

GLOSSARY

(See pages 315 to 322 of the draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Chapter 8 for text changes, and Appendix T for Errata.)

GLOSSARY

The glossary contains explanations of acronyms, abbreviations, and terms as they are used by the interdisciplinary team.

ACEC. Area of Critical Environmental Concern. An area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic values, cultural values, scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems; or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

ACTIVE PREFERENCE. Number of AUMs currently allowed in a grazing authorization.

ACTIVITY PLAN. A site-specific plan for the management of one or more resources (i.e., CMP, AMP). Activity plans implement decisions made in the Resource Management Plan.

AESTHETICS. Evaluations and considerations concerned with the sensory quality of resources (sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch) and especially with respect to judgment about their pleasurable qualities.

ALLOWABLE CUT. The amount of timber which can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principle of sustained yield. The allowable cut includes all planned timber harvest volumes exclusive of such products as Christmas trees, branches, and cones.

ALLUVIAL FAN. A cone shaped deposit of alluvium made by a stream where it runs out onto a level plain or meets a slower stream.

ALLUVIUM. A general term for all detrital deposits resulting from the modern rivers; including sediments laid down in river beds, flood plains, fans at the foot of mountain slopes, and estuaries. The term is intended to apply to stream deposits of comparatively recent time.

AMENITIES. Those resource values for which market values are not or can not be established.

AMP. Allotment Management Plan. A plan for livestock grazing management designed to attain specific goals for improving the range, watershed, soils, wildlife, and/or forest resources on a grazing allotment.

ASH CAP. A surface layer of soil made up of fine fragments of glass and volcanic debris.

AUM. Animal Unit Month. The amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one cow, or its equivalent (one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privilege.

AVAILABLE COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. That portion of the timber production base available or remaining after consideration of other resource values and resolution of identified conflicts in the RMP process, and after wilderness study areas are identified.

AVOIDANCE AREAS. Land areas generally unsuitable for inclusion in utility corridors because they pose particular land use or environmental impacts that would be difficult or impossible to mitigate. This may vary by type of facility.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. See BMP.

BFPA. Blackfoot Forest Protection Association.

BIG GAME SPECIES. Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL. Control of pests by means of living organisms like predators, parasites, and disease producing organisms.

BLM. Bureau of Land Management.

BMP. Best Management Practices. These practices are listed in Appendix B.

BOARD FOOT. A unit of solid wood, one-foot square and one-inch thick.

BROWSE. As a verb, to consume or to feed on (a plant); as a noun, the tender shoots, twigs, and leaves of trees and shrubs, often used as food by cattle, deer, elk, and other animals.

BSMA. Blackfoot Special Management Area. A cooperatively managed road closure area east of the Lubrecht Experimental Forest in the Garnet Range.

BUFFER STRIP. Designated land along the perimeter of a special feature that is set up to resist, absorb, or otherwise protect the feature from the effects of other land uses.

C ALLOTMENTS. Grazing allotments that have been selected for custodial management. See Appendix H.

C&MU. Classification and Multiple Use Act. Under the Classification and Multiple Use Act of September 19, 1964, lands administered by the BLM were to be classified for retention or disposal. Publication of notice for proposed classification had the effect of segregating the lands from the mining and mineral leasing laws (Maley 1983).

CANOPY COVER. The percentage of ground covered when a polygon drawn around the extremities of the undisturbed canopy of each plant is projected on the ground and all such projections on a given area are added together.

CFL. Commercial Forest Land. Forest land that is now producing or is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year of commercial coniferous tree species.

GLOSSARY

CHECKERBOARD OWNERSHIP. A situation where areas of public lands alternate with lands in other ownership causing the land ownership pattern to resemble a checkerboard. The situation originated in western Montana in 1883 when Congress granted lands to the Northern Pacific company to encourage the building of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. In order to offer financial incentives at no cost to the taxpayer, Congress granted alternate sections of lands along the route. The building of the railroad tended to double the value of the remaining public land. This land was then offered to homesteaders with total receipt to the government theoretically being the same as if all the land had been sold without the grant to the railroad. In practice, however, much of the public land was not suitable for homesteading and remained in public ownership.

CHERRYSTEMMED. The description of a long, narrow protrusion into the boundary of a wilderness study area.

CLEARCUT. An area where all trees are harvested both merchantable and unmerchantable.

