



The following references were used in developing the glossary.

**Oregon Department of Forestry.** 1993. Elliott State Forest Draft Management Plan. Oregon Department of Forestry, Salem, OR. December 1993.

**Oregon Department of Forestry.** 1995. Eastern Region Long-Range Forest Management Plan. Oregon Department of Forestry, Salem, OR. May 1995.

**USDA Forest Service, et al.** 1994. Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Also known as the Clinton Forest Plan or the Final SEIS. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, OR. February 1994.

<b>Acknowledgment</b>	Approval by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) of a city or county's comprehensive plan; acknowledgment of compliance with the Statewide Planning Goals.
<b>Active channel width</b>	The average width of the stream channel at the normal high water level. The normal high water level is the stage reached during average annual high flow. This high water level mark often corresponds with the edge of streamside terraces; a change in vegetation, soil or litter characteristics; or the uppermost scour limit (bankfull stage) of a channel.
<b>Activity center</b>	A nest site or primary roost area for northern spotted owls.
<b>Adaptive management</b>	An approach to resource assessment and management that explicitly acknowledges uncertainty about the outcomes of management policies, and deals with this uncertainty by treating management activities as opportunities for learning how to manage better. Adaptive management is a system of making, implementing, and evaluating decisions, which recognizes that ecosystems and society are always changing. It is a systematic, rigorous approach for learning from our actions, improving management, and accommodating change.
<b>Aggregate</b>	Sand and pebbles added to cement to make concrete, or used in road construction.
<b>Alluvial</b>	Describes soil, debris, and other materials that have been deposited by currents of water.
<b>Ambient</b>	Surrounding.
<b>Anadromous fish</b>	Those species of fish that mature in the ocean and migrate into freshwater rivers and streams to spawn; an example is salmon.
<b>Anchor habitat</b>	An existing key habitat area for a specific species; these blocks of habitat are left in place on the landscape as "anchors." An example is <u>an aquatic anchor or terrestrial anchors</u> <del>spotted owl habitat clusters.</del>
<b>Andesites</b>	A type of volcanic rock; its composition is intermediate between basalt and rhyolite. The most common rock in the Cascades.
<b>Annosum</b>	A root disease in trees, caused by <i>Heterobasidion annosum</i> .
<b>Aquatic</b>	In or on the water; aquatic habitats are in streams or other bodies of water, as contrasted to riparian habitats, which are near water.

<b>Aquifer</b>	A sand, gravel, or rock formation that is capable of storing or transporting water below the surface of the ground.
<b>Archaeological and historical resources</b>	Those districts, sites, buildings, structures, and artifacts which possess material evidence of human life and culture of the prehistoric and historic past.
<b>Archaeological object</b>	An object that is at least 75 years old; is part of the physical record of an indigenous or other culture found in the state or waters of the state; and is material remains of past human life or activity that are of archaeological significance, including, but not limited to, monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, technological by-products and dietary by-products. (ORS 358.905)
<i>Armillaria ostoyae</i>	A fungus that infects many tree species, causing armillaria root disease.
<b>Average high water level</b>	The stage reached during the average annual high flow period. This level often corresponds with the edge of streamside terraces, marked changes in vegetation, or changes in soil or litter characteristics.
<b>Basal area</b>	The area of the cross-section of a tree stem near the base, generally at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground) and including the bark. The basal area per acre is the total basal area of all trees on that acre.
<b>Best Management Practices</b>	Oregon Forest Practices Act rules adopted by the Board of Forestry to minimize the impact of forest operations on water quality. These rules ensure that, to the maximum extent practicable, forest operations meet the water quality standards established by the Environmental Quality Commission. The rules focus on reducing nonpoint source discharges of pollutants resulting from forest operations.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Society of American Foresters defines biodiversity as “the variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur.”  Gast et al. 1991 characterizes biodiversity operationally as: “... the variety, function, distribution, and structure of ecosystems and their components, including all successional stages, arranged in space over time that support self-sustaining populations of all natural and desirable naturalized flora and fauna.”

