advantages for tree farmers. A key past accomplishment was the establishment of the Small Tract Optional Property Tax for Small Woodland Owners.

Each year, the association sponsors a 2-day meeting and summer field tour to showcase current woodland technology. It also publishes a quarterly journal of current woodland information for its members titled Oregon Woodlands.

**Oregon State Department of Forestry**

The official position of OSDF towards woodland owners is that of technical advisor. It does, however, offer educational assistance in the form of brochures; a monthly magazine, Forest Log; and newsletters on topics such as seedling availability and forest practice tips. Service foresters are referral sources and often co-sponsor tours and meetings. A one-on-one meeting with a service forester, fire and meetings. A one-on-one meeting with a service forester, fire control expert, or forest practice forester is a valuable way of obtaining forest management tips.

**Private consultants**

Most consultants offer technical services directed at specific problems. Some overlap into educational training and conduct programs like tax and estate planning workshops, and brush control tours. Consultants most often offer these programs on the same day as another event. Occasionally, they set up demonstration plots and adaptive research to illustrate forest-related practices or to test products.

**Northwest Christmas Tree Association**

This organization is similar to the woodlands association, but it serves the specific interests of Christmas tree growers. It researches marketing, disease, and cultural problems and studies new genetic varieties of Christmas trees. The association publishes a quarterly magazine—Northwest Lookout—and sponsors annual tours and workshops.

**Soil Conservation Service**

Besides technical assistance, SCS offers help to woodland owners through publications, tours, and demonstrations illustrating conservation practices.

**Final notes**

You can learn how to manage your woodland property through the educational services described in this publication. Commitment to begin your education today will help you achieve goals you’ve set for the future.

**Foresters**

Foresters will readily admit that they have a language all their own. If you are to deal effectively with those who work in the forest, and with forestry information, you need to be able to speak and understand that language. We collected this glossary from a number of different sources. We hope it will get you started learning this new language. As you read it, please feel free to contact either of us if you are aware of mistakes or words that should be added. Maybe someday we will see you out on your woodland, looking at a nurse tree, part of a shelterwood system, in a riparian zone that has become a monoculture of hardwoods—because the soil was overstocked with boomer.

Happy reading! —Rick Fleming and Bert Udell

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**Glossary of Woodland Words**

**abrupt level.** A hand tool or instrument designed to measure angles of elevation or depression, commonly in degrees or in a system of horizontal and vertical angles.

acre. A unit of measurement, 4,840 sq ft or 10 square rods (square rod = 16.5 ft by 16.5 ft).

adz. A tool used to sharpen an adze.

advanced reproduction. A term used to describe trees growing in a species other than those already present in the stand.

age class. A classification based on the age of trees, which is the age at which the trunk diameter in a stand is divided into classes by age.

agro-forestry. The practice of raising trees, forage, and livestock on the same ground, at the same time.

all-aged. Applies to a stand that contains trees of all ages. Also see even-aged and uneven-aged.

back cut. In the process of felling a tree, the final cut, made on the opposite side of the tree from the face cut (or undercut).

back cut. The cross section of a stem, branch, or root. One year's growth consists of a layer of lighter-colored wood (springwood) and a layer of darker-colored wood (summerwood).

back cut. A trailer or structure in the shape of an inverted V.

back cut. The lowermost, larger, and usually the most important branch of a tree.

back cut. The processing of raising trees, forage, and livestock on the same ground, at the same time. Common taxa are cattle and trees or sheep and trees.

back cut. A shelterwood method of regeneration that begins with a cut (or undercut).
backfire. Controlled fire set ahead of a forest fire to create a firebreak by reducing fuel in the path of the main fire.

basal area. 1. The cross-sectional area of the bole of a tree, 4½ ft above the ground. Basal area = diameter of tree squared, times .005454.

2. The sum of the individual tree basal areas for a given land area. Commonly expressed as sq ft of basal area, a well-stocked, 40-year-old Douglas-fir forest may have 200-250 sq ft of basal area.

