Forest Management

Terminology Definitions

Acronyms, and definitions

- **Acre –** 43,560 square feet. Equivalent in area to 75% of an American football field.
- **ASQ – Allowable Sale Quantity/Annual Productive Capacity/Sustained-Yield –** These terms are synonymous. The timber volume that a forest can produce continuously under the intensity of management described in the RMP for those lands allocated for permanent timber production.
- **ASQ timber harvest –** timber harvested from lands allocated to the *harvest land base*, which contributes to declared *sustained-yield* timber harvest targets.
    - **Non-ASQ timber harvest –** timber harvested from lands allocated to *reserves*, which does not contribute to the declared sustained-yield timber harvest targets.
- **Basal Area –** The cross sectional area of a single plant stem, measured at 4.5 feet from the ground.
- **BF – board foot –** equivalent to a 12 inch by 12 inch by 1 inch piece of wood.
    - **MBF – one thousand board feet**
    - **MMBF – one million board feet**
- **CHU – Critical Habitat Units –** habitat designated by the fish and wildlife service to be critical to the recovery of listed species under the Endangered Species Act.
- **Clearcut –** A timber harvesting method that removes essentially all trees in an area, producing a fully exposed microclimate over the majority of the harvested area.
- **Coastal/North area –** For the forest management analysis, this includes the Salem, Eugene, and Coos Bay Districts.
- **Interior/South area –** for the forest management analysis, this includes the Roseburg and Medford districts, and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview district.
- **LUA – Land Use Allocation –** The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that area allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions.
    - **LSR – Late Successional Reserve –** managed for older/structurally complex forest habitat
    - **RR – Riparian Reserve –** managed for primarily for water, fish, and other aquatic organisms. Many organisms benefit from riparian habitats.
    - **HLB – Harvest Land Base –** Those lands on which the determination and declaration of the *Allowable Sale Quantity/Annual Productive Capacity (ASQ)* is based. The *ASQ* is based on implementing a set of specific timber management activities and assumes those practices will be repeated over time and results in a sustainable harvest level.
        - **HITA – High Intensity Timber Area –** Even-aged management including *clearcuts*.
        - **MITA – Moderate Intensity Timber Area –** *Two-aged management* including *variable-retention regeneration harvest* with 5-15% *basal area* retention.
        - **LITA – Low Intensity Timber Area –** *Two-aged management* including *variable-retention regeneration harvest* with 15-30% *basal area* retention.
        - **UTA – Uneven-aged Timber Area –** *Uneven-aged management* including *selection harvest* of individual trees or groups of trees; managed for fire resiliency and forest health and timber production.

        - **OHTA – Owl Habitat Timber Area –** Uneven-aged management including selection harvest of individual trees or groups of trees; managed for older/structurally complex forest habitat and timber production.
        - **Matrix –** Northwest forest plan equivalent to the *harvest land base*.
        - **GFMA/NGFMA – General Forest Management Area/Northern General Forest Management Area –** Two-aged management including variable-retention regeneration harvest leaving 6-8 large trees per *acre* as retention.
        - **SGFMA – Southern General Forest Management Area –** *Two-aged management* including *variable-retention regeneration harvest* leaving 16-25 green conifer trees per *acre* as retention.
        - **CONN – Connectivity/Diversity block –** *Two-aged management* area including *variable-retention regeneration harvest* leaving 12-18 trees per *acre* as retention.
- **MAMU – Marbled Murrelet**
- **Non- commercial thinning (management) –** Cutting merchantable trees but not removing them from the *stand*.
- **NSO – Northern Spotted Owl**
- **RTV – Red Tree Vole**
- **Reserves –** Lands allocated to non-timber uses like endangered species habitat or riparian/aquatic protection. Timber harvest may occur in reserves, but the timber volume harvested is a byproduct of restoration and is less predictable over time. See *non-ASQ* timber harvest.
- **Selection Harvest(ing) –** A method of *uneven-aged management* involving the harvesting of single trees from stands (single-tree selection) or in groups up to four (4) acres in size (group selection) without harvesting the entire *stand* at any one time.
- **Silvicultural system –** A planned series of treatments for tending, harvesting, and reestablishing a *stand*. The system name is based on the number of age classes managed within a *stand*, e.g. even aged, *two-aged*, *uneven-aged*.
- **Stand –** An aggregation of trees occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition, age, arrangement, and condition so that it is distinguishable from the forest in adjoining areas and managed as a discrete operational unit.
- **Two-aged management –** a *silvicultural system* intended to regenerate and maintain stands with two distinct age classes.
- **UEM – Uneven-aged Management –** A *silvicultural system* that simultaneously maintains high degrees of tall forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes. Harvesting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection, group selection, and thinning.
- **VRH – Variable-retention Regeneration Harvest –** An approach to regeneration harvesting that is based on the retention of structural elements or biological legacies from the harvested stand for integration into the new stand to achieve various ecological objectives. The resultant stand is generally two-aged. The major variables in variable-retention harvest systems are the types, densities, and spatial arrangement of the retained structures; 1) aggregated retention is the retention of structures as (typically) intact forest patches within or adjacent to the harvest unit; 2) dispersed retention is the retention of structures or biological legacies in a more or less scattered pattern. Variable-retention regeneration harvest is synonymous with green-tree retention, retention harvest, and retention forestry.