<b>BMPs</b>	See “Best Management Practices.”
<b>Board foot</b>	The amount of wood equivalent to a piece of wood one foot wide by one foot high, by one inch thick.
<b>BOFL</b>	Board of Forestry Lands.
<b>Bog</b>	A wetland that is characterized by the formation of peat soils and that supports specialized plant communities. A bog is a hydrologically closed system without flowing water. It is usually saturated, relatively acidic, and is dominated by ground mosses, especially sphagnum. Bogs are distinguished from other wetlands by the dominance of mosses and the presence of extensive peat deposits.
<b>Breccias</b>	Aggregates composed of angular fragments of the same rock, or of different rocks united by a matrix.
<b>Burial</b>	Any natural or prepared physical location whether originally below, on or above the surface of the earth, into which, as a part of a death rite or death ceremony of a culture, human remains were deposited. (ORS 358.905)
<b>Certification</b>	Approval by LCDC of a state agency program found to be consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals.
<b>Channel migration zone (CMZ)</b>	An area adjacent to an unconfined stream channel where channel migration is likely to occur during high flow events. The presence of side channels or oxbows, stream-associated wetlands, and low terraces are indicators of these zones. The extent of these areas will be determined through site inspections using professional judgment.
<b>Class I areas</b>	National park lands and some wilderness areas are designated as federal mandatory Class I areas under the Clean Air Act.
<b>Class I-III</b>	The Clean Air Act divides clean air into three classes; Class I allows for minimal degradation of air quality, while Class III allows a relatively greater degree of degradation.
<b>Clean Air Act</b>	Federal law passed in 1970, and amended several times since. The authority to implement the act is delegated to the states. The act is implemented, in part, through a permit system.

<b>Closed single canopy (CSC)</b>	This stand type occurs when new trees, shrubs, and herbs no longer appear in the stand, and some existing ones begin to die from shading and competition, in a process called stem exclusion.
<b>CMZ</b>	See “channel migration zone.”
<b>Colluvial</b>	Describes soil, debris, and other materials that have been moved downslope by gravity and biological activity.
<b>Common School Forest Lands</b>	Common School trust lands that have been listed by the State Land Board for the primary use of timber production. See “Common School trust lands.”
<b>Common School trust lands</b>	State lands owned by the State Land Board; the primary goal in managing these lands is the generation of the greatest amount of income for the Common School Fund over the long-term, consistent with sound techniques of land management. Common School trust lands that have been listed by the State Land Board for the primary use of timber production are called Common School Forest Lands. Other Common School trust lands are designated as rangelands or for other uses.
<b>Composition</b>	The different species of plants and animals that live in an ecosystem.
<b>Corridor</b>	Areas of habitat that connect separate but similar habitat patches, within the landscape mosaic. For example, an area of mature timber may connect larger patches of mature timber.
<b>CSC</b>	See “closed single canopy.”
<b>CSFL</b>	See “Common School Forest Lands.”
<b>Debris slide</b>	Rapid landslide occurring on a slope. The material moved may include soil, wood, and vegetation. The slide may or may not reach a stream channel. See also “landslide.”
<b>Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)</b>	State agency that administers Oregon’s statewide planning program and provides professional support to the LCDC.
<b>DEQ</b>	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

<b>Desired future condition (DFC)</b>	An explicit description of the physical and biological characteristics of the northwest Oregon state forests in the future, as described in the forest vision.
<b>DFC</b>	See “desired future condition.”
<b>Dispersion</b>	The spreading or scattering of smoke.
<b>Disturbance</b>	A force that causes significant change in an ecosystem’s structure and/or composition; can be caused by natural events or human activities.
<b>Drainage basin</b>	The large watersheds of major rivers. The Oregon Water Resources Department and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have delineated 18 major drainage basins in Oregon.
<b>Earthflow</b>	Movement of material, both sediment and vegetation, down a slope. Earthflows are typically large, but move only a few centimeters each year. See also “landslide.”
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency. This federal agency administers the Clean Air Act, among other responsibilities.
<b>ESU</b>	See “evolutionarily significant unit.”
<b>Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU)</b>	A group of stocks or populations that: 1) are substantially reproductively isolated from other population units of the same species, and 2) represent an important component in the evolutionary legacy of the species. (NMFS 1991). This term is used by the National Marine Fisheries Service as guidance for determining what constitutes a “distinct population segment” for the purposes of listing Pacific salmon species under the Endangered Species Act. For example, the “Oregon Coast chinook ESU” is a delineation that encompasses all populations of chinook salmon from the Necanicum River on the northern Oregon coast, to Cape Blanco on the south coast.
<b>Fragmentation</b>	The relationship of the landscape matrix to other types of patches; as fragmentation increases, the matrix becomes smaller and geometrically more complex. Maximum landscape fragmentation occurs when no dominant patch exists. Also defined as the spatial arrangement of successional stages across the landscape as the result of disturbance; often used to refer specifically to the process of reducing the size and connectivity of late successional or old growth forests.