BGR. Acronym for "Big Game Repellent," a putrefied-egg product originally developed by Weyerhaeuser Company scientists; now sold under various trade names, as a repellent to animal browse.

Billmore stick. A stick graduated (usually 25 in). d.b.h. Diameter of a standing tree may be estimated when the stick is held out at right angles to the main axis of the tree, and as a distance from the ground to which the stick is graduated (usually 25 ft). Biological control. Control of pests, diseases, and animal pests by the use of natural enemies.

biomass. The sum total of all biological materials that exist on a given land area. Forests and grasslands, for example, include leaves, branches, grasses, and grasses.

blaze. A mark placed on a stand to call attention to it. blowdown. A fall, which often have occurred as an wind. Blowstorm. Sometimes distinguish between, predictably or blowhard. Usually referred to the blowhard with almost exclusively to blowwood; common in pines.

bench mark. A point of known elevation referenced to sea level. benchmark. A bed in a logging camp.

burl. An abnormal growth on a tree stem, with wood cells (xylem) and inner bark (phloem). Diameters of these growths are widely sought for their interesting grain pattern.

Butt log. One of the principal products of the destructive distillation of woods.

butt cut. The first log above the stump. Syn. butt log.

caliper (or callipers). An instrument used to measure diameters of trees or logs. It consists of two parallel arms at right angles to a graduated rule, with one arm that slides along the other.

cambium. A layer of cells between the woody part of the tree and the bark. Division of these cells results in diameter growth of the tree through formation of wood cells (xylem) and inner bark (phloem).

canopy. A collective term for the layer formed by the crowns of the taller trees in a forest.

carriage. In skylining, a loading device from which logs are suspended and which rides up and down a stationary mainline for yarding or loading.

cat. A volume measure of stacked wood. A standard cord is 4 × 4 × 8 ft or 128 cu ft of space. Since roundwood cannot be cut to a standard volume, actual wood volume varies between 70 and 90 cu ft per cord.

crow. A defect in logs and poles or piling, consisting of an abrupt bend. Also refers to edgewise warp in a piece of lumber.

crop tree. A tree selected in a young stand, to be retained until final harvest.

cross-deal. A pipe placed under the road surface between major drainages, to collect water from the ditch line and deposit it on the lower side of the road.

cross section. A section of a stem or leaf taken at right angles to its longitudinal axis.

crosstie. A wooden sleeper used for supporting railroad rails.

crouch. The fork of a tree or branch.

crown. The branches and foliage of a tree.

crown class. A designation of trees in a forest with crowns of similar development and occupying similar positions in the crown cover. Differentiation into crown classes applies to even-aged stands and within small even-aged groups in which trees in an uneven-aged stand are often arranged. Five crown classes are commonly recognized: dominant, codominant, intermediate, suppressed, and wolf trees.

crown cover. The canopy of green leaves and branches formed by the crowns of all trees in a forest. Generally expressed as a percent of total area.

crown density. The compactness of the crown cover of the forest; depends on the distance apart and the compactness of the individual crowns. A loose term combining the meanings of "crown closure" and "shade density."

crown fire. A fire that runs through the tops of living trees, brush, or chaparral.
cubic foot. A cube 12 in on a side. One cu

sawing losses.
cull. A tree or log of merchantable size
unmerchantable because of defects or decay.
cut. A measurement equal to 100 cu ft of solid wood;
different areas of the tree. Depending on

harvesting, purchasing, and general management.

and topographic features that control forest type

habitats, and their relation to forests and forest products.

and animal-related terms and their use in scientific communication.

