

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age class	A management classification using the age of a stand of trees.
Alluvial	Referring to deposits resulting from natural river activity, including sediments laid down in riverbeds, flood plains, lakes, fans at the foot of mountain slopes, and estuaries.
Anadromous	A life history strategy in which fish are born and rear in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce; an example is Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>).
Bank stability	The ability of a stream bank to resist erosion.
Basal area	The cross-sectional area (in square feet) of tree coverage per acre, measured at breast height or 4.5 feet above the ground.
Beneficial use	In water use law, reasonable use of water for a purpose consistent with the laws and best interest of the people of the state. Such uses may include agricultural water supply; coldwater fish habitat; commercial and sport fishing; industrial water supply; migration of aquatic organisms; municipal and domestic water supply; navigation; recreation; and fish spawning, reproduction, and development.
Broadcast burning	The use of fire throughout a defined area to prepare it for regeneration. It does not include burning of organic matter that is piled during mechanical site preparation or for hazard reduction.
Bucking	Use of a saw to remove log lengths from a tree after it has been felled.
Buffer strip	A forested area located adjacent to a sensitive resource that reduces the effects of adjacent management actions on the resource.
Cable logging	The system of transporting logs by means of a cable (wire rope) to the yarding machine or a landing while the yarder remains stationary.

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Candidate species	The USFWS classifies those species for which the agency has sufficient information to warrant a proposed listing as candidate species. For NMFS, candidate species are “any such species being considered [by NMFS] for listing as endangered or threatened species, but not yet the subject of a proposed rule.”
Canopy closure	The degree to which the crowns of trees are nearing general contact with one another. Generally measured as the percentage of the ground surface that would be covered by a vertical projection of foliage in the crowns of trees.
Canopy cover	A measure of the percentage of potential open space occupied by the collective tree crowns in a stand.
Category 2 candidate species	A former classification of the USFWS and NMFS for species for which a proposed listing was possible, but for which the Services did not possess the necessary information to warrant a proposed listing decision.
Channel type	A classification of stream channels based on stream gradient and degree of confinement.
Class I watercourse	Defined by the California Forest Practices Rules as watercourses in which fish are always or seasonally present onsite or domestic water supplies within 100 feet downstream of an operations area. This designation includes domestic water supplies such as springs and habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.
Class II watercourse	Defined by the California Forest Practices Rules as watercourses in which fish are always or seasonally present offsite within 1,000 feet downstream or provide aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species. This designation excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.
Class III watercourse	Defined by the California Forest Practices Rules as watercourses in which no aquatic life is present. The watercourse shows evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high flow conditions after completion of timber operations.
Clearcut/ Clearcutting	A harvest method where an entire stand of trees is removed in one cutting operation, leading to the establishment of an even-aged stand.

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Coarse sediment	Fine gravel and larger-sized particles deposited by water or ice.
Codominant trees	Trees with crowns forming the general level of the forest canopy and receiving full light from above, but comparatively little light from the sides. Codominants usually have medium-sized crowns, but are crowded on the sides. See also “Dominant trees.”
Commercial harvest	Removal of merchantable trees from a stand.
Cull	A tree or log that does not meet merchantable specifications.
Cumulative effect	The change in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time.
Diameter at breast height	The diameter of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.
Dissolved oxygen	Oxygen found in solution with water in streams and lakes. Solubility is generally measured in mg/l and varies with temperature, salinity and atmospheric pressure.
Dominant trees	Trees with well-developed crowns extending above the general level of the forest canopy and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides. See also “Codominant trees.”
Drainage	An area (basin) mostly bounded by ridges or other similar topographic features, encompassing part, most, or all of a watershed.
Early-seral	The biotic community that develops immediately following the removal of the vegetation in an area, including for example, intense wildfire or regeneration harvesting. The stage in forest development that includes seedling, sapling, and pole-sized trees.
Early-successional	See “Early-seral.”

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Edge	The place where different plant communities meet or where different successional stages or vegetative conditions within plant communities come together.
Element	A biotic or abiotic feature that is a component of a habitat patch, but which occurs somewhat independently of overall patch conditions.
Embeddedness	The extent to which streambed cobbles are surrounded or buried by fine sediments, usually assessed by visual examination of spawning riffles and pool tailouts.
Endangered	A plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Equipment exclusion zone	An area where heavy equipment associated with timber operations is totally excluded for the protection of water quality, the beneficial uses of water, or other forest resources.
Equipment Limitation Zone	An area where use of equipment associated with timber operations is limited for the protection of water quality, the beneficial uses of water, or other forest resources.
Even-aged	A forest stand composed of trees with less than a 20-year difference in age.
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.
Fish-bearing watercourse	A watercourse in which fish are always or seasonally present.
Forest 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.
Forest management	Activities undertaken for the purpose of harvesting, traversing, transporting, protecting, changing, replenishing, or otherwise using forest resources.

