

APPENDIX A - GLOSSARY

Access Road: A temporary or permanent access route for vehicles into forest land.

Alignment: The horizontal route or direction of an access road. It is made up of straight line tangent sections and curves.

Angle of Repose: The maximum slope or angle at which a material such as soil or loose rock remains stable.

Barriers: Obstructions to pedestrian, horse, or vehicular traffic. They are intended to restrict such traffic to a specific location.

Basal Area: The area of the cross section of a tree trunk near its base, usually 4½ feet above the ground. Basal area is a way to measure how much of a site is occupied by trees. The term basal area is often used to describe the collective basal area of trees per acre.

Berm: A low earth fill constructed in the path of flowing water to divert its direction., ilure.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): This phrase and acronym are taking on new meanings and the context of its use must be assessed for its meaning. Traditionally, the term referred to a practice or combination of practices that were deemed the most effective, practicable (including technological, economical and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount of water pollution generated by nonpoint sources. Specifically, the term was used with respect to surface water and practices for complying with the Federal Clean Water Act. "Water Quality BMPs" is the phrase often used for this connotation. Increasingly, however, the term "BMPs" is used in a broader sense and encompasses subjects beyond surface water quality, such as soils, visual management, and other timber management practices.

Borrow Pit: That area from which soil is removed to build up the road bed, sometimes directly adjacent and parallel to a road.

Broad-based Dip: A surface drainage structure specifically designed to drain water from a permanent road while allowing vehicles to maintain normal travel speeds.

Check Dam: A small dam constructed of rocks and placed in road side ditches, ruts, gullies or other areas of channelized flow. The purpose of check dams is to interrupt the movement of channelized flows, decrease the flow velocities, and promote deposition of sediment at regular intervals.

Corduroy: Logs placed over a swamp to reinforce the natural root mat for the purpose of minimizing the risk foundation failure of a temporary road.

Culvert: A conduit through which surface water can flow under roads.

Cut-and-Fill: Process of earth moving by excavating part of an area and using the excavated material for adjacent embankments or fill areas.

Disking: A site preparation system where a heavy harrow with large disks is pulled over a site in order to eliminate competing vegetation.

Diversion Ditch: A channel with a supporting ridge on the lower side constructed across a slope for the purpose of intercepting surface runoff.

Ephemeral Draw: A topographic feature in which two ridges or mounds of earth come together, channeling water flow downslope and possibly accelerating on site erosion during a rain event. Skidding up or down these features should be avoided.

Energy Dissipaters: Materials or structures, placed at the discharge end of a culvert or ditch, which interrupt and spread the flow of water, thus reducing the water's power to cause erosion.

Erosion: The process by which soil particles are detached and transported by water, wind, and gravity to some down slope or downstream point.

Felling: The process of severing trees from stumps.

Filter Strip: See riparian management zone.

Fireline: A barrier used to stop the spread of fire constructed by removing fuel or rendering fuel inflammable by use of water or fire retardants.

Forest Floor: Organic matter on top of the mineral soil surface in the forest, including litter and unincorporated humus.

Grade: The slope of a road or trail expressed as a percent of change in elevation per unit of distance traveled.

Groundwater: The subsurface water supply in the saturated zone below the level of the water table.

Gully: A form of soil erosion which is a channel in the soil, caused by storm runoff, usually more than 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide.

Harvesting: The felling, loading, and transportation of forest products.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): An ecological approach to pest management in which all available necessary techniques are consolidated into a unified program so that pest populations can be managed in such a manner that economic damage is avoided and adverse side effects are minimized.

Loading: The act of placing material on a vehicle for further transport.

Mulching: Providing any loose covering for exposed forest soil, using organic residues, such as grass, straw or wood fibers to protect exposed soil and help control erosion.

Non-point Source Pollution: Pollution caused when rain, snowmelt, or wind carry pollutants off the land and into lakes, streams, wetlands, and other water bodies. Hydrologic alterations and atmospheric deposition are also considered nonpoint source pollutants.

Nutrients: Mineral elements in the forest ecosystem, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, or potassium that are naturally present or may be added to the forest environment by forest practices such as fertilizer or fire-retardant applications. Substances necessary for the growth and reproduction of organisms. In water, those substances that promote growth of algae and bacteria; chiefly nitrates and phosphates.

