

Term	Definition in the context of the 2011 Forest Management Facts and Statistics
Active timber harvesting	Harvesting activities, including road building, tree felling, skidding and hauling, occurring during the current timber year.
Aerial survey	An assessment of pest incidence and/or damage to forests at the landscape level made by an observer flying in an aircraft. For example, incidence, extent and severity of pest damage over a forest stand may be assessed.
Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard	Government of Alberta requirements for Forest Management Plans (FMP) prepared by the forest industry. The standard is based on the Canadian Standards Association's Sustainable Forest Management Standard (CSA Z809-02).
Alberta public land/provincial Crown land	Land owned by the government of Alberta and administered under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> . Its use and allocation are outlined in the <i>Act</i> . This includes land allocated or leased by the Government of Alberta for various uses, such as timber management, grazing, etc. This does not include land that has been designated for municipal purposes, or federal land, such as Indian Reserves, National Parks and Department of National Defence holdings.
Alberta Regeneration Information System (ARIS)	A provincial database used for forest companies and individuals to annually report forest operations and reforestation data for all areas harvested on Alberta public land.
Allocated timber	Area (ha) or volume (m ³) of forest crops or stands on Alberta public land that has been set aside for the use of private individuals or companies. Allocations are made through dispositions, such as Timber Permits or Timber Licenses, granted through Timber Quotas or Forest Management Agreements.
Annual Allowable Cut	The total volume of timber that may be harvested in one year or the total amount of forested land on which the timber may be harvested in one year. Source: <i>Forests Act, RSA 2000, c. F-22</i>
Area available for timber harvest	The total land base in a planning area excluding areas like buffers, protected areas, stands deemed unproductive, or sensitive wildlife areas. Also known as AAC contributing landbase, net landbase or Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB).
Artificial reforestation	Renewal of a tree crop by direct seeding or by planting seedlings or cuttings. Source: ndp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php
Aspen defoliators	Insect pests that feed on leaves of aspen. May include the Bruce spanworm, forest tent caterpillar and large aspen tortrix.
Audit	An official review of records, and may also involve a field inspection to ensure that standards are being met.
Biodiversity	1. the variety and abundance of life forms, processes, functions, and structures of plants, animals, and other living organisms, including the relative complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecosystems at spatial scales that range from local through regional to global —synonym biological diversity, diversity 2. an index of richness in a community, ecosystem, or landscape and the relative abundance of these species. Source: dictionaryofforestry.org
Broadleaf	Trees with wide, flat surfaced leaves, such as trembling aspen, balsam poplar and white birch. Most lose their foliage every year.
Bruce spanworm	<i>Operophtera bruceata</i> . A native moth in North America that feeds on leaves of broadleaf trees during its caterpillar stage.
Buffer (lake, river or stream)	An area that reduces the danger of interaction between an adjacent activity and a specified value or important area. Typically the adjacent activity is not allowed in the buffer area. Lake, river and stream buffers are used to limit the effects of logging on creeks, such as siltation, loss of shading, loss of nutrient inputs from trees and degradation of riparian zones.

Clearcutting	A method of regenerating an even-aged forest stand in which new seedlings become established in fully exposed microenvironments after removal of most or all of the existing trees. Regeneration can originate naturally or artificially. Clearcutting may be done in blocks, strips, or patches. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Climate change	Climate change is a wide-scale change in average weather over a time period of at least 30 years. Climate change can be caused by a number of factors, such as changes in the Earth's orbit, volcanic eruptions, or changes in energy from the sun. <i>Source: environment.alberta.ca/3294.html</i>
Commercial thinning	A cutting made in an immature crop or stand in which harvested trees are removed from the site and used for commercial purposes. The cutting is designed primarily to accelerate diameter increment but also, by suitable selection, to improve the average form of the trees that remain. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Commercial Timber Permit	A timber disposition issued pursuant to section 22 of the (<i>Forests</i>) Act, and sections 37 to 41 of these (Timber Management) regulations authorizing a person to harvest Crown timber. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i> This non-renewable disposition is short term. The disposition holder is required to pay a reforestation levy.