For most current information:
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog
cruising. Measuring standing trees to determine the volume of wood on a given tract of land. Used for harvesting, purchasing, and general management.

crunny. Crew bus that transports loggers or other woodsworkers to and from the woods.

cubic foot. A cube 12 in. on a side. One cu ft of wood in a log usually produces from 3 to 10 board ft of lumber because of the cylindrical log shape and sawing losses.

cull. A tree or log of merchantable size rendered uneconomical because of poor form, large limbs, rot, or other defects.

cull tree. A live tree of merchantable size but uneconomical because of defects or decay.

custi. A measurement equal to 100 cu ft of solid wood; often used for pulpwood measurement.

cutting area. A portion of woodland on which timber is being cut or will be cut.

cutting cycle. The planned interval between major harvesting operations in the same stand. A 10-year cutting cycle indicates thinnings done once every 10 years.

cutting diameter. The longest distance at right angles, across any circle or cylinder. In standing trees, estimate diameter by dividing the circumference (length of a line taken completely around the outside of a tree) by 3.1416.

diameter breast high. See d.b.h.

diameter class. One of the intervals into which the range of diameters of trees in a forest is divided for purposes of classification and use. Generally this is done in 2-in., even increments (12 in class would contain trees from 11 to 13 in).

diameter limit. The smallest (occasionally the largest), size to which trees or logs are to be measured, cut, or used. The points to which the limit usually refers are stump, breast height, or top.

diameter-limit cutting. A system of selection harvest based on cutting all trees in the stand over a specified diameter. This eliminates marking individual trees.

diameter tape. A graduated tape based on the relationship of circumference to diameter, which provides a direct measure of tree diameter when stretched around the outside of the tree.

d.b.h. Abbreviation for "diameter inside bark.

dbfl. A flat or round metal tool used to make a hole for planting containerized seedlings.

direct seeding. Sowing tree seed to regenerate a forest.

d.o.b. Abbreviation for "diameter outside bark.

D.

dominant trees. Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, with crowns well developed, possibly somewhat that crowded on the sides. See crown class.

d-plus (D +) rule. A rule of thumb in thinning; estimate desired spacing by adding a given number to the d.b.h. of the crop tree: a "D + 4" rule would mean that a 16-in. d.b.h. tree would use 16 + 4 or 20 ft of growing space.

Dowse. A biological process in which a plant ceases most growth activities and simply maintains existing tissue. Caused by periods of moisture and/or temperature stress.

Doughlas-fir region. An area from northern California to southern British Columbia, west of the Cascade crest. The western portions of Oregon and Washington, where Douglas-fir grows in even-aged stands and is the predominant timber species.

dry end. A decay of the "brown rot" type, caused by specialized fungi capable of conducting moisture from an available source and extending their attack to wood previously too dry to decay. Found chiefly in buildings. The term is open to the misinterpretation that wood will rot when dry, which is not true.

duff. Forest litter and other organic debris in various stages of decomposition on top of the mineral soil; typical of coniferous forests in cool climates, where rate of decomposition is slow and where litter accumulation exceeds decay.

easement. An interest or right to limited use of land, granted by the owner to another party. Commonly used for access.

ecology. The science that deals with the interaction of plants and animals with their environment.

etymology, forest. The science that deals with insects and their relation to forests and forest products.

environment. All elements, living and inanimate, that affect a living organism.

ephemera. Widespread insect or disease incidence beyond normal proportions; usually accompanied by excessive damage.

eger. Applied to a stand in which relatively small age differences exist between individual trees.

esotic. Not native, foreign.

even-flow harvest. A harvesting scheme designed to extract exactly the same volume of wood fiber each period.

F.
faller. A logger who specializes in fellings trees. Also called "cutters" or "sawyers." The term "faller" is used by West, "choppers" in the redwoods, and "shinglers" in the mountains.

firebreak. An existing barrier, or one constructed prior to a fire occurs, from which distance of inflammable materials can be removed.

fire control. All activities directed with the suppression of a forest fire.

fire danger. The risk that both combustible and flammable factors that determine whether a fire will spread, do not spread, or are contained, are estimated difficulty of conquering, and fire risk. Guerrillas, and in some cases, the other area on mineral soil that is not available to the fire. The type of firebreak.

fire line. A trail around a fire, dug down to mineral soil; located along a favorable firebreak and the persons engaged in constructing proper spacing in its use or the fireline may be considered as any person has passed over the line. That portion of the line which a material will not pass.

forest management. A plan of care until available for animal consumption when cut, it becomes feed.

forage. In range management, unharvested plant material that is available for animal consumption. When cut, it becomes feed.

forage value. The relative importance for grazing purposes of a range plant or plants as a whole on a range.

