

Glossary of Forestry Terms

This list defines numerous terms specific to the forestry profession, as well as more common words consistent across many natural resource fields. Use this list to help you understand and converse with others about forest management.

ACRE	Area of land containing 43,560 square feet. A square 1 acre plot measures 209 feet by 209 feet; a circular acre has a radius of 117.75 feet.
ANNUAL	A plant that lives or grows for only one year or one growing season.
ANNUAL SEED MIXTURE	A mixture of soybean, millet, cow pea, sorghum, lespedeza, buckwheat, and other seeds from which single season plants are grown to serve primarily as food or protective cover for wildlife.
ARCHAEOLOGY	The systematic study of past human life and culture by the recovery and examination of remaining material evidence, such as graves, buildings, tools, and pottery
ASPECT	The side or surface facing a given direction. Compass direction to which a slope faces; also called exposure.
BASAL AREA (BA)	(a) The cross-sectional area (in square feet) of a tree trunk at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground). For example, the basal area of a tree that measures 14 inches in diameter at breast height is about 1 square foot. (b) The sum basal areas of the individual trees within 1 acre of forest. For example, a well stocked pine stand might have a basal area of 80 to 120 square feet per acre. A measure of the amount of volume a tree possesses. This measurement is an indication of the density of the forest.
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S)	Effective, practical, structural or nonstructural methods which prevent or reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, pesticides and other pollutants from the land to surface or ground water, or which otherwise protect water quality from potential adverse effects of silvicultural activities.
BIODIVERSITY	The variety of life forms in a given area. Diversity can be categorized in terms of the number of species, the variety in the area's plant and animal communities, the genetic variability of the animals, or a combination of these elements.
BIOENERGY	Renewable energy produced from organic matter through the conversion of complex carbohydrates. This energy may either be used directly as fuel, processed into liquids or gasses, or be a residual of the processing or conversion mechanisms.
BIOFUELS	Liquid, solid, or gaseous fuels made from biomass resources, or their processing and conversion derivatives. Examples include biodiesel from vegetable oil, bioethanol from sugar cane or wood chips, and biogas from anaerobic decomposition of wastes.
BIOMASS	Biomass is any organic matter including forest and mill residues, agricultural crops and wastes, wood and wood wastes, animal wastes, livestock operation residues, aquatic plants, and municipal and industrial wastes.
BOARD FOOT	A unit of wood measuring 1-inch in thickness by 12-inches in width by 12 inches in length

BUFFER STRIP	A visual buffer consisting of trees or other vegetation used to screen a road, streamside, or harvest unit, or to protect a riparian area.
CANOPY	A layer or multiple layers of branches and foliage at the top or crown of a forest's trees.
CAPITAL GAINS	Profit on the sale of an asset such as timber, land, or other property.
CARBON SEQUESTRATION	The long-term storage of carbon in the terrestrial biosphere, underground, or oceans to reduce the buildup of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations.
CERTIFICATION	An evaluation provided by a third party organization that confirms forests are managed sustainably, based on the implementation of a written plan that meets established standards.
CHIPS	Woody material cut into short, thin wafers. Chips are used as raw material for production of paper, fiberboard, biomass fuel, and other products.
CLEAN CHIPS	Chipped wood free of bark, needles, leaves, and soil contamination.
CLEAR-CUT HARVEST	A harvest practice that removes all trees within a given area.
CLIMAX COMMUNITY	A relatively stable, undisturbed plant community that has evolved through stages and adapted to its environment.
COMMERCIAL SPECIES (MERCHANTABLE)	Partial harvesting of a stand of trees for economic gains from the harvested trees and to accelerate the growth of the trees left standing.
COMPETITION	The struggle between trees and other plant life to obtain sunlight, nutrients, water, and growing space.
CONSERVATION	The protection, improvement, and wise use of natural resources for present and future generations.
CONSERVATION EASEMENT	A legally enforceable transfer of usage rights for the purposes of conserving land and prohibiting real estate development.
CONTROLLED BURN	(See Prescribed Burn.)
CORD	A stack of round or split wood consisting of 128 cubic feet measuring 4 feet in height by 4 feet in width by 8 feet in length.
COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE	An assistance program offered by various state and federal agencies that pays a fixed rate or percentage of the total cost necessary to implement some forestry or agricultural practice.
COURSE WOODY DEBRIS	Any piece(s) of dead woody material (includes trunks, branches, and roots) on the ground in forest stands or streams with the large end diameter often greater than 5 inches.
COVER	Any plant that intercepts rain drops before they reach the soil or that holds soil in place.
CROP TREE	Tree selected for quality, species, size, timber potential, or wildlife value that is favored for growing to final harvest.
CROWN	The branches and foliage at the top of a tree.
CROWN-CLASS	A tree classification system based on the tree's relative height, foliage density, and ability to intercept light. Crown-class measures past growth performance and calls attention to crop trees that could benefit from
	Dominant Trees — Larger-than-average trees with broad, well-developed crowns. These trees receive direct sunlight from all sides and above.