CLEARCUT EQUIVALENCY. The number of acres of partial tree removal that equals one-acre of clearcut.

CLIMAX. The highest ecological development of a plant community capable of perpetuation under the prevailing climatic and soil conditions.

CMAI. Culmination of the Mean Annual Increment.

CMP. Compartment Management Plan. A compartment is a geographical area such as a drainage or road tributary area. The compartment management plan identifies, describes, and classifies the various stands in the CMP area. The plan also includes silvicultural prescriptions for each stand, priorities for treatment, and a transportation plan.

COMMERCIAL THINNING. Partial cuttings made in merchantable stands (40 to 70 years old) in order to stimulate the growth of remaining trees and increase total yield from the stand.

CONFINEMENT. An action that uses natural or preconstructed barriers or environmental conditions to confine a fire to a predetermined area.

CONTACT METAMORPHIC DEPOSIT. A deposit of mineral material formed when an igneous intrusion of magma interacts with the surrounding rock.

CORE AREA. The area addressed in the Garnet Resource Management Area. It includes Missoula, Granite, and Powell counties in Montana.

CONTROL. An immediate suppression action with enough forces to suppress a fire within the first burning period.

CRINOID DEBRIS. The remains of a type of echinoderm in fossil form.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. Any cultural property, including records and physical remains related to such property, and any traditional lifeway value.

DISPERSED RECREATION. A type of recreation that requires a variety of sites yet needs no special facilities.

EA. Environmental Assessment. A systematic environmental analysis of site-specific BLM activities used to determine whether such activities have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and whether a formal environmental impact statement is required.

EARTHFLOW. A slow flow of earth lubricated with water.

EDGE EFFECT. Refers to the fact that wildlife populations are generally highest in the areas where a variety of habitats are available in a relatively small area. Also, refers to the ecotome created where plant communities of structural conditions within a community come together.

EIS. Environmental Impact Statement. A formal document to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency that considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of a major federal action.

ENDANGERED SPECIES. Those species of plants or animals classified by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce as endangered, pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act. Means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

EPHEMERAL STREAM. A stream that flows only after rains or during snowmelt.

ERS. Economic Research Services, USDA.

FAF. Forage Acre Factor.

FAIR MARKET VALUE. Regarding the sale of BLM forest products, the dollar value that commercial operators are willing to bid on a competitive sale.

FAR. Forage Acre Requirement.

FORAGE. Vegetation of all forms available for animal consumption.

FORB. A broadleaved herb that is not a grass or grasslike.

FOREGROUND VIEWING AREA. A part of the scenic view where texture and form of individual items in the landscape are clearly seen.

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

FS. Forest Service.

FWS. Fish and Wildlife Service.

GAME BIRD SPECIES. Those species of birds normally managed as a sport hunting resource.

GLACIAL TILL. Unstratified and unsorted sediment carried or deposited by a glacier.

GPA. Garnet Preservation Association. A non-profit corporation set up to assist the BLM in management and preservation activities at Garnet Ghost Town.

GRA. Garnet Resource Area. The GRA is located in northwestern Montana and is part of the Butte District of the Bureau of Land Management.

GRANITIC INTRUSION. A geologic process whereby molten igneous rock of the granitic type is implaced into previously existing rocks. This process often alters the older rocks and may result in deposits of economic minerals.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround the single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major elements of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT TYPE. An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.

HIGH VALUE RECREATION SITE. A site relatively undisturbed by other activities such as timber harvest, utility and transportation corridors, or livestock grazing in which vegetation is in a relatively natural condition.

HMP. Habitat Management Plan.

HOODOOS. Pillars developed by erosion of horizontal strata of varying hardness.

I ALLOTMENTS. Grazing allotments that have been selected for improvement. See Appendix H.

IETIC. Inland Empire Tree Improvement Cooperative.

IGNEOUS. Formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state.

IMMEDIATE IMPACTS. Impacts that are predicted to occur while a management project is being initiated.

IMP. Interim Management Plan.

INTENSIVE TIMBER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

These practices, used in the timber management plan for the MSYU, include tree improvement, site preparation, planting, precommercial thinning, and commercial thinning. These practices are aimed at reestablishing trees on forest land following harvest or natural catastrophe (fire) and promoting satisfactory or optimum growth of these forests.

INTRUSIVE. Having, while fluid, penetrated into or between other rocks, but solidifying before reaching the surface.

