

Appendix H

Glossary

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Specialized Words and Terms:

Appropriate use – All uses over which the Service has jurisdiction must be determined to be appropriate following direction in Service Manual 630 FW 1. Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation are considered appropriate by national policy with no further analysis required. See section 3.2.4.1 for a description of the criteria used to determine if other uses are appropriate.

Cache – (Alaska and Northern Canada) A small shed elevated on poles above the reach of animals and used for storing food, equipment, etc.

Compatibility – All activities, uses, and facilities allowed on the Refuge, except management actions undertaken by or for the Service, must be compatible with the purposes of the Refuge and the mission of the Refuge System. The analysis that occurs results in a refuge compatibility determination. Management activities undertaken by the Service or by volunteer, cooperators, or contractors working for the Service, with limited exception, are exempt from compatibility review (Part 603 of the Service Manual).

Engine module – A fire suppression unit consisting of a fire engine, an engine boss, and one engine module member. Engine module capabilities vary depending upon vehicle tank and pump capacities.

Fire use – Any fire occurring without human ignition which is allowed to burn so as to achieve specific resource management objectives.

Initial Attack – The period of time from the first response of fire units until a functioning fire team has developed. On large fires the first twelve hours is called initial attack. On small fires initial attack may end within a few minutes after a fire unit arrives on the fire scene.

Local – Beneficial or adverse impacts occurring throughout a specific area that is large in size (e.g., along an entire trail or throughout an entire home range).

Loess – An unstratified deposit of loam that ranges to clay at one extreme and to fine sand at the other, is usually of a buff or yellowish brown color, and is chiefly deposited by the wind.

Long-term – Effects on identified Refuge resources or recreation opportunities that occur during implementation of the management action that are expected to persist throughout the life of the Plan and possibly longer (longer than 20 years).

Major – Impacts resulting from the specified management action that can be reasonably expected to have readily apparent and substantial affect on identified Refuge resources or recreation opportunities at the identified scale.

Medium-term – Effects on identified Refuge resources or recreation opportunities that occur during implementation of the management action that are expected to persist for some time into the future, though not throughout the life of the Plan (not longer than 20 years).

Minor – Impacts resulting from the specified management action that can be reasonably expected to have detectable though limited affect on identified Refuge resources or recreation opportunities at the identified scale.

Moderate – Impacts resulting from the specified management action that can be reasonably expected to have detectable and apparent affect on identified Refuge resources or recreation opportunities at the identified scale.

Moraine – An accumulation of earth and stones carried and finally deposited by a glacier.

Muskeg – Any area of boreal spruce forest characterized by wet boggy surface underlain by permafrost

Negative – Impacts resulting from management actions that degrade the quality and/or quantity of identified Refuge resources or public use opportunities.

Negligible – Impacts resulting from the specified management action that cannot be reasonably expected to affect identified Refuge resources or recreation opportunities at the identified scale.

NEPA analysis – All activities, uses, and facilities proposed for a refuge that have the potential to result in significant effects on the environment require an analysis of potential environmental impacts under the National Environmental Policy Act. This analysis may be documented as a categorical exclusion, an environmental assessment, or an environmental impact statement, depending on the nature of the proposed project.

Positive – Impacts resulting from management actions that maintain or enhance the quality and/or quantity of identified Refuge resources or public use opportunities.

Refuge-wide – Beneficial or adverse impacts occurring throughout the Refuge, but generally not affecting identified resources or recreation opportunities outside the Refuge.

Regional – Beneficial or adverse impacts occurring throughout or nearly throughout the entire Upper Tanana Valley or generally an area including, and much larger than, the Refuge.

Regulations – All activities, uses, and facilities on a refuge must comply with any applicable regulations, as published in the Code of Federal Regulations. Regulations are developed by the Service through a public process to implement the legal authorities under which the Service manages the Refuge System. For more information on these regulations, see the appropriate topic in the Management Directions and Guidelines section of this chapter. For some activities, other federal agency and/or state regulations may also apply.

Riverine – Of, relating to, formed by, or resembling a river: living or situated on the banks of a river.

Rouge Animal – Any animal which by its actions or behavior presents a likely and imminent threat to public health or safety.

Short-term – Effects of identified Refuge resources or recreation opportunities that occur during implementation of the management action but no longer.

Site-specific – Beneficial or adverse impacts occurring at a specific site that is relatively small in size (e.g., a trailhead or nest site).

Social Trails —Unofficial trails established between two or more facilities such as campsites, outhouses, and boat docks.

Sora – A small short-billed North American rail (shore bird) commonly found in marshes (particularly along the Atlantic coast).

Temporary – Temporary is defined as a continuous period of time not to exceed 12 months, except as specifically provided otherwise. Special use permits or other authorizations may prescribe a longer period of time, but the structures or other human-made improvements need to be readily and completely dismantled and removed from the site when the period of authorized use terminates.

Tradition—Archaeological term used to describe distinct periods in human prehistory separated by changes in the technology of tool construction and use.

Tussock – A small hummock of more solid ground in marsh or bog, often underlain by permafrost in Alaska, usually covered with and bound together by the roots of low vegetation such as grasses and sedges.

Upper Tanana Valley— That portion of the Tanana River watershed upstream from, and including, the Healy River.