

## Glossary and Acronyms

Erin Victory/TCI



*John Hay II Ecology Trail*

## Glossary and Acronyms

## Glossary

<b>accessibility</b>	the state or quality of being easily approached or entered, particularly as it relates to complying with the Americans With Disabilities Act
<b>adaptive resource management</b>	A process in which projects are implemented within a framework of scientifically driven experiments to test predictions and assumptions outlined within the comprehensive conservation plan. The analysis of the outcome of project implementation helps managers determine whether current management should continue as is, or whether they should modify it to achieve the desired conditions.
<b>alternative</b>	a reasonable way to fix an identified problem or satisfy a stated need [40 CFR 1500.2]
<b>appropriate use</b>	a proposed or existing use on a refuge that meets at least one of the following three conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the use is a wildlife-dependent one;</li> <li>2. the use contributes to fulfilling the refuge purpose(s), the System mission, or goals or objectives described in a refuge management plan approved after October 9, 1997, the date the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act was signed into law; or</li> <li>3. the use has been determined to be appropriate as specified in section 1.11 of the act.</li> </ol>
<b>aquatic</b>	growing in, living in, or dependent upon water
<b>basin</b>	the land surrounding and draining into a water body
<b>best management practices</b>	land management practices that produce desired results; usually describing forestry or agricultural practices effective in reducing non-point source pollution, like reseeding skidder trails or not storing manure in a flood plain
<b>biological diversity or biodiversity</b>	the variety of life and its processes and includes the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur
<b>biological 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>bird conservation region</b>	a geographic area, typically based on similar physiographic, climactic and ecological community types, used as an administrative tool to aid in the conservation of birds and their habitats
<b>bog</b>	a poorly drained area rich in plant residues, usually surrounded by an area of open water, and having characteristic flora; a type of peatland
<b>breeding habitat</b>	habitat used by migratory birds or other animals during the breeding season

<b>candidate species</b>	species for which we have sufficient information on file about their biological vulnerability and threats to propose listing them as threatened or endangered
<b>canopy</b>	A layer of foliage, generally the uppermost layer, in a forest stand. It can be used to refer to mid- or understory vegetation in multilayered stands. Canopy closure is an estimate of the amount of overhead tree cover (also canopy cover).
<b>categorical exclusion [CE, CX, CATEX, CATX]</b>	pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a category of Federal agency actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment [40 CFR 1508.4] [42 USC 4321 et seq.]
<b>CFR</b>	the Code of Federal Regulations
<b>community</b>	the locality in which a group of people resides and shares the same government
<b>community type</b>	a particular assemblage of plants and animals, named for its dominant characteristic
<b>compatible use</b>	“The term ‘compatible use’ means a wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge that, in the sound professional judgment of the Director, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the System or the purposes of the refuge.”—National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 [Public Law 105-57; 111 Stat. 1253]
<b>compatibility determination</b>	a required determination for wildlife-dependent recreational uses or any other public uses of a refuge [50 CFR 26.41]
<b>Comprehensive Conservation Plan</b>	mandated by the Improvement Act, a document that provides a description of the desired future conditions and long-range guidance for the project leader to accomplish purposes of the refuge system and the refuge. CCPs establish management direction to achieve refuge purposes. [P.L. 105-57; FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4]
<b>conifer</b>	a tree or shrub in the phylum Gymnospermae whose seeds are borne in woody cones. There are 500–600 species of living conifers
<b>conservation</b>	managing natural resources to prevent loss or degradation; includes preservation, restoration, and enhancement
<b>critical habitat</b>	according to U.S. Federal law, the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend [16 USC Sec. 1532, p. 1726]
<b>database</b>	a collection of data arranged for ease and speed of analysis and retrieval, usually computerized
<b>degradation</b>	the loss of native species and processes due to human activities such that only certain components of the original biodiversity persist, often including significantly altered natural communities