INVERTEBRATE. An animal without a backbone. This group includes such animals as insects, clams, snails, and worms.

ISA. Instant Study Area.

KEY ELK SUMMER AND FALL HABITAT. An area of summer and fall elk habitat containing a high density of big game habitat components.

LANDING. Any place on or adjacent to the logging site where logs are assembled for further transport.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Minerals or materials subject to disposal and development through the Mining Law of 1872 (as amended). Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold and silver and other materials not subject to lease or sale (some bentonites, limestone, talc, some zeolites, etc.).

LODE. A tabular shaped deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries; a lode may also include several veins spaced closely together so that they may be mined as a unit. A mineral deposit in solid rock.

LONG-TERM IMPACTS. Impacts that are predicted to occur up to 20 years after the management project is initiated.

LTE. Long-term Estimate. (See Appendix I.)

M ALLOTMENTS. Grazing allotments that have been selected for maintenance management. See Appendix H.

MA. Management Areas.

MACHINE SCARIFICATION. A mechanical technique to prepare land for reforestation.

MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS. A list of the goals and guidelines for managing units of public land with similar resource potentials and limitations. The management area prescriptions are based on resource capabilities, public issues, legal requirements, and policy considerations.

MANAGEMENT AREAS. Units of public land with similar resource potentials and limitations that are designated for management under a common set of management goals and guidelines. Management area boundaries do not always follow easily located topographic features or legal subdivisions. The boundaries are flexible to assure proper management of resources identified through additional on-the-ground reconnaissance and project planning.

MBF. Thousand Board Feet. A measure of timber volume.

MDFWP. Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks.

MESIC AREA. A habitat having a moderate amount of moisture available for the support of plant life.

MFP. Management Framework Plan. Land use plan for public lands that provides a set of goals, objectives, and constraints for a specific planning area to guide the development of detailed plans for the management of each resource.

MINE TAILINGS. Materials that have been processed to remove a mineral or ore.

MINERAL LICK. A natural or artificial site used by big game species as a source of unbound nutrients or minerals.

GLOSSARY

MINERAL MATERIAL. Widespread deposits of common clay, sand, gravel, or stone which are not subject to disposal under the 1872 Mining Law (as amended).

MMBF. Million Board Feet. A measure of timber volume.

MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE. The use of all motorized vehicles including highway and off-road vehicles.

MSA. Management Situation Analysis. A document that assesses the current situation in a resource area. It includes current management guidance, a discussion of existing problems and opportunities for solving them, and a consolidation of data that is needed to analyze and resolve issues.

MSYU. Missoula Sustained Yield Unit.

NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act.

NONCOMMERCIAL FOREST. Land that is not able to yield at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial species, or land that is capable of producing only noncommercial tree species.

NONFOREST HABITAT. Areas within a forest that are not capable of maintaining a crown cover of at least ten percent of forest trees. Examples are rock outcrops, roads, and urban areas.

NONGAME SPECIES. Any member of the animal kingdom from large animals through invertebrates which are not considered a game species.

NONPROBLEM FOREST LANDS. Forest lands that contain sites where regeneration can be expected within 15 years (see Appendix C).

NONRESTRICTED COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS. All land in the timber production base that remains after withdrawn and restricted acreages are determined.

NONUSE. Current authorized grazing use (in AUMs) that is not used during a given time period. Nonuse is applied for and authorized on an annual basis.

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY. The surface resources of a lease may not be disturbed by oil and gas development. However, oil and gas may be developed by directional drilling.

NOTICE. (Required for Disturbance of Five Acres or Less) Operators on project areas whose operations, including access across federal lands, cause a cumulative surface disturbance of five acres or less during any calendar year must file a notice with the Bureau of Land Management. 43 CFR 3809.1-3. A project area is defined in 43 CFR 3809.0-5(i) as a single tract of land upon which an operator is, or will be, conducting operations. It may include more than one mining claim under one ownership as well as federal lands on which an operator is exploring or prospecting prior to locating a mining claim. Before an operator may conduct additional operations under another notice, all lands disturbed under a previous notice must be reclaimed. Reclamation is defined in 43 CFR 3809.5(j) as taking such reasonable measures as will prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the federal lands, including reshaping land disturbed by operations to an appropriate contour. Revegetation of disturbed areas may be necessary so as to provide a diverse vegetative cover (see Appendix D)(Maley 1983).

