

C5 FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2006–2026

APPENDIX 1. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Sources consulted in developing the glossary:

- [1] Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. December 2004. **Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard (DRAFT)**. Edmonton.
- [2] Dunster, Julian and Katherine. 1996. **Dictionary of Natural Resource Management**. UBC Press, Vancouver.
- [3] Alberta Reforestation Standards Science Council. 2001. **Linking Regeneration Standards to Growth and Yield and Forest Management Objectives**. Prepared for Alberta’s Minister of Sustainable Resource Development.
- [4] Alberta Sustainable Resource Management. **Forest Management Directives: Glossary of Terms**. (Online document <http://www3.gov.ab.ca/srd/forests/fmd/directives/glossary.html>.)
- [5] Natural Resources Canada. 1995. **Silvicultural Terms in Canada** (Second Edition). Canadian Forest Service. Ottawa.

Note: Numbers in square brackets following definitions are keyed to the above published sources.

Term	Definition
Aboriginal People	Refers to the descendents of the original inhabitants of Canada. Aboriginal people are defined in the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> as all indigenous people including Indians, Metis and Inuit. The Constitution does not define membership in the individual groups. http://www.aand.gov.ab.ca/PDFs/terms_definitions.pdf
Access management plan (AMP)	An AMP is the outcome of a (multi-stakeholder) planning process that provides direction on the use, maintenance and reclamation of roads and trails in a given area while taking into account industrial access needs, recreational use trends, capabilities of vehicles, intensity and seasonality of motorized use, wildlife needs, environmental conditions, preferred road densities, public demand for access, etc. AMPs may recommend the creation of Forest Land Use Zones (FLUZ) to control or restrict motorized recreational use in a prescribed area.
Active landbase	The active landbase within the C5 FMU refers to those areas in which timber harvesting will occur. The active landbase, also known as the net landbase or net forested landbase, contains forested areas that are actively managed for timber harvesting. It includes all forested stand types with the exception of larch. Also referred to as the net landbase or timber harvest landbase.
Adaptive management	A dynamic planning or modeling process that recognizes the future cannot be predicted perfectly. In response to these imperfect predictions, planning and management strategies are modified frequently as better information becomes available. Adaptive management applies scientific principles and methods to improve management activities incrementally, as decision-makers learn from experience and new scientific findings, and adapt to changing social expectations and demands. [2]
Aesthetic design	Modifications to harvest block boundaries, logging practices and road locations that are intended to reduce or eliminate the negative visual impacts of logging operations.
Age-class distribution	Intervals into which the age range of trees, forests, stands or forest types are divided for classification and use. [1]
Alberta vegetation inventory	A system for describing the quantity and quality of vegetation present. It involves the stratification and mapping of the vegetation to create digital data according to the AVI Standards Manual and associated volume tables. [4]
Analysis	A detailed examination of a body of data, a series of decisions, or the implications of one or more policies, and a determination of what this examination reveals about the nature, function and/or relationships in effect. [1]

Annual allowable cut	The amount of timber that may be harvested in a year as stipulated in the pertinent quota certificate approved by the Minister of Sustainable Resource Development under sustained-yield management.
Armillaria root rot	<i>Armillaria</i> species.
Audit	An official examination and verification of records, activities, accounts, actions, operations, etc., against stated standards of performance and compliance.
Bared soil	Any soil where the organic layers and vegetation have been removed. [1]
Baseline data	Data collected to reflect normal conditions, and which is used for comparison of data with respect to changes or alterations made to the normal conditions over time.
Biological diversity:	"Biological diversity" means the variability among living organisms from all sources, including <i>inter alia</i> , terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (Convention on Biological Diversity)
Buffer	A strip of vegetated land beside watercourses, mineral licks, or other important landscape features in which the effects of harvest operations have been limited to some degree.
Clearcutting method	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 the existing trees. [5]
Coarse filter management	A research and management concept that assumes maintaining vegetative communities and landscape patterns and processes within the limits of natural variability will result in the maintenance of a full complement of native plant and animal species.
Commercial thinning	A partial cut where trees of a merchantable size and value are removed to provide an interim harvest while maintaining a high rate of growth on the remaining, well-spaced, final crop trees. Used to capture volume likely to succumb to competition pressures and be lost to disease, insect, or dieback. [1]
Commercial timber permit	A timber disposition issued under Section 22 of the <i>Forests Act</i> authorizing the permittee to harvest public timber. [1]
Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) determines the national status of wild Canadian species, subspecies and separate populations suspected of being at risk. COSEWIC bases its decisions on the best up-to-date scientific information and Aboriginal traditional knowledge available. All native mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, molluscs, lepidopterans (butterflies and moths), vascular plants, mosses and lichens are included in its current mandate. Three lists are maintained: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Species at Risk — species designated in the extinct, extirpated, endangered, threatened, or special concern categories. 2. Not at Risk — species that have been evaluated and found to be not at risk. 3. Data Deficient — species for which there is insufficient scientific information to support at risk or not at risk designation. (COSEWIC)
Community Timber Program (CTP)	A program of ASRD to provide timber to the public through commercial timber permits, local timber permits and TM66 permits. The program is designed to supply small forestry enterprises with timber from Crown land.
Compaction	A transfer of wheel pressure to soils causing collapse of large air-filled pores, a type of disturbance where the tire imprint is often invisible under the duff layer. Soil susceptibility to compaction is maximal when soil is at field capacity, which can be detected by stability of hand cast. Most soil compaction occurs during the first passes of equipment because soil gains strength with each additional pass. [1]
Compartment	A subsection of a Forest Management Unit for which detailed operational plans can be developed.
Coniferous	Cone-bearing trees with needles or scale-like leaves. The wood from these trees is often referred