Coniferous	(i). Cone-bearing trees with needle or scale-like leaves belonging to the botanical group Gymnospermae. (ii). stands of such trees and the wood produced by them. Also known as softwood. Examples of coniferous trees in Alberta include white spruce, lodgepole pine and subalpine fir. See also Common Tree Species List
Coniferous Timber Licence/Coniferous Timber Quota	A timber disposition authorizing a quota holder to harvest predominantly coniferous timber and minor deciduous timber volumes. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i> This disposition is issued pursuant to the <i>Forests Act</i> , and the Timber Management Regulation authorizing a person to harvest Crown timber. This disposition is renewable and has a reforestation requirement.
Contravention	A confirmed violation of law, including applicable legislation, or any activity confirmed to be outside the authority of a valid statutory disposition, or any conditions associated with such disposition.
Crown	"Crown" means the Crown in right of Alberta. <i>Source: Provincial Parks Act, RSA 2000, c. P-35</i> The timber on all public land in Alberta is owned by the Crown and allocated to private individuals or companies through dispositions, such as Timber Permits or Timber Licenses, granted through Timber Quotas or Forest Management Agreements.
Crown land	Provincial and federal government lands. The provincial parks (administered under the <i>Provincial Parks Act</i>) and public land (administered under the <i>Public Lands Act</i>) are examples of provincial Crown land. Also see Alberta Public Land
Cubic Metre	The standard measure of the volume of wood contained in a tree, log, forest product or log volume used to produce a forest product, to be determined by the means established by the Minister. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i>
Deciduous	(i). Trees that shed their foliage annually. Typically refers to broadleaf trees in the botanical group Angiospermae, such as trembling aspen, balsam poplar and white birch. (ii). stands of such trees and the wood produced by them. Deciduous trees are sometimes known as hardwood because their wood tends to be hard and dense.

Deciduous Timber Licence/ Deciduous Timber Allocation	A timber disposition authorizing a quota holder to harvest predominantly deciduous and minor coniferous timber areas and volumes. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i> This disposition is issued pursuant to the <i>Forests Act</i> , and the Timber Management Regulation authorizing a person to harvest Crown timber. This disposition is renewable and has a reforestation requirement.
Defined forest area	A specified area of forest, land, and water delineated for the purpose of registering to the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z809. <i>Source: CAN/CSA-Z809-96, A Sustainable Forest Management System: Specifications Document.</i> In Alberta also used to refer to a specified area of public forest, land, and water delineated for the purposes of creating a Forest Management Plan.
Defoliation	Removal of leaves (or needles) from trees by pests (usually insects) that feed on them.
Defoliator	An insect that feeds on leaves (or needles) of trees. For example, gypsy moth, spruce budworm and forest tent caterpillar are defoliators.
Delta trap	A triangular trap that is used to catch insects to get an indication about the insect numbers. This is used in Alberta to detect gypsy moth.
Department	The Department of Sustainable Resource Development.
Direct planting	The practice of artificially reforesting harvested areas without any site preparation.
Dispersal (biological dispersal)	A species movement away from an existing population or away from the parent organism. (e.g. the spreading of insects and diseases). <i>Source: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_dispersal</i>
Disturbance	Any relatively discrete event in time that disrupts ecosystem, community, or population structure and changes resources, substrate availability, or the physical environment. (Fire, insect or disease outbreaks, and industrial development are examples.) <i>Source: dictionaryofforestry.org/</i>
Ecological reserve	Contains representative, rare and fragile landscapes, plants, animals and geological features. The primary intent of this class is strict preservation of natural ecosystems, habitats and features, and associated biodiversity.
Endemic population	Occurrence of an organism in relatively low numbers in a given area that is kept in check by natural factors, such as predators.
