

Glossary

Adaptive management	A conservation strategy that blends rigorous science with practical management designed to provide the basis for “learning by doing.” It is a continuing process of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation to incorporate improved scientific understanding into adjusted management strategies, using a “feedback loop” procedure to meet goals and objectives.
Age class	A management classification using the age of a stand of trees.
Aggradation	Deposition in one place of material eroded from another. Aggradation raises the elevation of streambeds, floodplains, and the bottoms of other water bodies.
Alevin	Larval salmonid that has hatched but has not fully absorbed its yolk sac and has not yet emerged from the gravel.
Alluvial	Referring to deposits resulting from natural river activity, including sediments laid down in river beds, flood plains, lakes, fans at the foot of mountain slopes, and estuaries.
Anadromous	A life history strategy in which fish are born and rear in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce; an example is chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>).
Bank stability	The ability of a stream bank to resist erosion.
Basal area	The cross-sectional area (in square feet) of tree coverage per acre, measured at breast height or 4.5 feet above the ground.
Bedload	Sand, silt and gravel, or soil and rock debris rolled along the bottom of a stream by moving water.
Beneficial use	One of several uses of streams and lakes that may include drinking, fish habitat and recreation. This phrase has a specific technical connotation because the federal Clean Water Act requires states to adopt standards and procedures that protect designated beneficial uses of public waters.
Bog	A peat-accumulating wetland that has no significant inflows or outflows and supports acidophilic mosses, particularly sphagnum.
Broadcast burning	The use of fire throughout a defined area to prepare it for regeneration. Does not include burning of organic matter that is piled during mechanical site preparation or for hazard reduction.
Bucking	Use of a saw to remove log lengths from a tree after it has been felled.

Buffer	A vegetation strip or management zone of varying size, shape, and character maintained along a stream, lake, road, or different vegetation zone to mitigate the impacts of actions on sensitive resources.
Cable logging	The system of transporting logs by means of a cable (wire rope) to the yarding machine or a landing while the yarder remains stationary.
California Forest Practice Rules (CFPRs)	Rules promulgated by the California Board of Forestry and administered by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection governing the conduct of commercial timber operations on state and private land in California.
Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA)	An implementation program for the long-term protection and benefit of a species in conjunction with long-term regulatory certainty in a defined area; required as part of a Section 10 incidental take permit under the federal Endangered Species Act. The CCA differs from a Habitat Conservation Agreement (see below) in that it provides conservation benefits exclusively to currently unlisted species of fish, wildlife, and plants that may become listed in the future.
Canopy closure	The degree to which the crowns of trees are nearing general contact with one another. Generally measured as the percent of the ground surface that would be covered by a vertical projection of foliage in the crowns of trees.
Canopy cover	Vegetation projecting over waters, including crown cover (generally more than 1 m above the water surface) and overhead cover (less than 1 m above the water surface).
Channel	Natural or artificial waterway of perceptible extent that periodically or continuously contains moving water.
Channel complexity	A quality of streams that have great diversity of habitats available for fish rearing, hiding, and foraging. These qualities include the presence of overhanging banks, pools, riffles, large woody debris, and boulders.
Channel migration	A natural process in which streams shift position laterally on their floodplain or valley floor.
Channel migration zone (CMZ)	The area of the channel defined by a boundary that generally corresponds to the modern floodplain, but may also include terraces that are subject to significant bank erosion.
Class I watercourse	Defined by the California Forest Practices Rules as watercourses in which fish are always or seasonally present onsite and/or within 100 feet downstream of an operations area. This designation includes domestic water supplies such as springs and habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.

