

# GLOSSARY

**Alluvium** - Clay, silt, sand, gravel or similar material deposited by running water.

**Anticlinal** - rock layers that are folded so that the layers are inclined away from each other (like the legs of a capital A).

**Bedrock** - Hard lithified or consolidated rock units that underlie the unconsolidated or partially-consolidated surface (geology) sediments and soils deposited during recent sedimentation and glacial sedimentation.

**Buffer Strips** - A strip of vegetation used to protect sensitive areas from soil erosion and siltation.

**Canadian Shield** - the stable portion or nucleus of the North American continent, primarily igneous and metamorphic rocks, located primarily in northeastern Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

**Clast** - A fragment of rock

**Classified Water Bodies** - A system whereby water bodies are protected under Environmental Conservation Law.

**Conifer** - Needle bearing trees.

**Conifer/Conifer Hardwood Forest** - A forest stand in which either of the two leading species is a conifer.

**Conifer Stand** - A forest stand containing 50% or more conifer species.

**D.B.H.** - (diameter at breast height) - The diameter of a tree at roughly breast height or 4½ feet from the ground.

**Defoliated** - Complete, or almost complete removal of leaves from a living tree.

**Dug-Out** - A 500 square foot by 3 feet deep pot hole constructed of earth and containing water.

**Early Successional Wildlife Species** - Animal species which require early vegetative stages such as grass, brush, Aspen.

**Ecological Diversity** - The number of species living in an ecosystem.

**Ecological Subzone** - A geographic area containing fauna and flora which are adapted to that particular area.

**Ecosystem** - A complex of living organisms and their environment.

**Erosion** - To wear away by the action: water, wind, or ice.

**Even Aged** - A forest in which all of the trees are essentially the same age.

**Faulting** - a fracture or crack that has had movement parallel to the fracture's surface

**Fluvial** - pertaining to sediments deposited by stream or river actions

**Fragipan** - An impervious subsurface soil layer (sometimes known as "hardpan") which restricts rooting and internal soil drainage.

**Glacier / Glacial** - a large mass of ice and snow that is moving on the land's surface

**Hardwood Forest** - A forest stand in which each of the two predominant species by percent is a hardwood.

**Hardwoods** - Broadleaved trees.

**Herbaceous Opening** - A non-forest vegetative type consisting of grasses and forbs.

**Homocline** - geologic structure that is dipping or inclined in one direction and at the same angle of inclination.

**Kame** - a short ridge, hill, or mound of stratified glacial deposits

**Lacustrine** - of, or relating to, a lake

**Large Coarse Woody Debris** - The accumulation of dead woody material, both standing and fallen, which occurs in a forest stand.

**Lean-To** - A small, open fronted, log shelter used for overnight camping.

**Linements** - linear trends of weakness or fractures in the earth's crust

**Log Landing** - An area to which logs are skidded and then loaded for removal.

**MCFGPD** - thousand cubic feet of gas per day

**Moraine** - sediment that is accumulated due to the actions of a glacier.

**Multiple Use** - A management philosophy by which many uses are derived for a specific land area.

**Natural Regeneration** - The regrowth of a forest stand by natural means.

**Natural Forest** - A forest established by natural regeneration.

**No Entry / No Surface Occupancy Lease** - A lease to explore and develop underground mineral resources without any surface disturbance. Above ground facilities and equipment to remove mineral resources must be located off the subject property.

**Oak Opening** - a globally rare plant community, also known as an oak savannah. The community is composed of native prairie grasses and associated plants usually surrounded by oak/hickory forests. Oak Openings are maintained by periodic burning. Historically, fires were set by Native Americans or caused by lightning strikes. Oak Openings can be variable in size, from just an acre to several thousand acre complexes.

**Off - Site** - The species are growing (or at least have been planted) where these species would not ordinarily be found, due to unfavorable site conditions.

**Plantation** - A forest established by planting.

**Pole Sized** - A young tree with a D.B.H. of 6 to 11 inches.

**Pre-Commercial** - To do a stand treatment when the trees are too small to sell for profit, requiring the payment of someone to do the work.

**Protection Management** - An area which required special management considerations. (Special cutting regimen, short rotation, long rotation, or no treatment.)

**Regeneration** - To reestablish a forest stand.

**Rotation** - The length of time between the establishment and the harvest of a forest stand.

**Sawtimber Sized** - A tree with a D.B.H. of 12 inches or greater.

**Seedling/Sapling Sized** - A young tree with a D.B.H. of less than 6 inches.

**Selective Harvesting** - Removal of the mature timber, usually the oldest or largest trees.

**Shade Intolerant** - Tree species that require full sunlight to survive past the seedling stage.

**Shade Tolerant** - Tree species that can survive in the shade cast by older trees.

**Site** - Site is defined as a group of features (such as slope, aspect, soil type, etc.) which characterize a given area of land.

**Silviculture** - The establishment, development, care, and reproduction of forest stands.

**Softwoods** - Needle bearing trees, conifers

**Species Diversity** - The occurrence of a variety of plants and animals.

**Stand** - A group of plants with similar characteristics that are treated as a single unit in a management plan.

**Stand Analysis** - A systematic method of evaluating stands to determine the need for treatment.

**Stand Treatment** - Work done in a stand which is directed towards the management of the stand.

**State Forest** - Lands owned by the state of New York and administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation which are managed for the establishment and maintenance of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber, and for recreation and kindred purposes.

**Stratigraphic** - the layering and sequence of mapable rock units.

**Surficial** - of, or relating to, the surface

**Sustained Yield** - The maintenance of a continuous flow of a particular product.

**Synclinal** - rock layers that are folded so that the layers are inclined towards each other (like the letter V)

**Till** - unstratified glacial deposits consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders

**Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP)** - A permit to use state forest land for a specific purpose for a prescribed length of time.

**Top Lopping** - The cutting of limbs from the tops of felled trees to reduce fire danger and improve visibility. On state forests top lopping of conifers is required by law.

**Uneven Aged** - A forest containing trees of two or more age classes.

**Unique Area** - A parcel of land owned by the state acquired do to its special natural beauty, wilderness character, geological, ecological or historical significance for the state nature and historic preserve, and may include lands within a forest preserve county outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

**Vegetative Stage** - A description of a plant community based on the age of the component plants.

**Vegetative Type** - A description of a plant community based on species composition.

**Vernal Pool** - A small body of water that is present in the spring, but dries up by mid-summer.

**Water Hole** - A laid up stone cistern built by C.C.C. volunteers and originally used for water for fire protection purposes.

**Watershed** - The land area from which a stream receives its water.

**Wetland** - Land or area saturated and sometimes partially or intermittently covered with water.

**Class I, II, III or IV** - The designation placed upon a mapped wetland by NYS DEC as required by 6NYCRR. The four classes rank wetlands according to their ability to perform wetland functions and provide wetland benefits. Class I is the most critical.

**Yield** - The production of a commodity such as; forest products, water, or wildlife.