

# **Appendix B: Glossary**



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## Glossary

### Adaptive Management

A systematic process for continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of operational programs.

### Alternative

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

### Biological Diversity

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.

### Biological Integrity

Biotic composition, structure, and functioning at genetic, organism, and community levels comparable with historic conditions, including the natural biological processes that shape genomes, organisms, and communities.

### 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

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.

### Conservation Easement

A popular method of land conservation used by private individuals, land trusts and governments. Conservation easements involve the acquisition of specific land rights for the purpose of achieving defined habitat objectives.

### 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....” 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), and buildings and structures.

### Ecosystem

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

### Ecotype

A subspecies or race of a species which has adapted specifically to cope with a particular set of environmental conditions.

### 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.

### Habitat Fragmentation

The discontinuity in the spatial distribution of resources and conditions present in an area at a given scale that affects occupancy, reproduction, or survival in a particular species. [Citation:

Franklin, Alan B., Barry R. Noon, and T. Luke George. 2002. What Is Habitat Fragmentation? *Studies in Avian Biology* No. 25:20-29.]

### **High Quality Recreation**

Wildlife-dependent recreational programs that meet criteria defined in Section 1.6 of 605 FW 1.

### **Invasive Species**

Invasive species are alien species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Executive Order 13112 requires the District to monitor, prevent, and control the presence of invasive species.

### **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 concise statement of what we want to achieve. The statement is specific, measurable, achievable, results oriented, and time-fixed.

### **Preferred Alternative**

The Service's selected alternative identified in the environmental assessment and fully developed in the Comprehensive Conservation Plan.

### **Prescribed Fire**

Prescribed fire is any fire ignited to meet specific objectives. Before lighting the fire, a written prescribed fire plan must be approved and National Environmental Policy Act requirements must be followed.

### **Recruitment**

A term used by biologists to describe the rate at which breeding hens produce young for the fall population.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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..." i.e., all Federal actions.

### **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.

**Waterfowl Production Area**

Waterfowl production area means any wetland or pothole area acquired pursuant to section 4(c) of the amended Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (72 Stat. 487; 16 U.S.C. 718d(c)), owned or controlled by the United States and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. (50CFR25.12--Sec. 25.12)

**Watershed**

The entire land area that collects and drains water into a stream or stream system.

**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.

**Wetland Management District**

An administrative unit of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service charged with acquiring, overseeing and managing waterfowl production areas and easements within a specified group of counties.

**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.

**Wilderness**

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this chapter an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a

primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. (Public Law 88-577)