Class II watercourse	Defined by the California Forest Practices Rules as watercourses in which fish are always or seasonally present offsite within 1,000 feet downstream and/or provides aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species. This designation excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.
Class III watercourse	Defined by the California Forest Practices Rules as watercourses in which no aquatic life is present. The watercourse shows evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high water flow conditions after completion of timber operations.
Cobble	Substrate particles 64 - 256 mm in diameter. Often subclassified as small (64 - 128 mm) and large (128 - 256 mm).
Codominant trees	Trees with crowns that form the general level of the forest canopy and receive full light from above, but comparatively little light from the sides. Codominants usually have medium-sized crowns, but are crowded on the sides.
Commercial harvest	Removal of merchantable trees from a stand.
Confined stream Channel	Stream alignment that has a small chance of migrating to significantly different locations because of valley walls or high banks.
Cull	A tree or log that does not meet merchantable specifications.
Cumulative effect	The change in environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Debris flow	A rapid moving mass of rock fragments, soil, and mud with more than half the particles being larger than sand size. These flows typically occur on very steep slopes.
Debris slide	Rapid failures of unconsolidated rock, colluvium, and soil along a relatively shallow plane (less than 10 feet).
Deep-seated landslide	Landslides that have a basal slip plane that extends into bedrock with most failures moving incrementally. These landslides are typically vegetated with trees and/or grass and include translational/rotational rock slides and earthflows.
Diameter at breast height (dbh)	The diameter of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.

Dissolved oxygen	Oxygen found in solution with water in streams and lakes. Solubility is generally measured in mg/l and varies with temperature, salinity, and atmospheric pressure.
Ditch relief culvert	A drainage structure or facility which will move water from an inside road ditch to an outside area.
Dominant trees	Trees with well-developed crowns extending above the general level of the forest canopy and receiving full light from above and comparatively little from the sides.
Downed woody debris	Logs, rootwads, and large branches on the forest floor.
Drainage	An area (basin) mostly bounded by ridges or other similar topographic features, encompassing part, most, or all of a watershed.
Early-seral	The biotic community that develops immediately following the removal or destruction of the vegetation in an area; an example is wildlife destruction. The stage in forest development that includes seedling, sapling, and pole-sized trees.
Earthflow	Relatively large semi-viscous and highly plastic mass resulting in a slow flowage of saturated earth.
Edge	The place where different plant communities meet or where different successional stages or vegetative conditions within plant communities come together.
Element	A biotic or abiotic feature that is a component of a habitat patch, but which occurs somewhat independent of overall patch conditions.
Embeddedness	The extent to which large streambed particles (boulders, cobbles, rubble, and gravel) are surrounded or covered by fine sediments, usually assessed by visual examination of spawning riffles and pool tailouts and measured in classes according to percent coverage.
Endangered	A plant or animal which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Enhancement of Survival Permit (ESP)	Permit issued by NMFS or the USFWS to a non-federal entity (state, tribe, private landowner) that allows incidental take of a currently unlisted species in the event the species becomes listed in the future.
Equipment Exclusion Zone (EEZ)	An area where heavy equipment associated with timber operations is totally excluded for the protection of water quality, the beneficial uses of water, and/or other forest resources.
Equipment Limitation Zone (ELZ)	An area where the use of heavy equipment associated with timber operations is partially restricted for the protection of water quality, the beneficial uses of water, and/or other forest resources.

Estuary	Semi-enclosed body of water that has fee connection with the open ocean and within which seawater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage.
Evapotranspiration	The conversion of water, whether open or as soil moisture (both by evaporation) or within plants (by transpiration), into water vapor that is released into the atmosphere.
Even-aged	A forest stand composed of trees with less than a 20-year age difference.
Even-aged management	The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.
Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU)	A population (or group of populations) that is substantially reproductively isolated from other population units of the same species, and represents an important component in the evolutionary legacy of the species.
Extirpate	The elimination of a species from a particular area.
Fine sediment	Sediment with particle size of 2 mm and less, including salat, silt, and clay.
Fish-friendly structure	Culvert or other structure that will provide upstream and downstream fish passage and not restrict the active channel flow.
Floodplain	The area adjacent to a stream where the soil surface is temporarily covered with flowing water during periods of high flow. A 100-year floodplain is the lowland area bordering a stream onto which the stream spreads at a 100-year flood stage.
Fluvial	Fish stocks that migrate between small streams and larger rivers.
Forest fragmentation	Isolating or breaking up large tracts of forest as a result of natural events (such as wildfire) or by the implementation of timber management or other human activities.
Forest management	Activities undertaken for the purpose of harvesting, traversing, transporting, protecting, changing, replenishing, or otherwise using forest resources.
Fry	Life stage of trout and salmon between full absorption of the yolk sac and a somewhat arbitrarily defined fingerling or parr stage (generally reached by the end of the first summer).
Geomorphic processes	Landscape modifying processes such as surface erosion, mass soil movement, and stream flow.
Gradient	Average change in vertical elevation per unit of horizontal distance.