Enforcement action	Administrative penalty or prosecution actions taken in response to a contravention of applicable legislation. Enforcement actions include penalty assessments, penalty waivers and penalty warnings.
Environmental values	Worth that a community or society places on environmental goods or services such as aesthetic and recreational facilities and resources. <i>Source: www.businessdictionary.com</i>
Epidemic population	Sudden increase of the numbers of an organism to reach a high level spread over a wide area. It is a temporary, large-scale outbreak.
Establishment	The process of developing a tree crop to the stage at which the young trees may be considered established, i.e., safe from juvenile mortality and no longer in need of special protection or special tending. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Federal land	Land owned by the Government of Canada. It includes Indian Reserves, National Parks and Department of National Defence holdings.
Feller buncher	A type of harvester used in logging. It is a motorized vehicle with an attachment that can rapidly cut and gather several trees before felling them. <i>Source: en.wikipedia.org</i>
Fiscal year	Government of Alberta fiscal year, April 1 to March 31
Foliage	Leaves or needles of trees.

Forest health	A desired condition of the forest that enables it to meet management objectives.
Forest industry	All companies in Alberta that have a primary purpose of harvesting timber in order to produce forest products.
Forest inventory	Forest inventory is an accounting of trees and their related characteristics of interest over a well-defined land area. It may be compared to census methods for human populations. Similarly, forest inventories seek to enumerate the population of trees within a forest and ascertain other information, such as their volume, value, growth and species composition. For all but the smallest tracts of land, complete enumeration of individuals is usually infeasible and survey sampling techniques are required. <i>Source: nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2002/ne_2002_scott_001.pdf</i> Alberta Vegetation Inventory (AVI) 2.1.1 is the current inventory standard in Alberta.
Forest Management Agreement (FMA)	A type of forest tenure defined by “a contract between the province of Alberta and the FMA holder whereby the province provides an area-based Crown timber supply...The FMA gives the FMA holder the right to access Crown fibre. In return, the FMA holder commits to forest management responsibilities, which may change from time to time.” <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i> This disposition is issued pursuant to the <i>Forests Act</i> authorizing a person to harvest Crown timber. This renewable contract becomes an Order in Council and has a reforestation requirement.
Forest Management Plan	An approved long-term planning document that follows the Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard. It contains the details of where, when and how trees on Crown land in Alberta are harvested and managed sustainably. These plans are prepared by Forest Management Agreement (FMA) holders and by the provincial government. The provincial government approves the plans, with input from public and other stakeholders.
Forest Management Unit (FMU)	An administrative unit of forest land designated by the Minister, as authorized under Section 14(1) of the <i>Forests Act</i> . <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1.</i>
Forest manager	A professional who has the authority, education and experience to manage, sustain and enhance Alberta’s forests. This may include Registered Professional Foresters; Registered Professional Forest Technicians; Professional Biologists; Ecologists; Hydrologists; Entomologists and other related professions.
Forest operations/Timber operations	Includes all activities related to timber harvesting including site assessments, planning, road construction, harvesting, reclamation and reforestation. <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1.</i>
Forest Operations Monitoring (FOM)	Involves field inspections of active timber harvesting and reforestation activities to ensure they meet required provincial standards.
Forest Operations Monitoring Program (FOMP)	Program to standardize how department inspections are conducted on active timber harvesting and reforestation activities. The program also includes an internal audit process to ensure consistency of inspections and reporting.
Forest reserves	An area comprised of land set aside according to section 5 of the <i>Forest Reserves Act</i> . All forest reserves are established for the conservation of the forests and other vegetation in the forests and for the maintenance of conditions favourable to an optimum water supply in those reserves. Before 1930, this was the main forest tenure system that allocated blocks of land for the purpose of sustainable timber harvesting to provide wood for settlers. The Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve still exists and covers the headwaters of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. See also Forest tenure system.