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Habitat	The sum of environmental conditions at the landscape, patch, and element scales necessary to meet the life requirements of individuals of a species.
Heel-boom loader	A piece of log loading equipment used on roads and landings, similar to a construction crane, with a crane-like grapple to deck, move, and load logs onto log trucks from one central pivot point.
Incidental take	Take of any federally listed or state-listed wildlife species that is incidental to, but not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. See also "Take."
Insloping	Describes a road where the outer edges of the road tread surface are higher than the inner edge, thus directing runoff across a road into a ditch adjacent to the sideslope. See also "Outsloping."
Interior forest	The portion of the mature and old-growth forest that is buffered and protected from edge effects.
JDSF Management Plan	The latest draft of the JDSF Management Plan.
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.
Large woody debris	Logs, root wads and large branches that intrude into a stream channel or are found generally on the forest floor.
Late-seral	The Draft Management Plan (May 17, 2002) defines late-seral as having biological characteristics and functions similar to old growth forests. See also Forest Practice Rules Technical Rule Addendum #2.
Late-successional	See "Late-seral." Also, see definition of "late succession forest stands" in Forest Practice Rules (14 CCR § 895.1).
Life history requirements	Physical and biological requirements of a species necessary to carry out essential behaviors from birth to death.

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Listed species	Species, including subspecies and distinct vertebrate populations, of fish, wildlife, or plants listed as either endangered or threatened under Section 4 of the federal Endangered Species Act or under the California Endangered Species Act. Under Forest Practice Rules, also includes rare plants and Board-designated “sensitive species,” (14 CCR 895.1).
Management Plan	The latest draft of the JDSF Management Plan.
Mass soil movement	All geologic processes in which large masses of earth materials move downslope by gravitational forces.
Maximum sustained production	The California Forest Practice Rules make provision for a landowner to demonstrate maximum sustained production of high quality timber products through compliance with Title 14 CCR 913.11 (a), (b), or (c).
Maximum weekly average temperature	The maximum value of the mean of multiple, equally spaced, daily temperatures over consecutive 7-day periods.
Mesic	Pertaining to or adapted to an area that has a balanced supply of water — neither wet nor dry.
Microclimate	The climatic conditions that influence organisms in a small or restricted area.
Mid-seral	The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to first merchantability. Brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand because of stand density.
Multi-layered	Term applied to forest stands that contain trees of various heights and diameter classes and, therefore, support foliage at various heights in the vertical profile of the stand.
Multi-storied	See “Multi-layered.”

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Old-growth	A forest stand distinguished by old trees and related structural features. Old-growth encompasses the later stages of stand development that typically differ from earlier stages in several ways including tree size; accumulations of large dead, woody material; number of canopy layers; species composition; and ecosystem function. The Draft Management Plan (May 17, 2002) defines an old growth tree as a live tree, regardless of age, size, or species, that was present in the original stand before the first historic logging on JDSF (1860).
Outsloping	Describes a road where the inner edges of the road surface are higher than the outer edges of the road. Consequently, runoff is directed onto the sideslope downhill of the road. See also "Insloping."
Overstory	The portion of trees in a forest that forms the uppermost layer of foliage.
Partial-cutting	Removal of selected trees from a forest stand.
Patch	The physical space where individuals of a given species are expected to be found, often referred to as the habitat type or habitat condition.
Plan	The latest draft of the JDSF Management Plan.
Pool	Channel feature characterized by a wide, uniform channel bottom, low velocity, and lacking turbulence or entrained air. Substrates often consist of gravel and sand.
Precommercial thinning	The practice of removing some of the trees of less-than-merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.
Rare	A State of California classification for a plant species that is not at present threatened with extinction, but the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens.
Recovery	The point at which the measures provided pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act are no longer necessary to conserve a listed species.