NPS. National Park Service.

NWPS. National Wilderness Preservation System.

OLD-GROWTH. A stand of trees that are generally 120 plus years old and showing decadence; the last stage in forest succession. The stand may contain large snags, numerous downed logs, a multilayered canopy of several species, and small openings.

OPEN FORAGE. The herbaceous and woody vegetation available to ungulates in stands not meeting thermal or security cover criteria. Most often the resultant forage from clearcut, seed tree, or overstory removal stand treatment.

OPTIMUM AQUATIC HABITAT. Based on stream habitat analysis, (Duff and Cooper 1978), these streams rated 70 percent or better in meeting optimum aquatic habitat requirements.

ORV. Off-road Vehicle. Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain; except that such term excludes any registered motorboat; any fire, military, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes; and any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the respective agency head under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

OVERTHRUST BELT. A geologic structure extending from southern Canada to Utah along the Continental Divide. The structure contains oil and gas reserves.

PARENT MATERIAL. The type of rock that has formed a given soil.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE. A region of similar structure and climate that has had a unified geomorphic history.

PINNACLE. Any high tower or spire-shaped pillar of rock, alone or cresting a summit. A tall, slender, pointed mass.

PILT. Payment in Lieu of Taxes.

PLACER MINING. Mining an alluvial or glacial deposit such as sand or gravel that contains particles of gold or other valuable minerals. The mineral is separated from the nonmineral substances by washing.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS. (Required for Disturbance of More Than Five Acres or Mining in Special Areas) A plan of operation must be submitted to the BLM if surface disturbance exceeds five acres for a single calendar year, or if the operations are proposed in the California Desert Conservation Area; areas designated for potential addition to, or an actual component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern; areas designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System which are administered by the BLM; areas withdrawn from operation of the mining laws in which valid existing rights are being exercised; and areas designated as closed or limited to off-road vehicle use. 43 CFR 3809.1-4 (see Appendix D)(Maley 1983).

PLANNING CRITERIA. The factors used to guide development of the resource management plan, or revision, to ensure that it is tailored to the issue previously identified and to ensure that unnecessary data collection and analysis are avoided. Planning criteria are developed to guide the collection and use of inventory data and information, the analysis of the management situation, the design and formulation of alternatives, the estimation of the effects of alternatives, the evaluation of alternatives, and the selection of the preferred alternative.

PLANNING QUESTIONS. Questions to be addressed and analyzed by each of the plan alternatives. The questions were derived from the scoping process and the issues that were identified.

PRESCRIBED FIRE. The use of fire, under approved weather and fuel condition parameters, for vegetative manipulation and reduction of timber sale residue.

PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPES OF RECREATION. Nonmotorized and nondeveloped types of outdoor recreational activities.

PROGENY SITE. A test area for evaluating parent seed trees by comparing the performance of their offspring seedlings.

PUBLIC LANDS. Federal lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

R&PP. Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

RAPTORS. A functional group of birds including all birds of prey such as eagles, hawks, owls, and vultures.

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY SURVEY. A geologic survey that compiles and checks existing information. The survey done for the GRA placed the geologic information onto 7½ minute topographic maps.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS. Subunits of resource areas that serve as basic land units for recreation management. Each area is identified and managed as a unit based on similar or interdependent recreation values, homogeneous or interrelated recreation use, land tenure and use patterns, or administrative efficiency.

RED SLASH. Timber debris that has been recently cut and still has the needles on the limbs.

REFORESTATION. Reestablishment of a tree crop on forest land.

REGENERATION. The renewal of a commercial tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means; also, the young crop itself.

REGENERATION PERIOD. The time it takes for a new commercial timber stand to become stocked following the date of a timber sale.

RELICT. As related to climax, fragments of currently existing flora in areas with a historical record of no disturbance and with the plant community assumed to be in near virgin condition.

REPLACEMENT DEPOSITS. A vein in which certain minerals have passed into solution and have been carried away, while other minerals from the solution have been deposited in place of those removed. A mineral deposit formed by replacement of previous rock. Generally, a volume for volume process.

RESTRICTED COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. Problem sites in the timber production base on which special techniques are required to protect the timber growing potential of the site or to insure adequate reforestation within specified time limits (see Appendix C).

RIPARIAN. An area identified by the presence of vegetation that requires free or unbound water or conditions more moist than normally found in the area.

