

Glossary of Terms

AIR QUALITY: A measure of the health-related and visual characteristics of the air, often derived from quantitative measurements of the concentrations of specific injurious or contaminating substances.

AIR QUALITY CLASS I AND II AREAS: Regions in attainment areas where maintenance of existing good air quality is of high priority. Class I areas are those that have the most stringent degree of protection from future degradation of air quality. Class II areas permit moderate deterioration of existing air quality.

ALLOCATION: Process to specifically assign use between and ration among competing users for a particular area of public land or related waters.

ALLOTMENT: An area allocated for livestock use by one or more qualified grazing permittees including prescribed numbers and kinds of livestock under one plan of management.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP): A written program of livestock grazing management including supportive measures, if required. An AMP is designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment and is prepared cooperatively with the permittee(s) or lessee(s).

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV): All-terrain vehicle - 42" width or smaller. A small, amphibious motor vehicle with wheels or tractor treads for traveling over rough ground, snow, or ice, as well as on water.

ALTERNATIVE: One of at least two proposed means of accomplishing planning objectives.

ANALYSIS: The examination of existing and/or recommended management needs and their relationships to discover and display the outputs, benefits, effects, and consequences of initiating a proposed action.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM): The amount of forage required to sustain the equivalent of 1 cow for 1 month; 1 wild horse for 1 month; or 5 sheep for 1 month; 8.9 deer for 1 month (winter season), 5.8 deer for 1 month (summer season); 9.6 antelope for 1 month; 5.5 bighorn sheep for 1 month; 2.2 burros for 1 month; 1.2 elk for 1 month (winter season) or 2.1 elk for 1 month (year-long) (usually 800 lbs. of useable air-dried forage).

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS: The authorization to enter or make use of a road or area by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal Government, or one of its contractors, in the course of fulfilling official duties.

ASSESSMENT: A form of evaluation based on the standards of rangeland health, conducted by an interdisciplinary team at the appropriate landscape scale (pasture, allotment, sub-watershed, watershed, etc.) To determine conditions relative to standards.

AQUATIC: Living or growing in or on the water.

AQUIFER: Stratum or zone below the surface of the earth capable of producing water, as from a well. A saturated bed, formation, or group of formations which yield water in

sufficient quantity to be of consequence as a source of supply. An aquifer acts as a transmission conduit and storage reservoir.

ARCHAEOLOGY: The scientific study of the life and culture of past, especially ancient, peoples, as by excavation of ancient cities, relics, artifacts, etc.

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC): An area of public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life/provide safety from natural hazards.

BOARD FOOT: A unit of measurement equal to an unfinished board foot square by one inch thick.

BIODIVERSITY: The variety of life and its processes, and the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Conservation, protection, and restoration of biological species and genetic diversity are needed to sustain the health of existing biological systems. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.

BRYOPHYTES: Plants of the phylum Bryophyta, including mosses, liverworts, and hornworts, characterized by the lack of true roots, stems and leaves.

CANDIDATE SPECIES: Those plants and animals included in the Federal Register "Notices of Review" that are being considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as threatened or endangered. Two categories that are of primary concern: Category 1 - Taxa for which there is substantial information to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work. Category 2 - Taxa information indicates that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

COMMERCIAL THINNING: The removal of generally merchantable trees from an even-aged stand, usually to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

COMPACTION LAYER: A layer within the soil profile in which the soil particles have been rearranged to decrease void space, thereby increasing soil bulk density and often reducing permeability.

CONNECTIVITY: A measure of the extent to which conditions among late-successional/old-growth (LS/OG) forest areas provide habitat for breeding, feeding, dispersal, and movement of LS/OG associated wildlife and fish species.

