneration Harvest Used in reference to clearcut, seed tree and shelterwood cut harvest methods which remove an existing stand to prepare a site for regeneration.

Regional Scale Diversity A spatial scale for analyzing biological diversity; a region is a large area, with generally homogeneous vegetation that is influenced by climate, elevation and topography; at the regional scale, analysis of biological diversity can encompass thousands of plant and animal species and many biological communities.

Regulated The classical regulated forest has a distribution of age classes such that an equal amount of harvest volume is available each year for the intensity of management applied. This would imply equal areas of each age class, if every acre grew timber at the same rate. Such a forest is termed a normal, even-aged forest.

Regulation Class 2 Also moderate timber yields. These lands which coemphasize timber management and other resources relatively equally are characterized by moderate yields (70 to 80% of the biological potential) and by longer rotations. Such reductions are due to

limitations on silvicultural practices or to an emphasis on other resource objectives.

Regulation Class 3 Also minimal timber yields. These lands emphasize non-timber resources and timber yields are characterized as minimal (20% of the biological potential). All prescriptions are available, but longer rotations and reduced rates of regeneration harvest restrict timber yields.

Research Natural Area (RNA) An area that is set aside for research.

Resilience A system's ability to maintain structure and patterns of behavior in the face of disturbance.

Restoration The process of re-establishing, to the extent possible, the structure, function and integrity of indigenous ecosystems (Also Rehabilitation).

Right-of-Way The strip of land within which a road is constructed for passage over another man's or woman's ground; and in its legal and generally accepted meaning, in reference to a roadway, it is a mere easement in the land of others obtained by lawful condemnation for public use or by purchase.

Riparian Habitat That portion of the watershed or shoreline influenced by surface or subsurface waters, including stream or lake margins, marshes, drainage courses and spring seeps.

Riparian Reserves (RRs) The stream and an adjacent area of varying width where practices that might affect water quality, fish and other resources are curtailed, as necessary, to meet management goals for each class of stream.

Risk Exposure to the chance of loss.

River Corridor For WSRs; a strip of land averaging 320 acres per mile and extending at least ¼ mile from the high water mark on both sides of the river.

Road Density The number of miles of roads in one square mile-of land (640 acres).

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II) A comprehensive process (the second) instituted in 1977 to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas containing 5,000

acres or more in the NFS for the purpose of determining which of the inventoried areas should be recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, which areas should be managed for non-wilderness uses and which areas required further planning before a reasonable decision on them could be made. This assessment was documented through a Final EIS.

Rotation The planned number of years required to establish (including the regeneration period) and grow timber crops to a specified condition or maturity for regeneration harvest. Selected management prescriptions provide the basis for the rotation age.

S

Salmonid Member of the fish family Salmonidae; includes salmon and trout.

Salvage Removal of recently-dead or dying trees to minimize the loss of wood products.

Scale The spatial and/or temporal resolution at which ecological patterns and processes, structures, and composition occur or are observed, measured or manipulated.

Scenic River See Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Scoping The process used to identify the scope of issues to be addressed and to determine the significant issues to be addressed. The scope of the issues determines the extent of analysis necessary; for example, the range of actions, alternatives and impacts to be addressed.

Secondary Range Rangeland that is usually accessible and capable of forage production, but is grazed only lightly or not at all under current management.

Second Growth Young Growth; Timber stands established after natural or human-caused removal of the original stand or previous forest growth.

Sedimentation The deposition of material along a stream channel.

Seed Tree A tree selected and often reserved, for seed collection.

Seed Tree Cutting Similar to clearcutting, except that a few of the better trees of the desired species are left scattered over the area to provide seed for regeneration. In this case, scattered surviving trees on burned acres will be left to seed in regeneration naturally.

Seedlings and Saplings Non-commercial-size young stands, generally plantations.

Selection Cutting The annual or periodic removal of trees, individually or in small groups, from an uneven-aged forest in order to realize yield and establish a new stand of irregular constitution.

Sensitive Animals and Plants Those species identified by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in (a) population numbers or density or (b) habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

Sensitivity Level The measure of people's concern for the scenic quality of the landscape. Sensitivity levels are identified as: "1" for high use and high concern for scenery; "2" for moderate use and concern; and "3" for low use and concern or seldom seen.

Seral or Successional Stage A transitory or developmental stage of a biotic community in an ecological succession.