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forest protection. The activities connected with the prevention and control of damage to forests from fire, insects, disease, and other injurious and destructive sources.

forest nursery. An area in which young trees are grown for forest plantations.

Forest Practices Act. Several states have legislation regulating private forest harvest to reasonably assure adequate regeneration and protection of soil and water values. Abbreviated in Oregon to OPFFA (Oregon Forest Practices Act).

fire suppression. All the work of extinguishing a fire after its detection.

direct. A method where the fire control line is located, allowed a favorable firebreak and the intervening strip between the fire and the firebreak backfire.

indirect. A method where the control line is located along a favorable firebreak and the intervening strip between the fire and the firebreak backfire.

fire danger. The risk that both combustible and flammable factors are estimated difficulty of conquering, and fire risk. Guerrillas, and in some cases, the other area on mineral soil that is not available to the fire. The type of firebreak.

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forest management. A plan of care until available for animal consumption when cut, it becomes feed.

fire suppression. All the work of extinguishing a fire after its detection.

1. direct. A method where the fire control line is located, allowed a favorable firebreak and the intervening strip between the fire and the firebreak backfire.

2. indirect. A method where the control line is located along a favorable firebreak and the intervening strip between the fire and the firebreak backfire.

3. one-track. A system of managing peripheral or fire, where the fire crew controlling the line moves from fire line to fire line without changing relative positions, advancing the fire control line one-track, or advancing in three or more steps. The names for trees or objects controlled by the fire are often burned or consumed during the steps, in order that the control line may be completed. The fire one-track indicates when the last person has passed over the line. That portion of the line which a material will not pass.

forage. In management, unharvested plant material that is available for animal consumption when cut, it becomes feed.

forage value. The relative importance for grazing purposes of a range plant or plants as a whole on a range.
forest survey. An inventory of forest land to determine acreage, condition, timber volume, and species, for specific purposes (such as timber purchase and forest management) or as a basis for forest policies and programs. Also refers to carefully measuring and marking property boundaries.

forest type. A descriptive term used to group stands of similar character in composition and development, to differentiate them from other groups of stands. See stand type, of.

forest utilization. That branch of forestry concerned with the operation of harvesting, processing, and marketing the forest crop and other forest resources.

form. The shape of a log or tree.

form class. A measure of bole taper form. A measure of the shape of a log or tree.

gal. A pronounced swelling of cambial tissue of the tree, caused by extreme cold. Especially common on ponderosa. Hence, each tree has both a genus name and a species name.

frill. V-shaped cut in the cambial tissue of the tree caused by extreme cold. Especially common on ponderosa. Hence, each tree has both a genus name and a species name.

fungus. A plant without chlorophyll that derives nourishment from the organic matter of other plants.

germination. The initial growth of a seed or spore.

gigas. To encircle the stem of a living tree with cuts that completely sever the cambium and often are carried well into the sapwood, done to kill the tree by preventing the passage of carbohydrates to the roots. It refers to same process causing animals to die of mouse or beaver girdle.

girth. A system of classifying lumber according to thickness.

The steepness of a forest road.

direction, size, form, arrangement, or quality of lumber, in rating, estimating, the ability of a log to split in normal rainfall, to give rise to spurs on a constant number of livestock a statement each year without deteriorating. The amount of lumber per acre of given kind produced, or in number of acres per specified greenbook.

grade. A number or letter assigned to lumber that determines its quality or value. A grading system used to indicate the size or quality of a specific piece of lumber.

green lumber. Lumber with the moisture content greater than that of air-dried lumber.

growth rate. With reference to wood, the rate at which wood is added to the tree at any particular point, usually expressed in the number of annual rings per inch. May also be stated as “annual leader growth.”

