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## GLOSSARY

**acid deposition:** also called “acid rain”; a broad term that includes any form of precipitation with acidic components, such as sulfuric or nitric acid, that fall to the ground from the atmosphere in wet or dry forms.

**adaptive management:** a systematic approach for improving resource management by learning from management outcomes.

**adverse:** a change that moves the resource away from a desired condition or detracts from its appearance or condition.

**adverse use:** any use of a park or its resources which conflicts with the purpose for which the park was established. Adverse use is not as strong a term as “misuse” and does not necessarily refer to flagrant or seriously damaging departures from appropriate use.

**aversive conditioning:** application of negative reinforcement aimed at behavior modification of a specific animal(s) using hazing techniques on a consistent basis. Examples include the use of rubber bullets, the use of bear spray, noise making devices (e.g., explosives) or flashing lights.

**aesthetic/esthetic value:** value of a property based on its appearance.

**analysis area:** the North Cascades Ecosystem grizzly bear recovery zone as described in the North Cascades Ecosystem Recovery Plan chapter of the FWS *Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan*.

**animal unit:** one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds and one calf up to weaning, usually 6 months of age, or equivalent.

**animal unit month:** the amount of forage required by one animal unit for 1 month. The Natural Resources Conservation Service uses 30 pounds of air-dry forage per day as the standard forage demand for a 1,000-pound cow and her calf (one animal unit.)

**avalanche chute:** a natural channel down a steep mountain slope, the path followed by an avalanche's tumultuous racing snow and debris.

**back country:** a part or parts of a park or forest beyond main developed use areas and generally not accessible to vehicular travel. Back country is characteristically of primitive or wilderness nature, of considerable dimensions, and accessible, if at all, only by horse or foot trails or in some cases by unimproved roads.

**bear management unit:** a geographic location bounded by county, state or topographic borders with a bear subpopulation within it.

**bear spray:** a spray that is specifically formulated to deter aggressive or attacking bears. Bear spray is specifically labeled for use against bears, and by law, must be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and individual states.

**beneficial:** a change in the condition or appearance of the resource that moves the resource toward a desired condition.

**biodiversity:** diversity among and within plant and animal species in an environment.

**biome:** a large geographical area of distinctive plant and animal groups that are adapted to that particular environment.

**board foot:** a unit of wood measuring 1 inch thick by 12 inches by 12 inches. The volume of 1 BF = 144 cubic inches.

**campground:** an area with an organized layout, having well defined roads, parking spaces, and camp sites. Drinking water and sanitary facilities, including toilets and refuse containers may be furnished on a community basis.

**carrying capacity:** the maximum, equilibrium number of organisms of a particular species that can be supported indefinitely in a given environment.

**CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, otherwise known as Superfund, provides a federal "Superfund" to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment.

**conditioned:** describes bear behavior defined by any one or more of the following: has sought and obtained non-natural foods, destroyed property, displayed aggressive (non-defensive) behavior toward humans, or become overly familiar with humans.

**conservation:** those measures of park management directed toward perpetuating park resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

**context:** may include society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality.

**cumulative impact:** the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such other actions.

**dedicated trail-less wilderness:** a class of wilderness that is managed exclusively as a trail-less area, and user-made trails are not permitted. It may include popular attractions accessed only by crosscountry travel. Human impact and influence is minimal; therefore, user restrictions may be necessary to ensure that trail-less experiences remain.

**delisting:** the removal of a species from the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants.

**developed area:** roads, parking areas, picnic areas, front country campgrounds, concessions and administrative facilities, residences and/or adjacent lands.

**ecosystem:** a system, or a group of interconnected elements, formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment.

**endangered species:** any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**ethnographic resources:** landscapes, objects, plants and animals, or sites and structures that are important to a people's sense of purpose or way of life.



**experimental population:** members of a listed species that are geographically separated from other populations of the same species.

**fire control:** all activities directed toward protection of the parks from fires of all kinds and from all causes. Fire control includes the three sub-activities or functions of fire prevention, presuppression, and suppression.