Gravel	Substrate particles between 2 and 64 mm in diameter.
Habitat	The sum of environmental conditions at the landscape, patch, and element scales, necessary to meet the life requirements of individuals of a species.
Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)	An implementation program for the long-term protection and benefit of a listed threatened or endangered species in conjunction with long-term regulatory certainty in a defined area; required as part of a Section 10 incidental take permit under the federal Endangered Species Act.
Harass	A form of take under the federal Endangered Species Act; defined in federal regulations as an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
Harm	A form of take under the federal Endangered Species Act; defined in federal regulations as an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such acts may include significant habitat modification or degradation when it actually kills wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
Harvesting rights	Rights to conduct timber operations on lands owned in fee by another. Short-term harvesting rights generally expire upon the conclusion of timber operations, upon a date certain, or a combination of the two. Perpetual harvesting rights pertain to existing and subsequent crops of timber and continue without expiration.
Headwall swale	Area of narrow, steep, convergent topography (swales or hollows) located at the head of a Class III watercourse that has been sculpted over geologic time by repeated debris slide and debris flow events.
Heel-boom loader	A stationary piece of log loading equipment located on roads and landings, similar to a construction crane, that uses a crane-like grapple to deck, move, and load logs onto log trucks from one central pivot point.
Historically active landslide scarp	Any ground crack that exhibits at least 3 inches of horizontal displacement or at least 6 inches of vertical displacement with documented movement within the past 100 years.
Historically active landslide toe	An area below the inflection point of the convex, lobate landform at the downslope end of a historically active landslide.

Hydrographic Planning Area (HPA)	The hydrographic regions and hydrologic units mapped in the AHCP/CCAA which encompass Simpson's California ownership and surrounding lands in common watersheds.
Hydrographic region	An HPA that encompasses either multiple watersheds or a fraction of one watershed.
Hydrologic unit	An HPA that encompasses an entire watershed.
Implementation Agreement (IA)	An agreement that legally binds the permittee to the requirements and responsibilities of a conservation plan. The IA specifies the terms and conditions, resources, schedule of activities, and expectations to the parties of the agreement.
Incidental take	Take of any federally listed or state-listed wildlife species that is incidental to, but not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities.
Incidental Take Permit (ITP)	Permit issued by NMFS or the USFWS pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA to a non-federal entity (state, tribe, private landowner) that allows incidental take of a threatened or endangered species; the permit also requires the permittee to carry out specified actions that minimize and mitigate the impacts of incidental take.
Inner gorge	A stream reach bounded by steep valley walls that terminate upslope by a well-defined break in slope into a more gentle topography. Sideslopes are generally greater than 70 percent.
Insloping	Runoff that is directed across a road into a ditch adjacent to the sideslope by outer edges of the road-tread surface that are higher than the inner edge.
Intermittent stream	A stream in contact with the groundwater table that flows only at certain times of the year and/or when it receives water from springs or from surface sources. It ceases to flow above the stream bed when losses from evaporation or seepage exceed the available stream flow.
Issuance criteria	The conditions specified under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act that an applicant must fulfill to receive an incidental take permit.
Lacustrine	Pertaining to or associated with lakes, such as fish stocks that spend their entire lives in lakes.
Landings	The areas where harvested trees are gathered (through skidding or yarding) for subsequent transport out of the forest.
Landscape	An area composed of interacting ecosystems that are variously repeated in response to geology, land form, soils, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area.