CONSULTATION: Formal consultation is a process that occurs between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service(USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service(NMFS) and a federal agency that commences with the federal agency's written request for consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act regarding a federal action which may affect a listed species or its critical habitat. It concludes with the issuance of the biological opinion under Section 7(b)(3) of the Act. Informal consultation is an optional process that includes all discussions, correspondence, etc., between the USFWS or NMFS and the federal agency, or the designated non-federal representative, prior to formal consultation, if required. If the listing agency determines that there is no likely adverse affect to the listed species, it may concur with the action agency that formal consultation is unnecessary.

CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (cfs): As a rate of stream flow, a cubic foot of water passing a referenced section in 1 second of time. One cfs flowing for 24 hours will yield 1.983 acre-feet of water.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Those resources of historical and archaeological significance.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS: Those effects on the environment that result from the incremental effect of the action when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person(s) undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

DECOMMISSION: To remove those elements of a road that reroute hillslope drainage and present slope stability hazards. This usually involves removing the culverts, ripping the road prism, installing drainage facilities (i.e. waterbars, waterdips, etc.), and replanting the road surface with grasses, legumes, shrubs, and trees.

DEGREE OF FUNCTION: A level of physical function relative to properly functioning condition commonly expressed as: properly functioning, functioning-at-risk, or non-functional.

DESIGNATED ROAD: A linear "transportation facility" on which state-licensed, four wheeled vehicles can travel. By definition, these do not qualify as trails.

DIRT BIKE: Non-street legal motorcycle.

DISPERSAL HABITAT: Habitat that supports the life needs of an individual animal during dispersal. Generally satisfies needs for foraging, roosting, and protection from predators.

DIVERSITY: The aggregate of species assemblages (communities), individual species, and the genetic variation within species and the processes by which these components interact within and among themselves. The elements of diversity are: 1. Community diversity (habitat, ecosystem), 2. Species diversity and 3. Genetic diversity within a species; all three of which change over time.

EASEMENT: A right or privilege one may have on another's land.

ECOSYSTEM: A system made up of a community of animals, plants, and micro-organisms and its interrelated physical and chemical environment.

ECOTONE: A zone of intergradation between ecological communities.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all of a significant portion of its range. These species are listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

ENDEMIC: A species that is unique to a specific locality.

ENERGY FLOW: The process in which solar energy is converted to chemical energy through photosynthesis and passed through the food chain until it is eventually dispersed through respiration and decomposition.

ENDOGENOUS DISTURBANCE: Disturbance that originates from within the ecosystem.

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 treatment means that no group of people, including 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.

EPHEMERAL STREAM: A stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation, and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

EQUESTRIAN: Of horses, horsemen, or horseback riding.

FACILITY: Refers to administrative or recreational areas/structures installed and operated by the Bureau of Land Management. Areas include campgrounds, trailheads, pullouts, picnic areas, and parking areas. Structures include buildings, shelters, hiking trails, kiosks, signs, toilets, picnic tables, fire rings, water hydrants, and fences.

FAUNA: The animals of a specified region or time.

FLOODPLAIN: A plain along a stream or river onto which the flow spreads at flood stage.

FLORA: The plants of a specified region or time.

FORAGE: Vegetation of all forms available and of a type used for animal consumption.

FORMATION: The primary unit in stratigraphy consisting of a succession of strata useful for mapping or description. Most formations possess certain lithologic features that may indicate genetic relationships.

FOSSIL: The remains or traces of animals or plants which have been preserved by natural causes in the earth's crust exclusive of organisms which have been buried since the beginning of historic times.

FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE (4WD): Four-wheel-drive, differential transfer case disperses 50/50 front and rear displacement. Trucks, cars, buses, or sport utility vehicles with high clearance and the ability to operate off-pavement as well as on highways.

FUNCTIONING-AT-RISK: Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

GEOLOGY: The science which studies the Earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the changes it has undergone or is undergoing.

GRAZING PERMIT: An authorization which allows grazing on public lands. Permits specify class of livestock on a designated area during specified seasons each year. Permits are of two types: preference (10 year) and temporary nonrenewable (1 year).