Forest tent caterpillar	<i>Malacosoma disstria</i> . A native North American moth that feeds on leaves of aspen

	and other broadleaf trees during its caterpillar stage.
Forest tenure system	A system used to allocate the right to harvest Crown timber to companies and individuals. In Alberta, the Crown does not transfer land ownership rights through forest tenures. The forest tenure specifies details such as the length of the term, the timber rights, the location, and the responsibilities for reforestation and forest management planning. There are three forest tenure types in Alberta: Forest Management Agreement (FMA), Timber Quota and Timber Permit.
<i>Forests Act</i>	The legislative statute that authorizes the Minister to administer and manage the forested lands of Alberta. <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>
Fuelwood	Wood used for conversion to some form of energy, e.g., in residential use or in cogeneration plants. <i>Source: dictionaryofforestry.org</i>
Geographical Land Information Management and Planning System (GLIMPS)	A provincial database system that stores all FOMP inspection results, as well as other public land, surface and rangeland data.
Green Area	The area outlined and coloured green on a map annexed to the Order Classifying Public Lands dated April 16th, 1963, and published in The Alberta Gazette on April 30th, 1963, as amended from time to time, or any order made in substitution therefor. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i> Public land in Alberta is divided into two broad land use areas: Green Area and White Area. The Green Area (non-settled) is managed primarily for timber production, but other uses are permitted. Intensive activities involving settlement or agricultural development are restricted because the land base is required for forest production and there is a high cost for providing services such as roads. The current Green and White Area boundaries were set by Ministerial Order 22/99, May 1999 under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> . See Map of Green Area/White Area and Land-use Framework Planning Regions.
Ground survey	An assessment conducted by an observer on the ground to collect information over a limited area at a time. In forest health, this type of survey is used to confirm presence and either assess incidence or damage caused by a pest. For example, pheromone-baited traps deployed by ground crews to assess budworm moth population at a given site.
Growth and yield	Data or information on the growth or increment accumulated by trees at specified ages expressed by volume to defined merchantability standards. <i>Source: Adapted from Forestry Canada. 1988. Forest Inventory Terms in Canada. 3rd ed. Canadian Forest Inventory Committee, Forestry Canada, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
Gypsy moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i> . A non-native moth that feeds on leaves of many kinds of trees and shrubs during its caterpillar stage.
Harvesting	The felling, skidding, on-site processing, and loading of trees or logs onto trucks — <i>synonym</i> logging. <i>Source: dictionaryofforestry.org</i>
Hectare	An area covering 10,000 square metres of ground used as a measure of land.
Heli-GPS	Surveys carried out while flying in a helicopter with an equipment that indicates the ground position (Global Positioning System (GPS)) of the aircraft at any given time. For example, mountain pine beetle aerial surveys may involve the use of heli-GPS to mark the location of red trees.
Herbicide	Any chemical preparation used to kill or inhibit the growth of forbs, grasses, woody plants, and their seeds. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Incident Reporting System (IRS)	A provincial database where all non-compliant activities resulting in enforcement actions in Alberta are recorded.
Industrial salvage	Timber that is cut or damaged as a result of activities associated with land dispositions issued under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> .

Infestation	A large-scale temporary increase in numbers of a given pest, that usually cause visible damage over an extensive area.
Inspection	An organized examination or formal evaluation exercise. The results are usually compared to specified requirements and standards for determining whether the item or activity is in line with these targets. Inspections are usually non-destructive. <i>Source: en.wikipedia.org</i>
International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001 certification	A worldwide federation of national standards bodies that set quality management principles and standards. The work of preparing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees.
Introduced pest	A pest that is found in an area where it does not naturally occur.
Land-use Framework	A comprehensive strategy to help manage public and private lands and natural resources to achieve Alberta's long-term economic, environmental and social goals. The framework provides a blueprint for land use management and decision-making that addresses Alberta's growth pressures. The Land-use Framework establishes seven planning regions based on watersheds, municipal boundaries and the natural regions.