Large woody debris (LWD)	Large pieces of wood in stream channels or on the ground, including logs, root wads, and large chunks of wood, that provide important biological and physical functions.
Late-seral	The stage in forest development that includes mature and old-growth forest.
Late-successional	See “late-seral.”
Listed species	Species, including subspecies and distinct vertebrate populations, of fish, wildlife, or plants listed as either endangered or threatened under Section 4 of the federal Endangered Species Act or under the California Endangered Species Act.
Mass soil movement	All geologic processes in which large masses of earth materials move downslope by gravitational forces. Includes, but is not limited to, landslides, log dam breaks, rock falls, debris avalanches, and creep. It does not, however, include surface erosion by running water. It may be caused by natural erosional processes, or by natural disturbances (e.g., earthquakes or fire events) or human disturbances (e.g., mining or road construction).
Mature forest	A defined stand of trees for which the annual net rate of growth has culminated. Stand age, diameter of dominant trees, and stand structure at maturity vary by forest cover types and local site conditions. Mature stands generally contain trees with a smaller average diameter, less age-class variation, and less structural complexity than old-growth stands of the same forest type.
Maximum extent practicable	A standard presented in the federal Endangered Species Act that is required of landowners presenting an HCP to apply for an incidental take permit. This standard requires that landowners take as much action as possible within economic and operational considerations to minimize impact to permit species.
Maximum sustained timber production	A level of harvest mandated by the California Forest Practice Rules that balances growth and harvest over time.
Maximum Weekly Average Temperature (MWAT)	The maximum value of the mean of multiple, equally spaced, daily temperatures over 7-day consecutive periods.
Mesic	Pertaining to or adapted to an area that has a balanced supply of water; neither wet nor dry.
Microclimate	The climatic conditions that influence organisms that come to bear in a small or restricted area.

Mid-seral	The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to first merchantability. Brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand due to stand density.
Multi-layered	Term applied to forest stands that contain trees of various heights and diameter classes and, therefore, support foliage at various heights in the vertical profile of the stand.
Multi-storied	See “multi-layered.”
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	The federal agency that is the listing authority for marine mammals and anadromous fish under the Endangered Species Act.
Old-growth	A forest stand with moderate-to-high canopy closure; a multi-layered, multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees; a high incidence of large trees with large, broken tops, and other indications of decadence; numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of logs and other woody debris on the ground.
Outmigration	The downstream movement of juvenile salmonids toward the ocean during which a physiological adaptation termed smoltification occurs, allowing the young fish to survive in a saline environment.
Outsloping	Describes a road where the inner edges of the road surface are higher than the outer edges of the road. Consequently, runoff is directed onto the sideslope downhill of the road.
Overstory	The portion of trees in a forest that forms the uppermost layer of foliage.
Parr	Young salmonid, in the stage between alevin and smolt, that has developed distinctive dark markings (“parr marks”) on its sides and is actively feeding in fresh water.
Pond	A permanent water body of less than five surface acres.
Pool	Channel feature characterized by a wide, uniform channel bottom, low velocity, and lack of turbulence or entrained air. Substrates often consist of gravel and sand.
Population	A collection of individuals that share a common gene pool.
Precommercial thinning	The practice of removing some of the trees of less-than-merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.
Prescribed burning	Introduction of fire under controlled conditions to remove specified forest elements.