	<p>Codominant Trees — Average-to-fairly large trees with medium-sized crowns that form the forest canopy. These trees receive full light from above but are crowded on the sides.</p> <p>Intermediate Trees — Medium-sized trees with small crowns below the general level of the canopy. Intermediate trees receive little direct light, are poor crop trees, and should be removed during thinning operations.</p> <p>Suppressed or Overtopped Trees — Small trees that grow below the tree canopy and receive no direct sunlight from any direction.</p>
CRUISE	A survey of forestland to locate timber and estimate its quantity by species, products, size, quality, or other characteristics.
CULL	A tree or log of marketable size that is useless for all but firewood or pulpwood because of crookedness, rot, injuries, or damage from disease or insects.
CUTTING CONTRACT	A written, legally binding document used in the sale of standing timber specifying the provisions covering the expectations and desires of both buyer and seller.
CUTTING CYCLE	The planned time interval between timber harvest operations within the same stand. For example, on a 10 year cutting cycle some trees are harvested every 10 years.
DAYLIGHTING	A practice in which trees shading an access road are removed to increase the sunlight on the roadway and along its periphery.
DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)	4.5 feet (1.37m) above the forest floor on the uphill side of the tree. For the purposes of determining breast height, the forest floor includes the duff layer that may be present, but does not include unincorporated woody debris that may rise above the ground line.
DIAMETER LIMIT CUTTING	A selection method in which all marketable trees at or above a specified diameter are harvested.
DIRECT or BROADCAST SEEDING	(a) Sowing seed for broad coverage from the air or on the ground. (b) Seeding of forest stands, roadways, or specified plots for wildlife.
DOWN WOODY DEBRIS	Any piece(s) of dead woody material (includes trunks, branches, and roots) on the ground in forest stands or streams. The woody debris can be categorized as course woody debris or fine woody debris based on its large-end diameter.
DRUM CHOPPING	A site preparation technique in which logging debris is leveled by a bulldozer pulling a large drum filled with water.
DUFF	the layer of partially and fully decomposed organic materials lying below the litter and immediately above the mineral soil
ECOLOGY	The science or study of the relationships between organisms and their environment.
ECOSYSTEM	The components of a particular habitat, such as a pond or forest, together with the physical environment in which they live.
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	Indirect benefits provided by the forest ecosystem that help ensure the integrity of critical structure, functions and processes.
EDGE	The transition between two different types or ages of vegetation.
ELEVATION	The altitude of a place above sea level or ground level.

ENDANGERED	A species is endangered when the total number of remaining members may not be sufficient to reproduce enough offspring to ensure survival of the species
ENDANGERED SPECIES	Condition that occurs when the total number of a species may not be sufficient to reproduce enough offspring to ensure its survival.
ENVIRONMENT	The interaction of climate, soil, topography, and other plants and animals in any given area.
EPHEMERAL STREAM	Water that flows in natural channels only during significant rainfall.
EROSION	The wearing away of land or soil by the action of wind, water, or ice.
EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	The evaporation of water from the soil and the transpiration of water from the plants that live in that soil.
EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT	A forest management method in which all trees in an area are harvested at one time or in several cuttings over a short time to produce stands that are all at or near the same age.
EVEN-AGED	A stand of trees in which there are only small differences in age among the individual trees.
FELLER-BUNCHER	A self-propelled machine that cuts trees with saw or shears near ground level and then stacks the trees in piles to await transport (skidding).
FINE WOODY DEBRIS	Any piece(s) of dead woody material (includes trunks, branches, and roots) on the ground in forest stands or streams with the large end less than 5 inches in diameter.
FIREBREAK	Any nonflammable barrier such as mineral soil or slow burning vegetation used to slow or stop the spread of fire.
FORAGE	Vegetation such as leaves, stems, buds, and some types of bark, that can be eaten for food and energy.
FORB(S)	Any herb other than grass.
FOREST HEALTH	A measure of the vigor of forest ecosystems. Forest health includes biological diversity; soil, air, and water productivity; natural disturbances; and the capacity of the forest to provide a sustained flow of goods and services for people.
FOREST MANAGEMENT	(a) Proper care and control of wooded land to maintain health, vigor, product flow, and other values (soil condition, water quality, wildlife preservation, and beauty) in order to accomplish specific objectives. (b) The practical application of scientific, economic, and social principles to forest property.
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN	Written guidelines for current and future management practices needed to meet an owner's objectives.
FOREST RESIDUE	Tops, limbs, bark, foliage, and other woody materials, left after a harvest.
FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN	A written document emphasizing long-term, forest sustainability and activities that enhance or improve wildlife, timber, soil, water, recreation, and aesthetics.
FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM	A cooperative, technical assistance program designed to encourage multiple resource management.
FOREST TYPE	Groups of tree species commonly growing in the same stand because their environmental requirements are similar.