Land-use Framework Planning Region	Alberta is divided into seven planning regions based on watersheds, municipal boundaries and the natural regions established by the Land-use Framework. See Map of Green Area/White Area and Land-use Framework Planning Regions.
Large aspen tortrix	<i>Choristoneura conflictana</i> . A native moth that usually feeds on leaves of aspen and other broadleaf trees during its caterpillar stage.
Leave-for-Natural (LFN)	Any regeneration method that utilizes a natural reforestation process (i.e. seeding or suckering) to establish a new crop.
Local Timber Permit	A short-term timber disposition issued pursuant to the (<i>Forests</i>) Act and sections 49 to 66 of these (Timber Management) regulations. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i> This entitles individuals to remove up to 50 cubic metres of green volume for personal use in a given year with no renewal. This may or may not require reforestation.
Lumber	Timber sawed into boards, planks, or other structural members of standard or specified length. <i>Source: Lumber. Dictionary.com. The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. dictionary.reference.com/browse/Lumber (accessed: October 14, 2009).</i>
Mechanical site preparation	A mechanized treatment that modifies the site to provide favourable conditions for natural or artificial regeneration. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Micro(-)site	The ultimate unit of the habitat, i.e., the specific spot occupied by an individual organism. By extension, the more or less specialized relationships existing between an organism and its environment. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
(Forestry) mill	A factory that manufactures lumber, pulp, wood chips, plywood or oriented strand board (OSB).
Mixed-wood boreal forest	A forest with climatic, topographic and soil conditions that favour the production of closed canopies dominated by predominately coniferous and deciduous species groups in various successional stages. <i>Source: www.forestbiodiversityinbc.ca</i>
Mortality	The death rate in a population of organisms.
Mountain pine beetle	<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> . A native bark beetle species that feeds on the inner bark of pine trees. It is the most destructive insect pest of mature pines in Western Canada.
Native insect	An insect that naturally occurs in a given area.
Native species	Species of plants, animals or microorganisms that naturally occur in a given area.
Natural area	Defined areas of Crown land designated under the authority of the <i>Provincial Parks Act</i> that "preserve and protect sites of local significance and provide opportunities for low-impact recreation and nature appreciation activities." <i>Source: www.tpr.alberta.ca/parks/landreferencemanual/landclassdescriptions.aspx</i>

Natural disturbance	Any event, such as fire, wind, disease, insects, ice, flood, or landslide that disrupts the vegetation and abiotic environment in an area. <i>Source: www.forestbiodiversityinbc.ca/manage_issues_disturb.asp</i>
Natural resources	A term that encompasses renewable resources, such as forests, water, wildlife, soils, etc., and non-renewable resources, such as coal, oil, and ores, all of which are natural assets. <i>Source: Dunster, Julian and Dunster, Katherine. 1996. Dictionary of Natural Resource Management. UBC Press. Vancouver, B.C. 363 p.</i>
Non-compliance	Any activity, confirmed through investigation and the collection of valid evidence, that is outside the authority of a valid statutory disposition, or any conditions associated with such disposition, or both, or in contravention of law, including applicable legislation, for which enforcement action may be taken.
Notice of Penalty Assessment	A letter sent via registered mail, together with applicable invoice, confirming the assessment of an administrative penalty for which payment is required.
Notice of Penalty Waiver	A letter waiving a recommended penalty and issuing a warning.
Notice of Warning	A letter confirming non-compliant activity for which a warning is issued.
Offspring	Young ones born to an adult living being (animals, plants).
Operating Ground Rules	A set of standards defining the acceptable practices used in planning and conducting timber harvesting operations that minimize the chance of negative impacts from roads, timber harvesting and forest management operations and activities.
Outbreak	A large-scale temporary increase in population causing severe damage over a large geographic area.
