

## GLOSSARY

AESTHETIC	an appreciation of the beautiful (eg. appreciate the natural state of the forest)
BARK (OUTER BARK)	a protective outer layer--insulates against cold, dry, wet and pests
BIODEGRADABLE	able to break down
BY-PRODUCTS	something produced in addition to the main product
BRUSHING	a silviculture treatment to remove brush (shrubs, herbs) and weed species which compete with seedlings for sunlight, water and soil nutrients
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	(biodiversity) the natural variations among living organisms
CAMBIUM	the growing part of the tree which produces new bark and new wood
CLEARCUTTING	a silviculture system in which the old crop is cleared at one time
CONIFEROUS	conebearing trees having needles or scale-like leaves, usually evergreen and producing wood known commercially as <b>softwoods</b>
DECIDUOUS	term applied to trees, commonly broadleaf, that usually shed their leaves annually. Also known commercially as <b>hardwoods</b>
ECOSYSTEM	a system or community of plants, animals and other organisms and their environment, which interacts and functions as a unit
ENVIRONMENT	the surroundings and circumstances affecting

people

EROSION	soil that has been worn away
FIRE DEPENDENT	trees that need fire to clear out the underbrush so that they may grow well
FIRE RESISTANT	trees that can withstand some fires going through the area and remain healthy
FOREST	a plant community mostly made up of trees and other woody vegetation growing fairly close together with an associated animal community
FOSSIL FUELS	energy sources which are formed over millions of years from the remains of ancient plants and animals, ie. coal, oil, etc.
HARVESTING	the cutting and removal of trees from a forested area
HEARTWOOD	dead wood but gives trees strength and rigidity
NATURAL REGENERATION	the renewal of a tree crop by natural means (not by planting); eg. seed is brought in by wind, birds, animals, etc. or from nearby trees
NON-RENEWABLE	something that cannot replenish or restock itself -- once used it is gone
NUTRIENTS	food
PHLOEM (INNER BARK)	a spongy layer which stores food manufactured in leaves and transports it to the stem and the roots
PHOTOSYNTHESIS	occurs in the leaves and needles. This is the chemical reaction whereby the leaves make food for the tree. (Water and minerals come up through the roots. Sunlight pours into the leaves, carbon

dioxide is inhaled through the stomata openings. The cells containing chloroplasts combine these ingredients to make sugar which is transported to the trunk and roots where it is changed to starch and stored for future growth. Oxygen is the trees waste product which is released into the air for other plants and animals. Water is also a waste product that is released through the leaves.)

<b>PRESCRIBED BURN</b>	the knowledgeable application of fire to a specified land area to accomplish planned management objectives (ie. the carefully planned use of fire to produce a desired affect)
<b>RECYCLABLE</b>	something that can be broken down to a simpler form and then reformed into a useable product. eg. paper can be returned to its pulp state and then dried into paper again
<b>REFORESTATION</b>	the natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees (also known as regeneration)
<b>RENEWABLE</b>	something that can replenish or restock itself when used. eg. trees
<b>RESOURCE</b>	a supply of a naturally occurring raw material-- eg. oil, gas, trees
<b>SAPWOOD (XYLEM)</b>	wood which carries water and dissolved mineral sap up the tree
<b>SEEDLINGS</b>	a young plan grown from seed
<b>SEED TREE</b>	selected trees are left standing, in a cutblock, to provide natural regeneration
<b>SELECTION LOGGING</b>	a continuous, uneven-aged forest is maintained by selecting trees of various ages and sizes for harvest. Harvesting occurs over intervals of 15-40 yrs.
<b>SHELTERWOOD</b>	any harvest cutting of a more or less regular and

mature crop, designed to establish a new even-aged crop under the protection of the old

**SILVICULTURE** the art and science of growing and tending a forest

**SILVICULTURE SYSTEMS** a process following accepted silvicultural conditions whereby forests are tended, harvested and replaced

**SITE PREPARATION** disturbance of an areas topsoil and ground vegetation to create conditions suitable for regeneration (reforestation)

**SPACING** the act of removing trees from a stand to decrease the stand density and distribute the crop of trees more evenly over the growing room (to prevent overcrowding so that trees have room to grow)

**STAND TENDING** a variety of forest management activities carried out at different stages in the life of a stand. May include: spacing, brushing, thinning, fertilizing, pest control, site preparation, pruning, etc.

**SUSTAINABLE** to be able to keep going

**SUSTAINABLE FOREST** concept of producing a biological resource under management practises that ensure replacement of the part harvested by regrowth or reproduction before another harvest

**TECHNOLOGY** use of a scientific method

**THINNING** process of removing excess and poorer quality trees for the purpose of improving the growth and value of remaining trees