FORESTRY	The science, art, and practice of managing and using trees, forests, and their associated resources.
FORWARDER	A vehicle that carries logs completely off the ground from stump to road side landing.
FUEL LOADING	A buildup of easily ignited, fast burning fuels such as pinestraw, small branches, and other highly flammable, woody material.
FUSIFORM RUST	A disease resulting in a canker or swollen area on the limbs or trunks of pine trees from orange spores produced by infected oak leaves. Fusiform rust degrades stem quality and tree value, often leading to breakage, disfigurement, and eventual death of the tree.
GEOTEXTILE	A synthetic material placed beneath road fill and used to confine the road aggregate and to distribute the weight of the load.
GIRDLING	A physical cutting or disruption of the cambial sap flow that often results in tree mortality.
GRADE	The vertical rise or fall as a percentage of the horizontal distance; slope.
GROUP SELECTION	A specific type of selective cutting resulting in the removal of small groups of trees in order to regenerate shade intolerant trees.
HABITAT	An area in which a specific plant or animal can naturally live, grow, and reproduce.
HABITAT DIVERSITY	A variety of food or cover for wildlife that is often critical to the survival of a species.
HARDWOODS (DECIDUOUS TREES)	Trees with broad, flat leaves shed on an annual basis whose wood hardness varies among individual species.
HIGH-GRADING	A harvesting technique that removes only the largest, most valuable trees from a stand and provides high returns at the expense of future growth potential.
HISTORICAL SITE	Property types such as buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts that in general are still used or maintained, typically older than 50 years.
IMPROVEMENT CUT	An intermediate cut made to improve the form, quality, health, or wildlife potential of the remaining stand.
INCENTIVE	A reward for improving forest management. Incentives include reimbursement of some expenses but can also take the form of an abatement of property or income tax.
INVENTORY	Quantitative method used to estimate the actual volume, composition, and market value of standing timber.
J-ROOT or L-ROOT	An improperly planted seedling that takes a J-shaped configuration in the planting hole. Such seedlings often die prematurely, grow poorly, and are susceptible to windthrow.
LADDER FUELS	Apart from tree limbs, anything that would help that fire move up into the tree canopy is a fuel ladder. This includes shrubs and even tall grass or weeds. Non-vegetation fuel sources such as woodpiles, wooden fence posts and structures should also be considered.
LANDING	A cleared working area in the forest where trees and logs are transported (skidded) to be sorted, processed, and loaded on a truck. See Deck.
LEGUMES	Plants that produce organic nitrogen from nitrogen gas in the air. These plants, which typically form seeds in pods, include soybeans, peas, alfalfa,