<b>Function</b>	Activity or process that goes on in an ecosystem; some typical functions are plant growth, animal reproduction, decay of dead plants.
<b>Geographic information system (GIS)</b>	A computer system that stores and manipulates spatial data, and can produce a variety of maps and analyses.
<b>Geotechnical</b>	The study of soil stability in relation to engineering.
<b>Geothermal</b>	Of or relating to the internal heat of the earth.
<b>GIS</b>	See “geographic information system.”
<b>Goals</b>	In Oregon Department of Forestry forest management plans, goals are general, non-quantifiable statements of direction.
<b>Grave</b>	See “Burial.”
<b>Groundwater</b>	The subsurface water supply in the saturated zone below the water table.
<b>Guiding principles</b>	The overall rules, goals, and responsibilities that guide the planning process for the northwest Oregon state forests.
<b>Habitat conservation plan (HCP)</b>	<del>A comprehensive planning document that is a mandatory component of an incidental take permit application pursuant to section 10(a)(2)(A) of the ESA.</del>
<b>HCP</b>	See “habitat conservation plan.”
<b>Headwall</b>	The steep slope or rocky cliffs at the head of a valley.
<b><i>Heterobasidion annosum</i></b>	The fungus that causes annosum root disease.
<b>Historic artifacts</b>	Three-dimensional objects including furnishings, art objects and items of personal property which have historic significance. “Historic artifacts” does not include paper, electronic media or other media that are classified as public records. (ORS 358.635)
<b>Historic property</b>	Real property that is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places, established and maintained under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, or approved for listing on an Oregon register of historic places.
<b>Human remains</b>	The physical remains of a human body, including, but not limited to, bones, teeth, hair, ashes or mummified or otherwise preserved soft tissues of an individual. (ORS 358.905)
<b>Hydrocarbon</b>	Any compound containing only hydrogen and carbon, such as

natural gas.

<b>Hydrological maturity</b>	The degree to which hydrologic processes (e.g., interception, evapotranspiration, snow accumulation, snowmelt, infiltration, runoff) and outputs (e.g., water yield and peak discharge) in a particular forest stand approach those expected in an older forest stand under the same climatic and site conditions. In this document, for rain-on-snow runoff, a well-stocked conifer stand is defined as hydrologically mature when it is at least 25 years old.
<b>Hydrology</b>	Study of the properties, distribution, and effects of water on the landscape, under the surface, in the rocks, and in the atmosphere.
<b>IHA</b>	See “interior habitat area.”
<b>Indian tribe</b>	Any tribe of Indians recognized by the Secretary of the Interior or listed in the Klamath Termination Act, 25 U.S.C. 3564 et seq., or listed in the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act, 25 U.S.C. 3691 et seq., if the traditional cultural area of the tribe includes Oregon lands (ORS 97.740).
<b>Induced landscape diversity</b>	Aspects of the landscape that change as a result of disturbances such as fire, windstorms, human activities, and animals; for example, the successional stages of vegetation that occur after a wildfire.
<b>Inherent landscape diversity</b>	Aspects of the landscape that are relatively permanent (changing only slowly over long periods of time) in any particular landscape, but that vary among landscapes. Examples are climate, soils, topography, and aspect (such as south-facing aspect).
<b>Inner gorge</b>	An area next to a stream or river where the adjacent slope is significantly steeper than the gradient of the surrounding hillsides. In the absence of an on-site inspection and determination by a Department of Forestry geotechnical specialist or other qualified person, these areas are defined as having a slope gradient adjacent to the stream of 70 percent (35 degrees) or greater, and where the height of the slope break is at least 15 feet (measured vertically) above the elevation of the channel.
<b>Interior habitat area</b>	That portion of the older forest patch that remains effective when the negative effects of high contrast edge are removed.