Panelboard	A compact pressboard for use in constructing sides of cabinets, paneling for walls, and in other nonstructural applications. <i>Source: en.wikipedia.org</i>
Partial-cut/Partial Cutting	A harvest method where significantly less than 100% of the trees are harvested from a stand or area. It includes commercial thinning, even when the intention is leading to a final clearcut. <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>
Permanent Sample Plot (PSP)	A marked area established and maintained for a long time to collect information on a subject of interest found in that area.
Pest	Insects, other animals, invasive plants, pathogens and non-living damaging agents (e.g. drought) that can threaten a forest by damaging the trees and the environment that people think are valuable.
Pesticide	A substance used to kill a pest. Examples include insecticides (for unwanted insects) and herbicides (for unwanted plants).
Pheromone	A chemical released by an organism for communication within the same species (e.g. pheromones released by female mountain pine beetles attract other female and male mountain pine beetles to the tree). The Alberta government uses commercial pheromones to attract insects for population monitoring purposes (e.g. spruce budworm, gypsy moth, mountain pine beetle).
Photosynthesis	A process where energy from sunlight is used by green plants to combine a gas (carbon dioxide) with water to produce chemical compounds (carbohydrates) that store energy from the sun.
Pitch tube	Small blobs of pitch secreted by the host tree in its efforts to trap and prevent the (mountain pine beetle) MPB from entering the stem. <i>Source: Inside Education. Mountain Pine Beetle Mania-A Junior High Science Resource.</i>
Pre-commercial thinning	A silvicultural treatment to reduce tree density in young stands, carried out before the stems reach merchantable size. The intent is to concentrate the site's growth potential on fewer trees thereby accelerating stand development and reducing the time to final harvest, retaining more live crown, creating opportunities for future commercial thinning activities and improving stand operability. <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>

Prescribed fire/burn	The planned use of carefully controlled fire to accomplish predetermined management goals (e.g. site preparation for planting, reduction of fire hazards or pest problems, improvement of the ease with which the site can be traversed, and creation of better quality browse for wildlife). <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>
Private land	Land that is privately owned by an individual or company (not owned by the government). May also be referred to as freehold land.
Provincial park	Defined areas of Crown land designated under the authority of section 6 of the <i>Provincial Parks Act</i> that are reserved for specific management objectives, such as protection of natural and cultural landscapes and features. Provincial parks preserve natural heritage; they support outdoor recreation, heritage tourism and natural heritage appreciation activities that depend upon and are compatible with environmental protection. <i>Source: www.tpr.alberta.ca/parks/landreferencemanual/landclassdescriptions.aspx</i>
Pulp	Wood that has been reduced to individual fibres, small fibre bundles, or fibre parts, which are subsequently formed into a mat to produce paper. <i>Source: Haygreen, John G. and Bowler, Jim L. 1989. Forest Products and Wood Science 2nd Edition. Iowa State University Press. 500 p.</i>
Recreation area	Defined areas of Crown land designated under the authority of Section 6 of the <i>Provincial Parks Act</i> that “are managed with outdoor recreation as the primary objective.” <i>Source: www.tpr.alberta.ca/parks/landreferencemanual/landclassdescriptions.aspx</i>
Reforestation	Successful renewal of a forest crop by planting or direct seeding. <i>Source: Natural Resources Canada. 1995. Silvicultural Terms in Canada. 2nd ed. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Ottawa, ON. 109 p.</i> In Alberta, this can also include “Leave-for-Natural” methods.
Regulated Forestry Professional (RFP)	A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) on the Registered Professional Forester Register of the College of Alberta Professional Foresters (CAPF) or a Registered Professional Forest Technologist (RFPT) on the Registered Professional Forest Technologist Register of the College of Alberta Professional Forest Technologists (CAPFT). <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i> Alberta relies on the competence and professionalism of RFPs to apply sound forestry principles and practices. The Regulated Forestry Profession Act establishes regulations for RPFs and RPFTs.
