

Appendix 1 : Glossary

Anadromous - Fish which breed in freshwater but live their adult life at sea.

Annual allowable cut - The amount of wood that can be harvested in perpetuity or the regulated amount of wood that can be harvested in one year.

Anthropogenic - Pertaining to or caused by humans.

Avifauna - The birds of a given region, considered as a whole

Biodiversity - The overall diversity of life at genetic, species and ecosystem levels.

Canopy - A more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by adjacent tree crowns.

Clearcutting System - Removal of the entire stand in one cutting with reproduction by small seedlings already on site, by planting or by seeding from adjacent stands. (One Planning Team Member thought a clearcut should be defined as any area of forest land that is cleared that has the diameter of twice the height of the nearest tree.)

Commercial Cutting - Cutting under permit any form of timber for sale or barter.

Decadal - of or pertaining to a decade

Demographic - of or relating to the science of vital and social statistics of a population

Detritus - agents resulting disintegrating animal and plant material before decomposition to basic nutrients.

Domestic cutting - cutting under permit any form of timber for a person's own use and not for sale, barter or gift.

Ecoregion - A climatic region defined by a unique combination of vegetation or plant distribution patterns.

Ecosystem - a group of organisms interacting with themselves and their environment.

Ecosystem management - management of the ecosystem with the sustainability or health of the system as the focus

Ericaceous - Plants belong to the heath or heather family.

Eutrophication - the bringing to a state (usually of a lake) characterized by an abundant accumulation of nutrients that support a dense growth of plant and animals, the decay of which depletes the shallow waters of oxygen in the summer.

Evapotranspiration - The volume of water evaporated and transpired from soil and plant surfaces per unit of land area.

Evenaged - A forest or stand with no or relatively small differences in tree ages.

Environmental sustainability - Actions are undertaken to ensure that they do not inhibit the long-term health, vitality and biodiversity of an ecosystem. We do this by moderating our needs and desires in order to accommodate the environmental limitations.

Ex situ - Referring to genetic conservation strategy means specific measures to conserve biodiversity such as seed banks, seed orchards or arboreta.

Ferro - Having iron content.

Fibric - Organic soil material of weakly decomposed fiber.

Fluvoglacial - Of material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from melting ice.

Folisol - A group of soils in the Organic order not saturated for more than a few days a year.

Forbs - A seed plant that lacks woody tissue other than a grass or sedge.

Fragic - Soil generally with high density.

Gleyed - Soil development under conditions of poor drainage resulting in dull greyish soil colors.

Humus - Highly decomposed organic soil containing little fiber.

Humisol - A great group of soils in the Organic order that are saturated for most of the year.

In situ - Referring to the genetic conservation strategy means within existing protected areas and reserves

Integrated - An operation that segregates a variety of products.

Integrity - The ability of the ecosystem to maintain a wide variety of ecological processes.

Landclass I - Forest land capable of producing sixty cubic meters per hectare at rotation that is operable and available for harvest and upon which mitigations are applied in forest operations in order to safeguard non-timber values.

Landclass III - Forest land capable of producing sixty cubic meters per hectare at rotation that is, due to operational constraints, partially available for harvest and, where harvesting is possible, mitigations are applied in forest operations in order to safeguard non-timber values.

Landscape - All the natural features such as fields, hills, forests and water that distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another.

Litter (leaf litter) - The uppermost layer of the forest floor, essentially the freshly fallen or slightly decomposed material.

Mineral soil - A soil consisting predominantly of mineral matter.

Moraine - An accumulation of earth, generally with stones carried and finally deposited by a glacier.

Non-productive – In the timber sense, this means forest stands not capable of producing sixty cubic meters per hectare gross merchantable volume of wood at rotation age.

Old growth - Generally the oldest of the existing forest.

Operable growing stock – the volume of timber above specified age or volume thresholds

Partial cutting - Tree removal other than clearcutting.

Penplain - Replaced by the term A erosional surface@. Generally flat ancient surface produced by subaerial weathering and subsequently raised by tectonic uplift.

Pluton - Large scale massive igneous intrusion generally greater than ten square kilometers.

Potential Evapotranspiration - Water loss that will occur if at no time there is a deficiency of water in the soil for use of vegetation.

Resiliency - The natural ability of an ecosystem to rebound after disturbance.

Riparian - of, pertaining to, or situated or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water

Sedge - A grass like plant with solid stems growing in tufts in marshes.

Seed tree system - Cutting of mature trees from an area except for a number of desired seed bearers.

Selection system - An unevenaged silvicultural system where trees are removed individually over a large area each year.

Selection thinning - Removal of individual trees from an evenaged stand where the condition of the trees left for the final felling is of primary importance.

Selective cutting - Removal of the best trees in a forest. In evenaged conditions this leads to forest degradation.

Senescence - The plant growth phase from full maturity to death.

Shelterwood system - An evenaged silviculture system in which, in order to provide a source of seed or protection for regeneration, the old crop is removed in two or more cuttings.

Silvicultural system - A process whereby forests are tended, harvested and replaced.

Silviculture - The art and science of growing forest crops.

Striae - Usually straight more or less regular scratches on a rock surface, produced by glacial abrasion and generally parallel to glacial flow.

Substrate - The materials making up the stream bed, usually described as bedrock, boulders, cobble, gravels, sands, and silt.

Sustainable forest management - management of forest resources in a manner that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable use - The use of an organism, ecosystem or other renewable resource at a rate within its

capacity for renewal.

Toposequence - The relationship between soil and vegetation types considered to be primarily due to relief.

Trail cutting system - Method of harvesting timber such that slash and piles of wood are aligned to permit extraction equipment to travel on slash and not bare ground in retrieval of wood and forwarding to roadside.

Turbidity - A measure of suspended solids or roiled sediments in water.

Ubiquitous - present everywhere or being everywhere at the same time

Unevenaged - A stand or forest consisting of three or more distinct age classes intermingled intimately on the same area.

Adapted from the following sources:

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- Forest Conservation Concepts and Terms - The Forestry Chronicle
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- Terminology of Forest Science, Technology, Practice and Products - SAF
- The Practice of Silviculture - Smith
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