	to as softwood.
Connectivity	A measure of how well different areas (patches or a landscape) are connected by linkages, such as habitat patches, single or multiple corridors, or “stepping stones” of like vegetation. [2]
Corridor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A physical linkage connecting two areas of habitat and differing from the habitat on either side. Corridors are used by organisms to move around without having to leave the preferred habitat. A linear habitat patch through which a species must travel to reach habitat more suitable for reproduction and other life sustaining needs. Many corridors, linking several patches of habitat, form a network of habitats. The functional effectiveness of corridors depends on the type of species, the type of movement, the strength of the edge effects and its shape. [2] 2. An area of uniform width bordering both or one side of a lineal feature, such as a stream or route. [2]
Cover group	See “strata”.
Criteria and indicators (C&I)	<p>Criteria and indicators are used to define, measure and report on the forest values required to sustain and enhance the landscape. C&I are intended to provide a common understanding and scientific definition of sustainable forestry in Canada, and provide a framework for describing and measuring the state of the forest, forest management practices, values and progress toward sustainability.</p> <p>National-level criteria define the range of forest values to be addressed and the essential elements or principles of forest management against which the sustainability of forests may be assessed. Each criterion relates to a key element of sustainability.</p> <p>Indicators measure specific quantitative and qualitative attributes (and reflect forest values as seen by the interest group defining each criterion), and help monitor trends in the sustainability of forest management over time. Changes in national-level indicators between periods indicate whether a country is moving toward, or away from, sustainability.</p> <p>(See Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management: Assessment and Monitoring of Genetic Variation, FAO 2002.)</p>
Crown land	Alberta public lands administered by the Queen’s representative, the Lieutenant Governor in Council. [3]
Cutblock	A specified area of merchantable timber with defined boundaries designated for harvest. The primary administrative subdivision for timber management consisting of a contiguous area of merchantable timber designated for removal in one cutting operation.
Deactivation	Taking a road out of active use through implementation of erosion control measures, road blocks and/or other methods. [1]
Deciduous	Tree and shrub species that lose their leaves annually. The wood from these trees is often referred to as hardwood.
Deciduous timber allocation	A quota of deciduous timber. [1]
Deletion	An area permanently excluded from the net landbase in a Timber Supply Analysis.
Density	The number of trees per hectare. [3]
Desired future forest	A spatially explicit projected range of conditions of the forest landscape 100+ years into the future. The range of forest conditions defines the goal toward which forest management will be directed. It is the Organization’s best estimation for the arrangement of forest age classes, roads and habitats that will provide a suite of desired outcomes identified for the area through a forest management planning process. [1]
Detailed forest management plan	A long-term plan used to outline higher-level management objectives, sustainability and timber production assumptions for a Forest Management Agreement. [1]
Detailed block plan	A comprehensive plan indicating specific features and sensitivities of harvest blocks, including when and how these blocks will be harvested, reforested, and reclaimed. Usually defined in the

	Operating Ground Rules.
Disturbance regimes	Describes the spatial and temporal characteristics of disturbances affecting a particular landscape over a particular time"
Downed woody debris	The woody material left on site after logging, including both pre-existing and harvest-generated material (downed boles, limbs, tops and stumps). Includes highly decomposed and vegetated material as long as it is recognizable as being woody. [1]
Coarse woody debris	For the C5 FMP, downed woody debris refers to woody material >7.5 cm in diameter or standing topped trees >7.5 cm DBH.
Duff layer	The layer of loosely compacted, decaying debris underlying the litter layer on the forest floor.
Dwarf mistletoe	<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i> Nutt.
Ecological integrity	The quality of a natural, unmanaged or managed ecosystem in which the natural ecological processes are sustained, with genetic, species and ecosystem diversity assured for the future. [2]
Ecosystem-based management	The careful and skilful integration of ecological, economic, social, technological and managerial principles in managing human activities within forest ecosystems to produce, restore, or sustain ecosystem integrity and desired conditions, uses, products and services over the long-term. Ecosystem-based management necessitates that resource managers and users develop a better understanding of the processes by which natural systems sustain themselves, and that management actions emulate natural processes so as to maintain healthy, dynamic and diverse ecosystems.
Edge	A natural or human-induced condition whereby two dissimilar plant communities (i.e., different vegetation types, successional stages, or vegetative conditions) meet. SEE ALSO "forest edge".
Edge habitat	A loosely defined type of habitat that occurs at the boundary between two different habitat types. Typically, edge habitats share characteristics with both adjacent habitat types and have particular transitional characteristics that are important to wildlife.
Effective population size	The average number of individuals in a population that contributes genes to succeeding generations.
Emulate	To try to equal or surpass, especially by imitating.
Ephemeral stream	A watercourse that flows during snowmelt and rainfall run-off periods only. There is generally no channel development.
Establishment period	The time elapsing between the initiation of regeneration and its acceptance according to defined free-to-grow criteria.
Even-aged stands	A stand where the ages of most trees are within 20 years of each other.
Even flow	In harvest scheduling, the requirement that the harvest level in each period be equal to the harvest level in the preceding period.
<i>Ex situ</i> conservation	A method of conservation in which components of biodiversity are conserved outside their natural habitat
Features	The features represented on a map which describe the physical aspects of the harvest design. e.g. harvest area boundaries, roads, buffers, wildlife habitat. [1]
15/11 cm utilization	(a) A merchantable tree is one that has a minimum diameter of 15 cm outside bark at stump height (30 cm) and a useable length of 4.88 m to a 10 cm top diameter (measured to inside bark). (b) A merchantable pipece is one that is 2.44 m (plus 5 cm for trim allowance) or longer, with a 10 cm (inside bark) small end where rot content or form dies, rendering it unusable.
Fine filter	Specific management for a single or a few species rather than broad management for a habitat or ecosystem. [2] A fine-filter approach to managing (or protecting and sustaining) biodiversity is necessary for managing species of special concern (featured species).
Fire hazard evaluation	A conversion of forest inventory classifications to fire behaviour prediction fuel typing (AVI2FBP),