GRAZING PREFERENCE: The total number (active and suspended non-use) of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee.

GROUND WATER: Water in the ground that is in the zone of saturation; water in the ground that exists at, or below the water table.

GUIDELINE: Practices, methods, techniques and considerations used to ensure that progress is made in a way and at a rate that achieves the standard(s).

GULLY: A channel resulting from erosion and caused by the concentrated but intermittent flow of water usually during and immediately following heavy rains.

HABITAT: A specific set of physical conditions in a geographic area(s) that surrounds a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT FRAGMENTATION: The breakup of extensive habitats into small, isolated patches that are too limited to maintain their species stocks into the indefinite future.

HABITAT TYPES: The BLM modified the McKelvie system by dividing two of his habitat types for a total of six types instead of four. A definition of each category can be found in Chapter 2, in the Wildlife section.

HEADWATER CAPTURING: Extensive flooding at the end of an ice age which may have allowed native populations in some headwater streams to transfer to others.

HYDROLOGIC CYCLE: The process in which water enters the atmosphere through evaporation, transpiration, or sublimation from the oceans, other surface water bodies, or from the land and vegetation, and through condensation and precipitation returns to the earth's surface. The precipitation then occurring as overland flow, stream flow, or percolating underground flow to the oceans or other surface water bodies or to other sites of evapo-transpiration and recirculation.

HYDROLOGY: The science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water.

IMPACT: Synonymous with effects. Includes ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Impacts may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental (adverse) effects. Impacts may be considered as direct, indirect, or cumulative:

- Direct: Impacts caused by an action occurring at the same time and place.
- Indirect: Impacts caused by the proposed action and occurring later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.
- Cumulative: Those which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.

INDICATORS: Parameters of ecosystem function that are observed, assessed, measured, or monitored directly or indirectly determine attainment of a standard(s).

INFILTRATION: The downward entry of water into the soil.

INFILTRATION RATE: The rate at which water enters the soil.

INGROWTH: Ingrowth occurs when trees pass some arbitrary minimum growth diameter and are counted for the first time. Their contribution to (stand) growth can then be measured or assessed. In an unbalanced stand the magnitude of ingrowth of small trees can be large in influence and can fluctuate markedly over time. Within the context of this publication ingrowth generally refers to white fir and other species that have seeded in and grown since the last major disturbance event, usually fire.

INHOLDING: A non-federal parcel of land that is completely surrounded by federal land. Lands not owned by the United States Government within the boundary of the

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument as designated by the Presidential Proclamation dated June 9, 2000.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT POLICY (IMP): An interim measure governing lands under wilderness review. This policy protects Wilderness Study Areas from impairment of their suitability as wilderness.

INTERMITTENT STREAM: Seasonal stream. A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source, such as melting snow in mountainous areas.

INVERTEBRATE SPECIES: Any animal without a backbone or spinal column.

KEY WATERSHED: As defined by National Forest and Bureau of Land Management District fish biologists, a watershed containing (1) habitat for potentially threatened species of stocks of anadromous salmonids or other potentially threatened fish, or (2) greater than six square miles with high quality water and fish habitat.

KIND OR CLASS OF LIVESTOCK:

- Kind: The species of domestic livestock- cattle and sheep.
- Class: The age class (i.e., yearling or cows) of a species of livestock.

LAND USE PLAN: A plan that reflects an analysis of activity systems and a carefully studied estimate of future land requirements for expansion, growth control, and revitalization or renewal. The plan shows how development in the area should proceed in the future to insure the best possible physical environment for living, the most economic and environmentally sensitive use of land, and the proper balance in use. The land use plan embodies a proposal as to how land should be used in the future, recognizing local objectives and generally accepted principals of health, safety, convenience, economy, and general living amenities.

LATE-SUCCESSIONAL FOREST: Forest seral stages which include mature and old-growth age class.

LEASE: An authorization by which one party (lessor) conveys the use of property, such as real estate, to another (lessee) in return for rental payments.