<b>Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC)</b>	A seven-person commission that sets the standards for Oregon’s statewide planning program. Members are volunteers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate.
<b>Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)</b>	Established in 1979 essentially as a state court that rules on matters involving land use. Appeals from LUBA go to the State Court of Appeals and finally to the Supreme Court.
<b>Landscape</b>	An area of land containing a mosaic of habitat patches, often within which a particular “target” habitat patch is embedded. Also defined as a unit of land with separate plant communities or ecosystems forming ecological units with distinguishable structure, function, geomorphology, and disturbance regimes.
<b>Landslide</b>	The dislodging and fall of a mass of earth and rock. There are many types of landslides, including debris slides, earthflows, rock block slides, slumps, slump blocks, and slump earthflows. The different types of landslides vary tremendously in how they occur, how far they move, what type of materials move, etc.
<b>Late successional habitat</b>	A forest stand whose typical characteristics are a multi-layered, multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees; numerous large snags; and abundant large woody debris (such as fallen trees) on the ground. Other characteristics such as canopy closure may vary by the forest zone (lodgepole, ponderosa, mixed conifer, etc.).
<b>Layered (LYR)</b>	This stand type occurs as the process of understory reinitiation progresses where openings in the canopy persist. Shrub and herb communities are more diverse and vigorous, and two or more distinct layers of tree canopy appear.
<b>Lithic scatter</b>	A location where prehistoric stone tools were made, usually from obsidian. The tools and weapons were used locally or traded.
<b>Loading</b>	The quantity of a substance entering a body of water.
<b>LYR</b>	See “layered.”
<b>Management basin</b>	An area used for forest planning. Management basins range from 5,000 to 8,000 acres. Their boundaries are based primarily on drainage and topographic patterns within the major drainage basins and watersheds, with some adjustments to follow roads or obvious topographic features.

<b>Matrix</b>	The dominant landscape element in which patches are embedded.
<b>MBF</b>	Thousand board feet.
<b>MMBF</b>	Million board feet.
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>The measurement of environmental characteristics and conditions over an extended period of time, in order to determine status or trends in some aspect of environmental quality.</p> <p><b>Implementation monitoring</b> — Asks the question, “Did we do what we said we would do?”</p> <p><b>Effectiveness monitoring</b> — Asks the question, “Are the management practices producing the desired results?”</p> <p><b>Validation monitoring</b> — Asks the question, “Are the planning assumptions valid, or are there better ways to meet planning goals and objectives?”</p>
<b>NAAQS (National Ambient Air Quality Standards)</b>	Under the federal Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency was responsible for setting air quality standards. They developed NAAQS, which establish the maximum concentration for various pollutants that may be present in the ambient (surrounding) air. Standards are measured on short-term (3, 8, or 24 hours) or annual basis.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act</b>	Commonly known as NEPA; became law in 1969. NEPA is the basic national charter for the protection of the environment. The Act requires all federal agencies to consider and analyze all significant environmental impacts of any action proposed by those agencies; to inform and involve the public in the agency’s decision-making process; and to consider the environmental impacts in the agency’s decision-making process.
<b>Neotropical migrant birds</b>	Birds that migrate annually to the biogeographic realm that includes South America, the Indies, Central America, and tropical Mexico.
<b>NEPA</b>	See “National Environmental Policy Act.”
<b>Nonpoint source</b>	Entry of a pollutant into a body of water from widespread or diffuse sources, with no identifiable point of entry. The source is not a distinct, identifiable source such as a discharge pipe. Erosion is one example of a nonpoint source.
<b>Non-salmonid fish</b>	Any fish species outside the family <i>Salmonidae</i> ; may be resident or anadromous; examples are Pacific lamprey and sculpins.