Shelterwood Cutting A regeneration method under an even-aged silvicultural system. A portion of the mature stand is retained as a source of seed and/or protection during the period of regeneration.

Silviculture The art and science of growing and tending forest vegetation, i.e., controlling the establishment, composition and growth of forests, for specific management goals.

Silvicultural System 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 cuttings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration and according to the type of forest thereby produced.

Site Preparation Removal of unwanted vegetation, slash, roots and stones from a site before reforestation.

Site Quality A quantitative measure of the productive capability of an area.

Site-Specific Management Practices that are specific to a particular site. These management practices are usually tied to a particular piece of ground and are not used wide-spread.

Slump A relatively slow moving (inches to feet per year) landslide of relatively thick soil where some of the original soil remains at the site of the rupture; some soil may leave the site by debris sliding or debris flow.

Snag A standing dead tree usually without merchantable value for timber products.

Soft Snag A snag composed primarily of wood in advanced stages of decay and deterioration, generally not merchantable.

Soil Productivity The capability of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber, forage, etc., under defined levels of management.

Species Diversity The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species per unit of area; i.e. within a planning area.

Special Component Land Moderate to low intensity timber management land with an emphasis on other resource values under the 1972 Multiple Use Plans.

Spill Contingency Plan An emergency plan documenting specific procedures to be followed when a pesticide or hazardous material spill occurs.

Stage 1 Decision The initial decision to classify a lightning ignition as a prescribed natural fire.

Stage 2 Decision The decision to continue a prescribed natural fire after the detailed Prescribed Natural Fire Burn Plan is completed and approved. Decision must be made within 72 hours of ignition.

Stand A community of trees or other vegetation uniform in composition, constitution, age, spatial

arrangement or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

Stand Scale Diversity A spatial scale for analyzing biological diversity at the stand level; it is dependent on soil, past disturbance and microclimate and includes the components of vegetative species composition, canopy closure and canopy layers, live tree size classes and density, snag density, size and stage of decay and size and decomposition class of CWD.

Standard and Guideline A principle requiring a specific level of attainment; a rule to measure against.

Standard Component Land Capable, available and suitable lands managed intensively to provide timber products under the 1972 Multiple Use Plans.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) The SHPO coordinates State participation in the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act and is a key participant in the section 106 process (36 CFR § 800.1 [c][1][11]).

Steelhead A large-sized, silvery anadromous rainbow trout.

Stocking The degree to which trees occupy the land, measured by basal area and/or number of trees by size and spacing, compared with a stocking standard; that is, the basal area and/or number of trees required to fully utilize the land's growth potential.

Strategy Fire; Overall plan of attack for fighting a fire which gives consideration to the most cost-efficient use of personnel and equipment in consideration of values threatened, fire behavior, legal constraints and objectives established for management of natural resources; leaves decisions on tactical use of personnel and equipment to the line commanders in the suppression function.

Structure The amount of dead and live vegetation remaining after a disturbance, such as timber harvest or wildfire, that provides habitat structure and perpetuates ecosystem complexity in the new young stand.

Successional or Seral Stage A stage or recognizable condition of a plant community which occurs during its development from bare ground to climax.

Suitable Land Land where the harvest activities could occur without causing irreversible damage to soil or watershed.

Suitable Rangeland An area that produces accessible forage or has inherent forage-producing capability (> 50 pounds/acre) and can be grazed on a sustained yield basis.

Suppression All work and activities associated with fire-extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

Suspended Particulate Matter (PM-10) Any airborne material, except water or gas, in a chemically uncombined form that exists as a liquid or solid at standard temperature and pressure conditions. PM- 10 is particulate matter 10 micrometers or smaller in size.

Sustained Yield The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the NFS, without impairment of the productivity of the land.

System Road Roads that are part of the forest development transportation system, that serve the national forest and is necessary for the protections, administration and use of national forest and for the use and development of its resources.

Terrane A land classification unit based on patterns of soil characteristics, the form of the land and the character of landslide and erosion processes that act on the land. (Also geomorphic terrane).

Terrestrial Pertaining to the land as distinct from water.

Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) Any species of plant or animal which, is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Transitory Rangeland Provides forage for a limited time after complete or partial removal of the overstory vegetation.

Tribal Government Program A program designed to improve relationships between the Forest Service and Indian people through a formal protocol adopted by the Forest.

