

Appendix B: Glossary

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Aquatic Species

Includes all freshwater, anadromous and estuarine fishes, freshwater mollusks, freshwater crustaceans and freshwater amphibians.

Archaeological and Cultural Values

Any material remains of past human life or activity greater than 100 years old which are of archaeological interest as defined by Section 4(a) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and 43 CFR Part 7.3.

Biodiversity

The variety of life and its processes, including the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Candidate Species

Those species for which the Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to propose them for listing.

Compatible Use

A wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge that, in the sound professional judgment of the Director or designee, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the System or the purposes of the refuge (PL 105-57).

Comprehensive Conservation Plan

Plan: A document, completed with public involvement, that describes the desired future condition and provides long-term (15 year planning horizon) guidance to accomplish the purposes of the refuge system and the individual refuge units.

Conservation

The management of natural resources to prevent loss or waste. Management actions may include preservation, restoration and enhancement.

Conservation (Species)

The use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any species to the point at which the measures provided are no longer nec-

essary. Such methods and procedures include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping, and transplantation. Conservation is the act of managing a resource to ensure its survival and availability.

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources: “those parts of the physical environment – natural and built – that have cultural value to some kind of sociocultural group... [and] those non-material human social institutions...” (King, p.9). Cultural resources include historic sites, archeological sites and associated artifacts, sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, cultural items (human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony) (McManamon, Francis P DCA-NPS; letter 12-23-97 to Walla Walla District, COE), and buildings and structures.

Deepwater

Permanently flooded lands lying below the deepwater boundary of wetlands (Cowardin *et al.*, 1979). Deepwater areas are located below the elevation of the extreme low water of the spring tide in oceans and estuaries, and those portions of rivers and lakes greater than 6.6 feet in depth.

Ecosystem

Dynamic and interrelating complex of plant and animal (including humans) communities and their associated non-living environment.

Ecosystem Approach

1) Protecting or restoring the natural function, structure, and species composition of an ecosystem, recognizing that all components are interrelated. 2) Management of natural resources using system-wide concepts to ensure that all plants and animals in ecosystems are maintained at viable levels in native habitats and that basic ecosystem processes are perpetuated indefinitely (Clark and Zaunbrecher 1987).

Endangered Species

A listed species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Enhance (habitats)

Improves habitat through alteration, treatment, or other land management of existing habitat to increase habitat value for one or more species without bringing the habitat to a fully restored or naturally occurring condition.

Forest Fragmentation

Fragmentation may occur when a forested landscape is subdivided into patches. Fragmentation may also occur when numerous openings for such things as fields, roads, and powerlines interrupt a continuous forest canopy. The resulting landscape pattern alters habitat connectivity and edge characteristics, influencing a variety of species.

Forest Stand Improvement Treatment

A non-commercial, intermediate treatment made in older stands to regulate composition by species and improve stand quality. Techniques include girdling, cutting, and application of herbicide to individual stems.

Geographic Information System, spatial

GIS aids in the collection, analysis, output and distribution of spatial data and information.

Goose-use-day

Enough food to feed one goose for one day.

Improvement Cutting

A commercial, intermediate cutting made in older stands to regulate composition by species and improve stand quality. This type of cutting treatment is accomplished by the sale and harvesting of merchantable trees.

Interjurisdictional Fish

Populations of fish that are managed by two or more states or national or tribal governments because of the scope of their geographic distributions or migrations.

Intermediate Cutting/Treatment

A cutting or treatment applied during that portion of the rotation from the reproduction stage to maturity.

Institutional Control

Institutional controls are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and/or legal controls that minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use. They are generally used in conjunction with, rather than in lieu of, engineering measures such as waste treatment or containment. Institutional controls can be used during all stages of the clean-up process to accomplish various clean-up-related objectives. More than one institutional control should be used and they should be implemented in a series to provide overlapping assurances of protection from contamination.

Invasive Species

An alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern

Those species of nongame birds that (a) are believed to have undergone significant population declines; (b) have small or restricted populations; or (c) are dependent upon restricted or vulnerable habitats.

Migratory Species

Species that move substantial distances to satisfy one or more biological needs, most often to reproduce or escape intolerable cyclic environmental conditions.

National Wildlife Refuge System

All lands and waters and interests therein administered by the Service as wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and other areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife, including those that are threatened with extinction.

Protect (habitat)

Maintain current quality or prevent degradation to habitat. The act of ensuring that habitat quantity and quality do not change, most often as a result of human activities but sometimes in response to unwelcome natural processes or phenomena.

Recovery Plans (species)

Documents developed by the Service that outline tasks necessary to stabilize and recover listed species. Recovery plans include goals for measuring species progress towards recovery, estimated costs and time frames for the recovery process, and an identification of public and private partners that can contribute to implementation of the recovery plan.

Regeneration Cutting

A commercial cutting in a mature stand for the purposes of removing the old trees and creating environmental conditions favorable for establishment of reproduction.

Regeneration/Reproduction

These terms are synonymous, meaning the young trees established at the beginning of a rotation.

Restore (habitat)

Returns the quantity and quality of habitat to some previous naturally occurring condition, most often some baseline considered suitable and sufficient to support self-sustaining populations of fish and wildlife.

Riparian Habitats

Those lands adjacent to streams or rivers that form a transition zone between aquatic and upland systems and are typically dominated by woody vegetation that is of a noticeably different growth form than adjacent vegetation. Riparian areas may or may not meet the definition of wetlands used by Cowardin *et al.* (1979).

Rotation

The period during which a single generation is allowed to grow.

Shelterwood Method

A regeneration method in which the older stand is gradually removed in a series of partial cuttings to secure establishment of reproduction before completion of the preceding rotation. The sequence of operations may include preparatory cuttings, seed cuttings, and removal cuttings, in that order.

Species of Concern

A species not on the federal list of threatened or endangered species, but a species for which the Service or one of its partners has concerns.

Stakeholders

State, tribal, and local government agencies, academic institutions, the scientific community, non-governmental entities including environmental, agricultural, and conservation organizations, trade groups, commercial interests, and private landowners.

Threatened Species

A listed species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Undertaking

A project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval..." (36 CFR 800.16(y); 12-12-2000), i.e., all Federal actions.

Uplands

All lands not meeting the definition of wetlands, deepwater, or riverine.

Watershed

The area drained by a river or stream and its tributaries.

Wetlands

Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Cowardin *et al.*, 1979. In layman's terms, this habitat category includes marshes, swamps and bogs.

Wildlife-dependent Recreational Use

A use of a refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation.