<b>Northwest Oregon state forests</b>	Includes all state forest lands within the planning area.
<b>Northwestern Oregon</b>	In this document, the term “northwestern Oregon” is used to describe the planning area, as shown on the vicinity map.
<b>OFS</b>	See “older forest structure.”
<b>OHV</b>	Off-highway vehicle.
<b>Old growth</b>	A forest stand whose typical characteristics are a patchy, multi-layered, multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees, some with broken tops and decaying wood; numerous large snags; and abundant large woody debris (such as fallen trees) on the ground. In western Oregon, old-growth characteristics begin to appear in unmanaged forests at 175 to 250 years of age. (See <b>Late successional habitat</b> .)
<b>Older forest structure (OFS)</b>	This stand type occurs when forest stands attain structural characteristics such as numerous large trees, multi-layered canopy, substantial number of large, down logs, and large snags. It is not the same as old growth, although some of its structures are similar to old growth.
<b>OSCUR</b>	This acronym refers to the Department of Forestry’s current computerized forest inventory system. The acronym’s letters stand for <u>O</u> wnership, <u>S</u> ite, <u>C</u> over, <u>U</u> se, and <u>R</u> ecommendations. It includes 1:12,000 scale maps and overlays, data files by type and various sorts, and data summaries. OSCUR was developed by the Department of Forestry.
<b>Owl circle</b>	Area defined for the purpose of identifying the home range of a spotted owl pair or resident single owl; circle size varies by physiographic province. In the Oregon Coast Range, the radius of an owl circle is 1.5 miles, encompassing the area of 4,766 acres. Guidelines established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (later rescinded) required protecting 70 acres of owl habitat immediately around an owl activity center, 500 acres within 0.7 miles, and 1,906 acres within 1.5 miles.
<b>Particulate</b>	Small particles that are in smoke produced by burning wood and other forest debris. Two kinds of particulate are controlled under federal and/or state requirements: TSP and PM-10.
<b>Patch</b>	The landscape patch is an environmental unit between which “quality” differs, such as a habitat patch.
<b><i>Phellinus weirii</i></b>	A fungus that infects some species of trees, causing laminated

root rot.

<b>PM-10</b>	Particles smaller than 10 microns in diameter, present in wood smoke.
<b>Point source</b>	The release of a pollutant from a pipe or other distinct, identifiable point, directly into a body of water or into a water course leading to a body of water.
<b>Pollutant</b>	Any substance of such character and in such quantities that when it reaches a body of water (or the air or the soil), it degrades the resource by impairing its usefulness (including its ability to support living organisms).
<b>Population</b>	The organisms that make up a particular group of a species, or that live in a particular habitat or area.  For fish: “A group of fish spawning in a particular area at a particular time which do not interbreed to any substantial degree with any other group spawning in a different area, or in the same area at a different time.” [Oregon Administrative Rule, Division 7, 635-07-501(38)]. For example, “Nehalem River fall chinook salmon” are a population.
<b>Prescribed burning</b>	Controlled fire burning under specified conditions in order to accomplish planned objectives; also called slash burning, as a frequent objective is to reduce the amount of slash left after logging.
<b>Recognized Indian tribe</b>	A tribe of Indians with federally acknowledged treaty or statutory rights.
<b>Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)</b>	A framework for understanding and defining various settings of recreation environments, activities, and experiences. The settings are defined in terms of the opportunities to have different sorts of experiences, and range from primitive to urban. They are defined by setting indicators such as access, naturalness, facilities, and social encounters.
<b>REG</b>	See “regeneration.”
<b>Regeneration (REG)</b>	This stand type occurs when a disturbance such as timber harvest, fire, or wind has killed or removed most or all of the larger trees, or when brush fields are cleared for planting.
<b>Resident fish</b>	Fish species that complete their entire life cycle in freshwater; non-anadromous fish; an example is a resident population of cutthroat trout.
<b>Riparian area</b>	Three-dimensional zone of direct influence and/or interaction between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The boundaries of the riparian area extend outward from the stream bed or

lakeshore.

<b>Riparian management area (RMA)</b>	A protected area with site-specific boundaries established by the Department of Forestry; the width varies according to the stream classification or special protection needs. The purpose of the RMA is to protect the stream, aquatic resources, and the riparian area. Aquatic resources include water quality, water temperature, fish, stream structure, and other resources.
<b>RMA</b>	See “riparian management area.”
<b>Rock block slide</b>	Type of landslide in which the weakness and initial breaking is in the underlying rock, not the soil. See also “landslide.”
<b>ROS</b>	See “Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.”
<b>Sacred object</b>	An archaeological object that is demonstrably revered by any ethnic group, religious group or Indian tribe as holy; is used in connection with the religious or spiritual service or worship of a deity or spirit power; or was or is needed by traditional native Indian religious leaders for the practice of traditional native Indian religion. (ORS 358.905)
<b>Salmonid</b>	Fish species belonging to the family <i>Salmonidae</i> ; includes trout, salmon, and whitefish species.
<b>SBM</b>	See “structure-based management.”
<b>Seral stages</b>	Developmental stages that succeed each other as an ecosystem changes over time; specifically, the stages of ecological succession as a forest develops.
<b>SHPO</b>	See “State Historic Preservation Office.”
<b>SIP</b>	State Implementation Plan. This plan implements the Clean Air Act and contains general provisions for protecting air quality in all areas of the state.
<b>Site</b>	A geographic locality in Oregon, including but not limited to submerged and submersible lands and the bed of the sea within the state’s jurisdiction, that contains archaeological objects and the contextual associations of the archaeological objects with: each other; or biotic or geological remains or deposits. (ORS 358.905) See specific types of sites on next page, as defined in Oregon law.