LEASABLE MINERAL: A mineral such as coal, oil shale, oil and gas, phosphate, potash, sodium, geothermal resources, and all other minerals that may be developed under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

LEAVE NO TRACE: A land use ethic which involves many aspects to help eliminate or reduce impacts. It starts with proper planning to avoid high use periods, to repack food to avoid unnecessary packaging and waste. It includes traveling on existing trails and using existing campsites if available, and if not camp in an area that is durable. Leave no trace promotes the proper methods to dispose of wastes, and use of stoves and candle lanterns for cooking and light rather than campfires. If a campfire is used, do not create new ones but use existing fire rings. Keep fires small and scatter the ashes when breaking camp. Camp at least 200 feet from streams and lakes, respect wildlife and other visitors by staying as inconspicuous as possible.

LOCATABLE MINERAL: Any valuable mineral that is not saleable or leasable including gold, silver, copper, uranium, etc., that may be developed under the General Mining Law of 1872.

MINERAL ENTRY: The location of mining claims by an individual to protect his/her right to a valuable mineral.

MINERAL MATERIALS: Refer to saleable minerals.

MINERAL POTENTIAL:

- High: Those lands currently producing locatable or leaseable minerals or having high current industry interest.
- Moderate: Those lands which have had locatable or leaseable minerals in favorable geologic environments.
- Low: Those lands where either the geologic environment appears to be favorable for the accumulation of locatable or leaseable minerals, or where little or no information is available to evaluate the mineral potential.

MINERAL WITHDRAWAL: A withdrawal of public lands which are potentially valuable for leaseable minerals. This precludes the disposal of the lands except with a mineral reservation, unless the lands are found to not be valuable for minerals.

MITIGATING MEASURES: Constraints, requirements, or conditions imposed to reduce the significance of or eliminate an anticipated impact to environmental, socioeconomic, or other resource value from a proposed land use. Committed mitigating measures are those measures BLM is committed to enforce (i.e., all applicable laws and their implementing regulations).

MONITORING: A process of collecting information to evaluate if objective and anticipated or assumed results of a management activity or plan are being realized or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

MONTMORILLONITIC CLAY: Soils with aluminum/silicate clays with an expanding crystal lattice. Montmorillonitic clays have a high shrink/swell ratio which results in large cracks in the soil when it is dry and swelling upon wetting. These soils are, generally, very sticky and slippery when wet.

MOUNTAIN BICYCLE: Bicycle designed for off-pavement use. Generally are multi-gear with fat knobby tires. Frames and tire rims are stronger than road bicycles. Sometimes referred to in this document as a non-motorized vehicle.

NATURALNESS: An area which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." (Section 2c, WILDERNESS ACT).

NON-FUNCTIONING: Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows.

NOXIOUS WEEDS: Those plants which are injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

NUTRIENT CYCLING: The movement of essential elements and inorganic compounds between the reservoir pool (soil, for example) and the cycling pool (organisms) in the rapid exchange (i.e., moving back and forth) between organisms and their immediate environment.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES (OHV): Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel over lands, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swamp-land, or other terrain.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS:

- **Open:** Designated areas where OHVs may be operated.
- **Limited:** Designated areas and trails where the use of an OHV is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions); limiting use to designated roads and trails; limiting use to existing roads and trails. Combinations of restrictions are possible.
- **Closed:** Designated areas, roads, and trails where the use of an OHV is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed.

OFF ROAD: see off-highway vehicles (above).

OLD-GROWTH FOREST: A conifer forest stand usually at least 180-220 years old with moderate to high canopy closure; a multi-layered, multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees; high incidence of large trees, some with broken tops and other indications of old and decaying wood (decadence); numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of wood, including large logs on the ground.

ORGANIC MATTER: Plant and animal residues accumulated or deposited at the soil surface; the organic fraction of the soil that includes plant and animal residues at various stages of decomposition; cells and tissues of soil organisms, and the substances synthesized by the soil population.