Turbidity The optical property of water as affected by suspension of material such as sediment, i.e., the muddy or cloudy state of water as measured in standard turbidity units based on light transmission through the water column.

U

Ultrabasic Igneous or metamorphic rock containing less than 45% silica; containing virtually no quartz -or feldspar and composed essentially of ferromagnesium silicates, metallic oxides and sulfides and native metals or of all three.

Unacceptable Modification Management activities which are excessive in size, extent or contrast with the natural landscape.

Unauthorized Use Occupancy or use of NFS land that is not authorized by Federal law, regulation or special-use authorization.

Unconsolidated Inner Gorge Slopes along rivers and streams that exceed 65% and have developed in unconsolidated material such as landslide deposits They are extremely prone to landsliding.

Understory Vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

Uneven-age Management The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree and group selection.

Unplanned Ignition A fire started at random by either natural or human causes or a deliberate incendiary fire.

Unregulated Lands Lands with no programmed timber yields. These lands are not included in

the allowable sale quantity calculation. However, non-scheduled or incidental harvests might be obtained from some unregulated lands if they served to enhance other resources.

Unstable Lands Lands determined to have elevated risk for ground-disturbing activities due to their sensitivity. Refer to Geologic Sensitivity Class.

Unsuitable Land Forest land withdrawn from timber utilization by statute or administrative regulation or identified as not appropriate for timber production in the forest planning process, i.e., irreversible soils damage and nonreforestable in five years.

Urban Interface An area where buildings or development, especially residential areas, encroach on wildlands, particularly those areas prone to wildfires.

Utility Corridor A linear strip of land without definite width but limited by technological, environmental and topographical factors and containing one or more utility or transportation facilities. A corridor is a land use designation, identified for the purpose of establishing policy direction as to the preferred location of compatible linear facilities and compatible and conflicting land uses. It does not imply entitlement of use. Appropriate environmental review and regulatory proceedings must precede occupancy on a project specific basis.

V

Variety Class The scenic attractiveness of national forest lands in terms of natural visual interest and diversity. Variety class is identified as: "A" highly scenic; "B" average scenery; and "C" dull or monotonous scenery, as compared to the landscape province as a frame of reference.

Viable Population A population that has sufficient numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure the continued existence of the species throughout its range, within the planning area.

Viewshed A total landscape seen or potentially seen from specific points on a logical part of a travel route or water body.

Visual Quality Index (VQI) A measure of the overall visual quality that currently exists and is expressed as a theoretical number between 0 and 120. It is a product of variety class and existing visual condition.

Visual Quality Objective (VQO) Measurable standards for visual resource management based on the acceptable degree of alteration of the characteristic landscape. These VQOs are based strictly on inventory conditions and have not undergone the land management planning process.

The VQOs and their definitions are:

Preservation Provides for ecological changes only.

Retention Activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.

Partial Retention Activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Modification Activities may dominate, but must utilize naturally-established form and texture. These areas should appear natural when viewed in foreground or middleground situations.

Maximum Modification Activities may dominate, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in background situations.

Visual Resource The composite of basic physiographic features and patterns and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

Visual Sensitivity Levels Sensitivity classification is based on the *level of social* importance of travel routes, use areas and water bodies and the lands seen from them.

There are three levels of importance generally:

Level 1 (High) Areas of high public concern for scenery.

Level 2 (Average) Areas of average public concern for scenery.

Level 3 (Low) Areas of low public concern for scenery.

Volume The quantity of measurable wood fiber in a tree or a stand of trees.

W

Watershed The entire land area which drains to a specific point.

Wetlands Areas that are covered by shallow surface or ground water. These areas usually support the growth of plants that are associated with water or saturated soils.

Wildfire Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription.

Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs) Rivers or river segments which have been designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Public Law 90-542, 1968).

Criteria for classification are as follows:

Wild Rivers 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.

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

Recreational Rivers 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 All lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by public law; generally defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.

Wildlife Tree A live tree, potentially dead tree or snag that is left or managed for wildlife habitat.

Wild River See Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Winter Range An area used by deer and elk during the winter months; usually at lower elevation and/or south and west exposures.

Withdrawal The withholding of an area of Federal land from entry, settlement or sale location under some or all of the general land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing

laws for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or to reserve the area for a particular public purpose or program. A withdrawal does not take away existing rights.