

## Acronyms

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asl	above sea level	NDT	natural disturbance type
ATV	all terrain vehicle	OGMA	old growth management area
BEC	biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification	PFA	post-fledging area
BEU	broad ecosystem unit	RBC	results based code
CCLUP	Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan	RISC	Resource Information Standards Committee
CDC	Conservation Data Centre	RMA	riparian management area
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada	RMZ	resource management zone
CWD	coarse woody debris	SD	standard deviation
dbh	diameter at breast height	SDM	statutory decision maker
FPC	Forest Practices Code	s.e.	standard error
FRPA	<i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i>	slv	snout-to-vent length
GBMA	Grizzly Bear Management Area	sp.	species (singular)
GBPU	Grizzly Bear Population Unit	spp.	species (plural)
GWM	general wildlife measure	ssp.	subspecies
HLP	higher level plan	TAC	IWMS Technical Advisory Committee
IWMS	Identified Wildlife Management Strategy	TEM	Terrestrial ecosystem mapping
LTAC	Long-term Activity Centre	UWR	ungulate winter range
LWD	large woody debris	WAP	watershed assessment procedure
MOF	Ministry of Forests	WHA	wildlife habitat area
MSRM	Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management	WTP	wildlife tree patch
MWLAP	Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection		

## Glossary

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For more definitions, refer to Glossary of Forest Terms web page (<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/documents/glossary/index.htm>).

**account:** Specific information on taxonomy, distribution, life history, status, and management recommendations for Identified Wildlife.

**age class:** Any interval into which the age ranges of trees, forests, stands, or forest types is divided for classification and use; forest inventories commonly group trees into 20-year age classes.

**allospecies:** A group within one species composed by differences caused by territorial spread. They are becoming a species on their own.

**Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification:**

A hierarchical ecosystem classification system which has three levels of integration—regional, local, and chronological—and which combines climatic, vegetation, and site factors.

**biogeoclimatic units:** Units of a hierarchical ecosystem classification system having three levels of integration—regional, local, and chronological—and combining climatic, vegetation, and site factors.

**biological diversity:** The diversity of plants, animals, and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, including the diversity of genes, species, ecosystems, and evolutionary and functional processes that link them.

**Blue List:** A list, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, Conservation Data Centre, of elements considered to be vulnerable in British Columbia. Vulnerable elements are of special concern because of characteristics that make them particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events. Blue-listed elements are at a lower level of risk than red-listed elements.

**broad ecosystem unit:** A permanent area of the landscape, meaningful to animal use, that supports a distinct kind of dominant vegetative cover, or distinct non-vegetated cover. These units are defined as including potential (climax) vegetation and any associated successional stages (for forests and grasslands).

**coarse woody debris:** Decaying wood on the ground that provides special microclimates and breeding habitat for a wide variety of organisms.

**COSEWIC:** An organization comprised of representatives from each provincial and territorial government wildlife agency which determines the national status of wild species, subspecies, varieties, and nationally significant populations that are considered to be at risk in Canada.

**costal grooves:** A series of vertical grooves on the sides of salamanders, between the fore- and hind limb.

**deactivate:** Road deactivation is an engineering issue that involves application of techniques to stabilize the road prism, restore or maintain the natural drainage patterns, and minimize sediment transport to protect neighbouring resources at risk from potential landslide and sedimentation events.

**desired plant community:** A plant community that produces the kind, proportion, and amount of vegetation necessary for meeting or exceeding the stated objectives for a site according to a range use plan. The desired plant community must be consistent with the capability of the site to produce the vegetation through management, land treatment, or a combination of the two. The desired plant community takes into account multiple values, such as economics, biodiversity, water quality, wildlife/fisheries, forage, and recreation.

**diameter at breast height:** A measurement taken at approximately breast height (~1.5 m) and used as the standard for describing the diameter of a tree.

**ecoprovince:** An area with consistent climate or oceanography, relief, and plate tectonics.

**ecosection:** An area with minor physiographic and macroclimatic or oceanographic variation.

**element:** A species or a plant community. The term “species” includes all entities at the taxonomic level of species, such as subspecies, plant varieties, and interspecific hybrids.