OUTSTANDING: Standing out among others of its kind; distinguished; excellent.

PALEONTOLOGY: The branch of geology that deals with life forms from the past, especially prehistoric life forms, through the study of plant and animal fossils.

PERCHED WATER TABLE: Water table above an impermeable bed underlain by unsaturated rocks of sufficient permeability to allow movement of ground water.

PERENNIAL STREAM: A stream that flows continuously. Perennial streams are generally associated with a water table in the localities through which they flow.

PERMIT: A short-term, revocable authorization to use public lands for specific purposes.

PERMITTEE: (Livestock Operator) A person or organization legally permitted to graze a specific number and class of livestock on designated areas of public land during specified seasons each year.

PERMEABILITY: The ease with which gases, liquids or plant roots penetrate or pass through bulk mass of soil or a layer of soil.

PETRIFIED WOOD: Fossilization of wood through introduction or replacement by silica (silicified wood) in such a manner that the original form and structure of the wood is preserved.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION: Region of similar geologic structure and climate with a unified history of land formation.

PRESCRIBED FIRE: Controlled application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, and soil moisture that will allow confinement of the fire to a predetermined area and, at the same time, will produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish certain planned benefits to one or more objectives to wildlife, livestock, and watershed values. The overall objectives are to employ fire scientifically to realize maximum net benefits at minimum environmental damage and acceptable cost.

PREY SPECIES: An animal taken by a predator as food.

PRIMARY RECREATION AREAS: Includes selected portions of major travel routes, established recreation areas, and access points to popular hiking and sightseeing destinations which are considered to be compatible with concentrated recreation use.

PROBABLE SALE QUANTITY (PSQ): Probable sale quantity is the gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period in accordance with management plans of the BLM. PSQ includes only scheduled or regulated yields from Matrix land and does not include "other wood" such as that taken from the LSR.

PROPER GRAZING USE: Grazing that, through the control of timing, frequency, intensity and duration of use, meets the physiological needs of the desirable vegetation, provides for the establishment of desirable plants and is in accord with the physical function and stability of soil and landform (properly functioning condition).

PROPERLY FUNCTIONING CONDITION (PFC): Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment; capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity.

RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS: Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands that is designed to improve forage production, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and enhance habitat for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros. Rangeland improvements include land treatments (e.g., chaining, seeding, burning, etc.), stockwater developments, fences, and trails.

RAPTORS: Birds of prey, such as the eagle, falcon, hawk, owl, or vulture.

REASONABLE ACCESS: Owners of non-federal land surrounded by public land managed under FLPMA are entitled to reasonable access to their land. Reasonable access is defined as access that the Secretary of the Interior deems adequate to secure the owner reasonable use and enjoyment of the non-federal land. Such access is subject to rules and regulations governing the administration of public land.

REFERENCE AREA: Sites that, because of their condition and degree of function, represent the ecological potential or capability of similar sites in an area of region (ecological province); serve as a benchmark in determining the ecological potential of sites with similar soil, climatic, and landscape characteristics.

RELICT PLANT COMMUNITY: Areas of plants that have persisted despite the pronounced warming and drying of the interior west over the last few thousand years and/or have not been influenced by settlement and post-settlement activities.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA): An area set aside by a public or private agency specifically to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community, primarily for scientific and educational purposes. RNAs are areas designated to ensure representative samples of as many of the major naturally occurring plant communities as possible are preserved. The public may be excluded or restricted from such areas to protect studies.

RIGHT-OF-WAY: Federal land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project, pursuant to a R-O-W authorization.

RILL: A small, intermittent water course with steep sides; usually only a few inches deep.

RIPARIAN HABITAT: Riparian habitat is defined as an area of land directly influenced by permanent (surface or subsurface) water. They have visible vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent water influence. Lake shores and stream-banks are typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.