	crown fire threshold modeling (CROSUM) and determination of head fire intensity percentiles (spring, summer and fall). [1]
Fire risk occurrence	Location of person-caused and lightning fires in relation to the fire hazard evaluation. It is used to represent “fire danger” in a spatial context. [1]
FireSmart community zone	A standard 10-km radius around the community extending from the Wildland Urban Interface Zone. A unique data set will be gathered for this zone for community protection planning to provide a fundamental linkage between FireSmart Communities and FireSmart Landscapes. [1]
FireSmart landscapes	The philosophy that seeks to mitigate the likelihood of large, high-intensity and high-severity fires. FireSmart landscapes are designed to recognize the interaction between ecological, economic and social impacts, hence maximize the positive ecological impacts and minimize the negative economic and social impacts. [1]
First-pass harvest	Timber that will be cut during the initial harvest operation of the cutting cycle.
Fish-bearing stream	A stream known to support fish populations at any time of the year or, alternatively, where specific fisheries data are lacking, a permanent stream, and those intermittent streams which flow until June.
Floodplains	Flat land bordering a stream or river onto which a flood will spread. The underlying materials are typically unconsolidated and derived from past stream transportation activity. The extent of the floodplain varies according to the volume of water, and its 50-year-old floodplain would be defined by the largest flood that would, on average, occur once within a 50-year-period, estimated from historic stream flow records. [2]
Forest	A complex community of plants and animals in which trees are the most conspicuous members. A mixed forest includes both coniferous and deciduous trees.
Forest connectivity	A measure of how well different areas (patches) of a landscape are connected by linkages such as habitat patches or corridors of like vegetation.
Forest Area Manager	The senior Alberta manager located at a Forest Area charged with supervision of all forest management activities in a Forest Area. It may also mean someone else who is authorized to approve an AOP. [1]
Forest edge	May be defined as one of the following: a linear disruption in forest cover greater than 8 m in width, <u>or</u> the line along which forest seral stage changes occur.
Forest health	A condition of the forest; a forest is considered healthy if it can sustain itself to meet the specific forest land management objectives of today or in the future. [1]
Forest Land Use Zone (FLUZ)	Areas of land for which legislative controls exist to regulate motorized and/or non-motorized activities. Controls and restrictions are used to protect sensitive landscapes and resources, and to minimize conflict between recreational activities.
Forest management agreement (FMA)	A contract between the Province of Alberta and the FMA holder, whereby the province provides an area-based Crown timber supply. In return, the FMA holder commits to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - managing the timber resource on a perpetual sustained-yield basis, taking into consideration a broad range of forest values in determining forest management practices. - meeting defined economic objectives, including capital investment and job creation, and seeking out new business opportunities that provide measurable economic benefits for both the province and the FMA holder. <p>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. [1]</p>
Forest management plan	Generic term for Preliminary Forest Management Plans, Detailed Forest Management Plans, Forest Management Unit Plans, General Development Plans, and Annual Operating Plans. [1] Plans identify the objectives and strategies for managing timber in an area.
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> . [1] Also, a defined area of forest land located in the Green Area of the province and designated by ASRD to be managed for sustainable timber yield. [3]

Forest officer	An employee of Alberta appointed in accordance with the <i>Public Service Act</i> who represents the Minister in the administration of the <i>Forests Act</i> , the <i>Timber Management Regulation</i> , the <i>Public Lands Act</i> , and the <i>Forest and Prairie Protection Act and Regulations</i> on public forested lands. [1]
Forest operator	The timber disposition holder or person responsible for controlling harvest planning and operations in the timber disposition. Alberta represents the interests of Community Timber Program operators. [1]
Forest resources	Resources or values associated with forested lands including, but not limited to, water, wildlife, fisheries, recreation, timber, range and heritage.
Forestry practices	Any activity carried out on forested land to facilitate the use of forest resources, including, but not limited to, timber harvesting, road construction, silviculture, grazing, recreation, pest control and wildfire suppression.
<i>Forests Act, the</i>	The legislative statute that authorizes the Minister to administer and manage the forested lands of Alberta. [1]
Free to Grow	A crop tree which has achieved the minimum height requirements and is free of competitor trees and shrubs as defined in the standards for the type of survey and the tree species. [3]
General Development Plan	General Development Plans give a comprehensive description of a timber operator's proposed harvest strategy and reclamation operations for a five-year period, and includes all his licences and permits. (Alberta Timber Harvest Planning and Operating Ground Rules, 1994)
Genetic diversity	The genetic variability within a population or a species; the number and relative abundance of alleles. Genetic diversity can be assessed at three levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diversity within breeding populations; - diversity between breeding populations within any one geographic area; - diversity within the species. [1]
Gleying	A soil characteristic caused by poor soil aeration in saturates soils, leading to a soil that is typically grey in colour interspersed with yellow, orange, or rusty brown mottles or streaks. The colours result from alternating oxidation or reduction of iron materials in the soil as the soil is aerated or waterlogged. Such soils are termed gleys. [2]
Grazing carrying capacity	A level of grazing use that will allow for the long-term maintenance of forage production within some predefined level of management activity.
Grazing disposition	An authorization issued by Alberta for the purpose of domestic livestock grazing on public land (i.e., lease, license or permit). [1]
Greenhouse gases	A number of gases including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide that affect global climate by trapping heat in the atmosphere.
Green-up period	The time needed to re-establish vegetation after a disturbance. Specific green-up periods may be established to satisfy visual objectives or hydrological requirements, or as a means of ensuring re-establishment of vegetation (for silviculture, wildlife habitat or hydrological reasons) before adjacent stands can be harvested. [1]
Gross landbase	The entire landbase which falls within the boundaries of the C5 Forest Management Unit. The gross landbase can be divided into forested and non-forested species, and includes areas that are not suited for commercial timber harvesting (i.e., inoperable land, waterbodies, rock).
Ground rules	Standards for operational planning and field practices that must be measurable and auditable and based on forest management plan objectives. [1]
Growing stock	The sum (by number, basal area or volume) of trees in a forest or a specified part of it. [1]
Growth and yield	Growth usually refers to the annual amount of wood produced on a tree or from a group of trees. Yield is the total volume available from a tree or group of trees at a time when it is considered mature or available for harvest. [3]
Guideline	A preferred or advisable course of action respecting land and resource management. Guidelines