- Endangered:** A COSEWIC designation indicating a species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
- epikarst:** The uppermost layer of a karstified rock in which a large proportion of the fissures have been enlarged by solutional erosion.
- extinct:** A species that no longer exists.
- follicle:** A dry fruit derived from a single carpel, splitting open along the ventral suture at maturity.
- fragility:** Ability of the plant community to recover from disturbances.
- gravid:** When females are carrying fertilized eggs.
- general wildlife measure:** A management practice established for an area, by order, by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, for (a) a category of species at risk, (b) a category of regionally important wildlife, or (c) a category of specified ungulate species.
- hyporheic:** An area of gravel and other sediments under or next to the streambed with water flowing through.
- Identified Wildlife:** A subset of species at risk and regionally important wildlife established by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection.
- Identified Wildlife Management Strategy:** A strategy enabled under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* to address the management of Identified Wildlife. The Strategy is comprised of two companion documents: *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* and *Procedures Framework for Managing Identified Wildlife*.
- Indeterminate:** A COSEWIC designation for species that have been evaluated, but not enough information about them is available to determine their status.
- inflorescence:** A cluster of flowers.
- instar:** An insect stage between molts (growth).
- invasive species:** Species that are non-native or alien to the ecosystem under consideration, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
- karst:** Terrain, generally underlain by limestone or dolomite (carbonate rocks), in which the topography is formed chiefly by the dissolving of rock, and which may be characterized by sinkholes, sinking streams, closed depressions, subterranean drainage, and caves.
- lacustrine:** Pertaining to a lake.
- large woody debris:** Woody debris in a stream, lake, or wetland setting, during at least part of the year, with a diameter of 10 cm or greater and a length of 2 m or greater.
- livestock attractant:** a substance or structure that draws livestock, including salt/minerals, supplements, water developments and cattle oilers.
- Natural Disturbance Type:** An area that is characterized by a natural disturbance regime.
- NatureServe Explorer:** An organization dedicated to providing reliable information on species and ecosystems for use in conservation and land use planning.
- neotene:** Amphibian larvae that mature to adult size without losing their external gills. They are sexually mature, obligate water-dwelling individuals.
- Not at risk:** A COSEWIC designation for species that have been evaluated and deemed not currently at risk.
- occurrence:** A location representing a habitat that sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population (e.g., a south-facing slope that provides winter range for 10 elk would be considered a single occurrence, not 10).
- old field:** A field that has been left to grow.
- old growth management area:** A spatially identified area that is subject to old growth management objectives.
- ovigerous:** Bearing eggs.
- oviparous:** Reproduces by laying eggs.
- ovoviviparous:** Reproduces by eggs which remain in the female's body until ready to hatch. When the young emerge, they are born live.
- parotid glands:** Paired glands in the form of large bumps. In toads, these are located behind the eyes on the neck and secrete toxic substances used for defense.
- perigynium:** Special sac which encloses the achene in sedges; plural, peryginia.
- periphyton:** Attached algae.
- petal:** One of the segments of the corolla of a flower.
- pinna:** A leaflet or primary division of a pinnate leaf or frond: plural, pinnae.

**pinnate:** Compound leaf, with leaflets arranged on two sides of a common axis.

**plant community:** The plant community element, used by the Conservation Data Centre and this guidebook, is based on the plant association concept (V.J. Krajina and students): an abstract unit based on sample plots of climax vegetation that possess similar vegetation structure and native species composition, and occur repeatedly on similar habitats.

**platform:** With birds, the term is used to describe a nest type that is a flat structure (i.e., for Marbled Murrelets platforms are large limbs or deformities with epiphyte cover).

**Predictive Ecosystem Mapping:** A method of predicting ecosystem occurrence on the landscape given basic inventory information and expert knowledge.

