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ACRONYMS

ACS    Aquatic Conservation Strategy
BE     Biological Evaluation
BMP    Best Management Practices
CAA    Clean Air Act
CE     Categorical Exclusion
CEQ    Council of Environmental Quality
CWD    Coarse Woody Debris
DBH    Diameter Breast hieght
ESA    Endangered Species Act
HFRA   Healty Forest Restoration Act
MBF    Thousand Board Feet
NEPA   National Enviormental Policy Act of 1969
NFP    Northwest Forest Plan
NSOOM  Northern Spotted Owl Occupancy Map
ODEQ   Oregon Department of Enviormental Quality
OSHA   Oregon Safety and Health Administration
PDFs   Project Design Features
SOPA   Schedule of Proposed Actions
TDML   Total Maximum Daily Load
WA     Watershed Analysis
VQO    Visual Quality Objectives

GLOSSARY

Air Shed: A geographic area delineated using similar atmospheric characteristics.

Air quality: The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein; used most frequently in connection with "standards" of maximum acceptable polluntant concentrations.

Bark slippage: When trees are susceptible to damage because of sap flow and accelerated growth in the spring of the year, which makes bark easily damaged and or removed from the bole of the tree.

Biomass extraction: Utilized in units 1 – 21. This method of activity fuels reduction would be accomplished by modified whole tree yarding from the units, thereby eliminating the need for further fuels treatments in those units.

Blowdown: Trees felled by high winds.

Bryophytes: Plants of the phylum Bryophyta, including mosses, liverwarts and hornworts, characterized by the lack of true roots, stems and leaves.

Clean Air Act: Enacted in 1970 to authorize the establishment of federal and state regulations that limit emissions stationary and mobile sources of air pollutants.
Commercial thinning: The harvest of generally merchantable trees from a stand usually to encourage growth of the remaining leave trees (see density management)

Cultural (Heritage) resource: Any definite location of past human activity identifiable through field survey, historical documentation, or oral evidence. This includes archaeological sites, structures, or places, and places of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified groups whether or not represented by physical remains.

Cumulative effects: Those effects on the environment that result from the incremental effect of the action when added to the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.

Decommissioning: Permanently terminating the function of a road and mitigating any adverse impacts to forest resources. May include blocking the entrance, assuring natural or artificial revegetation, removing drainage structures, and re-establishing natural drainage patterns, and, for system roads, removing from the Forest road inventory.

Density management: Cutting (and removal) of trees for the primary purpose of widening their spacing to accelerate the growth of remaining leave trees.

Fire intensity: A function of fire behavior. It refers to the amount of impact to the dominant overstory, described in terms of mortality, which is directly related to fire behavior. Therefore, "high intensity" fire is one that replaces the overstory (i.e., crown fire). A low intensity fire burns the understory, leaving the overstory trees with green crowns.

Fire regime: The characteristic frequency, extent, intensity, severity and seasonality of fires in an ecosystem.

Flame length: The length of a flame from the top of the fuels being consumed. A good benchmark is to keep flame lengths below 4 feet under hot and dry conditions.

Fuel loading: The weight of fuel at a given site; usually expressed in tons per acres. This value generally refers to the fuel that would be available for consumption by a fire.

Fuel model: An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement of other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread and intensity under specific weather and topographic conditions.

Gap: Removing most mature trees within an area less than 2 acres in size; also called a "patch cut".

Ground-based logging: Involves either loader logging or the use of mechanized systems. Loader logging uses one piece of equipment - a log loader works on a grid of straight skid roads to transport hand-felled trees to landings along roads, within or outside of the unit. Slash is piled or hauled away and later burned. Mechanized logging uses three pieces of equipment - a fellerbuncher which fells trees and a grapple skidder or tractor to transport the logs to the landing, and a delimber which removes limbs and cuts the trees into log lengths. Most of the work is done within the unit on the forwarding trails. Slash is crushed on forwarding trails and not further treated or burned.

Handpile burning: Accomplished with hand crews where slash is piled in relatively small piles and burned under moist conditions.

Hazard tree: A tree that has been identified as a potential risk for structural failure that could cause injury to a person or to property.

Jackpot burning: The burning of logging slash after a thinning where slash is burned in place rather than being redistributed by machines or hand crews.
**Machine piling:** Piling is done by a small excavator that picks up and piles slash in large piles, which are later burned during moist conditions.

**Merchantable:** Refers to a product that is marketable.

**Mitigation:** Modification of actions that: (1) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or part of an action; (2) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (3) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reduce or eliminate impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or (5) compensate for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** Federal Legislation related to actions on Federal land that encourages informed decision making. NEPA requires Federal agencies to: (a) use a systematic interdisciplinary approach in planning and decision making; (b) consider the environmental impact of proposed actions; (c) identify adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented; (d) consider alternatives to the proposed action; (e) consider the relationship between local short-term uses of the human environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and (f) identify and irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented. Established a Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

**Noxious weeds:** Plant species designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official, that generally possess one or more of the following characteristics; aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insects or disease, and being new to or not common to the United States.