	imply a degree of flexibility, based on administrative judgment or feasibility of applying the guideline, and are consequently not normally enforceable through legal means. [1]
Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)	HSI models are planning tools in which landscape habitat components are given a numerical value in relation to a given species habitat preferences. A rating of 1 is considered to be optimal habitat for a species, while a rating of 0 is considered to be the least suitable habitat for a given species.
Harvest area	A specified land area with defined boundaries where timber harvesting is scheduled or has occurred (commonly referred to as a cutblock). [1]
Harvest pattern	The spatial distribution of cutblocks across the landscape.
Harvest plan	The strategy, technique and design that will be used to harvest timber.
Harvest sequence	The cutting sequence established by the land manager for the harvest of timber in a Forest Management Unit.
Harvesting (logging)	The cutting and removal of trees from a forested area.
Harvesting method	The mix of felling, delimiting, bucking and skidding systems used in harvesting a stand of timber.
Hiding cover	See " <i>sight distance</i> ."
Historical resource	Any work of nature or man that is primarily of value for its palaeontological, archaeological, prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest, including, but not limited to, the structure or object and its surrounding site. [1]
Harvest level	A volume or area of timber determined through timber supply analysis available for harvest on an annual sustainable basis within a DFA. A harvest level is not an AAC unless approved by the Minister. [1]
Inoperable	Classification of a forest site based on the potential to harvest timber on that site, as affected by physiographic characteristics, moisture regime and harvesting equipment/technology. [1]
Inoperable lands	Lands that are unsuitable for timber production now and in the foreseeable future by virtue of their rough topography, low timber value, steep slopes or unstable soils.
Insects and diseases	Biological, physiological and environmental agents that have an adverse effect on the health of the forest. These agents include insects, nematodes, micro-organisms (viruses, bacteria, fungi), parasitic plants, mammals, birds, and non-infectious disorders caused by climate, soil, applied chemicals, air pollutants and other physiographic conditions. [1]
<i>In situ</i> Conservation	A method of conservation in which components of biodiversity are conserved within the natural habitat.
Integrated resource management	An interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach to decision making for the management of natural resources. IRM integrates decisions, legislation, policies, programs and activities across sectors to gain the best overall long-term benefits for society and to minimize conflicts. This approach recognizes that the use of a resource for one purpose can affect both the use of a resource for other purposes and the management and use of other resources. IRM is based on co-operation, communication, co-ordination and the comprehensive consideration of all resource values. This philosophy is centered on the belief that efforts to manage natural resources will be more successful if they are co-ordinated at all levels within government; and appropriate consultation before action. Those who are significantly affected by a decision should have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. [1]
Integrated resource plan	A (sub-regional or local) plan developed by provincial government agencies in consultation with the public and local government bodies. It provides strategic policy direction for the use of public land and its resources within the prescribed planning area. It is used as a guide for resource planners, industry and publics with responsibilities or interests in the area. [1]
Interests	The wants, needs, concerns and desires of each party that provide motivation to be concerned about an issue or topic. [1]
Interior forest conditions	The environmental conditions typical of the central or interior part of a habitat patch. They are

	usually relatively stable and are not influenced by the changing climatic conditions and other variables (noise, wind, sunlight, temperature, moisture) associated with edge conditions. [2]
Interior forest	For the purposes of the C5 FMP, the interior forest is a forested area greater than 100 ha in size with no part of the forest area less than the following distance from a forest edge: 60 m from a linear disturbance in forest cover greater than 8 m in width, <u>or</u> 30 m from the line along which forest seral stage class changes.
Intermittent stream	A stream that carries water only during some periods of a year. There is some channel development as defined in the Operating Ground Rules.
Landscape fire assessment	Information on the effects of fire which may be used to influence forest management strategies and tactics over a landscape. The wildfire threat component of the landscape fire assessment handles the negative aspects of fire, and fire regime analysis handles the positive attributes. Both "wildfire threat" and "fire regime" need to be considered in order to provide a balanced "landscape fire assessment." [1]
Landscape Management Unit (LMU)	<p>Distinct management areas in which ecosystem patterns and land uses repeat themselves, with consideration given to climatic, physiographic and ecological boundaries, and human use. The 19 LMUs that have been adopted for the C5 Forest Management Plan are based on those identified in the Southern Rockies Landscape Planning Pilot Study, 2000 (which were subsequently extrapolated to cover the entire forest management unit):</p> <p>Continental Divide North Sub-Region Alpine Highrock North Headwater Valleys Livingstone Sub-Region Chapel Rock (unclassified *) Crowsnest Pass Horseshoe Parkland Livingstone Valley Middle Ridges North Livingstone Saddle Mountain South Fescue (unclassified *) South Livingstone Whaleback Continental Divide South Sub-Region Carbondale Castle/West Castle Flathead South Headwater Valleys Castle Sub-Region Beaver Ironstone South Front Range Spread Eagle Porcupine Hills Sub-Region Porcupine Hills East Ranchlands (unclassified *)</p> <p>* These three LMUs are unclassified. Small portions of these three LMUs fall within the C5 Forest Management Unit. Because they consist primarily of non-forested land, the C5 Forest Management Plan will not provide management direction (i.e., objectives and targets) for these LMUs.</p>
Leave trees	All trees, regardless of their species, age or size, that are to be left on harvested areas to meet silvicultural or resource management objectives.
License of occupation	A disposition issued by Alberta authorizing occupation of a linear corridor, often for an access road. [1]

Local timber permit	A permit issued through the Community Timber Program that allocates timber for personal use up to a volume of 50 m ³ .
Logfill	Stream crossings constructed with logs placed in a streambed parallel to the flow of the water. [1]
Logging slash	The unusable trees, shrubs or portions thereof that result after tree felling, skidding and processing at the harvest site. [1]
Machine-free zone	The area protected from machinery which would cause soil damage. [1]
Mature stands	Stands that have reached rotation age or have a decreasing growth rate. [1]
Meadow/Meadow Complex	Refers to the following AVI vegetation polygons: shrub closed (Sc); shrub open (So); herbaceous grassland (Hg); and herbaceous forbs (Hf). A meadow complex is a clustering of 3 or more meadows less than 50 m apart.
Mean annual increment (MAI)	The average growth per year, calculated by dividing the total volume of a stand by its age. It is normally expressed in units of cubic metres per hectare per year (m ³ /ha/yr).
Mechanical site preparation	Any activity that involves the use of machinery to prepare a site for reforestation.
Merchantable timber	Trees deemed available for commercial harvest.
Mixedwood stands	Stands containing both coniferous and deciduous species. (ARSSC)
Monitoring	The process of checking, observing, and measuring outcomes for key variables or specific ecological phenomena against a predefined quantitative objective or standard. It takes place after an event or process has been initiated or completed to evaluate if the anticipated or assumed results of a management plan have been or are being realized, and/or if implementation is proceeding as planned. Monitoring is the systematic measurement or analysis of change [2]
Mosaic	In landscape ecology, the landscape mosaic is the pattern of different ages and types of ecosystems distributed across the landscape.
Mountain pine beetle	<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>
Natural disturbance	Natural occurring phenomena that affect forests, including wildfire, windthrow, flooding, drought, and insect and disease cycles.
Natural regeneration	The renewal of a forest stand by natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering.
Net landbase	The active landbase within the C5 FMU refers to those areas in which timber harvesting will occur. The active landbase, also known as the net landbase or net forested landbase, contains forested areas that are actively managed for timber harvesting. It includes all forested stand types with the exception of Larch. Also referred to as the active landbase.
Not sufficiently restocked (NSR)	The status assigned to a regeneration survey plot or harvested area when the standards have not been met. [3]
Noxious weed	A plant designated under the <i>Weed Regulation</i> (AR 171/2001) of the <i>Weed Control Act</i> . [1]
Operating Ground Rules (OGRs)	A series of requirements, consistent with forest management plans, developed through a consensus-building process, that give direction to timber disposition holders and provincial agencies for conducting timber operations within an FMA or FMU.
Overmature	The age class where a timber stand is declining in vigor, health and volume because of age, decay, or other factors.
Overstorey	The upper canopy of a forest, typically formed by the branches and leaves of trees.
Partial cutting	A treatment 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. [1]
Passive Landbase	The passive landbase within the C5 FMU refers to those land areas that do not contribute to the active (net) landbase, and in which commercial timber harvesting is not foreseen during the life of the C5 FMP.
Patch	An aggregation of contiguous forest stands of the same seral stage that are not split by a linear