**properly functioning condition:** Refers to: the ability of a stream, river, wetland or lake and its riparian area to (a) withstand normal peak flood events without experiencing accelerated soil loss, channel movement or bank movement, (b) filter runoff, and (c) store and safely release water, and when uplands associated with the riparian area exhibit (d) vegetation and biological processes, (e) infiltration rates and moisture storage, and (f) stability that is appropriate to soil, climate and landform.

**raceme:** An unbranched type of inflorescence presenting a symmetrical display of stalked flowers, with older flowers towards the base.

**Red List:** A list, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, Conservation Data Centre, of elements being considered for or already designated extirpated, endangered, or threatened. Extirpated taxa no longer exist in the wild in British Columbia, but occur elsewhere. Endangered taxa are facing imminent extirpation or extinction. Threatened taxa are likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.

**regionally important wildlife:** A category of species under FRPA (s.105) established by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, by order, if satisfied that the species a) is important to a region of British Columbia, b) relies on habitat that requires special management that is not otherwise provided for in this regulation, and

c) is vulnerable to impacts from forest practices or range practices.

**rehabilitation** (access measure): Rehabilitation of a road is typically done in accordance with a silviculture prescription or logging plan, and is normally carried out concurrently with, or following, deactivation to restore the affected area to a productive site for growing crop trees.

**rhizome:** A rootlike subterranean stem, commonly horizontal in position, which usually produces roots below and sends up shoots from the upper surface.

**riparian habitat:** The area adjacent to a watercourse, lake, swamp, or spring that is influenced by the availability of water and is generally critical for wildlife cover, fish food organisms, stream nutrients, and large organic debris, and for streambank stability.

**sepal:** One of the individual leaves or parts of the calyx of a flower.

**seral stages:** The stages of ecological succession of a plant community (e.g., from young stage to old stage). The characteristic sequence of biotic communities that successively occupy and replace each other by which some components of the physical environment become altered over time.

**snag:** Standing dead or partially dead tree.

**snout-vent length:** A standard measurement of body length. The measurement is from the tip of the snout to the vent and excludes the tail.

**Special Concern:** A COSEWIC designation indicating a species of special concern because of characteristics that make it particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events.

**Species at risk:** A category of species under FRPA (s.105) established by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, by order, if satisfied that the species in the category are endangered, threatened or vulnerable.

**stalk:** Stem or main axis of a plant.

**stigma:** Part of the pistil (female organ), which receives the pollen.

**structural stage:** Describes current vegetation focusing on the age class of the ecosystem in question. Structural stage will depend on subzone designation and vegetative species.

**supercilium:** A line of feathers above the eye.

**Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping:** The stratification of a landscape into map units according to a combination of ecological features, primarily climate, physiography, surficial material, bedrock geology, soil, vegetation, and disturbance.

**Threatened:** A COSEWIC designation indicating a species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.

**tragus:** A flap of skin at the base of the external ear.

**watershed assessment procedure:** An analytical procedure designed to help forest managers understand the type and extent of current water-related problems that may exist in a watershed, and to recognize the possible hydrological implications of proposed forestry and related development or restoration in that watershed.

**wildlife habitat area:** The Identified Wildlife Management Strategy provides foresters and ranchers with management practices for managing habitats for Identified Wildlife. The management practices must be followed within areas set aside for a particular species or plant communities. These areas are called “wildlife habitat areas” and are officially designated by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection.

**wildlife habitat feature:** A localized feature established, by order, by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection. Includes features such as fisheries sensitive features, marine sensitive features, significant mineral licks or wallows, and Bald Eagle, Osprey, and Great Blue Heron nests.

**wildlife tree:** A standing live or dead tree with special characteristics that provide valuable habitat for the conservation or enhancement of wildlife. Characteristics include large diameter and height for the site, current use by wildlife, declining or dead condition, value as a species, valuable location, and relative scarcity.

**wildlife tree retention area:** An area specifically identified for the retention and recruitment of suitable wildlife trees. It can contain a single wildlife tree or many.

**Yellow List:** List of vertebrates that are considered “not at risk” within the province.