Remote sensing	Use of equipment (e.g. satellite) to collect and interpret information about objects (e.g. area defoliated) located a long distance away.
Renewable resource	A natural resource that, if managed responsibly, will be sustainable indefinitely.
Root sprouting	A process defining the new growth of a root medium.
Roundwood timber products	Includes building logs, fence posts, pilings, poles, rails and similar products. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010).</i> Also known as round timber.
Royalties	In the context of natural resources, money paid to the Crown for the use of the Crown natural resources.
Salvage cutting	(Use) of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating (e.g., because overmature or materially damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi, or other injurious agencies) before their timber becomes economically worthless. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Sample plot	A reserved area established to collect data for research, increased knowledge or inventory purposes. These plots are marked and may be legally protected from disturbance. Penalties may be issued if the plots are disturbed. Sample plots can be either permanent (designed to be re-measured) or temporary (designed to be measured once).

Satellite imagery	Use of satellite technology to make an image of an object (e.g. pest-damaged area) of interest.
Scarification	(i) Loosening the topsoil of open areas or breaking up the forest floor to assist the germination of natural seed from either standing trees or slash or to promote the occurrence of coppice (natural regeneration originating from stump sprouts) or sucker growth (a shoot or tree originating from roots). (ii) A chemical treatment applied to seed to enhance germination. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Scarifier	Any implement or tool pulled behind or mounted in front of a primary mover (e.g. caterpillar or skidder) and used to loosen the soil or break-up the forest floor to assist in establishing seedlings.
Secondary pest	A pest that attacks a host that has already been weakened by another cause (e.g. insect pest attacking a drought-affected tree).
Seed tree (harvesting) cutting	Removing trees in a mature stand so as to effect permanent opening of its canopy and so provide conditions for securing regeneration from the seed of trees retained for that purpose. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Seedling	A young tree, grown from seed, from the time of germination to the sapling stage. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Sex pheromone	A chemical scent released by members of one sex of a species to attract the opposite sex for mating. The Alberta government uses commercial sex pheromones to attract insects to traps for population monitoring purposes (e.g. spruce budworm and gypsy moth).
Shelterwood (harvesting) cutting	Any regeneration cutting in a more or less regular and mature crop, designed to establish a new crop under the protection (overhead or side) of the remaining trees. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Silviculture	The theory and practice of controlling the establishment, composition, health, structure and growth of forests in order to achieve specified management objectives. <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>
Silviculture-ARIS Monitoring (SAM)	Involves comparing samples of records from the Alberta Regeneration Information System (ARIS) database with the forest company's approved reforestation plan and the Department's field observations.
Site	A land area based on its (similarity of) climatic, physiographic, edaphic, and biotic factors that determine its suitability and productivity for particular species and silvicultural alternatives. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Site preparation	A mechanical, fire, chemical, or hand treatment that modifies the site to provide favourable conditions for natural or artificial regeneration. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Spruce budworm	<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> . A native moth that feeds on spruce needles during its caterpillar stage.
Stewardship	The deliberate use of actions aimed at sustaining Alberta's public lands, natural resources and ecosystems to ensure they are maintained or enhanced for current and future generations. Individuals, communities, corporations and governments all share responsibility for stewardship.
Straight planting	Planting of seedlings on a site without any modification of the soil or forest floor; planting without site preparation.
Sucker	A shoot or tree originating from adventitious buds on roots. <i>Source: nfdp.ccfm.org/terms/terms_e.php</i>
Suckering	The natural re-vegetation process resulting from development of vegetatively produced new trees from root buds; common in aspen and balsam poplar trees.
Sustainable forest management	Management to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems, while providing ecological, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations. <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>
Timber	All trees living or dead, of any size or species and whether standing, fallen, cut or

	extracted. <i>Source: Forests Act, RSA 2000, c. F-22</i>
Timber damage assessment	An evaluation of the volume of timber cut or destroyed by non-timber activities, for which a tenure holder is entitled to compensation.
