

WOOD COUNTY FOREST FIFTEEN-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN 2021-2035

Glossary

Agreement - An agreement is a written document executed by two or more persons or entities expressing a mutual and common purpose.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) -A practice (or combination of practices) that is determined to provide the most effective, environmentally sound and economically feasible means of managing an activity and mitigating its impacts.

Bog - A poorly drained usually acid area rich in plant residues, frequently surrounding a body of open water, and having characteristic flora such as sedges and sphagnum.

Biodiversity - The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the natural communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur. Biodiversity encompasses the ecological structure, function, and processes that occur in ecosystems to sustain the system as viable entities.

Blocking Boundary - boundaries established for the purpose of distinguishing between lands that are best suited for forestry and fit well in relation to existing County Forest Lands, versus lands that are best suited for agricultural production and do not fit well in relation to existing County Forest Lands.

Clearcutting or Regeneration cut - A silvicultural system in which all merchantable trees are harvested within a specified area in one operation to create an even-aged stand.

Committee - Refers to the Highway, Infrastructure, and Recreation Committee (HIRC) of the Wood County Board of Supervisors. The Committee is the supervising authority for the Wood County Forest.

Compartment reconnaissance (Recon) - A tool where basic resource information is collected and stored, and systematically and continuously updated. The information is utilized as a tool in the assessment of geographical structural, and composition attributes of the land resource. The database is used to analyze existing resources, evaluate management alternatives, and assist in the development and implementation of the management plans.

Cover type - An area of land characterized by the predominance of one or more key species, which make up a dominant percentage of the area.

Community - An assemblage of species living together in a particular area, time, and habitat.

Cull - Any tree which has less than 50 percent merchantable volume.

Cultural Cutting, Cultural Activity - The manipulation of vegetation to meet objectives of controlling stand composition or structure, such as site improvement, forest tree improvement, increased regeneration, increased growth, or measures to control insects and disease.

Den tree - A standing tree, live or dead, with one or more cavities suitable for use by wildlife for shelter, nesting, or the rearing of young.

DNR - Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Easements - A right that entitles the easement owner the use of the land of another for a special purpose not inconsistent with the general property rights of the owner.

Ecological Landscapes - Distinguished land areas different from one another in ecological characteristics. A combination of physical and biological factors, including climate, geology, topography, soils, water and vegetation, are used in the distinguishing.

Ecosystem - A spatially explicit, relatively homogeneous unit of the earth that includes all interacting organisms and components of the abiotic environment within its boundaries note: an ecosystem can be of any size, e.g. a log, pond, field, forest, or the earth's biosphere.

Ecosystem management - Management guided by explicit goals, executed by policies, protocols, and practices, and made adaptable by monitoring and research based on the best understanding of ecological interactions and processes necessary to sustain ecosystem composition, structure, and function over the long term.

Fen - A highly restricted type of wet prairie that supports an unusually specialized flora. It forms on wet to moist and often peaty, calcareous soils that have developed over a diffuse groundwater discharge area that is often under artesian pressure.

Forest compartment - A subdivision of a forest property with easily defined boundaries such as rivers, lakes, and roads. Compartments are established for forest management purposes, most notably forest reconnaissance. They may vary in size from a hundred acres to more than a thousand.

Forest Fragmentation, Habitat Fragmentation - The process by which a landscape is broken into small islands of forest within a mosaic of other forms of land use or ownership.

Forest habitat classification system - The habitat type system is a natural classification system for forest communities and the sites on which they develop. It utilizes systematic interpretation of total flora of a site with emphasis on understory species. A habitat type, as a basic classification unit, is characterized by a distinct combination of species (association) that reflects the ecological sum of the environmental factors operating upon that site. All sites that support (or are capable of supporting) a particular plant association, regardless of how physically different they may appear, are considered to be equivalent and represent the same habitat type.

Forest Reconnaissance (Recon) - A tool where basic resource information is collected and stored, and systematically and continuously updated. The information is utilized as a tool in the assessment of geographical, structural, and compositional attributes of the land resource. The

database is used to analyze existing resources, evaluate management alternatives, and assist in the development and implementation of the management plans.

Geographic information system (GIS) - An organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic and descriptive data, personnel knowledge, and procedures designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, report, and display the forms of geographically referenced information and descriptive information.

Global Positioning System (GPS) - A system of electronic surveying technology utilizing satellites to determine location on the earth.

Habitat - The place, natural or otherwise, (including climate, food, cover, and water) where an animal, plant, or population naturally or normally lives and develops.

Hydrophytic - Plants that grow partially or wholly in water or in soils too waterlogged for other plants to survive.

Integrated Resource Management - The simultaneous consideration of ecological, physical economic, and social impacts of lands, waters, and resources in developing and implementing multiple-use, sustained-yield management.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) - The maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels, by the planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable.

Irrevocable Letter of Credit - An irrevocable engagement by a bank, at the request of a customer, that the issuer will honor drafts or other demands for payment.

Lease - A lease is a written document, which grants use of real property and/or improvements to another party for a specified period in exchange for money or other considerations.

Management - The process of implementing goals and objectives using active and passive techniques.

Management Compartment - A subdivision of a forest property with easily defined boundaries such as rivers, lakes, and roads. Compartments are established for forest management purposes, most notably forest reconnaissance. They may vary in size from a hundred acres to more than a thousand.

Marsh - A wetland usually characterized by grasses or cattails.

National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units - The National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (NHFEU) is a hierarchical ecological land classification system. Ecological units are identified and differentiated based on unique combinations of physical and biological characteristics, which may include climate, geology, geomorphology, soils, hydrology, or potential natural vegetation.

Native - Indigenous to the area or region.

Old Growth - The (usually) late successional stage of forest development.

Over story - That portion of the trees in a forest forming the uppermost canopy layer.

Prescribed Burn - To deliberately burn, wildland fuels in either their natural or their modified state and under specific environmental conditions, which allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and produces the fire line intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.

Regeneration Harvesting - The removal of all trees at one time to create the conditions necessary for seedling establishment or sprouting (also referred to in the past as clear cutting).

Selection Harvest - A cutting procedure in which individual trees of all size classes are removed more or less uniformly throughout the stand, to promote growth of remaining trees and to provide space for regeneration.

Shelterwood Harvest - A cutting procedure by which a new age class is created. The cutting of most trees, leaving those needed to produce sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated microenvironment.

Silviculture - The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.

Slash - The residue, e.g. treetops and branches, left on the ground after logging or accumulating because of storm, fire girdling, or delimiting.

Snag - Any standing dead tree or portion thereof.

Sustainable - The yield of a natural resource that can be produced continually at a given intensity of management is said to be sustainable.

Sustainable Forest Management - The practice of meeting the forest resource needs and values of the present without compromising the similar capability of future generations.

TSI (Timber Stand Improvement) - 1) An intermediate treatment made to improve stand composition, structure, condition, health and growth. 2) Non-commercial intermediate treatments.

Understory - All forest vegetation growing under an overstory.

Wetland - an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation, and which has soil indicative of wet conditions.