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Regeneration	The renewal of a tree crop 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 that remove an existing stand to prepare a site for regeneration.
Residual	A tree that remains standing after some event such as selection harvest.
Riffle	A channel feature characterized by swiftly flowing, turbulent water and exposed substrate, usually cobble and boulder dominated.
Riparian	That portion of the watershed or shoreline influenced by surface or subsurface waters, including stream or lake margins, marshes, drainage courses, springs, and seeps.
Riparian management zone	An area allocated in a plan primarily to protect the riparian or streamside zone.
Rookery	A nesting or roosting colony of gregarious birds.
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.
Rotation age	The age of a stand when it is harvested at the end of a rotation.
Salmonid	A member of the fish family <i>Salmonidae</i> , which includes all species of salmon and trout.
Sanitation-salvage harvest	The removal of dead or damaged trees, or trees susceptible to insect and disease attack such as intermediate and suppressed trees, essentially to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens and to promote forest health.

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Second-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.
Selection harvest	A harvest intended to promote or maintain an uneven-aged stand by removing trees either as single scattered individuals or in small groups, with stand re-entry at relatively short intervals, repeated indefinitely, by means of which the continuous establishment of reproduction is encouraged.
Sensitive species	A species designated by the California Board of Forestry pursuant to 14 CCR 898.2(d). These species currently are bald eagle, golden eagle, great blue heron, great egret, northern goshawk, osprey, peregrine falcon, California condor, great gray owl, northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet.
Single-tree selection harvest	A variant of selection harvest where trees are removed either as single scattered individuals or in small groups. The California Forest Practice Rules define selection as a harvest in which the trees are removed individually or in small groups sized from .25 acres to 2.5 acres.
Snag	A standing dead tree.
Species of Concern	An informal means of referring to species that are of concern, often to public agencies, due to lack of species information which may include, population numbers or status, or habitat availability or trend.
Stand inventory	An inventory of a forest stand's characteristics, which may include tree numbers, tree size, species composition, and volume.
Status	The classification of a species regarding its position in the listing process under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts.
Stocking level	The degree to which trees occupy a given area, often quantified as basal area and number of trees on a per acre basis.
Suspended sediment	Sediment suspended in a fluid by the upward components of turbulent currents or by colloidal suspension.

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Sustained yield	The yield of commercial wood that an area can produce continuously at a given intensity of management. These yields are professionally planned to achieve a balance between growth and removal over time.
Take	Defined under Section 3(19) of the federal Endangered Species Act as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct,” with respect to federally listed endangered species of wildlife. Federal regulations further define these terms and provide the same taking prohibitions for threatened wildlife species. Defined under Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code, take for solely state-listed species means “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, capture, or kill.” See also “Incidental take.”
Talus	A slope landform, typically covered by coarse rock debris forming a more or less continuous layer that may or may not be covered by duff and litter.
Thinning	A stand treatment where trees are removed primarily for the purpose of adjusting stand density and species composition.
Threatened	A plant or animal species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Tractor logging	Use of a tractor to carry logs from the harvest site to a landing.
Tree size class	A management classification using the sizes of trees in a stand.
Understory	Vegetation (tree or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by larger trees.
Uneven-aged	A forest stand composed of trees in a range of age and size classes.

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Uneven-aged management	The application of a combination of actions undertaken to create or maintain a forest stand in a condition that includes a range of tree ages and sizes. The California Forest Practice Rules (Title 14 CCR 913.2) defines attributes of unevenaged management to include the establishment and/or maintenance of a multi-aged, balanced stand structure, promotion of growth on leave trees throughout a broad range of diameter classes, and encouragement of natural regeneration.
Unforeseen circumstances	As defined in the No Surprises rule and Implementation Agreement, unforeseen circumstances means changes in the circumstances affecting a species or area covered by an HCP that were not or could not reasonably be anticipated by the HCP participants and the Services, and that result in a substantial and adverse change in the status of a covered species.
Unlisted species	Fish, wildlife, or plant species not currently listed as rare, threatened or endangered under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts.
Unmerchantable	Faulty logs that are not salable.
Watercourse	Any well-defined channel with a distinguishable bed and bank showing evidence of having contained flowing water indicated by deposits of rock, sand, gravel, or soil.
Watercourse and lake protection zone	A strip of land, along both sides of a watercourse or around the circumference of a lake or spring, where additional management practices may be required for erosion control and for protection of the quality and beneficial uses of water, fish, and riparian wildlife habitat.
Watershed	The entire land area that drains to a specific location.
Wheeled front-end loader	A machine with special forks, lifts, or grapples for loading logs onto trucks, pallets, or railcars.
Yarding	A method of bringing logs to a roadside area or landing for truck transport.