RIPARIAN AREA: A geographic area containing an aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland areas that directly affect it. This includes floodplain, woodlands, and all areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the normal line of high water of a stream channel or from the shoreline of a standing body of water.

RIPARIAN VEGETATION: Plants adapted to moist growing conditions along streams, waterways, ponds, etc.

ROAD: A created or evolved "transportation facility" administratively designated for certain mechanized and non-mechanized types of use. Examples of use on roads are highway vehicles, off-highway vehicles, snowmobiles, equestrian, and hiking.

ROUTE: A path, way, trail, road, or other established travel corridor.

SALEABLE MINERALS: Minerals that may be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947, as amended. Included are common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, and clay.

SEASON-OF-USE: The timing of livestock grazing on a rangeland area.

SEDIMENT YIELD: The quantity of soil, rock particles, organic matter, or other dissolved or suspended debris is transported through a cross-section of stream in a given period. Measured in dry weight or by volume.

SENSITIVE SPECIES: Those species that (1) have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species or (2) are on an official state list or (3) are recognized by the BLM as needing special management to prevent their being placed on Federal or state lists.

SERIAL STAGES: The series of relatively transitory plant communities that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to climax stage.

- early seral: Plant communities in the early stage of succession after disturbance that are dominated by colonizers that have high rates of invasion and survival. Plant species are generally short lived, rapid growing pioneers that occupy the site quickly after disturbance and tend to be intolerant. In this document this often means young forest plantations
- mid seral: Plant communities in a transitional state of progression toward a climax sere. In this document this often refers to conifer forests 60 - 80 years of age.
- late seral: Climax sere in which species remain on site long-term and are able to reproduce under their own canopy or in gaps created by death of older individuals. Often referred to in this document to describe late-successional conifer forests exceeding 120 years of age. Plant community composition tends to be relatively stable.

SERE: The entire sequence of ecological communities successively occupying an area.

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS: When used in reference to achieving a standard: (actions), the necessary land treatments, practices and/or changes to management have been applied or are in effect, (rate) a rate of progress that is consistent with the anticipated recovery rate described in plan objectives, with due recognition of the effects of climatic extremes (drought, flooding, etc.), fire, and other unforeseen naturally occurring events or disturbances.

SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM: A planned sequence of treatments or prescriptions over the entire life of a forest stand needed to meet management objectives.

SLASHBUSTER: An excavator with high speed rotating blades on the end of its mast. These blades shred woody material into small diameter pieces of less than one inch.

SOIL DENSITY (bulk density): The mass of dry soil per unit bulk volume.

SOIL MOISTURE: Water contained in the soil; commonly used to describe water in the soil above the water table.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: Wildlife and plant species either Federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened; state-listed or BLM determined priority species.

SPECIES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE: Species of significant importance to Native American populations (e.g., medicinal and food plants).

SUB-WATERSHED: The sixth level in the hydrologic unit hierarchy. A subwatershed is a subdivision within a fifth level watershed.

SUSPENDED: Term used when describing an administrative state of mining operations or oil, gas, and mineral leases, whereby the operation or lease is "suspended" or on standby while an administrative action is contemplated. When mineral leases are suspended, the lessee cannot explore, develop, or otherwise enjoy the benefits of the lease. Also, the term (time period) of the lease is suspended.

TECHNICAL ROCK CLIMBING: Type of rock climbing where special equipment is necessary to ascend and descend along the rock face. As used in this document, the use of ropes and protective anchor points, both fixed and temporary, to climb Pilot Rock is considered "Technical Rock Climbing". The Scramble Route (level 4) on the north side of Pilot Rock is considered "non-technical".

THREATENED SPECIES: Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all of a significant portion of its range. These species are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act and published in the Federal Register.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT: A general term for the directing, managing or controlling of forest crops and stand of trees.

TIMBER PRODUCTION: The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use other than for fuelwood.