gyppo logger. A self-employed, independent timber harvesting contractor who is not an employee of the harvesting contractor.

head start. A reforestation method of over seeding methods.

heart rot. A decay characteristically confined to the heartwood. It usually originates in the living tree.

heartwood. The inner core of a woody stem, wholly composed of nonliving cells and usually differentiated from the outer enveloping layer (sapwood) by its darker color.

heart-leaf. To store young trees before planting by placing them in a trench and covering the roots with soil.

herbicide. A broad class of chemicals used to kill weeds, grass, brush, or competing trees.

high grading. Removal of the stand from the only the best trees, often resulting in a poor-quality residual stand.

high lead logging. Logging system that uses cables rigged to a spar high above the ground so that one end of the logs can be lifted during yarding.

hinge wood. In filling, the portion of the tree that remains uncut. The width and location of this wood helps determine which way the tree will fall.

hot deck. A log pile where both yarding and haul-truck loading take place in rapid succession.

heal. To cut and deliver logs.

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hinge wood. In filling, the portion of the tree that remains uncut. The width and location of this wood helps determine which way the tree will fall.
forest survey. An inventory of forest land to determine acreage, condition, timber volume, and species, for specific purposes (such as timber purchase and forest management) or as a basis for forest policies and programs. Also refers to carefully measuring and marking property boundaries.

forest type. A descriptive term used to group stands of similar character in composition and development, to differentiate them from other groups of stands. See stand, type of.

forest management. That branch of forestry concerned with the operation of harvesting, processing, and marketing the forest crop and other forest resources.

form. The shape of a log or tree.

form class. A measure of bale taper derived by dividing diameter inside bark at a given height (usually 16 or 32 ft) by d.b.h. These values are often required to use tree-volume tables.

forty. A land tract of 40 acres or a ¼-mile square.

girth. The shape of a log or tree.

girdle. To encircle the stem of a living tree with cuts that completely sever bark and cambium and often are carried well into the outer sapwood, done to kill the tree by preventing the passage of carbohydrates to the roots. Also refers to same process caused by animals, such as mice or beaver.

growth rate. With reference to wood, the rate at which wood has been added to the tree at any particular point, usually expressed in the number of annual rings per inch. May also be stated as "annual leader growth." See also leader growth.

gymno. A plant without chlorophyll that derives its nourishment from the organic matter of other plants.

G

gall. A pronounced localized swelling of greatly modified structure that occurs on plants from infection by a disease or insect.

gallery. A passage or burrow, excavated by an insect under bark or in wood for feeding or egg-laying purposes.

genus. A botanical grouping of plants with similar characteristics. Species within a genus may be crossed, but resulting offspring will usually be sterile. Genus Pinus contains ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and hundreds of other pines around the world. Each species within the genus is identified as Pinus + species name (in ponderosa’s case, Pinus ponderosa). Hence, each tree has both a genus name and a species name.

germination. The initial growth of a seed or spore.

germination. The initial growth of a seed or spore.

gledge. To encircle the stem of a living tree with cuts that completely sever bark and cambium and often are carried well into the outer sapwood, done to kill the tree by preventing the passage of carbohydrates to the roots. Also refers to same process caused by animals, such as mice or beaver.

grade. 1. A system of classifying lumber or logs according to quality.

grading capacity. In range management, the ability of a range unit, in years of normal rainfall, to give adequate support to a constant number of livestock for a stated period each year without deteriorating. Expressed in number of livestock per acre of given kind or kinds, or in number of acres per specified animals.

green lumber. 1. Lumber with the moisture content greater than that of air-dried lumber.

grind. To reduce waste pieces of lumber.

ground. The area immediately around a tree, which is nature's method of reforestation; but it is often slower, and it does not have the more assured results of direct seedling or planting. May also refer to trees left after a thinning.

growth. Extraction of some type of product from the forest. Generally associated with a cutting.

harvest. Extraction of some type of product from the forest. Generally associated with a cutting.

hardback line. In cable logging, the line used to pull chokers or the carriage from the landing out to the felling area.