Rare	A State of California classification for a plant species that is not presently threatened with extinction, but the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens.
Recovery	The point at which the measures provided pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act are no longer necessary to conserve a listed species.
Redd	A spawning nest constructed by a fish. A depression excavated in gravels where eggs are deposited. In this “nest,” embryos incubate and hatch following their development.
Regeneration	The renewal of a tree crop by natural or artificial means. Also the young tree crop (seedlings and saplings) itself.
Residual	A tree that remains standing after some event such as selection harvest.
Riffle	A channel feature characterized by swiftly flowing, turbulent water and exposed substrate, usually cobble and boulder dominated.
Riparian	That portion of the watershed or shoreline influenced by surface or subsurface waters, including stream or lake margins, marshes, drainage courses, springs, and seeps. Riparian areas usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics reflecting the influence of water. Riversides and lake borders are typical riparian areas.
Riparian buffer	An area allocated in a plan primarily to protect the riparian and/or streamside zone.
Riparian Slope Stability Management Zone (RSMZ)	An RMZ below an SMZ or where streamside slopes exceed the minimum Steep Streamside Slope gradients.
Rookery	A nesting or roosting colony of gregarious birds.
Rotation	The planned number of years required to establish (including the regeneration period) and grow timber crops to a specified condition or maturity for regeneration harvest.
Rotation age	The age of a stand when it is harvested at the end of a rotation.
Salmonid	A member of the fish family <i>Salmonidae</i> that includes all species of salmon and trout, char, and grayling.
Sand	Substrate particles 0.061 - 2 mm in diameter.
Second-growth	Timber stands established after natural or human-caused removal of the original stand or previous forest growth.

Sediment	This is a generic term used loosely to describe fragments of rock, soil, and organic material transported and deposited in streambeds by wind, water, or other natural phenomena.
Sedimentation	The deposition of material suspended in water or air, usually when the velocity of the transporting medium drops below the level at which the material can be supported.
Seep	Areas where water emerges from the ground to form a pool, but flow is not evident.
Selection harvest	The annual or periodic removal of trees, individually or in small groups, from an uneven-aged forest to realize yield and establish a new stand.
Sensitive species	A species designated by the California Board of Forestry pursuant to 14 CCR 898.2(d). Currently, these species are bald eagle, golden eagle, great blue heron, great egret, northern goshawk, osprey, peregrine falcon, California condor, great gray owl, northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet.
Seral stage	One of several successional stages of plant community development, beginning with an early seral stage, following a major disturbance, and ending with a late-seral stage near or at climax stage.
Shade tolerant trees	Tree species capable of reproducing under the shade of parent trees. These species have characteristics such as the ability to photosynthesize in limited light intensity and ability to withstand root competition from competing trees.
Shallow-rapid landslides	Rapid event landslides confined to the overlying mantle of colluvium and weathered bedrock (in some instances competent bedrock) that commonly leave a bare unvegetated scar after failure. These landslides include debris slides, debris flows, channel bank failures, and rock falls.
Silt	Substrate particles 0.004 - 0.062 mm in diameter.
Siltation	The deposition or accumulation of silt that is suspended throughout a body of standing water or in some considerable portion of it; especially the choking, filling, or covering with stream-deposited silt behind a place of an impeded flow.
Silviculture	The theory and practice of controlling forest establishment, composition, and growth to achieve desired management objectives.
Single-tree selection harvest	The selection of trees for harvest based on individual tree characteristics.

Site index	A measure of forest productivity expressed as the height of the dominant trees in a stand at an index age.
Site potential tree height	The height that a dominant tree may attain given the site conditions where it occurs.
Skid trail	An access cut through the woods for skidding logs with ground-based equipment. It is not a high enough standard for use by highway vehicles, such as a log truck, and is therefore not a road.
Slash	Woody residue left on the ground after trees are felled, or accumulated there as a result of a storm, fire, or silvicultural treatment.
Smolt	Juvenile salmonid one or more years old that has undergone physiological changes to cope with a marine environment.
Snag	A standing dead tree.
Special-status species	A species listed as threatened or endangered by the federal or state government; classified as a California Species of Special Concern, a federal Species of Concern, Rare, or a Board of Forestry Sensitive species; or designated a Fully Protected Species under the California Fish and Game Code.
Species	The lowest principal category of a biological classification distinct from other groups.
Species of concern	An informal means of referring to species formerly classified as Categories 2 or 3; such species are no longer afforded any particular status by the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act listing process.
Stand	A group of trees that possesses sufficient uniformity in composition, structure, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to distinguish it from adjacent groups.
Status	The classification of a species regarding its position in the listing process under the state or federal endangered species acts.
Stocking level	The degree to which trees occupy the land, measured by basal area and/or number of trees by size and spacing, compared with a stocking standard; that is, the basal area and/or number of trees required to fully utilize the land's growth potential.
Streambed substrate	The material that makes up the bottom of a stream; i.e., some rivers have a gravel substrate, whereas others are silt or sand.