	feature greater than 8 m in width.
Patch cutting	The removal of all the trees in part of a stand, similar to clearcutting except the area involved is usually smaller.
Patch Size Distribution	Proportional distribution of sizes of forested patches. Patch size categories that have been adopted in the C5 FMP for the 5 sub-regions are as follows: For the Continental Divide North, Continental Divide South, and Porcupine Hills sub-regions: < 6 ha 6-40 ha 40-80 ha 80-250 ha > 250 ha For the Castle and Livingstone sub-regions: < 6 ha 6-40 ha 40-80 ha 80-500 ha > 500 ha
Pattern	The arrangement of forest stands or harvest units. [1]
Permanent reserve	An area permanently excluded from harvesting in the DFMP. [1]
Permanent roads	Roads that will be in use for more than five years. [1]
Permanent sample plot (PSP)	A plot established for long-term growth-and-yield, silvicultural, or scientific study. Continuous field data collection that measures forest tree and stand dynamics
Permanent stream	A stream that flows continuously throughout the year. (See the Operating Ground Rules for specific details.)
Planning horizon	The length of time over which a series of defined management actions occur. For the purposes of modeling — 200 years. [1]
Precautionary Principle	Caution will be exercised whenever uncertainty exists about the consequences of intended management actions, or when the effects (impacts) of a particular land use or activity are not known.
Pre-harvest assessment	Stands or strata are assessed prior to harvest for regeneration implications relating to soils, soil moisture, competition, conifer understory, pests, hazards and other site concerns.
Prescribed 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). [2]
Productive forest	Land dedicated primarily to the growing of merchantable timber or other specifically defined forest resources.
Protected Area	Provincially designated areas of varying size and classification that have some level of legal protection from human activity – industrial or otherwise.
Protection buffer	A strip of vegetated land, subjected to either no or minimal disturbance during silvicultural operations, to protect watercourses, mineral licks or other features.
Provenance	The original geographic source of seed or other propagules. Also, a test population resulting from seeds collected at a particular geographic location.
Quadrant	A 5-year period established by the Province.
Quota	The timber quota is a share of the allowable cut of coniferous timber within a forest management unit. [1]
Quota certificate	A certificate that entitles the owner to a percentage share of the AAC of a Forest Management Unit. This percentage is translated into a fixed roundwood volume. [3]

Quota holder	Operators that hold a quota certificate (i.e., thereby possessing the right to harvest trees).
Quota quadrant	The 20-year period of a quota must be administered for production control purpose. This period is divided into 4 successive quadrants, each 5 years in duration. [4]
Reclamation of roads	Permanent removal of watercourse crossings; re-contouring of road crown and ditches; reseeding or planting of the former right-of-way. [1]
Reforestation	Re-establishment of a tree crop on forest land following harvesting or other disturbances (e.g., fire, wind damage).
Reforestation prescription	The site-specific activities proposed to reforest a cutblock.
Reforestation standard	The legal regeneration requirements that must be achieved on an area following harvest.
Regeneration	The renewal of a tree crop by natural or artificial means. It may also refer to the young crop itself. [1]
Regulated forestry professional	A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) on the Registered Professional Foresters Register of the College of Alberta Professional Foresters (CAPF) or a Registered Professional Forest Technologist (RFPT) on the Registered Professional Forest Technologists Register of the College of Alberta Professional Forest Technologists (CAPFT). [1]
Reserve	In its strictest sense, an area of land designated as being off-limits to any exploitive activities that might change the nature of the area. Not all reserves are as tightly controlled. [2]
Residual structure	Standing structure within a harvested area that is taller than 2 m. Areas buffered for sensitive ecological or wildlife habitat may be included for residuals. Required buffers for lakes and small and large permanent streams are not included. This includes non-merchantable trees and shrubs, live merchantable trees, snags and stubs. [1]
Residual tree	A live canopy tree that is spatially within a harvested area. Areas buffered for sensitive ecological or wildlife habitat may be included for residuals. Required buffers for lakes, small and large permanent streams are not included. [1]
Resources	Physical and intrinsic features of the land, including but not limited to timber, wildlife, water and soil. [1]
Restricted weed	A plant designated under the <i>Weed Regulation</i> (AR 171/2001) of the <i>Weed Control Act</i> . [1]
Right-of-way	A cleared area, usually linear, containing a road and its associated features such as shoulders, ditches, cut-and-fill slopes, or the area cleared for the passage of utility corridors containing power lines or over- or under-ground pipelines. Typically, the right-of-way is a specially designated area of land having very specific rights of usage attached. Rights-of-way may be owned by someone else. [2] (See the Operating Ground Rules for specific information based on road class.)
Riparian area or Riparian management zone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The band of land that has a significant influence on a stream ecosystem or is significantly affected by the stream. It often has specialized plant and animal communities associated with it. [Anon] 2. Terrestrial areas where the vegetation complex and microclimate conditions are products of the combined presence and influence of perennial and/or intermittent water, associated high water tables and soils that exhibit some wetness characteristics. Normally used to refer to the zone within which plants grow rooted in the water table of these rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, marshes, seeps, bogs and wet meadows. The riparian zone is influenced by, and exerts an influence on, the associated aquatic ecosystem. [2]
Road de-activation	<p>Returning a road to its former productive state, which may include any of the following techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scarifying or contouring the road area to a stable form; - removing all watercourse crossing structures and back-sloping approaches to a stable slope; - cross-ditching to disperse run-off and suspended sediment into undisturbed areas; - rolling back available topsoil, stripping, and re-vegetating bared surface areas, where