<b>disturbance</b>	any relatively discrete event in time that disrupts ecosystem, community, or population structure and changes resources, substrate availability, or the physical environment
<b>division</b>	an administrative unit of the refuge defined by a geographic feature, usually a river or other body of water see biological integrity
<b>early successional</b>	species, assemblages, structures, and processes associated with pioneering natural communities that have recently experienced significant disturbance
<b>ecological integrity</b>	see <i>biological integrity</i>
<b>ecological processes</b>	a complex mix of interactions among animals, plants, and their environment that ensures maintenance of an ecosystem's full range of biodiversity. Examples include population and predator-prey dynamics, pollination and seed dispersal, nutrient cycling, migration, and dispersal
<b>ecoregion</b>	a territory defined by a combination of biological, social, and geographic criteria, rather than geopolitical considerations; generally, a system of related, interconnected ecosystems
<b>ecosystem</b>	a natural community of organisms interacting with its physical environment, regarded as a unit
<b>endangered species</b>	a Federal- or State-listed protected species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range [16 USC Sec. 1532, p. 1726]
<b>endemic</b>	a species or race native to a particular place and found only there
<b>Environmental Assessment</b>	(EA) a public document that discusses the purpose and need for an action, its alternatives, and provides sufficient evidence and analysis of its impacts to determine whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact [40 CFR 1508.9] [42 USC 4321 et seq.]
<b>environmental education</b>	curriculum-based education aimed at producing a citizenry that is knowledgeable about the biophysical environment and its associated problems, aware of how to help solve those problems, and motivated to work toward solving them
<b>environmental health</b>	the 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
<b>Environmental Impact Statement</b>	(EIS) a detailed, written analysis of the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects of the project that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, short-term uses of the environment versus the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources [40 CFR 1508.11] [42 USC 4321 et seq.]

<b>extinction</b>	the termination of any lineage of organisms, from subspecies to species and higher taxonomic categories from genera to phyla. Extinction can be local, in which one or more populations of a species or other unit vanish but others survive elsewhere, or total (global), in which all the populations vanish
<b>extirpated</b>	status of a species or population that has completely vanished from a given area but that continues to exist in some other location
<b>Federal land</b>	public land owned by the Federal Government, including national forests, national parks, and national wildlife refuges
<b>Federal-listed species</b>	a species listed either as endangered, threatened, or a species at risk (formerly, a “candidate species”) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
<b>Federal-recognized Native American tribe</b>	A group of Native American Indians recognized by the United States as an Indian Tribe. This recognition establishes a tribe as an entity with the capacity to engage in government-to-government relations with the United States, or individual states, and also as one eligible to receive federal services. Federal recognition is established as a result of historical and continued existence of a tribal government; by Executive Order or Legislation; and through the federal recognition process established by Congress.
<b>fen</b>	a grassy wetland with peat soils that have a basic pH (the opposite of acidic).
<b>Finding of No Significant Impact</b>	(FONSI) supported by an environmental assessment, a document that briefly presents why a Federal action will have no significant effect on the human environment, and for which an environmental impact statement, therefore, will not be prepared [40 CFR 1508.13] [42 USC 4321 et seq.]
<b>fire regime</b>	the characteristic frequency, intensity, and spatial distribution of natural fires within a given ecoregion or habitat
<b>forest</b>	land dominated by trees
<b>fragmentation</b>	the disruption of extensive habitats into isolated and small patches. Fragmentation has two negative components for biota: the loss of total habitat area; and, the creation of smaller, more isolated patches of habitat remaining.
<b>glacial till</b>	unsorted sediments directly deposited by a glacier, typically containing a mixture of clay, sand, gravel and boulders
<b>grassland</b>	a habitat type with landscapes dominated by grasses
<b>habitat fragmentation</b>	the breaking up of a specific habitat into smaller, unconnected areas. A habitat area that is too small may not provide enough space to maintain a breeding population of the species in question.
<b>habitat conservation</b>	protecting an animal or plant habitat to ensure that the use of that habitat by the animal or plant is not altered or reduced

