



Appendix B

Glossary

Alternative: A set of objectives and strategies needed to achieve refuge goals and the desired future condition.

Biological Diversity or Biodiversity: The variety of life forms and its processes, including the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Compatible Use: A wildlife-dependent recreational use, or any other use on a refuge that will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the Service or the purposes of the refuge.

Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP): A document that describes the desired future conditions of the refuge, and specifies management actions to achieve refuge goals and the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Ecosystem: A dynamic and interrelated complex of plant and animal communities and their associated non-living environment.

Ecosystem Approach: A strategy or plan to protect and restore the natural function, structure, and species composition of an ecosystem, recognizing that all components are interrelated.

Ecosystem Management: Management of an ecosystem that includes all ecological, social and economic components that make up the whole of the system.

Endangered Species: Any species of plant or animal defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and published in the Federal Register.

Environmental Assessment: A systematic analysis to determine if proposed actions would result in a significant effect on the quality of the environment.

Goals: Descriptive statements of desired future conditions.

Issue: Any unsettled matter that requires a management decision. For example, a resource management problem, concern, a threat to natural resources, a conflict in uses, or in the presence of an undesirable resource condition.



National Wildlife Refuge System: All lands, waters, and interests therein administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and other areas for the protection and conservation of fish, wildlife and plant resources.

Objectives: A specific statement that describes a desired outcome.

Preferred Alternative: The Service's selected alternative identified in the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan.

Scoping: A process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed by a comprehensive conservation plan and for identifying the significant issues. Involved in the scoping process are federal, state and local agencies; private organizations; and individuals.

Species: A distinctive kind of plant or animal having distinguishable characteristics, and that can interbreed and produce young. A category of biological classification.

Strategies: A general approach or specific actions to achieve objectives.

Trust Species: Species over which the Service has legal authority or managerial responsibility, such as threatened and endangered species and migratory birds.

Wildlife-dependent Recreational Use: A use of refuge that involves hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation, as identified in the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997.

Threatened Species: Those plant or animal species likely to become endangered species throughout all of or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future. A plant or animal identified and defined in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act and published in the Federal Register.

Vegetation: Plants in general, or the sum total of the plant life in an area.

Vegetation Type: A category of land based on potential or existing dominant plant species of a particular area.

Watershed: The entire land area that collects and drains water into a stream or stream system. Similar in meaning to *drainage area* or *drainage basin*.

Wetland: Areas such as lakes, marshes, and streams that are inundated by surface or ground water for a long enough period of time each year to support, and that do support under natural conditions, plants and animals that require saturated or seasonally saturated soils.

Wildlife Diversity: A measure of the number of wildlife species in an area and their relative abundance.