**food economy:** refers to the dominant foods available to bears in a given area.

**forest visits:** a term preferred (rather than “visitation”) to express the concept of the volume of public entry and use of forests or of the number of people coming to forests. Similar to park visits.

**front country:** areas near well-developed trails, sites with picnic tables, areas proximate to ranger stations and/or visitor centers, and designated campgrounds (i.e., those with fireplaces, water pumps, and/or bathrooms).

**gateway communities:** those cities and towns that are geographically close to the NCE and derive some measurable economic benefit from tourism and related activities within the NCE. For the purposes of this document, these communities are generally located within 60 miles of the NCE.

**general trail-less wilderness:** a class of wilderness that includes areas not falling into the other classes. It attracts very low use because of a relative lack of trails or destination spots. The area is unmodified, and user-made trails are not encouraged, but may exist.

**glacial retreat:** when the terminus of a glacier does not extend as far downvalley as it previously did.

**guided recreation:** activities or sports where individuals participate under the direction of an experienced guide.

**habitat:** the natural place where plants, animals, or other organisms live.

**habitat assessment:** a research process that seeks to document the non-monetary value of fish and wildlife resources.

**habitat destruction:** the process by which natural habitat is damaged or destroyed to such an extent that it no longer is capable of supporting the species and ecological communities that naturally occur there.

**habitat modification:** actions that physically remove or add elements that change the native habitat.

**habituated:** bear behavior that includes one or more of the following circumstances: has become accustomed to frequenting developed areas, backcountry campgrounds, trails or roadsides, but has retained its natural foraging behavior. Habituated bears have not necessarily become overly familiar with humans, but are comfortable in the presence of humans.

**impounding:** confining within an enclosure or within limits.

**intensity:** the severity or magnitude of an impact. The CEQ identifies 10 factors to be considered in evaluating the intensity of an impact.

**interpretive activity/program:** an activity that presents the inspirational, educational, and recreational values of the parks in such ways that visitors may derive the utmost in understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment from their experience.

**interspecific competition:** a form of competition between members of different species inhabiting the same ecological area.

**invasive species:** those species that are not only non-native, but also negatively impact the environment.

**Karelian Bear Dogs:** a type of dog used at the point of release when bears are captured and relocated, in order to condition the bear and for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife employee safety.

**less-lethal ammunition:** specially formulated ammunition, such as rubber bullets, that is designed to stop a bear with less chance of fatally injuring them or innocent bystanders.

**locatable minerals:** those minerals which, when found in valuable deposits, can be acquired under the General Mining Laws of 1872 (as amended). Examples include copper, gold, tungsten, nickel, zinc, silver, and lead.

**management action:** Any action taken by management due to bear activity that directly affects the bear and/or the public. This includes, but is not limited to: trail postings, trail closures, campground closures, bear relocations and bear removals.

**mortality limit:** the maximum allowable number of incidental mortalities per calendar year assigned unless a shorter time period is specified.

**natural wilderness:** an area that shows minimal effects of modern civilization upon the ecological systems and their biological and physical components. A natural wilderness comprises landforms, soils, waterways, habitats, species, and terrestrial food webs that are largely intact in their natural state and not influenced by human activities and external threats.

**non-native species:** those species that have been introduced into new areas that have not historically been part of their native range.

**North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone:** an area in Washington State that encompasses approximately 9,800 square miles, or 6.1 million acres, within the U.S. portion of the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). It includes all of the park complex and most of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests.

**North Cascades National Park Service Park Complex:** an area that includes North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas.

**noxious plant:** vegetation poisonous or irritating to people or animals. (Exotic and noxious are not synonymous.)

**ozone:** a colorless, odorless reactive gas comprising three oxygen atoms.

**pack animal:** a mule, donkey, burro, or horse bred for vigor and hardiness and used for carrying heavy loads.

**park visits:** a term preferred (rather than “visitation”) to express the concept of the volume of public entry and use of the parks or of the number of people coming to the parks. Similar to forest visits.