RIPRAP. Broken rock used for revetment, the protection for bluffs or structures exposed to wave action, foundations, etc.

RMP. Resource Management Plan. The system that provides a step-by-step process for considering multiple resource values, resolving conflicts, and making resource management decisions.

RMP PROCESS. A process to weigh the effects of applying various mixes of management area prescriptions to the public lands of the resource area. Through alternative formulation and impact analysis, management area prescriptions are chosen that recognize the resource potentials and limitations of the public land and best achieve the principles of multiple use management and sustained yield.

SALABLES. Minerals, such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, pumice, pumicite, and clay that may be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended (Maley 1983).

GLOSSARY

SALVAGE CUTTING. The cutting of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating before their timber becomes worthless.

SANITATION CUTTING. Removal of individual trees killed or injured by fire, insects, disease, etc.

SATISFACTORY RIPARIAN. Satisfactory riparian is characterized by good vigor and canopy cover, abundant production of palatable plant species, and well developed, overhanging streambanks (see Figure 3-2).

SATISFACTORY WINTER RANGE. Big game wintering areas having preferred forage plants available in sufficient quantities and located in proximity to thermal and security cover.

SCENIC QUALITY. The overall impression retained by an observer after walking over, driving through, or flying over an area of land.

SEASONAL RESTRICTION. A restriction placed on the development activities of an oil and gas lease. The restriction is applied to protect a surface resource during a time when the oil and gas activity would adversely affect it.

SECURITY COVER. Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing adult elk from human view at less than 200 feet distance. Generally, a minimum of 200 trees per acre 8 feet tall meets security requirements on forest regeneration units.

SEED TREE CUTTING. Timber harvest that removes most mature trees in one cut leaving a small number of seed bearing trees.

SEISMIC EXPLORATION. A method of oil and gas exploration that uses sound vibrations to map underground strata.

SELECTION CUTTING. Timber harvest that removes mature trees at 5 to 20-year intervals. This method achieves an uneven-age timber stand.

SET ASIDES. Popular term used to describe all withdrawn or restricted commercial forest lands, as determined by timber production capability classification, resource management planning, or wilderness review processes.

SHELTERWOOD CUTTING. A series of partial cuttings designed to establish a new crop of trees under the protection of the old.

SHORT-TERM IMPACTS. Impacts that are predicted to occur after the management project is initiated and over a duration up to ten years.

SHRUB. A low woody plant, usually with several stems; may provide food and/or cover for animals.

SITE INDEX. A measure of site quality based on the height of a tree at a given age. Age varies with the species of tree and region. For example, if the site index is 35 on a 50 year base, a tree is 35 feet tall at 50 years of age.

SITE PREPARATION. Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil, or microsite conditions; using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing; using prescribed burning or herbicides; or using a combination of methods.

SKIDDING EQUIPMENT. Equipment used to transport logs by sliding or dragging along the ground.

SLASH. The branches, bark, tops, cull logs, and broken or uprooted trees left on the ground after logging has been completed.

SLUMP. Material that has slid downward and outward as a mass; usually with backward rotation of the unit or several subsidiary units.

SMSA. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. As defined by the Bureau of the Census in 1960, a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more (or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000); also, contiguous counties essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city.

SOP. Standard Operating Procedures. These procedures are identified in Chapter 2 in the section entitled Management Guidance Common to All Alternatives.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS. Areas where special or more intensive types of recreation management are needed. Recreation Activity Plans are required and greater managerial investments (e.g., facilities, supervision, etc.) can be anticipated. Area size is typically over 1,000 acres, although exceptions do occur (e.g., large campground units, trail segments, historical sites, etc.)

SPECIAL STIPULATIONS. See Appendix E.

SRMA. Special Recreation Management Area.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES. See SOP.

SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST OR CONCERN. Animals not yet listed as endangered or threatened, but which are undergoing status review. This may include animals whose populations are consistently and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, so that any major habitat change could lead to extinction. A species that is particularly sensitive to some external disturbance factors.

STANDARD STIPULATIONS. See Appendix E.

STOCKING RATE. An expression of the number of animals and the grazing period allotted to a specific area. It is usually expressed as a ratio, such as acres/AUM.

STT. Short-term Targets (see Appendix I).