heart rot. A decay characteristic confined to the heartwood. It usually originates in the living tree.

heartwood. The inner core of a woody stem, wholly composed of nonliving cells and usually differentiated from the outer enveloping layer (sapwood) by its darker color.

heal-in. To store young trees before planting by placing them in a trench and covering the roots with soil.

hedgerow. A broad class of chemicals used to kill weeds, grass, brush, or competing trees.

healing. Removal of the stand from the only the best trees, often resulting in a poor-quality residual stand.

high leading. Logging system that uses cables rigged to a spar high above the ground so that the end of the logs can be lifted during yarding.

highwood. In felling, the portion of the tree that remains uncut. The width and location of this wood helps determine which way the tree will fall.

hogg. A machine used to reduce waste pieces of lumber and slabs, or small tree stems, to log form.

hot deck. A log pile where both yarding and haulage loading take place in rapid succession.

humidity. The plant and animals that derive carbohydrates to the fiber. The tissue of the tree where their origin is no longer recognizable.

hybrid. A cross between two species that results in a sterile (but often more desirable) offspring.

identify. To set fire to, cause to burn.

ice damage. Breakage of tops and branches and stripping of bark by wind, water, or ice storms.

ignite. To start to, cause to begin.

increment. An increase in tree diameter, basal area, height, volume, or weight, or value of individual trees or stands over a specified period of time.

increment borers. A tool used to extract a core of wood from a tree, allowing study of the radial growth of a tree without felling it.

increment core. That part of the cross section of a tree extracted by an increment borer. Used to determine tree age and growth.

insecticides. Chemicals used to kill insects.

intermediate trees. Trees shorter than those in the dominant or codominant classes. Thin crowns either below or extending into the overstory crown formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above, but none from the sides; usually small crowns, considerably crowded on the sides of some crown classes.

interplant. To plant seedlings among existing trees as a basis for forest management or as a basis for forest exercises to determine patterns of growth.

kerf. Saw cut of a piece by a saw blade.

knot. That part of a branch that has been incorporated into the trunk of a tree.

leader. The growing top (terminal shoot) of a tree. The distance up the main stem of the tree between each whorl of branches generally represents 1 year of growth.

laden. The portion of a tree that remains on the ground after logs are cut or removed.

landing. The area where logs are collected for loading.

ledges. A cross between two species that results in a sterile (but often more desirable) offspring.

leaf. The uppermost layer of the soil, made up of freshly fallen or slightly decomposed organic materials. See duff.

log. 1. To cut and deliver logs.

logging. A reforestation method of planting seedlings by hand, usually with spacing to minimize competition and maximize growth. Seedlings are often 2 years old, giving the new forest a head start over seedling methods.

hardwood. 1. Generally, one of the botanical group of trees that have broad leaves, in contrast to the needle-bearing conifers.

2. Wood produced by broad-leaved trees, regardless of texture or density.

harvest. Extraction of some type of product from the forest. Generally associated with a cutting.

highback line. In cable logging, the line used to pull chokers or the carriage from the landing out to the felling area.

heart rot. A decay characteristic confined to the heartwood. It usually originates in the living tree.

heartwood. The inner core of a woody stem, wholly composed of nonliving cells and usually differentiated from the outer enveloping layer (sapwood) by its darker color.

heal-in. To store young trees before planting by placing them in a trench and covering the roots with soil.

hedgerow. A broad class of chemicals used to kill weeds, grass, brush, or competing trees.

high grading. The removal from the stand of only the best trees, often resulting in a poor-quality residual stand.

high leading. Logging system that uses cables rigged to a spar high above the ground so that the end of the logs can be lifted during yarding.

highwood. In felling, the portion of the tree that remains uncut. The width and location of this wood helps determine which way the tree will fall.

hogg. A machine used to reduce waste pieces of lumber and slabs, or small tree stems, to log form.

hot deck. A log pile where both yarding and haulage loading take place in rapid succession.