	lespedeza, and locust.
LOGGING RESIDUES	The unused portions of growing-stock and non-growing-stock trees cut or killed by logging and left in the woods.
LUMP SUM	The sale of specified timber on a specified area whereby the buyer assumes responsibility for determining timber volume and the seller guarantees ownership and boundaries.
MARGINAL LAND	Land that does not consistently produce a profitable crop because of infertility, drought, or other physical limitations such as shallow soils.
MARKETING	The selling of timber or other forest resources based on skillful negotiation, knowledge of timber markets, and the aid of a competent broker or consultant.
MARKING	The physical process of selecting trees to be cut or left during a harvest accomplished normally by spraying a spot of bright paint on a prominent part of the tree.
MAST	Fruits or nuts used as a food source by wildlife.
MATURE TREE	A tree that has reached a desired size or age for its intended use.
MBF	Abbreviation denoting one thousand board feet that is a typical unit of volume for saw logs and manufactured wood products.
MENSURATION	The measurement and calculation of volume, growth, and development of individual trees or stands.
MERCHANTABLE HEIGHT	The maximum stem length above which no other commercially valuable wood product can be manufactured.
MINERAL SOIL	Soil composed principally of mineral matter, in which the characteristics of the soil are determined more by the mineral than by the organic content
MIXED STAND	A timber stand in which less than 80 percent of the trees in the main canopy are of a single species.
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MULTIPLE-AGE STAND	A forest stand composed of trees of different ages and sizes.
MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT	Management of land or forest for more than one purpose.
MULTI-STORY (UNEVEN-AGED)	These stands contain trees of every age on a continuum from seedlings to mature canopy trees; stands are characterized by a broken or uneven canopy layer. Usually the largest number of trees is in the smaller diameter classes. As trees increase in diameter, their numbers diminish throughout the stand.
NATURAL REGENERATION	Stand of trees grown from natural seed fall or sprouting.
NON-COMMERCIAL (NON-MERCHANTABLE)	A tree species in which small size, poor form, or inferior quality is typical. These species do not normally develop into trees suitable for conventional forest products
NONINDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST (NIPF)	Forest land that is privately owned by individuals or corporations other than forest industry.
NUTRIENTS	Naturally occurring, soil elements essential for tree growth and reproduction.

ON THE STUMP	Standing, uncut timber.
ONE-PASS METHOD	A harvest practice where biomass and conventional roundwood (sawlogs) are harvested and recovered simultaneously.
OUTPUT	The value of production by industry for a specific time period.
OVERSTORY	The portion of the trees forming the uppermost canopy in a forest stand.
PERENNIAL	Plants that live or grow for more than one year.
PEST	Any unwanted organism that causes stress or mortality to a desired organism.
PESTICIDE	Any chemical used to control or kill pests.
PLANTATION	Trees planted artificially in an ordered configuration such as equally spaced rows.
PLANT or HABITAT DIVERSITY	A variety of food or cover for wildlife. Variation may occur at one point in time or over a period of time such as during the course of a season. Seasonal diversity of food and cover is often critical to the survival of a species.
POLES OR POLE TIMBER	Trees from 5 to 7 inches in diameter at breast height. POLE - young tree at least 4 inches and less than 8 to 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) Any considerable length of round timber below saw log size, ready for use after removal of the bark without further conversion. Pole size - Trees from 5 to 11 inches in d.b.h. Pole timber - Arbitrary term for small saw timber trees; generally, trees 12 to 18 inches in d.b.h; also known as small saw timber.
PREDATOR	An animal that preys on and devours other animals.
PRESCRIBED OR CONTROLLED BURN	The use of fire under specific environmental conditions to achieve forest management objectives such as reducing hazardous fuels or controlling unwanted vegetation.
PRESENT USE VALUATION	Property tax relief classification based on the land's productivity for agriculture, horticulture, or forestry production rather than for market value.
PRESERVATION	Maintaining forests in an undisturbed, unmanaged state.
PULPWOOD	Wood used in the manufacture of paper, fiberboard, or other wood fiber products.
PURE STAND	A timber stand in which at least 75 percent of the trees in the main crown canopy are of a single species.
RAPTOR	A bird of prey such as an owl, hawk, osprey, or eagle.
REFORESTATION	Reestablishing a forest by planting or seeding an area from which forest vegetation has been removed.
REGENERATION CUT	A cutting strategy in which old trees are removed in order to reestablish a new stand of seedlings.
REGISTERED LANDS	A permit only hunting program in which land is registered with and patrolled by the Wildlife Resources Commission.
REPRODUCTION	The process by which young trees grow to become the older trees of the future forest that occurs through natural sprouting or seeding, or by the planting of seedlings.
RESIDUAL STAND	Trees left in a stand to grow until the next harvest. This term can refer to