SUBOPTIMUM AQUATIC HABITAT. Based on stream habitat analysis, (Duff and Cooper 1978), these streams rated less than 70 percent in meeting optimum aquatic habitat requirements.

SUBSIDENCE. A sinking of a large part of the earth's crust.

SUCCESSIONAL STAGES (forested types). Phases of gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another, or progressive change in a timber stand toward maturity.

SUSTAINED YIELD TIMBER PRODUCTION BASE. The amount of timber in the Garnet Resource Area that is managed to achieve and maintain in perpetuity a high level annual or regular periodic output of timber.

T&E. Threatened and endangered species of plants and animals.

TACK-ON. A parcel of public land that is less than 5,000 acres in size, possesses the wilderness characteristics of naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation, and is adjacent to other federal land that has been designated as wilderness or is being studied for wilderness designation.

TEMPORARY NONRENEWABLE USE. Livestock use that has been applied for and authorized to increase the number of AUMs on an allotment on a temporary basis.

THERMAL COVER. Vegetation or topography that prevents radiational heat loss, reduces wind chill during cold weather, and intercepts solar radiation during warm weather. Generally, a minimum thermal stand consists of tree heights averaging 40 feet or greater and crown closure of 70 percent or greater.

THREATENED SPECIES. Those species of plant or animals classified by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce as threatened, pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act. Means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

TIMBERED FORAGE. The herbaceous and woody vegetation available to ungulates in stands not usually meeting thermal or security cover criteria. Most often the resultant forage from intermediate stand treatment.

TIMBER PRODUCTION BASE. Acres included in the calculation of the allowable cut.

TPCC. Timber Production Capability Classification. A classification system that identifies the commercial forest land base capable of producing timber on a sustained yield basis (see Appendix C).

TRANSITORY RANGE. Range that is created by timber harvest. The range is transitory because the regeneration of the timber stand will reduce the livestock forage production.

UNSATISFACTORY RIPARIAN. Unsatisfactory riparian habitat is characterized by poor vigor and canopy cover, low species diversity, and a lack of reproduction of woody plant species. Unpalatable plants such as sagebrush and iris are increasing in abundance (Figure 3-3).

UNSATISFACTORY WINTER RANGE. Big game wintering areas in which preferred forage plants are either not available in sufficient quantities, or the forage is not located in proximity to thermal and security cover.

UTILITY CORRIDOR. Lands that have existing rights-of-way for utility lines such as electric transmission lines, pipelines, telephone lines, etc.

UTILIZATION. The proportion of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as percentage.

VEGETATIVE CONDITION. See Appendix L.

VEIN DEPOSIT. A fissure, fault, or crack in a rock filled by minerals that have traveled upwards from a deep source. A zone or belt of mineralized rock lying within boundaries clearly separating it from neighboring rock.

VRM. Visual Resource Management.

WALLOW. A depression, pool of water, or wet area used by elk during the breeding season.

WILDLIFE GOALS. Wildlife goals are statements of management emphasis either contained in the Management Area Prescriptions section of the RMP (Appendix A) or as stated in activity plans. An example of a goal is "Provide elements of old-growth or mature forest for wildlife habitat in the immediate vicinity of big game summer habitat components."

WINDOWS. Usually short, narrow passageways through constrained areas that are the most feasible potential locations for linear utility facilities, considering engineering and environmental factors.

WINTER RANGE. Area occupied by animals during the winter months.

WITHDRAWN FOREST LANDS. Forest lands that contain sites that are too fragile to log (see Appendix C).

WOOD PRODUCTS. Firewood, post and poles, boughs, sawlogs, wildings, Christmas trees, house logs, etc. that can be harvested from noncommercial forest lands.

WSA. Wilderness Study Area. A parcel of public land that through the BLM's wilderness inventory process has been found to possess the basic wilderness characteristics of being at least 5,000 acres in size, being primarily natural, and having outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