Surface erosion	Movement of soil particles down or across a slope, as a result of gravity and a moving medium such as rain or wind. The transport of sediment depends on the steepness of the slope, the texture and cohesion of the soil particles, the activity of rainsplash, sheetwash, gullying, and dry ravel processes, and the presence of buffers.
Suspended sediment	Sediment suspended in a fluid by the upward components of turbulent currents or by colloidal suspension. That part of a stream's total sediment load carried in the water column.
Sustained yield	The yield of commercial wood that an area can produce continuously at a given intensity of management. These yields are professionally planned to achieve a balance between growth and removal over time.
Swamp	A wetland dominated by trees or shrubs.
Take	Defined under Section 3(19) of the federal Endangered Species Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct," with respect to federally listed endangered species of wildlife. Federal regulations further define these terms and provide the same taking prohibitions for threatened wildlife species. Defined under Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code, take for solely state-listed species means "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, capture, or kill."
Terrace	A valley bottom landform composed of glacial or alluvial fill that occurs at a higher elevation than the active floodplain or channel migration zone.
Thinning	The removal of trees in a stand to increase the growth of the remaining trees.
Threatened	A plant or animal species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Tractor logging	Use of a tractor to carry logs from the harvest site to a landing.
Translational/ rotational rockslides	Landslides that occur by movement of a relatively intact slide mass with a relatively deep failure plane extending below the colluvial layer into the underlying bedrock.
Turbidity	An indicator of the amount of sediment that is suspended in water. It has been used as an expression of the optical properties of a water sample that causes light rays to be scattered and absorbed, rather than transmitted through the sample.
Understory	Vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by larger trees.

Uneven-aged	A forest stand comprised of trees in a range of age classes.
Uneven-aged management	The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and orderly growth and development of trees through the range of diameter or age classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection.
Unforeseen circumstances	Changes in the circumstances affecting a species or area covered by an HCP that were not or could not reasonably be anticipated by the HCP participants and the Services. All such material and adverse changes in the status of a species that are not identified in the HCP.
Unlisted species	Fish, wildlife, or plant species not currently listed as threatened or endangered under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts.
Waterbarring	A technique to divert flowing water off roads or trails to prevent erosion and sediment delivery to streams. Usually, a ditch or shallow gully is constructed across the road or trail at a diagonal angle to prevent water from flowing directly down them.
Watercourse	Any well-defined channel with a distinguishable bed and bank showing evidence of having contained flowing water indicated by deposits of rock, sand, gravel, or soil.
Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ)	A strip of land, along both sides of a watercourse or around the circumference of a lake or spring, where additional management practices may be required for erosion control and for protection of the quality and beneficial uses of water, fish, and riparian wildlife habitat.
Watercourse transition line	That line closest to the watercourse where perennial vegetation is permanently established.
Water drafting	Direct removal of water from a stream or pond into a water truck or for storage in reservoirs or tanks for use in dust abatement or fire suppression.
Watershed	The catchment area of land draining into a river, river system, or body of water; the drainage basin contributing water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and sediments to a stream or lake.

Wetland	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. Wetlands must have one or more of the following attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.
Wheeled front-end loader	A machine with special forks, lifts, or grapples for loading logs onto trucks, pallets, or railcars.
Windthrow	Trees blown down by wind; also called blowdown.
Yarding	A method of bringing logs to a roadside area or landing for truck transport.