humidity. The plant and animals that derive carbohydrates to the fiber. The tissue of the tree where their origin is no longer recognizable.

hybrid. A cross between two species that results in a sterile (but often more desirable) offspring.

identify. To set fire to, cause to burn.

ice damage. Breakage of tops and branches and stripping of bark by wind, water, or ice storms.

ignite. To start to, cause to begin.

increment. An increase in tree diameter, basal area, height, volume, or weight, or value of individual trees or stands over a specified period of time.

increment borers. A tool used to extract a core of wood from a tree, allowing study of the radial growth of a tree without felling it.

increment core. That part of the cross section of a tree extracted by an increment borer. Used to determine tree age and growth.

insecticides. Chemicals used to kill insects.

intermediate trees. Trees shorter than those in the dominant or codominant classes. Thin crowns either below or extending into the overstory crown formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above, but none from the sides; usually small crowns, considerably crowded on the sides of some crown classes.

interplant. To plant seedlings among existing trees as a basis for forest management or as a basis for forest exercises to determine patterns of growth.
2. Doyle-Scribner rule. A combination rule, derived by using Doyle Scribner rule values for logs up to 28 inches in diameter and Scribner rule for logs larger than 28 inches.

3. International rule. A formula allowing 1/8-inch taper for each 4 feet of length and 1/4-inch shrinkage for 1-inch board. In one form, it assumes a 1/4-inch kerf; in modified form, it assumes a 1/4-inch kerf.

4. Scribner rule. A diagram rule, one of the oldest in existence. It assumes 1-inch boards and 4-inch kerf, and allows allowance for slabs, and disregards taper. Official rule in many parts of the U.S., including the Pacific Northwest.

5. Scribner decimal C rule. The Scribner rule modified by rounding off the last digit to the nearest 10 and dropping the zero. Zeros are added to the total volume. Used in Oregon and Washington.

log scale. The lumber content of a log is determined by a log rule.

lookout. A station or post used primarily in the detection of fires, often an observation tower located on a high point of ground.

2. To cut the limbs from a felled tree.

mainline. A path or trail for the primary movement of persons, equipment, and materials in logging operations. Also the main line of an access road.

mainstem. The larger, main, or central channel of a river, stream, or tributary. In logging, the mainline is used to guide equipment and personnel to the harvesting site.

marking timber. Selecting and indicating, usually by an axe mark (blaze) or paint mark, trees to be cut or left standing.

merchandise. That part of a tree that can be manufactured into salable product.

merchandable timber. Trees used for the production of merchantable (salable) products.

merchandable stock. That part of a tree used for the production of merchantable (salable) products.

merchantable value. A term usually prefixed by "high," "low," etc., to indicate relative quality of a given feed or forage to furnish elements valuable for animal nutrition.

old growth. A forest that has never been changed by management or harvesting. This term is misapplied by many to describe any forest that appears to be old. Individual trees in this type of forest are usually over 200 years old, and there are large standing and fallen dead trees throughout the stand.

operation. Used interchangeably for logging jobs, harvesting, cutting, milling, etc. An all-inclusive term for harvesting and hauling out the forest products.

outplant. Planting nursery-grown tree seedlings on a freshly prepared area. See transplant.

overgrowth. Grazing so heavily that it impairs future forage production and causes range deterioration through damage to plants, soil, or both.

overstocked. A condition of the stand or forest, indicating more trees than desired, normal, or full stocking would require.

overstory. That portion of the trees in a stand forming the upper crown cover.

oversaw. The vertical rise of land in 100 horizontal ft. A 16% grade means that in 100 ft horizontal, the elevation has changed 16 ft. Measured with an abney level or clinometer.

oversaw. The excess lumber sawn from logs over the estimated volume or log scale, usually expressed in percent of log scale.

oversaw. Skidding, hauling, and loading of logs.

oversaw. The estimated volume or log scale, usually expressed in cubic feet or cubic meters.

oversaw. Any operation that involves the harvesting of trees or stem cutting.