<b>habitat</b>	the place where a particular type of plant or animal lives. An organism's habitat must provide all of the basic requirements for life, and should be free of harmful contaminants.
<b>herpetofauna / herpetological</b>	reptiles and amphibians; relating to reptiles and/or amphibians
<b>hydrology</b>	the science of waters of the earth: their occurrences, distributions, and circulations; their physical and chemical properties; and their reactions with the environment, including living beings
<b>indigenous</b>	native to an area
<b>indigenous species</b>	a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in a particular ecosystem
<b>integrated pest management</b>	(IPM) sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.
<b>interpretive facilities</b>	structures that provide information about an event, place, or thing by a variety of means, including printed, audiovisual, or multimedia materials [e.g., kiosks that offer printed materials and audiovisuals, signs, and trail heads.]
<b>interpretive materials or programs</b>	any tool used to provide or clarify information, explain events or things, or increase awareness and understanding of the events or things [e.g., printed materials like brochures, maps or curriculum materials; audio/visual materials like video and audio tapes, films, or slides; and, interactive multimedia materials, CD-ROM or other computer technology.]
<b>invasive species</b>	an alien species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health
<b>invertebrate</b>	any animal lacking a backbone or bony segment that encloses the central nerve cord
<b>issue</b>	any unsettled matter that requires a management decision [e.g., a Service initiative, an opportunity, a management problem, a threat to the resources of the unit, a conflict in uses, a public concern, or the presence of an undesirable resource condition]. A CCP should document, describe, and analyze issues even if they cannot be resolved during the planning process (FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4.)
<b>kettle hole</b>	a generally circular hollow or depression in an outwash plain or moraine, believed to have formed where a large block of subsurface ice has melted
<b>landform</b>	the physical shape of the land reflecting geologic structure and processes of geomorphology that have sculpted the structure
<b>landscape</b>	an aggregate of landforms, together with its biological communities
<b>local agencies</b>	generally, municipal governments, regional planning commissions, or conservation commissions

<b>management alternative</b>	a set of objectives and the strategies needed to accomplish each objective [FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4]
<b>management plan</b>	a plan that guides future land management practices on a tract
<b>management strategy</b>	a general approach to meeting unit objectives. A strategy may be broad, or it may be detailed enough to guide implementation through specific actions, tasks, and projects (FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4).
<b>maritime</b>	relating to the ocean
<b>meadow</b>	an area of grassland
<b>Memorandum of Understanding</b>	(MOU) a document that describes an agreement between partners where a set of expectations, actions, or commitments are agreed upon
<b>migratory birds</b>	species that generally migrate south each fall from breeding grounds to their wintering grounds and vice versa in the spring
<b>mission statement</b>	a succinct statement of the purpose for which the unit was established; its reason for being
<b>mitigation</b>	actions to compensate for the negative effects of a particular project [e.g., wetland mitigation usually restores or enhances a previously damaged wetland or creates a new wetland.]
<b>monitoring</b>	the process of collecting information to track changes of selected parameters over time
<b>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</b>	(NEPA) requires all Federal agencies to examine the environmental impacts of their actions, incorporate environmental information, and use public participation in planning and implementing environmental actions [Federal agencies must integrate NEPA with other planning requirements, and prepare appropriate NEPA documents to facilitate better environmental decision-making (40 CFR 1500).] [42 USC 4321 et seq.]
<b>National Wildlife Refuge Complex (Complex)</b>	an internal Service administrative linking of refuge units closely related by their purposes, goals, ecosystem, or geopolitical boundaries
<b>National Wildlife Refuge System (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>native</b>	a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in a particular ecosystem
<b>native plant</b>	a plant that has grown in the region since the last glaciation, and occurred before European settlement
<b>natural disturbance event</b>	any natural event that significantly alters the structure, composition, or dynamics of a natural community: e.g., floods, fires, and storms

<b>non-native species</b>	see <i>exotic species</i>
<b>Notice of Intent</b>	(NOI) an announcement we publish in the Federal Register that we will prepare and review an environmental impact statement [40 CFR 1508.22] [42 USC 4321 et seq.]
<b>objective</b>	A concise, quantitative (where possible) target statement of what a plan will achieve. The planners derive objectives from goals and they provide the basis for determining management strategies. Objectives should be attainable and time-specific.
<b>obligate species</b>	a species that must have access to a particular habitat type to persist
<b>partnership</b>	a contract or agreement among two or more individuals, groups of individuals, organizations, or agencies, in which each agrees to furnish a part of the capital or some service in kind (e.g., labor) for a mutually beneficial enterprise
<b>payment in lieu of taxes</b>	see Revenue Sharing Act of 1935, Chapter One, Legal Context
<b>plant community</b>	a distinct assemblage of plants that develops on sites characterized by particular climates and soils
<b>preferred alternative</b>	The alternative determined by the decision-maker that best achieves the refuge’s purpose, vision, and goals; contributes to the Refuge System mission; addresses the significant issues; and is consistent with principles of sound fish and wildlife management.
<b>protection</b>	mechanisms that ensure land use and land management practices will remain compatible with maintaining species populations at a site
<b>public</b>	individuals, organizations, and non-government groups; officials of Federal, State, and local government agencies; Native American tribes, and foreign nations
<b>public involvement</b>	offering an opportunity to interested individuals and organizations whom our actions or policies may affect to become informed; soliciting their opinions. We thoroughly study public input, and give it thoughtful consideration in shaping decisions about managing refuges.
<b>public land</b>	land owned by the local, State, or Federal Government
<b>rare species</b>	species identified for special management emphasis because of their uncommon occurrence
<b>refuge goals</b>	“...descriptive, open-ended, and often broad statements of desired future conditions that convey a purpose but do not define measurable units.”— Writing Refuge Management Goals and Objectives: A Handbook
<b>refuge lands</b>	lands in which the Service holds full interest in fee title or partial interest like an easement

