

## Glossary

- biodiversity*** The entire spectrum of plants, animals and other life forms, and their associated environments
- clearcut*** Most or all trees in a harvest area are removed: opening size greater than 2 acres
- commercial harvest*** A timber stand improvement or harvest operation that results in a net landowner income
- DBH*** Tree measurement; diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above ground)
- even-aged*** All trees within a forest stand are of the same age
- FSC*** Forest Stewardship Council; an independent, forest certification body that sets international standards for sustainable forest management
- group selection*** Trees to selected to harvest are in groups; opening size is from several tree crown widths up to 2 acres
- individual tree selection*** Trees to harvest are selected individually; opening size is one tree crown width
- Late Successional Reserve*** Land within US Forest Service ownership designated under the Northwest Forest Plan to be managed for the creation of old growth forest conditions
- mature*** Condition of optimal tree value, after tree vigor and growth have slowed, yet before the onset of decay
- MBF*** Log measurement statistic; one thousand board feet. One board foot equals a board one inch thick by 12 inches square
- MMBF*** Million board feet
- merchantable*** Trees of sufficient size and quality to be commercially marketable.
- operability*** Ease with which logging machinery could work a site; often limited by rockiness, steep slopes, wetness, etc.
- patch cut*** A harvest where small areas (0.5-2 acres) are cut, taking most of the standing trees with the exception of clumps of younger conifers and older residual wildlife trees
- pre-commercial*** Trees of insufficient size and quality to comprise a commercially viable harvest operation.
- regenerate*** To establish a new stand of tree seedlings
- regeneration*** Seedlings of commercial tree species
- riparian zone*** Areas next streams, lakes, estuaries and wetlands consisting of wet soils and the transitional habitat between wetland and upland; practices are typically regulated by law.
- savanna*** A plant community characterized by primarily grasses, with shrubs and widely scattered and open trees.

- seedling*** Tree greater than six inches tall but less than one inch DBH
- snag*** Standing dead and/or dying tree. Important habitat element for numerous wildlife species
- understory*** Trees, shrubs, and herbs growing under a canopy of larger trees.
- uneven-aged*** Trees within a forest stand are of two (or more) distinct age groups
- variable density thinning*** Trees to harvest are selected at varied intensities across small scales to create complex forest structure; wider spacing between residual trees allows recruitment of additional age classes and development of understory plants
- variable retention harvest*** A harvest method that retains significant portions of the original stand, and establish a new age cohort; retained trees may be grouped or dispersed throughout the harvest area
- vegetation type*** A generally homogeneous unit of forest, delineated because it supports trees of common species, age, potential, etc.
- woody debris*** Down woody material on the forest floor, ie. fallen and rotting logs and limbs. An important source of organic matter and soil nutrition