**(Continued on next page)**

<b>Site</b> <b>(Continued from previous page)</b>	<p><b>Pre-historic archaeological site</b> — Created and/or used by humans indigenous to the area before Euro-American inhabitation.</p> <p><b>Historic archaeological site</b> — Created and/or used by humans since the time of Euro-American inhabitation; usually below and/or above-ground diminishing remains.</p> <p><b>Historic site</b> — Created and/or used by humans since the time of Euro-American inhabitation; usually above-ground structural intact remains.</p> <p><b>Site of archaeological significance</b> — Any archaeological site on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places as determined in writing by the State Historic Preservation Officer, or any archaeological site that has been determined significant in writing by an Indian tribe. (ORS 358.905)</p>
<b>Site class</b>	<p>Site class is a measure of an area’s relative capacity for producing timber or other vegetation. It is measured through the site index. The site index is expressed as the height of the tallest trees in a stand at an index age (King 1966). In this document, an age of 50 years is used. The 5 site classes are defined below.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Site class I — 135 feet and up</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Site class II — 115-134 feet</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Site class III — 95-114 feet</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Site class IV — 75-94 feet</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Site class V — Below 75 feet</p>
<b>Slope stability</b>	<p>The degree to which a slope resists the downward pull of gravity. The more resistant, the more stable.</p>
<b>Slump</b>	<p>Type of landslide; involves a failure in the soil, tends to be spoon-shaped, and the base often oozes out. See also “landslide.”</p>
<b>Slump blocks, slump earthflows</b>	<p>Types of landslides. See “landslide”, “slump”, and “earthflow.”</p>
<b>Source/sink relationships</b>	<p>“Source patches” are more productive areas in the landscape, which supply emigrants to less productive patches, termed “sinks.”</p>
<b>Species</b>	<p>“...any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature.” [Section 3(15) of the Endangered Species Act]</p>

<b><u>Species of Concern</u></b>	<u>Fish and wildlife species that have been identified as being at risk due to declining populations or other factors (e.g., having a limited range)</u>
<b>State Agency Coordination Program</b>	Required under law for each state agency, to establish procedures to assure compliance with statewide land use goals and acknowledged city and county comprehensive plans and land use regulations.
<b>State Historic Preservation Office</b>	Oregon’s SHPO was created in 1966 by federal statute. It administers the Statewide Plan for Historic Preservation and submits Oregon’s nominations for the National Register of Historic Places.
<b>Statewide Planning Goals</b>	Statewide Planning Goals are adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission to set standards for local land use planning. They have the force of law.
<b>Stock</b>	“For the purposes of fisheries management, a stock is an aggregation of fish populations which typically share common characteristics such as life histories, migration patterns, or habitats.” [Oregon Administrative Rule, Division 7, 635-07-501(51)]. For example, “North-mid coast fall chinook salmon” can be defined as a stock. This stock includes a number of fall chinook “populations” from basins in this area such as the Siuslaw, Yaquina, and Tillamook Bay watersheds.
<b>Stocking</b>	A measure of the adequacy of tree cover on an area. Unless otherwise specified, stocking includes trees of all ages.
<b>Strategy</b>	In Oregon Department of Forestry forest management plans, strategies are specific actions that will be taken to achieve the management goals. (See also “goal.”)
<b>Stream</b>	A channel that carries flowing surface water during some portion of the year, including associated beaver ponds, oxbows, side channels, and stream-associated wetlands if these features are connected to the stream by surface flow during any portion of the year. Ephemeral overland flow is not a stream since this type of flow does not have a defined channel.
<b>Stream-associated wetland</b>	A wetland that is immediately adjacent to a stream. This includes wetlands that are adjacent to beaver ponds, side channels, or oxbows that are hydrologically connected to the stream channel by surface flow at any time of the year.

