

# Appendix B: Glossary



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<b>Algific Talus Slope:</b>	Cold producing rocky slope in which air circulation and groundwater infiltration produce more or less permanent underground ice whose incomplete melting produces a constant stream of moist cool air which filters through a thin plant and litter cover over an extensive rock talus.
<b>Aquatic Species:</b>	Includes all freshwater, anadromous and estuarine fishes, freshwater mollusks, freshwater crustaceans and freshwater amphibians.
<b>Archaeological and Cultural Values:</b>	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.
<b>Biodiversity:</b>	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.
<b>Biologic Integrity</b>	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.
<b>Candidate Species:</b>	Those species for which the Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to propose them for listing.
<b>Compatible Use:</b>	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).
<b>Comprehensive Conservation Plan:</b>	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.
<b>Conservation:</b>	The management of natural resources to prevent loss or waste. Management actions may include preservation, restoration and enhancement.
<b>Conservation Agreements:</b>	Written agreements reached among two or more parties for the purpose of ensuring the survival and welfare of unlisted species of fish and wildlife and/or their habitats, or to achieve other specified

conservation goals. Participants voluntarily commit to implementing specific actions that will remove or reduce the threats to these species.

<b>Conservation (Species):</b>	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 necessary. 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.
<b>Cross-program:</b>	Communication and cooperation between multiple programs. The Service is organized into programs such as Refuges, Migratory Birds, Law Enforcement, Fisheries, International Affairs, Endangered Species, and Environmental Contaminants.
<b>Cultural Resources:</b>	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.
<b>Delisting:</b>	A process for removing a listed species from the lists of threatened and endangered species due to recovery. Delisting requires a formal rulemaking procedure, including publication in The Federal Register.
<b>Direct Take:</b>	Under the authorities of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, direct take is to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect; or attempt to pursue, hunt, shot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect.
<b>Downlisting:</b>	Process for changing a species' status from endangered to threatened due to a reduction in threats and improved status of the species. Downlisting requires a formal rulemaking procedure, including publication in The Federal Register.
<b>Ecosystem:</b>	Dynamic and interrelating complex of plant and animal (including humans) communities and their associated non-living environment.
<b>Ecosystem Approach:</b>	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).

**Ecosystem Management Plans:**

Plans developed that identify natural resource needs, set resource goals and objectives, identify needed actions, determine budget needs and outline a process to monitor and evaluate the success of the actions.

**Endangered Species:**

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

**Endangered Species Consultations:**

Process whereby federal agencies consult with the Service on any prospective agency action when the agency has reason to believe that an endangered or threatened species may be effected by an action the agency is funding, permitting, or conducting.

**Endangered Species Listing:**

The process of adding a species to the Endangered Species list, which includes publication in The Federal Register of a proposed rule to list the species, a public comment period allowing for one or more public hearings, and a final determination either to list the species or withdraw the proposal.

**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.

**Environmental Health:**

Composition, structure, and functioning of soil, water, air and other abiotic features comparable with historic conditions, including the natural abiotic processes that shape the environment.

**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.

**Geographic Information System:**

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

**Glacial Relict Species:**

A plant or animal known from fossil records to have existed during glacial events, or the Ice Age, that still exists today.

**Invasive Species:**

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

**Karst:**

A type of topography that is formed on limestone, gypsum, and other soluble rocks, primarily by dissolution. Karst landscapes are

characterized by sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage. (American Geological Institute)

<b>Moderate Cliff:</b>	An algalic talus slope that has lost the talus layer from erosion to form a cliff face. The small cracks that feed cold air are then exposed on the surface of the cliff creating a cold moist habitat.
<b>Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern:</b>	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.
<b>Migratory Species:</b>	Species that move substantial distances to satisfy one or more biological needs, most often to reproduce or escape intolerable cyclic environmental conditions.
<b>Multi-species Recovery Plan:</b>	A recovery plan developed for more than one listed species. Multi-species recovery plans are usually developed for groups of listed species that share similar habitat and/or face similar threats.
<b>National Wildlife Refuge System:</b>	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.
<b>National Outreach Strategy:</b>	Outreach is a two-way communication between the Service and the public to access understanding and impact of the Service's education programs. It establishes mutual understanding and promotes involvement with the goal of improving joint stewardship of America's fish and wildlife resources.
<b>Partnership Agreements:</b>	See Conservation Agreements.
<b>Population Monitoring:</b>	Assessments of the characteristics of populations to ascertain their status and establish trends related to their abundance, condition, distribution or other characteristics.
<b>Prescribed Fire:</b>	Controlled fires set under specific conditions (prescription) to meet specific habitat objectives.
<b>Protect (habitat):</b>	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.
<b>Recovery Plans (species):</b>	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.

<b>Reintroduction (of species):</b>	Listed species reintroduced into their former range when such an action is necessary for species recovery and is called for in an approved recovery plan. Species may be reintroduced with the full protection of their listed status or as an experimental population that allows for greater flexibility in how the reintroduced individuals are managed.
<b>Restore (habitat):</b>	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.
<b>Riparian Habitats:</b>	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).
<b>Sinkhole:</b>	A funnel-shaped depression in a karst area, commonly with a circular or oval pattern. Sinkhole drainage is subterranean and sinkhole size is usually measured in meters or tens of meters. Common sinkhole types include those formed by dissolution, where the land is dissolved downward into the funnel shape, and by collapse where the land falls into an underlying cave (American Geological Institute)
<b>Species of Concern:</b>	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.
<b>Stakeholders:</b>	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.
<b>Threatened Species:</b>	A listed species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
<b>Undertaking:</b>	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.
<b>Uplands:</b>	All lands not meeting the definition of wetlands, deepwater, or riverine.
<b>Visitors:</b>	The total number of visitors to the Refuge System and Fish Hatchery System as estimated by refuge managers in the annual

Public Education and Recreation module of the Refuge Management Information System and by hatchery managers in.

**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.