

## IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Department of Development. 1980. *County Economic Profile: Iron County*. Madison: DOD, Bureau of Public Information.

Department of Development. 1990. *County Economic Profile: Iron County*. Madison: DOD, Bureau of Public Information.

State of Wisconsin. 1993. *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

University of Wisconsin Extension. 1977. *Heritage Areas of Iron County*. Madison: Wisconsin Heritage Areas Program.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company. 1989. *Turtle-Flambeau Flowage Management Plan*.

## X. GLOSSARY

<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act
<b>ATV</b>	All-terrain vehicle
<b>Backland Zone</b>	All areas within the project boundary not visible from the water and more than 150 feet from public roads.
<b>BER</b>	Bureau of Endangered Resources
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practices. For this plan, BMPs refer to the department's <i>Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality Field Manual</i> .
<b>CFIC</b>	Chippewa Flambeau Improvement Company
<b>Community</b>	An assemblage of species living together in a particular area, at a particular time, in a prescribed habitat. Communities usually bear the name of their dominant plant species but include all of the microbes, plants and animals living in association with the dominant plant species at a given time.
<b>Den Tree</b>	A tree which contains one or more cavities that are used by wildlife for dens or nests in which to live and/or rear their young.
<b>Department</b>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
<b>Edge</b>	The zone where two different habitat types meet. It can range from an abrupt change from one to the other (hard edge) to a gradual integration of the two (soft edge).
<b>Edge Effects</b>	The ecological impact of interfacing two or more habitat types. Edge is inherent or natural in nature but can have negative impacts if its creation alters ecological processes. In general, edge effects increase in relation to the dissimilarity between adjoining habitats.
<b>Even-aged Forest Management</b>	Forest management with periodic harvest of all trees on part of the forest at one time, or in several cuttings over a short time, to produce stands containing trees all the same or nearly the same in age.
<b>Flowage</b>	In this plan, the "flowage" refers to the Turtle-Flambeau Flowage and Trude Lake.
<b>Forest Type</b>	A group of species that commonly grows together because of their environmental requirements and tolerances.
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System

<b>Habitat</b>	The place where an organism lives and its surrounding environment, including its biotic and abiotic components. Habitat includes everything an organism needs to survive.
<b>Interior Habitat</b>	That portion of a community not influenced by edge effects because it is far enough removed from its outside boundaries.
<b>MSL</b>	Mean Sea Level
<b>Navigable Waters</b>	All lakes and streams, including sloughs, bayous and marsh outlets, except farm drainage ditches, which are navigable in fact for any purpose whatsoever.
<b>NHEU</b>	National Hierarchy of Ecological Units. A system for classifying land based on ecological characteristics. The NHEU describes the landscapes (regions) of an area based on site-specific climate, soil, land form and vegetation characteristics.
<b>Non-acquisition Lands</b>	Subdivided private lands or private lands with capital developments within the project boundary that are excluded from acquisition goals.
<b>NH/ALSF</b>	Northern Highland/American Legion State Forest
<b>NSP</b>	Northern States Power
<b>Old-growth</b>	A community with dominant trees at or near biological maturity. The age of an old-growth community varies with species and site. Old-growth stands are generally characterized by a multi-layered, uneven age and size class structure; a high degree of compositional and structural patchiness and heterogeneity; and significant amounts of woody debris and tip-up mounds. Old-growth stands exhibit the functions and processes of undisturbed forest ecosystems.
<b>Prescribed Burns</b>	Prescribed burns are preplanned, ignited and managed by department personnel for management purposes. Conversely, wildfires are those ignited by natural causes, arsonists or by accident and are not preplanned.
<b>Regeneration Cut</b>	A harvest operation to establish regeneration, either naturally or artificially. This can include selection, production harvest, clearcut, shelterwood and seed tree harvesting (i.e., even- or uneven-aged management). For the purpose of this plan, regeneration cut will mean clear cut.
<b>RGS</b>	Ruffed Grouse Society
<b>Rotation</b>	The number of years required to establish and grow trees to a specified size, product or condition of maturity.
<b>Selection Harvest</b>	Harvesting individual trees or small groups of trees at periodic intervals (usually 15-20 years) based on their physical condition or degree of maturity. Usually produces an uneven-aged timber stand in hardwoods.

<b>Shoreline Zone</b>	The shoreline of all navigable waters within the project boundary from the ordinary high water mark landward 300 feet.
<b>Species Diversity</b>	The variety of species in an area. It includes not only the number of species in the area but also their relative abundance and spatial distribution. Species richness is one component of species diversity, but not the only determinant.
<b>Species of Special Concern</b>	Species on the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Working List not designated as endangered or threatened, but with a suspected problem of abundance or distribution. The purpose of this category is to focus attention on species before they become threatened or endangered.
<b>Succession</b>	Progressive temporal changes in species composition, organic structure and energy flow in a community.
<b>Thinning</b>	Cutting in an immature forest stand to reduce the tree density and concentrate the growth potential on fewer, higher quality trees resulting in larger trees that maintain a good growth rate. Selection thinning selects individual trees for removal.
<b>TFSWA</b>	Turtle-Flambeau Scenic Waters Area. In this plan, TFSWA refers to all land and water within the proposed project boundary.
<b>TSI</b>	Timber Stand Improvement. This refers to any cultural practice done in the forest stand that improves the rate of growth, quality of growth, or composition of the forest stand itself. This includes, but is not limited to: pruning, non-commercial thinning, crop tree release, and elimination of competing culls, vines, weeds and grasses.
<b>Uneven-aged Forest Management</b>	Managing the forest by periodically removing some trees from an uneven-aged stand while preserving its natural appearance.
<b>Viewshed Zone</b>	Any area outside the shoreline zone that is visible from the flowage as well as a strip of land extending 150 feet on either side of all public roads.