

## APPENDIX XIV GLOSSARY

Access	<p>Physical entry into an area by appropriate means to accomplish a given task.</p> <p>The <u>means</u> can include: foot; horseback; non-motorized vehicle; motorized vehicle (motorcycle; ATV; quad; car; 4X4; pickup truck; dump truck; flatbed truck; lowbed truck - trucks typically have a maximum payload less than 60 tonnes; snowmobile; snow cat); excavator; bulldozer; drill rig (on wheels, tracks or skids); boat (unpowered or powered); or aircraft (helicopter or fixed wing plane with wheels, skis or floats).</p>
Backcountry Units	<p>Areas defined as having a combination of semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non-motorized and primitive recreational experiences. They are focused on relatively undisturbed viewscapes, watercourses, lakes and recreational features. Government clarification confirms logging will occur overtime in these areas.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organizations and includes the diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems as well as the evolutionary and functional processes that link them.</p>
Biogeoclimatic Zones	<p>A geographic area having similar patterns of energy flow, vegetation and soils and a result of a broadly homogenous macro-climate. British Columbia has 14 biogeoclimatic zones.</p>
Co-ordinated Access Management Plans (CAMPS)	<p>Plans developed by government agencies and organized road users. The plan addresses the development, closure and management of forest roads based on the diverse uses of the forests and geography.</p>
Ecosystem	<p>A functional unit consisting of all living organisms in a given area and all the non-living physical and chemical factors if their environment, linked together through energy flow. An ecosystem can be any size- a log pond, field forest or the earth's biosphere, but it always functions as a unit. Ecosystems are commonly described according to the major type of vegetation; fir example forest ecosystem.</p>
Equivalent Clearcut Areas (ECA)	<p>A measurement used when calculating watershed impacts. The conversion of what percentage a reforested block has when it is prorated as a clearcut.</p>
Equivalent Excluded Area (EEA)	<p>Represents the equivalent excluded area from the timber land base. It is derived by combining the modified extended impact to a no harvest impact.</p>
Forest Ecosystem Networks (FENS)	<p>A planned landscape zone that serves to maintain or restore the natural connectivity within a landscape unit.</p>

Goal 2 Protected Areas	Protected Areas established during the subregional planning process.
Higher Level Plan	Defined in the Forest Practices Code as an objective for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource Management Zone</li> <li>• Landscape Unit or Sensitive Area</li> <li>• Recreation site, Recreation trail or Interpretive forest site</li> </ul>
Interagency Management Committee (IMAC)	The interagency committee of senior land and resource management officials. The committee is responsible for integrating all resource planning and protected area work in the region and for setting regional planning priorities.
Integration Report (IR)	A report developed to provide strategic direction to the sub regional planning tables.
Inter Agency Planning Team (IPT)	A team of representatives from different government agencies formed to develop the sub regional plan.
Interior Watershed Assessment Procedure (IWAP)	A tool to help forest managers understand the type and extent of current water related problems that exist in watershed and to recognize the possible hydrologic implications of proposed forest-related development in the watershed.
Lakeshore Management Zone (LMZ)	A management zone surrounding a lakeshore reserve. The objective of a management zone is to protect the integrity of the reserve zone and to maintain important wildlife values where no reserve is required.
Landscape Unit	An area of land used for long term planning of resource management activities.
Mineral Industry	Individuals, consultants, and companies involved in any aspect of mining. This includes, for example, Free Miners and their agents, prospectors, geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, surveyors, engineers, labourers, tradespeople, contractors
Mineral Land Base	The geographic area, including land and water, that is legally open for exploration and development of geological resources.
Mineral Resources Geological Resources Subsurface Resources	All geological materials on or below the surface, including, but not limited to: earth, soil, marl, ash, clay, sand, gravel, riprap, rock, stone, talus, aggregate, limestone, marble, gypsum, slate, fossils, gemstones, placer minerals, metallic minerals, non-metallic (e.g., gold, silver, platinum), base metals (e.g., copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc), peat, coal, coal bed methane, petroleum, oil, oil shale, bitumen, natural gas, and geothermal resources, but excluding groundwater
Mining	Mining includes all activities involved in the process of finding and producing geological resources, including but not limited to: tenure acquisition; financing; reconnaissance and mineral property exploration; drilling; trenching; property development; bulk

	sampling; mine development; environmental baseline studies; engineering studies; construction; processing; transportation; infrastructure development (e.g., power lines, pipelines, water works, roads, buildings); mine operation; care and maintenance; closure; reclamation; abandonment; environmental monitoring and management; etc.
Mule Deer Winter Range (MDWR)	A defined area managed for winter Mule Deer habitat. Usually in Douglas fir timber types with a closed canopy.
Natural Disturbance Type (NDT)	An area that is characterised by a natural disturbance regime.
Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA)	An area established under a higher level plan, which contains or is managed to replace structural old growth attributes.
Percent alteration	The scale of human alteration to the landscape, including cutblocks, expressed as a percentage of a landscape unit or total scene
Riparian Management Area (RMA)	Areas that are established to minimize or prevent impacts if forest and range uses on stream channel dynamics, aquatic ecosystems and water quality of all streams, lakes and wetlands.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	A conceptual management setting for probable experience opportunities arranged along a spectrum or continuum. Management setting range from primitive to rural.
Potential Natural Community (PNC)	A plant community that would be established if succession were allowed to be completed without further human interference.
Protected Area	A designation of land and water set aside to protect natural heritage, cultural heritage or recreational values (may include national park, provincial park or ecological reserve designations)
Resource Management Zone (RMZ)	A geographic area within a larger planning area that is distinct from other geographic areas with respect to biophysical characteristics, resource values or resource management direction. RMZ's are normally delineated and corresponding resource management objectives and strategies defined as a consequence of a regional or sub-regional planning process.
Statutory Decision Makers	A person designated to make decisions in regards to specified legal statuses.
Silvicultural Systems	a planned cycle of activities by which a forest stand, or group of trees, is harvested, regenerated, and tended over time. Silvicultural systems used in British Columbia include clearcutting, seed tree, shelterwood, and selection. Each name reflects the type of stand structure created by harvesting.
Viewing Distances	<u>Foreground</u> : 1-1.0 km from the viewer; maximum discernment of detail texture and contrast

	<p><u>Midground</u>: 1.0 to 8.0 from the viewer; emergence of overall shapes and patterns, with some texture and colour still evident.</p> <p><u>Background</u>: more than 8.0 km from the viewer; outlines of general shapes and patterns, with little discernible texture and colour, and strong sense of overall perspective.</p>
Visual Landscape Unit (VLU)	A component of the Visual Landscape Inventory that rates the sensitivity of the landscape based on biophysical characteristics and viewing and viewer related factors.
Visual quality	The character, condition, and quality of a scenic landscape or other visual resource and how it is perceived, preferred, or otherwise valued by the public.
Visual Quality Objectives (VQO)	A resource management objective established by the district manager or contained in a higher level plan that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area.
Visually Sensitive Areas	A component of the visual landscape inventory that is sensitive on the landscape based on biophysical and viewing factors
Not Visually Sensitive Area (NVSA)	An area that is not considered to be sufficiently sensitive to visual alteration to warrant special consideration over and above normal Forest Practices Code Requirements because of its visual sensitivity. However, visual landscape design should still be applied where possible
Wildlife Tree (WT)	A standing live or dead tree with species characteristics that provide valuable habitat for the conservation or enhancement of wildlife.
Wildlife Tree Patch (WTP)	An area specifically identified for the retention and recruitment of suitable wildlife trees.