TOPOGRAPHY: The accurate and detailed description of a place.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS): The total quantity (reported in milligrams per liter) of dissolved materials in water.

TRAIL: A created or evolved “transportation facility” administratively designated for certain non-mechanized types of use. Examples of use on the trails in the Monument include hiking, equestrian and cross country skiing.

TRAILHEAD: A designated point of access to a recreation route or trail. It may include a parking area, kiosk, or toilet and can be reached by vehicular or pedestrian access.

TREND IN RANGE CONDITION: An interpretation of the direction of change in range condition. These determinations may relate to ecological site or forage conditions. Also vegetation trend that is improving (upward) not changing (static) and declining (downward).

TWO-WHEEL-DRIVE (2WD): Vehicle clearance generally lower than with a 4WD. Not designed to travel off-pavement.

UPLANDS: Lands that exist above the riparian/wetland area, or active flood plains of rivers and streams; those lands not influenced by the water table or by free or unbound water; commonly represented by the toe slopes, alluvial fans, side slopes, shoulders and ridges of mountain and hills.

UTILITY: A service provided by a public utility, such as electricity, telephone, or water.

VALID EXISTING RIGHTS: Those rights in existence within the boundaries of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument before the Monument was established on June 9, 2000. Valid existing rights were established by various laws, leases, and filings made with the BLM.

VEGETATION RESTORATION METHODS: Mechanical, chemical, biological, and fire vegetation treatments used to restore and promote a natural range of native plant associations. Treatments are designed for specific areas and differ according to the area’s suitability and potential. The most common land treatment methods alter the vegetation by spraying with pesticides, burning, or plowing, followed by seeding with native plant species.

VERTEBRATE SPECIES: Any animal with a backbone or spinal column.

VISITOR DAY: Twelve visitor hours which may be aggregated by one or more persons in single or multiple visits.

VISITOR USE: Visitor use of a resource for inspiration, stimulation, solitude, relaxation, education, pleasure, or satisfaction.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES: Management classes are determined on the basis of overall scenic quality, distance from travel routes, and sensitivity to change.

Class I: Provides primarily for natural ecological changes only. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, and similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

Class II: Changes in the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape, but the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

Class III: Changes in the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape, but the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

Class IV: Changes may subordinate the original composition and character but must reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

WATERSHED: All land and water within the confines of a drainage divide.

WATERSHED ANALYSIS: A systematic procedure for characterizing watershed and ecological processes to meet specific management and social objectives. Watershed analysis provides a basis for ecosystem management planning.

WATERSHED FUNCTION: The principle functions of a watershed include the capture of moisture contributed by precipitation; the storage of moisture within the soil profile, and the release of moisture through subsurface flow, deep percolation to groundwater, evaporation from the soil, and transpiration by live vegetation.

WAY: A path, trail, or other established travel corridor.

WETLANDS: Lands including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas, such as wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

WILDERNESS AREA: Areas designated by congressional action under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Wilderness is defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Wilderness areas are protected and managed to preserve their natural conditions, which generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint on human activity substantially unnoticeable; have outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and confined type of recreation; include at least 5,000 acres or are of sufficient size to make practical their preservation, enjoyment, and use in an unimpaired condition; and may contain features of scientific, education, scenic, or historical value as well as ecological and geological interest.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA): Areas under study for possible inclusion as a Wilderness Area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDFIRE: Any wildland fire that does not meet management objectives, thus requiring a fire suppression response. Once declared a wildfire, the fire can no longer be declared a prescribed fire.

WINDTHROW: A tree or trees uprooted or felled by the wind.

WITHDRAWAL: Removal or "withholding" of public lands from operation of some or all of the public land laws (settlement, sale, mining, and/or mineral leasing). An action which restricts the use or disposal of public lands, segregating the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and/or mineral laws and holding it for a specific public purpose. Withdrawals may also be used to transfer jurisdiction of management to other Federal agencies.