	<p>required, to stabilize the soils and restore site productivity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reforesting the disturbed areas for roads within cutblocks.
Root collar weevils	<i>Hylobius</i> spp.
Rotation	The period of years required to establish and grow even-aged timber crops to a specified condition of maturity. [1]
Salvage logging	Logging operations that are carried out to remove damaged timber following a fire, insect attack, or windthrow.
Salvage timber	Timber available for harvest in connection with or incidental to development, geological or geophysical exploration, or acts of nature (i.e. fire, blowdown). [4]
Scarification	A silviculture practice involving the mechanical disruption of the soil surface in preparation for reforestation. Its purpose is to expose mineral soil to enhance conifer growth.
Seed source	Trees or stands of trees of seed-bearing age; also cone-bearing tops and limbs of pine that will provide seed for reforestation.
Selection harvesting	A silvicultural system used to create or maintain uneven aged stands. Usually accomplished through the periodic removal of groups of trees or individual trees, while full residual stand growth rates are maintained and natural regeneration from overstorey trees is encouraged. Not to be confused with selective harvesting, or high-grading, where trees are selected and removed periodically based solely on economic criteria. Selective harvest is not designed to improve the growing conditions of the remaining crop trees as is selection cutting. [1]
Selection Cutting	An uneven-aged silvicultural system in which selected trees are harvested individually or in small groups at periodic intervals throughout a rotation; the objective is to improve the timber condition, composition, structure and value. [3]
Sensitive or complex sites	Sites that have soil, water, slope, aesthetic, vegetation or wildlife characteristics that require special protection beyond the normal precautions described in the ground rules. They may be complex if many values or issues are involved. [1]
Seral Stages	<p>A stage in forest succession. A series of plant community conditions that develop during ecological succession from a major disturbance to the climax stage. Most common characteristics/classifications include tree species and age. [1].</p> <p>The following 5 seral stages have been adopted in the C5 FMP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regeneration — time required to establish a new forest stand. 2. Young — stands are established and develop quickly, but are generally not merchantable. 3. Mature — stands are changing relatively slowly and are merchantable. 4. Early Old Forest — early old forest seral stage is the age range at which processes and structural attributes that characterize old forests have just begun. These processes and structural attributes include the breaking up of the dominant stratum allowing release of suppressed under story trees (canopy gap formation), the presence of tall, large diameter trees, the presence of large snags, increasing levels of large diameter downed woody material. For C5, ages defining early old forest for different cover types and groups have been empirically defined in Appendix 6. 5. Late Old Forest — late old forest seral stage is the age range at which processes characterizing old forests are more advanced and fully expressed throughout the stand. Thus, late-old forest seral stages exhibit more horizontal and vertical structural diversity resulting in more environmental heterogeneity and species diversity, than early-old forests. For C5, ages defining late old forest for different cover types and groups have been empirically defined in Appendix 6. <p>Seral stages have been operationally defined for each cover group (see Appendix 6 of Criterion 1 in the FMP Matrix).</p>
Southern Headwaters At Risk Project (SHARP)	A cooperative project between Alberta Fish and Wildlife, Alberta Conservation Association, Environment Canada Habitat Stewardship Program and Waterton Lakes National Park that encompasses much of the C5 FMU. The project will identify and inventory species at risk, identify

	priority conservation areas for selected species based on habitat models, and establish beneficial management practices and stewardship actions.
Shelterwood	A silvicultural system in which trees are left standing, usually in strips designed to protect the newly established seedlings. [3] The gradual removal of an entire stand in a series of partial cuts that extend over a fraction of a rotation. The objective is to regenerate an even-aged stand under the existing canopy.
Sight distance	The distance at which 90% or more of an adult big game animal is hidden from the view of a human. This distance may vary from one stand to another. [1]
Silvicultural systems	Systems that follow accepted silvicultural principles, whereby the tree crops are tended, harvested and replaced to produce a crop of a desired form. This includes even-aged (i.e., clearcutting, shelterwood or seed tree cutting) or uneven-aged (i.e., selection cutting) systems. A planned program of silviculture treatments over the life of a stand, and includes the harvesting and the follow-up tending to the next rotation. [Smith, 1996]
Silviculture prescription	A site-specific silvicultural plan.
Silviculture	The theory and practice of controlling the establishment, composition, health, structure and growth of forests in order to achieve specified management objectives. [1]
Silviculture tactic	The reforestation tactics or combination of tactics utilized to reforest a cutblock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leave for natural — seed; - leave for natural — root suckering; - scarify and leave for natural regeneration; - no site preparation and artificial seeding; - site preparation combined with artificial seeding; - planting with no site preparation; - site preparation with planting; - post-harvest surveying and subsequent tactics to be prescribed.
Site	An area described or defined by its biotic, climatic, and soil conditions in relation to its capacity to produce vegetation; also, the smallest planning unit.
Site preparation	Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment favourable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. Altering the ground cover, soil or microsite conditions can create this environment — using biological, mechanical or manual clearing; prescribed burns; herbicides or a combination of methods. [2]
Skid trail	An unimproved temporary forest trail suitable for use by equipment such as bulldozers and skidders in bringing trees or logs to a landing or road. [1]
Slash	The tree residue left on the ground as a result of forest and other vegetation being altered by forest practices. Slash includes material such as logs, splinters, chips, tree branches and tops.
Snag	A dead standing tree at least 6 m in height. It may provide roosting or cavity nesting/denning opportunities for wildlife.
Soil displacement	A loss of nutrient-rich organic layers, and top mineral soil as a result of harvesting activities. Bare mineral soil is susceptible to raindrop impact causing soil crusting, increased surface runoff and erosion. [1]
Soil disturbance	In the context of the 5% maximum allowable area within a harvest area, includes bared landing areas, temporary roads, displaced soils or ruts. [1]
Soil productivity	The capacity of a soil to provide for growth. [1]
Spacing Factor	Inter-tree distance expressed as a percentage of the stand's top height. [1]
Spatial Harvest Sequence	The planned location and sequence of cutblocks to be harvested over a known period of time. The spatial harvest sequence for the C5 FMU will be developed by ASRD based on direction contained in this plan. A map identifying all timber types that are scheduled for harvest within a defined period of time.