<b>Refuge Operating Needs System</b>	(RONS) a national database which contains the unfunded operational needs of each refuge. We include projects required to implement approved plans, and meet goals, objectives, and legal mandates.
<b>refuge purposes</b>	“The terms ‘purposes of the refuge’ and ‘purposes of each refuge’ mean the purposes specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge, refuge unit, or refuge subunit.”—National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997
<b>restoration</b>	management of a disturbed or degraded habitat that results in the recovery of its original state [e.g., restoration may involve planting native grasses and forbs, removing shrubs, prescribed burning, or reestablishing habitat for native plants and animals on degraded grassland.]
<b>riparian</b>	referring to the interface between freshwater habitats and the terrestrial landscape
<b>riparian habitat</b>	habitat along the banks of a stream or river
<b>runoff</b>	water from rain, melted snow, or agricultural or landscape irrigation that flows over a land surface into a water body
<b>scale</b>	the magnitude of a region or process. Refers to both spatial size—for example, a (relatively small-scale) patch or a (relatively large-scale) landscape; and a temporal rate—for example, (relatively rapid) ecological succession or (relatively slow) evolutionary speciation
<b>Service presence</b>	Service programs and facilities that it directs or shares with other organizations; public awareness of the Service as a sole or cooperative provider of programs and facilities
<b>shrublands</b>	habitats dominated by various species of shrubs
<b>socioeconomic</b>	social and economic conditions and their interplay
<b>species of concern</b>	species not Federal-listed as threatened or endangered, but about which we or our partners are concerned
<b>species richness</b>	a simple measure of species diversity calculated as the total number of species in a habitat or community
<b>stakeholder</b>	individuals, groups, organizations, or agencies representing a broad spectrum of interests offering business, tourism, conservation, recreation, and historical perspectives.
<b>State agencies</b>	natural resource agencies of State governments
<b>State-listed species</b>	see “Federal-listed species”
<b>status assessment</b>	a compilation of biological data and a description of past, present, and likely future threats to a species

---

<b>step-down management plan</b>	a plan for dealing with specific refuge management subjects, strategies, and schedules, e.g., cropland, wilderness, and fire [FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4]
<b>strategy</b>	a specific action, tool, technique, or combination of actions, tools, and techniques for meeting unit objectives
<b>succession</b>	the natural, sequential change of species composition of a community in a given area
<b>surface water</b>	all waters whose surface is naturally exposed to the atmosphere, or wells or other collectors directly influenced by surface water
<b>terrestrial</b>	living on land
<b>threatened species</b>	a Federal-listed, protected species that is likely to become an endangered species in all or a significant portion of its range
<b>tributary</b>	a stream or river that flows into a larger stream, river, or lake, feeding it water
<b>trust resource</b>	a resource that the Government holds in trust for the people through law or administrative act. A Federal trust resource is one for which responsibility is given wholly or in part to the Federal Government by law or administrative act. Generally, Federal trust resources are nationally or internationally important no matter where they occur, like endangered species or migratory birds and fish that regularly move across state lines. They also include cultural resources protected by Federal historic preservation laws, and nationally important or threatened habitats, notably wetlands, navigable waters, and public lands like state parks and national wildlife refuges.
<b>turbidity</b>	refers to the extent to which light penetrates a body of water. Turbid waters are those that do not generally support net growth of photosynthetic organisms.
<b>understory</b>	any vegetation with canopy below or closer to the ground than canopies of other plants.
<b>upland</b>	dry ground (i.e., other than wetlands)
<b>vernal pool</b>	depressions holding water for a temporary period in the spring, and in which various amphibians lay eggs
<b>vision statement</b>	a concise statement of what the unit could achieve in the next 10 to 15 years
<b>watershed</b>	the geographic area within which water drains into a particular river, stream, or body of water. A watershed includes both the land and the body of water into which the land drains.
<b>wet meadows</b>	meadows located in moist, low-lying areas, often dominated by large colonies of reeds or grasses. Saltmarsh meadows are subject to daily coastal tides.