**particulate matter:** also known as “particulate pollution”; a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets.

**permit:** a special written permission by the NPS or USFS authorizing access to specific remote, wilderness areas and the backcountry.

**phenology:** the science dealing with the influence of climate on the recurrence of such annual phenomena of animal and plant life as budding and bird migrations.

**predation:** a relation between animals in which one organism captures and feeds on others.

**preservation:** protection of the parks from damage, defacement, exploitation of their natural resources, or impairment of the natural or historic scene they present. Preservation is a more restrictive practice than conservation; the two terms should not be used synonymously.

**primitive/trailed areas:** areas characterized by an unmodified natural environment with a minimum of on-site controls and restrictions, and where present, controls are subtle. Facilities are only provided for protection of wilderness resource values.

**pristine/trail-less areas:** areas characterized by an extensive unmodified natural environment where natural processes are not measurably affected by the actions of visitors.

**public scoping:** the early involvement of the interested and affected public in the environmental analysis process.

**range curtailment:** the contracting or reducing of areas for use by a specific species. This could occur through habitat destruction and modification as well as by the introduction of non-native species.

**record of decision:** the formal, legal decision document which is recorded for the public.

**recovery priority:** refers to a number, ranging from a high of 1 to a low of 18, whereby priorities to listed species and recovery tasks are assigned.

**recreation:** a broad term which may refer to enjoyment of park features and values.

**release site:** a remote, designated area within National Park Service (NPS) or U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands where bears will be released.

**relocation:** to move the bear to another area within NPS or USFS administered lands.

**region of influence:** the physical area that bounds the environmental, sociological, economic, or cultural feature of interest for the purpose of analysis.

**removal:** to relocate the bear to an area outside specific NPS or USFS lands or destroy it.

**restoration:** returning a site or area in a park as nearly as possible to the natural condition in which it was before some artificial alteration took place. Also, renewing or bringing back the elements of an existing historic scene, building, or object as nearly as possible to their original form.

**riparian:** of, relating to, or situated or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water.

**special-status species:** see species of concern.

**species:** a biological group of similar plants or animals with common characteristics that are capable of interbreeding.

**species of concern:** in Washington, these include those species listed as state endangered, state threatened, state sensitive, or state candidate, as well as species listed or proposed for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

**subalpine:** growing on mountains below the limit of tree growth, and above the foothill, or montane, zone.

**threatened species:** any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**trailed wilderness:** a class of wilderness that includes all managed system trails. It extends beyond the transition class. This class extends at least 500 feet on either side of the trail, but may be wider around lakes or heavily used areas.

**transition wilderness:** a class of wilderness that includes system trails that have a travel-way worn to mineral soil over long distances, and is characterized by having a large proportion of day-users, often mixed in with overnight and long distance travelers.

**undeveloped wilderness:** an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

**ungulate:** a hoofed mammal. Several species of ungulate occur in the NCE, including mule deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, elk, and moose.

**untrammelled wilderness:** an area wherein ecological systems and their biological and physical components are autonomous, free from human intervention. Human actions that restrict, manipulate, or attempt to control the natural world within wilderness degrade the untrammelled quality.

**watershed:** a region or area drained by a river, stream, etc.

**wilderness:** wild, undeveloped, and relatively unfrequented portions of a park—back country. Also used in reference to any area where processes of nature are left to develop unmanaged and undisturbed by humans.

**wilderness character:** a holistic concept based on the interaction of (1) biophysical environments primarily free from modern human manipulation and impact, (2) personal experience in natural environments relatively free from the encumbrances and signs of modern society, and (3) symbolic meanings of humility, restraint, and interdependence that inspire human connection with nature.

**wilderness use:** visitor use of undeveloped, backcountry areas. A type of park use and occupancy by visitors without benefit of any facilities or services other than possibly foot or horse trails for access.





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