Basic Forestry

Forest Management = Integrating principles/practices i.e. inventory of resources, development/implementation of management strategy, and periodic reevaluation of implemented strategy necessary to care properly for the forest.

Timber harvest = Involves planning harvest and reforestation; cutting trees and moving them to a landing; processing, sorting, loading and transporting materials.

RPF = Registered Professional Forester who holds a valid license pursuant to 14 CCR, Chapter 10, Article 1, Section 1600

LWD = Large Woody Debris

Late Seral Development (LSD) = stands within JDSF that are managed to accelerate the development of larger trees, or other older forest structures

Culvert = structure that allows water to flow under a road/trail/etc. from one side to the other

Watercourse Crossing = structures that cross natural watercourses such as rivers, ponds, creeks, etc.; may be constructed above or below the watercourse surface (i.e. bridges, culverts)

Watershed = area of land that drains all the streams and rainfall to a common outlet such as the outflow of a reservoir, mouth of a bay, or any point along a stream channel

Subwatershed = small watershed delineated within a larger watershed, for purposes of describing/managing local conditions

Silviculture = theory and practice of controlling establishment, composition, and growth of forests

Road Grading = process of restoring surface of gravel/natural surface road by removing irregularities and redistributing gravel

Rolling Dips = road drainage constructed to remain effective while allowing vehicle passage at reduced road speeds

Outsloping = road construction technique which may be utilized to adequately drain the road surface

Road Abandonment = proactive measures taken on removing existing logging road from permanent road network

Road Decommissioning = measures taken on logging road to prevent active use by logging trucks/4WD vehicles

Threatened = Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range

Endangered = Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

Sensitive = those species designated pursuant to 14 CC 898.2(d), including Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet

Biological Diversity/Biodiversity = refers to the variety of living species on Earth, including plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi.

Habitat = the place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and thrives

Archaeology = study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains. CAL FIRE Cultural Resources Management Program identifies archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources located within project areas under CAL FIRE jurisdiction and develops methods to protect these resources from project-related impacts

OFDA = Older Forest Development Area – JDSF silviculture focusing on longer rotations and growing larger trees for harvests

Matrix = JDSF Management Plan land use allocation that allows for different silvicultures to create a dynamic, heterogeneous forest

Timber Harvesting

LTO = Licensed Timber Operator

Cable Yarding = skidding (transporting) logs via cable/wire rope to yarding machine/yarder or landing with stationary yarder

Tractor Yarding = skidding logs by a self-propelled vehicle, generally by dragging the logs with a grapple/choker

Marking = painted horizontal band visible from two sides of a tree

WLPZ = Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone; area that protects waterways including creeks, streams, rivers, ponds etc. A watercourse has a bed, bank and channel and is capable of transporting sediment; designated as one of three classes (see below)

WLPZ Classes:
- Class I = Fish bearing
- Class II = Typically flow all year around and supports aquatic life
- Class III = Intermittent flow, dries up in the summer and may not flow without recent rain

Skid trail = aka skid roads, are temporary roads or trails used by logging equipment to remove logs from a timber stand

Slash = branches/limbs less than 4 in. diameter, and bark/split products debris left on ground from timber operations

NSO = Northern Spotted Owl

MAMU = Marbled Murrelet

DBH = average diameter of tree measured outside bark, at breast height (a point 4.5 ft. above average ground level)

Sustainable Forestry = growing more wood than you harvest

Shaded Fuel Break = a strategic break in fuel (typically the removal of ground vegetation) with well-spaced trees to reduce potential for wildfire damage

Regeneration Method = process used to secure replacement [i.e. Reforestation] of a forest stand (clone vs seed; planted vs sprout)

Timber Cruise = measuring forest stands to determine stand characteristics, such as average tree sizes, volume, and quality

LiDAR = Light Detection and Ranging; remote sensing method that uses light to measure ranges (variable distances) to earth


Where and How to Review a Timber Harvest Plan (THP) https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/alyoz2ie/thp-how-to-ada-ok.pdf