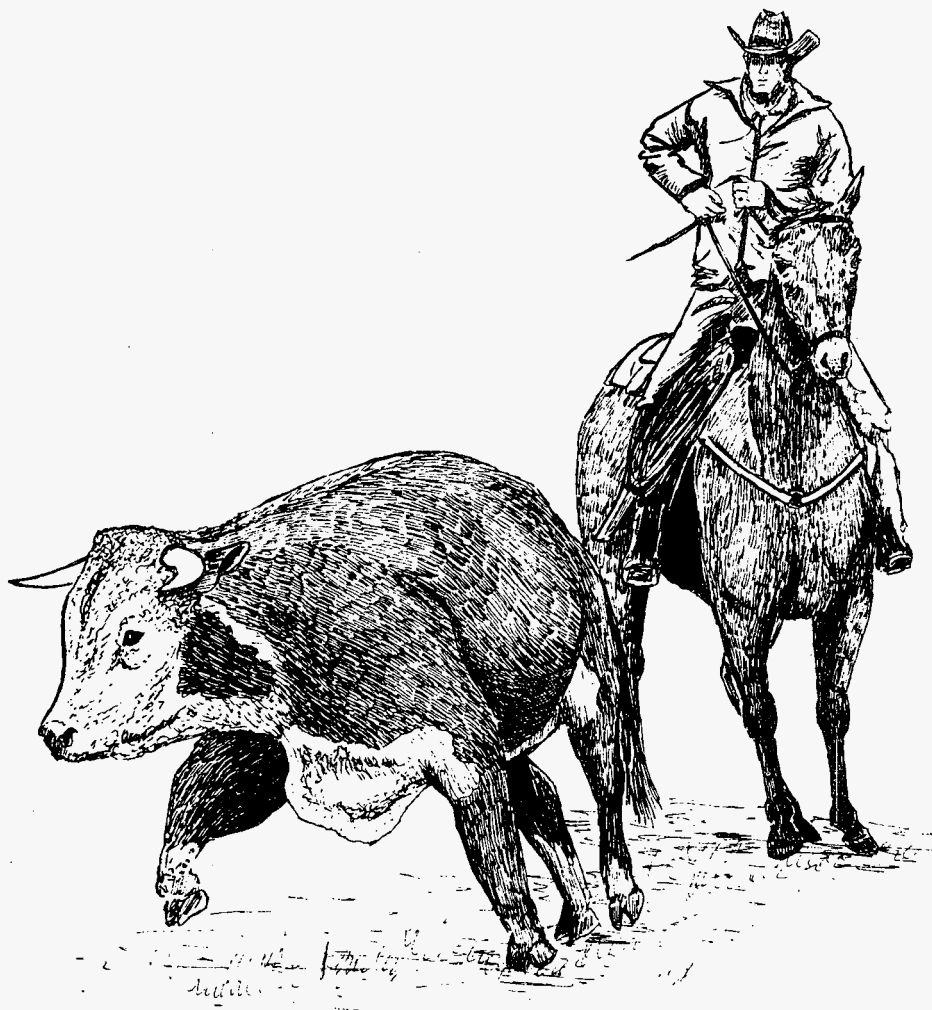
WSB. Western Spruce Budworm. A common forest insect that causes damage to the foliage and cones of the Douglas-fir.

GLOSSARY

WSR. Wilderness Study Report.

YARDING. The process of conveying logs to a landing.

202 WSA. Same as a WSA except that it is less than 5,000 acres in size. It is studied under Section 202 of FLPMA.



TEXT CHANGES TO GLOSSARY

The following acronyms and definitions should be added to the Glossary.

FLPMA. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

LEASABLE MINERALS. (1) All minerals except salable minerals on acquired lands. (2) All minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf. (3) Coal; phosphate; oil; gas; chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, borates, silicates or nitrates of potassium and sodium; sulphur in the states of Louisiana and New Mexico; native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen and bituminous rock including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined. (4) Geothermal resources and associated byproducts. (Maley 1983)

SIZE CLASS. (See Appendix R.)

UNCLASSIFIED RANGE. A designation used for vegetative communities that could not be legitimately compared to a climax community. (See Appendix L.)

SECURITY AREAS. These are areas where elk may remain or move to following disturbing activities such as logging or hunting. Hiding cover (or security cover) alone will not constitute elk security.

SEASONAL RESTRICTION should be changed to read, "A restriction placed on **resource development and use**. The restriction is applied to protect **surface resources during a time when activities would adversely affect them.**"

The following should be added to the Security Cover definition. **In the final EIS the term security cover is synonymous with hiding cover.**

APPENDIX T

ERRATA FOR CHANGES TO DRAFT RMP/EIS

Table T-1 lists the changes to the draft RMP/EIS. These changes have been made in response to agency review.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Change</u>
----------------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

Glossary

318

**definition of Optimum
Aquatic Habitat**

Change “these” to those.