	Deviation from the established sequence is allowed within limits.
Species at risk	Any species known to be "at risk" after formal detailed status assessment and designation as provincially "Endangered" or "Threatened" under the Alberta <i>Wildlife Act</i> or as nationally Extinct, Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern by COSEWIC under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> . [1]
Species of management concern	Species within the forest management planning area that have an identified value (social, economic, ecological) and are managed to ensure their continued protection and/or use. This includes species that are hunted or trapped, as well as those that are endangered or threatened. [1]
Stand	A community of trees sufficiently uniform in species, age, arrangement or condition as to be distinguishable as a group in the forest or other growth in the area. A stand may also be that polygon as defined in the AVI or Phase III inventory. [1]
Stand Structure	The vertical and horizontal organization of plants in a stand.
Standards	The minimum requirements that must be met to achieve stated goals and objectives. Standards include requirements contained in legislation, regulations, provincial policy, operating ground rules, forest certification, planning manuals, etc.
Stewardship Report	A report, completed at 5-year intervals (drawing on any prepared annual updates), that identifies: progress made in implementing provisions in a forest management plan; highlights of monitoring activities; potential future revisions or recommended amendments to the FMP; forest user trends, highlights of activities of timber disposition holders; etc.
Strata (also referred to as "cover classes" or "cover groups")	<p>For the C5 Forest Management Plan, the term "strata" is used to refer to four coniferous (C) species or species groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alpine Fir (Fa) - Douglas Fir (Fd) - Lodgepole Pine (Px or Pl) - White or Engelmann Spruce (Sx), - one coniferous-deciduous species group (CD) <p>The four coniferous species categories are singled out as leading species in the Alberta Vegetation Inventory (AVI) for the C5 forest. The fifth strata (CD) refers to mixedwood forests in which conifers are the dominant tree variety. Other strata that are known to occur in forested regions within Alberta (i.e., DC – deciduous-dominated mixedwood forests, and D – predominantly deciduous forests) have not been adopted for the C5 FMP because deciduous leading stands are not part of the C5 net landbase. The area covered by the 5 strata recognized in the C5 FMP (Fa, Fd, Px, Sx and CD) are shown in Appendix 6 of Criterion 1 in the Matrix.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Typically, a cutblock is placed in one of four strata (C – Coniferous, CD – Coniferous-Deciduous, DC – Deciduous-Coniferous, D – Deciduous) for landbase designation and regeneration survey purposes. However, flexibility exists to adopt forest strata that are uniquely suited to a forest management unit. ASRD's Forest Management Branch <u>Directive No. 2004-01</u> (May 1, 2004) states:</p> <p><i>"For operators with approved strata-specific regeneration standards (SSRS), strata declarations and maintenance will be carried out . . . on the basis of the operator's strata definitions rather than the four [i.e., C; CD; DC; D] provincial strata." (page 6).</i></p>
Structural Diversity	The diversity of forest structure, both vertical and horizontal, that provides for a variety of forest habitats for plants and animals. The variety results from layering or tiers in the forest canopy and the die-back, death, and ultimate decay of trees.
Sub-regions	The C5 Forest Management Unit has been sub-divided into 5 subregions for planning and management purposes. The subregions are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continental Divide North - Continental Divide South

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Castle - Livingstone - Porcupine Hills
Subsequent pass	Any harvest occurring after the first harvest pass. [1]
Succession	The replacement of one plant community by another in progressive development toward climax vegetation.
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. [1]
TM 66 Program	A component of ASRD's Community Timber Program that allows the public access to poles, rails, Christmas trees and firewood for private use.
Sustained yield	Theoretical calculation of the yields of wood fibre possible on a continuing basis from a forest under a specified management regime. [3]
Sustained-yield timber management	Managing the net forest landbase in a defined area for continuous timber production where the aim is to achieve, at the earliest practicable time, a balance between net growth and harvest.
Temporary road	Roads that are part of a harvest area or that connect harvest areas, and are built, used and reclaimed before expiry of the Annual Operating Plan (AOP) or reclaimed within five years of construction. [1]
Temporary sample plot	Tree and forest data collected in the field from a known location for a short duration of time.
Three-pass harvest	A harvest pattern in which all the available merchantable timber in an area is harvested in three separate passes. Normally it is done over approximately equal areas and in equal volumes. [1]
Timber disposition	Licenses and permits that allow forest operators to harvest from Crown lands. [1]
Timber harvesting landbase	Used interchangeably with net or active landbase.
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> . [1]
Timber operations	Includes all activities related to timber harvesting including site assessments, planning, road construction, harvesting, reclamation and reforestation. [1]
Timber supply analysis (TSA)	Calculations/computer models with built-in assumptions regarding forest growth patterns, used to determine the annual allowable cut. [1]
Timing constraints	A restriction or limitation on when an activity may be carried out. [1]
Traditional access	Existing access that has never been restricted through the use of conditions. [4]
Trapper	Holder of a trapping license. [1]
Two-pass harvest	A harvest pattern in which all the merchantable timber in an area is harvested in two harvest passes. Normally, the harvest is done over approximately equal areas and in equal volumes. [1]
Understory	The trees and other woody species growing under the canopies of larger adjacent trees and other woody growth. [2]
Uneven-aged stand	Stands in which the trees differ markedly in age, usually with a span greater than 20 years. [1]
Unstable slope	Slopes of loose or poorly consolidated materials beyond the angle of repose, geological features having a high probability of failure, or soils that will not support loads. [1]
Utilization	The portion of the stand or individual tree used for manufacture of wood products, defined in terms of piece length and diameter at each end. Minimum standards for utilization are defined in the timber disposition. [1]
Utilization standard	Standards set by ASRD that establish which stands and trees will be considered merchantable.
Variance – spatial harvest	1. Operators shall delete no more than 20% of the area (ha) of the scheduled stands in the approved spatial harvest sequence.