<b>wetlands</b>	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. These areas are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions.
<b>wilderness study areas</b>	lands and waters identified by inventory as meeting the definition of wilderness and being evaluated for a recommendation they be included in the Wilderness System. A wilderness study area must meet these criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human substantially unnoticeable;</li><li>2. has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;</li><li>3. has at least 5,000 contiguous, roadless acres, or sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition [FWS Manual 610 FW 1.5 (draft)].</li></ol>
<b>wildfire</b>	a free-burning fire requiring a suppression response; all fire other than prescribed fire that occurs on wildlands [FWS Manual 621 FW 1.7].
<b>wildlife-dependent recreational use</b>	a use of a national wildlife refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation (National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966).
<b>wildlife management</b>	manipulating wildlife populations, either directly by regulating the numbers, ages, and sex ratios harvested, or indirectly by providing favorable habitat conditions and alleviating limiting factors.

## Acronyms

<b>ACJV</b>	Atlantic Coast Joint Venture
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act
<b>AHWP</b>	Annual Habitat Work Plan
<b>ARPA</b>	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
<b>AWCP</b>	American Woodcock Conservation Plan
<b>BBS</b>	Breeding Bird Survey
<b>BCC</b>	Birds of Conservation Concern
<b>BCR</b>	Bird Conservation Region
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practice
<b>BP</b>	Before Present
<b>CCP</b>	Comprehensive Conservation Plan
<b>CD</b>	Compatibility Determination
<b>CEQ</b>	Council on Environmental Quality
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>ESA</b>	Endangered Species Act
<b>FOA</b>	Findings of Appropriateness
<b>FONSI</b>	Finding of No Significant Impact
<b>HMP</b>	Habitat Management Plan
<b>IMP</b>	Inventory and Monitoring Plan
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPM</b>	Integrated Pest Management
<b>LE</b>	Law Enforcement
<b>LGM</b>	Last Glacial Maximum
<b>LSPA</b>	Lake Sunapee Protective Association
<b>MA</b>	Massachusetts
<b>MANEM</b>	Mid-Atlantic / New England / Maritimes
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MU</b>	Management Unit
<b>NAAQS</b>	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>NABCI</b>	North American Bird Conservation Initiative
<b>NAWCP</b>	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan
<b>NAWMP</b>	North American Waterfowl Management Plan
<b>NCC</b>	Newbury Conservation Commission
<b>NECIA</b>	Northeast Climate Impacts Assessment
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act
<b>NH</b>	New Hampshire
<b>NHCR</b>	National State Agency Herpetological Conservation Report
<b>NH DES</b>	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
<b>NH DRED</b>	New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development
<b>NH FGD</b>	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department
<b>NH OEP</b>	New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning
<b>NH RSA</b>	New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated
<b>NH SHPO</b>	New Hampshire State Historical Preservation Office
<b>NH WAP</b>	New Hampshire Wildlife Action Plan
<b>NMFS</b>	National Marine Fisheries Service

<b>NWPS</b>	National Wilderness Preservation System
<b>NWR</b>	National Wildlife Refuge
<b>NWRS</b>	National Wildlife Refuge System
<b>PARC</b>	Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation
<b>PIF</b>	Partners in Flight
<b>PL</b>	Public Law
<b>RONs</b>	Refuge Operating Needs
<b>SAMMS</b>	Service Asset Maintenance Management System
<b>SAWC</b>	The Sunapee Area Watershed Coalition
<b>SCORP</b>	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
<b>SGCN</b>	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
<b>SGS</b>	Singing Ground Surveys
<b>SPNHF</b>	Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests (also known as the Forest Society)
<b>SWG</b>	State Wildlife Grant Program
<b>TWS</b>	The Wildlife Society
<b>USC</b>	United States Code
<b>US DOC</b>	United States Department of Commerce
<b>US DOI</b>	United States Department of the Interior
<b>USFWS</b>	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>USGS</b>	United States Geological Survey
<b>VLAP</b>	Volunteer Lake Assessment Program
<b>VRAP</b>	Volunteer Rivers Assessment Program