<b>Stream classification</b>	<p>Under the Department of Forestry’s Forest Practices Act, streams are classified in two categories based on their beneficial use.</p> <p><b>Type F</b> — Fish-bearing stream.</p> <p><b>Type N</b> — Not a fish-bearing stream.</p> <p><b>Perennial streams</b> — Year-round surface flow. In the Forest Practices Act, defined as a stream that normally has summer surface flow after July 15.</p> <p><b>Intermittent streams</b> — Surface flow only part of the year. In the Forest Practices Act, defined as a stream that normally does not have summer surface flow after July 15. Ephemeral streams may run only during or shortly after periods of heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.</p>
<b>Stream reach</b>	A section of stream that is geomorphically distinct, and that can be delineated from other adjacent sections based on channel gradient, form, or other physical parameters.
<b>Structure</b>	The physical parts of an ecosystem that we can see and touch; typical structures in a forest are tree sizes, standing dead trees (snags), fallen dead trees.
<b>Structure-based management</b>	A silvicultural approach that produces and maintains an array of forest stand structures across the landscape. The existing forest is gradually moved toward a desired range of stand structures through active management, using sound silvicultural practices.
<b>Succession</b>	A series of changes by which one group of organisms succeeds another group; a series of developmental stages in a plant community.
<b>Threatened and endangered species</b>	<p>Federal and state agencies make formal classifications of wildlife species, according to standards set by federal and state Endangered Species Acts. The various classifications are defined below. Federal designations are made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). State of Oregon designations are made by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).</p> <p><b>Federal Classifications</b></p> <p><b>Candidate species</b> — Those species for which the USFWS or NMFS has sufficient information on hand to support proposals to list as threatened or endangered.</p>

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**Threatened and endangered species**  
(Continued from previous page)

**Endangered species** — A species determined to be in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Federally listed species** — Species, including subspecies and distinct vertebrate populations, of fish, wildlife, or plants listed at 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12 as either endangered or threatened.

**Proposed threatened or endangered species** — Species proposed by the USFWS or NMFS for listing as threatened or endangered; not a final designation.

**Threatened species** — Species likely to become endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future.

**State Classifications**

**Endangered species** — Any native wildlife species determined by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission to be in danger of extinction throughout any significant portion of its range within Oregon; or any native wildlife species listed as endangered by the federal ESA.

**Sensitive species** — A watchlist, developed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, of wildlife species that are likely to become threatened or endangered throughout all or a significant portion of their range in Oregon. Subdivided into four categories: critical, vulnerable, peripheral, and undetermined status.

**Threatened species** — Any native wildlife species that the State Fish and Wildlife Commission determines is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout any significant portion of its range within Oregon.

**Tillamook decline**

A condition that has been observed in many Douglas-fir plantations in coastal northwest Oregon. Only Douglas-fir is affected; tree symptoms include chlorosis (yellowing), needle loss, and reduced growth (both height and diameter).

**TMDLs**

Total maximum daily loads; one measure of water quality.

**TSP**

Total suspended particulate in smoke; one measure of air quality.

**UDS**

See “understory.”

**Understory (UDS)**

This stand type occurs after the stem exclusion process has created small openings in the canopy, when enough light and nutrients become available to allow herbs, shrubs, and new trees to grow again in the understory.

<b>Unrecognized Indian tribe</b>	A tribe of Indians that has never been recognized by the federal government, or whose federal relations were terminated by the Klamath Termination Act or the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act.
<b>Unsaturated zone</b>	The layer of soil or rock between the aquifer and the surface of the ground. In this layer, some water is suspended in the spaces between soil or rocks, but the zone is not completely saturated.
<b>Watershed</b>	In general, a watershed is defined as an area within which all water that falls as rain or snow drains to the same stream or river. There are different levels of watersheds, from the watershed of a small stream to the watershed of the Willamette River. In this document, the large watersheds of major rivers are called “drainage basins.”. The term “watershed” is used to describe the drainages of mid-sized rivers, such as the Nehalem, Siuslaw, and North Santiam.
<b>Water table</b>	The top of the groundwater. The water table is generally subsurface; marshes and lakes form where the water table meets the land surface.
<b>Wetland</b>	As defined in Oregon’s Forest Practice Rules OAR 629-24-101 (77), wetlands are “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.” The process to determine the presence of wetlands will be consistent with the method described in the 1989 <i>Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands</i> (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service et al. 1989). Common examples are marshes, swamps, and bogs, although these are not the only types of wetlands.