	crop trees or cull trees.
RIPARIAN AREA	The interface between land and a stream and occur in many forms including grassland, woodland, wetland or even non-vegetative
RIPARIAN FOREST OR RIPARIAN BUFFERS	Vegetative areas along a body of water containing a complex assemblage of vegetation, typical of a riparian system.
ROOT COLLAR	The transition zone between stem and root at the ground line of a tree or seedling.
ROTATION	The number of years required to establish and grow trees to a specified size, product, or level of maturity.
SALVAGE CUT	The harvesting of dead or damaged trees or of trees in danger of being killed by insects, disease, flooding, or other factors.
SANITATION CUT	Removal of dead and weaker trees in an overstocked stand to reduce the danger of natural disasters.
SAPLING	A small tree, usually between 2 and 4 inches diameter at breast height.
SAWLOG OR SAWTIMBER	A log or tree that is large enough (usually 10 to 12 inches in diameter) to be sawed into lumber.
SCARIFYING	The removal of the top litter layer of soil in order to prepare a site for planting.
SEDIMENTATION	The deposition or settling of soil particles suspended in water.
SEED TREE CUT	A harvesting method in which a few scattered trees are left in the area to provide seed for a new forest stand.
SEED YEAR	A year in which a given species produces a large seed crop over a sizable area.
SEEDLING	(a) A individual under 4.5 feet in height and usually less than 2 inches diameter at breast height that has grown from a seed rather than from a sprout. (b) A grown tree that has not been transplanted in the nursery.
SEEP	A small spring, pool, or other place where liquid from the ground has oozed to the surface of the earth.
SELECTIVE CUTTING	The periodic removal of individual trees or groups of trees to improve or regenerate a stand.
SENSITIVE	Species that can only survive within a narrow range of environmental conditions and whose disappearance from an area is an index of pollution or other environmental change.
SHADE - INTOLERANT TREES	Trees that cannot thrive in the shade of larger trees.
SHELTERWOOD CUT	Removing trees on the harvest area in a series of two or more cuttings so new seedlings can grow from the seed of older trees.
SILVICULTURE	The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values of the many landowners, societies and cultures. The name comes from the Latin silvi (forest) + culture (as in growing).
SITE INDEX	A relative measure of forest site quality based on the height (in feet) of the dominant trees at a specific age (usually 25 or 50 years, depending on rotation length).
SITE PREPARATION	Preparing an area of land for planting, direct seeding, or natural

	reproduction by burning, chemical vegetation control, or by mechanical operations.
SKIDDER	Machinery used to pull logs from their stump to a landing. Logs are pulled with a grapple, cable-winch, or clam-bunk.
SLASH	(a) Tree tops, branches, bark, or other residue left on the ground after logging or other forestry operations. (b) Tree debris left after a natural catastrophe.
SNAG	A description of a standing dead tree, over 10' in height and further classified in 5 stages of decay.
SOFTWOOD (CONIFER)	Trees that are usually evergreen, bear cones, and have needles or scale-like leaves such as pine, spruce, fir, and cedar.
SOIL TEXTURE	The feel or composition of the soil (sand, silt, or clay) as determined by the size of the soil particles.
SOIL TYPE	Soils that are alike in all characteristics, including texture of the topsoil.
SPECIES	A group of related organisms having common characteristics.
SPRING	An issue of water from the earth, taking the form, on the surface, of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake.
STAND	An easily defined area of the forest that is relatively uniform in species composition or age and can be managed as a single unit.
STAND DENSITY	The number or mass of trees occupying a site. Usually measured in basal area or square feet per acre.
STEWARDSHIP FOREST	A forest tract that exhibits integrated forest management to protect and enhance wildlife, timber, recreation, natural beauty, and soil and water quality.
STOCKING	A description of the number of trees, basal area, or volume per acre in a forest stand compared with a desired level for balanced health and growth.
STREAM CLASS	The order of streams as a way to define the size of perennial (a stream with water running continuously throughout the year) and recurring (a stream with water in its bed only part of the year) streams. It is important to recognize the pattern associated with the movement of streams up the hierarchy of strength. Because the smallest tributaries are classified as first order, they are often given a value of one by scientists. It then takes a joining of two first order streams to form a second order stream. When two second order streams combine, they form a third order stream, and when two third order streams join, they form a fourth and so on. If however, two streams of different order join, neither increases in order. For example, if a second order stream joins a third order stream, the second order stream simply ends by flowing its contents into the third order stream, which then maintains its place in the hierarchy.
STREAMSIDE MANAGEMENT ZONE (SMZ)	An area adjacent to a stream in which vegetation is maintained or managed to protect water quality. The width depends on slope, but 50 feet is the normal minimum. Trees may be removed from SMZs as long as the streambed is not disrupted and sufficient vegetation is left to protect water quality.
STUMPAGE	Trees as they stand uncut in the woods (on the stump).
SUCCESSION	The natural sequence of plant community replacement beginning with bare