**Reforestation:** The natural or artificial restocking of an area with trees; most commonly used in reference to artificial stocking.

**Regeneration harvest:** Timber harvest conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be reestablished.

**Road reconstruction activities:** Implemented on existing roads to reduce risk of resource damage and/or improve traffic safety. Treatments to address aquatic resources problems typically include the addition of cross drains (ditch-relief) culverts; drivable ‘rolling grades’ structures and out-sloping the road, if practical; increasing the capacity of the culvert to meet a 100-year storm event; reducing plugging potential from excessive accumulation of sediment and woody debris (adding a side-tapered inlet or trash rack); eliminating diversion potential (constructing a ‘drivable rolling grade’, if road grade allows); reducing the size (height) of the fill where overtopping-type failure may occur; stabilizing or armoring fill slopes with riprap (rock blanket); dissipating stream outflow energy with riprap; dispersing water (‘dewater’) before reaching affected failure site (add cross drain on upgrade); and pull-back of the ‘oversteepened’ fill slopes.

**Riparian:** That which is related to, living, or located in conjunction with, a wetland, the bank of a river or stream, or the edge of a lake or tidewater.

**Scoping:** As defined by the national Environmental Policy Act, scoping is an early and important process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying issues related to the proposed action.

**Section 106:** The “Section 106 Compliance Process” is the process mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, whereby a Federal agency considers the potential effect of a proposed agency undertaking on cultural resources. The process typically...
involves field survey of a project area; documentation and evaluation of cultural resources that may be found within the project’s area of potential effect; agency determination of the effect (or lack thereof) of the proposed undertaking on those resources; and consultation with and review by the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office. The Section 106 process is implemented under the terms of Federal regulations 36 CFR 800.

**Seed-tree harvest** – An even-aged regeneration method in which a new age class develops from seedlings that germinate in fully-exposed micro-environments after removal of all the previous stand except a small number of trees left to provide seed for subsequent natural regeneration.

**Site productivity**: The ability of a geographical area to produce biomass (such as wood fiber), as determined by conditions in that area.

**Skid trails**: A path created by dragging logs to a landing or gathering spot. Skid trails within units 2 and 36 will follow existing trails mapped in the planning process. Skid trails used in unit 2 will be subsoiled to bring the activity area within S&Gs. Skid trails used in unit 36 may be left but should not exceed trails mapped in planning process.

**Soil productivity**: Capacity or suitability of a soil for establishment and growth of a specified crop or plant species, primarily through nutrient availability.

**Subsoil**: Soil horizon layer below the surface or surface layer.

**Subsoiling**: A treatment to loosen compacted soil at the compacted layer without inversion and with a minimum of mixing with the tilled zone.

**Skyline logging**: Accomplished generally on steeper ground where cables bring logs uphill to landings using a carriage/cable system attached to a tower to help suspend logs off the ground.

**System roads**: Roads that are needed over the long term to provide access for future stand management. Open system roads have different levels of maintenance depending on whether they are managed for passenger vehicles or high clearance vehicles. Maintenance level (ML) 1 roads are closed roads that are used intermittently and that may require basic custodial maintenance focused on the maintenance of drainage facilities and runoff patterns; ML 2 roads are open roads that are maintained to only accommodate high clearance vehicles; ML 3 roads are open roads that are maintained for travel by a standard passenger cars; and ML 4 roads are maintained to provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds.

**Temporary roads**: Built only for a short-term use such as logging, and are not considered part of the long-term transportation system. They are native surface roads (no rock added) that are obliterated following use. The timber sale purchasers are required to obliterate the road under the timber sale contract. This involves subssoiling the road as appropriate, and pulling displaced soil and duff back over the road surface. Logging slash is also often pulled over the top of the road to provide additional ground cover and bare soil protection.

**Thinning**: Harvesting a portion of the trees in a stand in order to release residual trees from competition to allow for improved growth and development of understory vegetation. Heavy thinning would leave an average of 70-90 trees per acre averaged over the area of a unit. Moderate thinning would leave an average of 80-100 trees per acre averaged over the area of a unit. Light thinning would leave an average of 100-120 trees per acre averaged over the area of a unit.

**Threatened species**: Those plant or animal species likely to become endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future.
**Underburning**: Prescribed burning with a low intensity, under a tree canopy.

**Unique habitat**: Non-forested openings such as talus slopes, meadows, hardwood stands, caves, cliffs, and wetlands.

**Waterbar**: An erosion control device usually constructed by digging a small ditch or piling dirt or other debris to interrupt the flow of over-the-surface water. Usually constructed on steeper ground in skid trails where the mineral soil is exposed.

**Yarding**: The moving of logs from the stump to a central concentration area.