sequence	<p>2. Operators may replace up to an equivalent area (ha) deleted from unsequenced stands in the net landbase.</p> <p>3. Operators may harvest no more than 100% of the total area (ha) sequenced in the spatial harvest sequence.</p> <p>Items 1, 2 and 3 above, must be met by compartment per decade. [1]</p>
Viewshed	The visible area, as it appears from one or more viewpoints. [1]
Visual impact analysis	Estimates visual impact potential, determines acceptable design and layout, and guides measures to be taken during and upon completion of operations to reduce visual contrast. [1]
Visual quality objectives	Broad objectives for visual resource management that set limits considered acceptable to the average viewer as to the form and scale of visible alteration. [1]
Visual resource assessment	A relatively intensive reconnaissance of a landscape or parts of a landscape. A forest management planning framework for assessing Alberta's visual resource base in a consistent and systematic manner. Consists of four planning phases: visual resource inventory, visual quality objectives, visual impact analysis and total resource design. [1]
Visual resource inventory	A quick and simple process of recording the expanses of viewable area, noting key features, their prominence and sensitivity in order to better direct proposed harvesting operations in scenic or visually important areas. [1]
Visual resource management	A standardized process of identifying and assessing visual values to ensure that proposed industrial developments in visually sensitive areas of Alberta, are planned and developed in a consistent manner. The process used is called a Visual Resource Assessment. [1]
Visual sensitivity	The vulnerability of a forest landscape visually impacted by forest operations. Visual sensitivity is based on the visual prominence and importance of the features, conditions that affect visual perception, and social factors that contribute to viewer perceptions.
Visually sensitive area	A viewshed that is visible from communities, public-use areas and travel corridors (including roadways and waterways) and any other viewpoint so identified through referral or planning processes.
Water regime	Timing of water flow. [1]
Water source area	That portion of a watershed where soils are water-saturated and/or surface flow occurs and contributes directly to streamflow. The area of saturated interflow associated with a stream. [1]
Watercourse	The bed, bank or shore of a river, stream, creek or lake or other natural body of water, whether it contains or conveys water continuously or intermittently. [1]
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. [2]
Watershed sensitivity	A function of the combined effects of water value, stream bed stability, and hydraulic characteristics such as water quality, quantity, and timing which may ultimately have an effect on fishery and downstream values.
Wildland urban interface zone	The area where various structures and other human developments meet or are intermingled with the forest and other vegetative fuel types. [1]
Wildlife	Any species of amphibian, bird, fish, mammal and reptile found in the wild, living unrestrained or free roaming and not domesticated. Some definitions include plants, fungi, algae and bacteria. [2]
Wildlife corridor	A strip of forest with a minimum width of 100 m that connects two forested areas.
Wildlife tree	A dead, decaying, deteriorating, or other designated tree that provides present or future habitat for the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife.
Wildlife zone	As defined on Fish and Wildlife Referral Maps. [1]
Windfirm boundaries	Harvest area boundaries established at locations that are stable and which minimize the potential for timber losses from wind. [1]

Windthrow	Trees or parts of trees uprooted or sheared off by the wind.
Yield Curves	The curve which represents the volume of wood (m ³ /ha) available over time. [3]
Yield table	A summary table showing, for stands (usually even aged) of one or more species on different sites, characteristics at different ages of the stand. [1]

List of Acronyms

AAC	annual allowable cut
ACA	Alberta Conservation Association
ACD	Alberta Community Development
AEP	Alberta Environmental Protection
AMP	access management plan
ANHIC	Alberta Natural Heritage Information Centre
AOP	annual operating plan
ARC	Approval Review Committee
ARIS	Audit Reforestation Information System
ARSSC	Alberta Reforestation Standards Science Council
ASRD	Alberta Sustainable Resource Development
ATRL	Alberta Tourism Recreational Leasing Program
AVI	Alberta Vegetation Inventory
BOR	basic operating rules
CAPF	College of Alberta Professional Foresters
CAPFT	College of Alberta Professional Forest Technologists
CAPP	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
CCFM	Canadian Council of Forest Ministers
CCTP	Coniferous Community Timber Permit
COP	Codes of Practice (<i>Watercourse Crossings Codes of Practice, Water Act</i>).
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CT	commercial thinning
CTP	Commercial Timber Permit
CTP	Community Timber Program
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
C&I	criteria and indicators
DBI	diameter base height
DFF	desired future forest
DFMP	detailed forest management plan
DHAP	detailed harvest area plan
ECA	equivalent clearcut area (Alberta)
EFM	enhanced forest management
EFR	Environmental Field Report
FWD	Fish and Wildlife Division
FLUZ	Forest Land Use Zone
FMA	forest management agreement

FMP	See definitions – forest management plan (generic)
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FPD	Forest Protection Division
FRIAA	Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta
FRIP	Forest Resource Improvement Program
FTG	free to grow
G&Y	growth and yield
GDP	general development plan
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
IRM	integrated resource management
IRP	integrated resource (management) plan
LAC	local advisory committee
LOC	License of Occupation
LMU	Landscape Management Unit
LTP	Local Timber Permit
MEL	mature, early and late
MPB	mountain pine beetle
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NLB	net landbase
NSR	not satisfactorily restocked <i>or</i> natural subregion
OGR	operating ground rules
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PAC	public advisory committee
PCT	pre-commercial thinning
PDT	plan development team
PFMP	preliminary forest management plan <i>or</i> preferred forest management scenario
PLFD	Public Lands and Forests Division
PPG	public participation group
PSP	permanent sample plot
RFP	Regulated Forestry Professional
RMA	resource management area
RMFR	Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve
ROW	right-of-way
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
RPFT	Registered Professional Forest Technologist
SDMD	stand density management diagram
SFM	sustainable forest management
SHARP	Southern Headwaters At Risk Project
SHS	spatial harvest sequence
SR	satisfactorily restocked
SRA	Southern Rockies Area
SSRS	Strata Specific Regeneration Standards
STIA	Standards for Tree Improvement in Alberta
SYU	sustained yield unit
TDA	timber damage assessment

TFA	Temporary Field Authority
ToR	terms of reference
TMR	Timber Management Regulation made under the <i>Forests Act</i>
TPRS	Timber Productivity Rating System
TSA	timber supply analysis
TSP	temporary sample plot
UP	understory protection
VIA	visual impact analysis
VOIT	values, objectives, indicators and targets
VQO	visual quality objectives
VRA	visual resource assessment
VRI	visual resource inventory
WLNP	Waterton Lakes National Park
WMU	wildlife management unit
ZICM	Zone of Imminent Competition Mortality

Metric Conversion Factors for Timber Management (ASRD)

Board foot lumber0.004292 cubic metre roundwood
Cord3.625 cubic metre stacked
Cord2.407 cubic metre roundwood
Cubic metre roundwood.....233 board feet lumber
Thousand board feet (Mfbm) lumber 1.623 cubic metre