	ground and resulting in a final, stable community in which a climax forest is reached.
SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY	A holistic, conservation ethic based on environmental balance and health that helps ensure forests will be managed in ways that have the potential to meet the social, physical and economic needs of the present while ensuring similar options for the future.
SUSTAINABLY MANAGED FOREST	A forest that is managed using sustainable forestry principles and criteria. Such management can be confirmed through certification.
SUSTAINED YIELD	Management of forestland to produce a relatively constant amount of wood products, revenue or wildlife.
THINNING	A tree removal practice that reduces tree density and competition between trees in a stand.
THREATENED	A threatened species exhibits declining or dangerously low populations but still has enough members to maintain or increase numbers.
TIMBER CRUISE	A survey of forestland to locate timber and estimate its quantity by species, products, size, quality, or other characteristics.
TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT (TSI)	Improving the quality of a forest stand by removing or deadening undesirable species to achieve desired stocking and species composition.
TOLERANT SPECIES	A species of tree that has the ability to grow in the shade of other trees and in competition with them.
TOPOGRAPHY	The relief features or surface configuration of an area.
TREE FARM	A privately owned forest or woodland in which timber crop production is a major management goal.
TREE SPACING	The distance between trees, which is most often regulated at the time of planting or during a harvest or thinning operation. Spacing, like stand density, affects understory vegetation, seed production, growth rate, and wildlife habitat.
TWO-PASS METHOD	A harvest practice where roundwood and biomass are recovered in separate passes. Biomass removal can precede or follow the conventional product harvest.
TWO-STORY	Stands composed of two distinct canopy layers, such as, an overstory and understory sapling layer possibly from seed tree and shelterwood operations. Two relatively even canopy levels can be recognized in the stand. Neither canopy level is necessarily continuous or closed, but both canopy levels tend to be uniformly distributed across the stand. The average age of each level differs significantly from the other.
UNDERSTORY	The layer formed by the crowns of smaller trees in a forest.
UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT	The practice of managing a forest by periodically selecting and harvesting individual trees or groups of trees from the stand while preserving its natural appearance.
WATER BAR	A diagonal ditch or hump in a trail that diverts surface water runoff to minimize soil erosion.
WATER CONTROL	Management of water to maintain plant growth, water quality, wildlife habitat, and fire control.
WATER QUALITY	Suitability of the water coming from ground and surface water supplies for drinking water, recreational uses, and as habitat for aquatic organisms and

	other wildlife.
WATERSHED	An area where all water running off the land drains to a specific location. Sometimes called basin.
WETLAND	Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do or would support a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.
WHOLE TREE HARVESTING	Trees are felled and transported to roadside with branches and top intact. Processing occurs at the deck or landing.
WILDLIFE	A broad term that includes non domesticated vertebrates, especially mammals, birds, and fish.
WILDLIFE MIXTURE	A mixture of seed such as lespedeza, cowpea, and soybeans that is beneficial to wildlife.
WINDROW	A long, narrow row of vegetation, debris, and some soil created during site preparation and clearing operations.
WINDTHROW	Trees uprooted by excessive wind. Shallow-rooted trees are almost always affected.
WOOD PROCESSING RESIDUE	The unused portion of materials generated during wood processing or by-products created during the pulping process.
WOODY BIOMASS	The trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment that are the byproducts of proper forest management.
WOODY MATERIAL	Dead twigs, branches, stems, and boles of trees and brush that have fallen and lie on or above the ground but within 1.8, (6 feet) meters of the ground. Small Twigs: Small twigs are defined as those fuel pieces that have a cross section diameter of less than 1/4 inch (6mm) at the point of intersection with the sampling plane. Large Twigs: Large twigs are defined as those fuel pieces which have a cross section diameter of between .25 and .99 inches (6 and 25mm) inclusive at the point of intersection with the sampling plane. Branches: Branches are defined as those fuel pieces with a cross section diameter of between 1.0 and 2.99 inches (25 and 75mm) inclusive at the point of intersection with the sampling plane. Large Fuel: Branches or pieces 3.0 (75mm) or larger at the point of intersection with the sampling place. The actual diameter is usually recorded for each large piece selected.
YARDING	The initial movement of logs from the point of felling to a central loading area or landing, particularly by cable or helicopter.