Timber disposition	The legal authority given to a private individual or company for use of Crown land for the purposes of harvesting trees. Timber dispositions include Timber Permits, Timber Licences (granted for Timber Quotas) and Forest Management Agreements.
Timber inspection	Used to monitor all aspects of timber harvesting and reforestation against legislative requirements, Operating Ground Rules and approved plans. Timber inspections are conducted by the Department under the Forest Operations Monitoring Program.
Timber licence	A timber disposition issued pursuant to the (<i>Forests</i>) Act and these (Timber Management) regulations authorizing a quota holder to cut Crown timber. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i> Coniferous Timber Licences and Deciduous Timber Licences are examples of timber licences.
Timber Management Regulation	The legislative statute that describes the mechanism and regulations by which the forested lands of Alberta are managed. The Regulation is associated with the <i>Forests Act</i> . <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>
Timber permit	A type of forest tenure defined by a short-term disposition allowing a timber operator or individual to harvest timber involving a defined area and volume limits. This is authorized under the <i>Forest Act</i> and Timber Management Regulation and is non-renewable.
Timber production	The volume of timber fibre harvested.
Timber Production and Revenue System (TPRS)	A provincial database that captures and reports all harvesting and related financial information for Crown timber in Alberta.
Timber quota	A share of the allowable cut of coniferous timber within a forest management unit and may also include an allocation by area or volume of deciduous timber within a forest management unit. <i>Source: Forests Act, RSA 2000, c. F-22</i> This is a renewable forest tenure that lasts for 20 years and has a reforestation requirement. This is authorized under the <i>Forest Act</i> and Timber Management Regulation. Coniferous Timber Licences and Deciduous Timber Licences are timber dispositions of Timber Quotas.
Timber scaling	The measurement of timber after it is harvested to determine its volume (the amount of wood or fibre expressed in cubic metres). It is not possible to scale every harvested tree so timber scaling usually involves weighing each truck load of logs or trees, and randomly selecting and measuring sample truck loads.
Timber volume	The amount of wood in a tree, stand or other specified area measured in cubic metres (m ³). <i>Source: Adapted from Haddon, B.D. (Editor) 1988. Forest Inventory Terms in Canada, Third Edition, Forestry Canada and the Canadian Forest Inventory Committee, Ottawa. 109 p.</i>
(Timber) year	The period from May 1st to April 30th. <i>Source: Timber Management Regulation (60/73 consolidated up to 76/2010)</i>
Two-year cycle budworm	<i>Choristoneura biennis</i> . A budworm species that takes two years to complete its development from an egg to an adult, as opposed to one year it takes spruce budworm to complete this development. It is normally found at high elevations in Alberta.
Watershed	An area of land, which may or may not be under forest cover, that drains water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients and sediments into a lake or stream. The topographic boundary, usually a height of land, that marks the dividing line from which surface streams flow in two different directions. <i>Source: Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. 2006. Forest Management Planning Standard. v 4.1</i>

White Area	Public land in Alberta is divided into two broad land use areas: Green Area and White Area. The White Area (settled portion) consists of the populated central, southern and Peace River areas of the province. In the White Area, public land is part of the agricultural landscape. It is managed for various uses including agriculture, recreation, soil and water conservation, and fish and wildlife habitat. Some parts of the province have large tracts of public land whereas other parts have very few scattered parcels. Most of the public land in the White Area is under disposition or is otherwise committed. The current Green and White Area boundaries were set by Ministerial Order 22/99, May 1999 under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> . See Map of Green Area/White Area and Land-use Framework Planning Regions.
Wildfire	An unplanned or unwanted natural or human-caused fire, as contrasted with a prescribed (planned) fire.
Wood chips	Small pieces of wood within a size range that is usually produced at a timber products mill as a by-product or as the main product to produce paper pulp at another type of mill.