Ordinary High Water Mark: An elevation which marks the boundary of the lake, marsh or stream bed. It is the highest level at which the water has remained long enough to leave its mark upon the landscape. Generally, it is the point where the natural vegetation changes from

predominately aquatic to predominately terrestrial.

Pesticides: Chemical compounds or biological agents used for the control of undesirable plants, animals, insects or diseases.

Prescribed Burning: Skillful application of fire to natural fuels that will allow confinement of the fire to a predetermined area and at the same time will produce certain planned benefits.

Rake: A site preparation tool normally mounted on the front of a crawler tractor, used to remove trees, stumps, roots and slash from a future planting site.

Riparian Management Zone (RMZ): An area of land adjacent to a water body which acts to trap and filter out suspended sediments, nutrients, and chemicals before reaching surface waters. Harvesting and other forest management activities are permitted in the strip, as long as the functional integrity of the strip is maintained. Shade from the RMZ may also reduce thermal pollution of an adjacent stream.

Riprap: A layer of boulders or rock fragments placed over a soil to protect it from the erosive forces of flowing water.

Runoff: In forest areas, that portion of precipitation that flows from a drainage area on the land surface or in open channels.

Rut: A depression in the soils of the forest floor or depressions in dirt roads or skid trails made from the passage of vehicles or logging equipment.

Scarification: The process of removing the forest floor or mixing it with the mineral soil by mechanical action preparatory to natural or direct seeding or the planting of tree seedlings.

Sediment: Solid material that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin.

Severe Erosion Hazard: A rating in the classification of soils indicating the relative risk of soil loss in well-managed forest land. A severe rating indicates the need for intensive management, or special equipment and methods to prevent excessive soil loss.

Silt Fence: A fabric made of geotextile and installed to prevent the off-site movement of sediment transported by overland flows.

Site Preparation: A forest activity to remove unwanted vegetation and other material, and to cultivate or prepare the soil for reforestation.

Skidding: The act of moving trees from the site of felling to a loading area or landing. Skidding may be accomplished by tractors, horses, or specialized logging equipment.

Skid Trails: A temporary pathway over forest soil to drag felled trees or logs to a landing.

Slash: Unwanted, unutilized, and generally unmarketable accumulation of woody material in the forest such as limbs, tops, cull logs, and stumps that remain as forest residue after timber harvesting. May be useful as material to deposit on skid trails to slow water movement and erosion.

Stream: An area that may or may not be serving as a drain that has definite banks, a bed, and visible evidence of a continued flow or continued occurrence of water.

Turnout: A widened space in a road to allow vehicles to pass one another and which slopes away (downhill) from the road. Also, a drainage ditch which drains water away from roads.

Vernal Pond: A small, shallow, intermittently flooded wetland, generally dry for most of the summer and fall. Vernal ponds provide critical habitat for breeding amphibians, and are also important for certain invertebrates and plants. Bears coming out of hibernation also rely on vernal ponds as a food source during the spring.

Water Bar: A ditch and trench across a trail or road tied into the uphill side for the purpose of carrying water runoff into the vegetation, duff, ditch, or dispersion area so that water runoff does not gain the volume and velocity which causes soil movement and erosion. Properly installed man-made materials, such as conveyor belts, may also be used as water bars.

Water Pollution: Any introduction of foreign material into water or other impingement upon water which produces undesirable changes in the physical, biological, or chemical characteristics of that water.

Watershed: The surrounding land area that drains into a lake, river or river system.

Waters of the State: Any surface or underground waters, except those surface waters which are not confined, but are spread and diffused over the land. This includes all lakes, ponds, wetlands, rivers, streams, ditches, springs, and waters from underground aquifers, regardless of their size or location.

Wetlands: Geographic areas characteristically supporting wetlands vegetation or aquatic life and commonly referred to as a bog, swamp, or marsh. Surface water is usually present all or some part of the year; however, wetlands may also be delineated by the type of soils and vegetation contained therein.

Wildfire: Uncontrolled fires occurring in forest land, brushland, and grassland.

Windrow: Slash, residue and debris raked together into piles or rows.