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2. Doyle-Scribner rule. A combination rule, derived by using Doyle rule values for logs up to 28 inches in diameter and Scribner rule for logs larger than 28 inches.

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4. Scribner rule. A diagram rule, one of the oldest in existence. It assumes 1-inch boards and ¼-inch kerf, main-tains liberal allowance for slabs, and disregards taper. Official rule in many parts of the U.S., including the Pacific Northwest.

5. Scribner decimal C rule. The Scribner rule modified by rounding off the last digit to the nearest 10 and dropping the zero. Zeros are added to total of volumes. Used in Oregon and Washington.

log scale. The lumber content of a log as determined by a log rule.

lookout. 1. Fire spotter. 2. A station or post used primarily in the detection of fires, often an observation tower located on a high point of ground.

lop. 1. To chop branches, tops, or small trees after felling, so that the slash lies close to the ground. 2. To cut the limbs from a felled tree.

mainline. 1. In cable logging, the line used to retrieve turns of log. 2. The main access road to a forest tract.

merchantable. A written plan for the organized handling and operation of a forest property. This term is misapplied by many to describe any forest that appears to be merchantable or harvesting. This term is usually includes data and prescribes measures of individual trees and stands, and the determination of the various products obtainable from them.

merchantable. That part of a tree that can be manufactured into a saleable product.

merchantable height. The length of the tree stem from the top of the stump to the top of the last merchantable section. Usually expressed in ft or number of logs.

merchantable timber. A tree or stand of trees that may be converted into saleable products.

merchantable volume. The amount of wood in a single tree or forest stand that is considered salable.

monoculture. The practice of growing a single species of tree or plant on a given land area.

mountain beaver. A small nocturnal rodent, found throughout the Coast Range in Oregon and Washington. This burrowing animal has a voracious appetite for Douglas-fir seedlings. Syn. boomer.

mortality. Death of forest trees as a result of competition, disease, insect damage, drought, wind, fire, and other factors.

multiple-use management. Management and use of forest land for more than one purpose (timber, wildlife, watershed, etc.). Uses may be shared on the same acreage or allocated to different portions of a forest tract.

national forest. Federally owned land managed to provide wood, water, and other uses for the benefit of the people of the United States. National forests are under the administration of the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

national park. Federally owned land managed to maintain areas of outstanding and unique scenery and geographic features for public enjoyment. National parks are under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

natural thinning. Death of trees in a stand as a result of competition.

needle cast. Premature browning and dropping of needles caused by a fungus. (Douglas-fir Christmas trees are particularly susceptible to Swiss needle cast.

nurse tree or crop. A tree or crop of trees, shrubs, or other plants that foster another, generally more important, tree or crop. Syn. trainer.

nutritional value. A term usually prefixed by "high," "low," etc., to indicate relative quality of a given forage or feed to furnish elements valuable for animal nutrition.

old growth. A forest that has never been changed by management or harvesting. This term is misapplied by many to describe any forest that appears to be old. Individual trees in this type of forest are usually over 200 years old, and there are large standing and fallen dead trees throughout the stand.

operation. Used interchangeably for logging jobs, harvesting, cutting, milling, etc. An all-inclusive term for harvesting and hauling out the forest products.

outplant. Planting nursery-grown tree seedlings on a freshly prepared area. See transplant.

overgrazing. Grazing so heavily that it impairs further forage production and causes range deterioration (through damage to plants, soil, or both). Unnatural growth. That period in the life cycle of trees and stands when growth or value is declining or maturity.

overrun. The excess lumber sawn over the estimated volume or log scale. Usually expressed as percent of log scale.

overstocked. A condition in which stand or forest, indicating more trees per acre. See under. or full stocking would be stockier.

overstory. That part of the trees in a stand or forest, including the upper crown layer. See understory.

piled. A controlled burn where the slash is to be disposed of is concentrated, usually by machinery, before burning.

piled. Round timbers driven into the ground to support other structures.

pistol butt. Applied to trees with bases curving away from the slope and then upwards. This may indicate unstable or moving soil.

pitch. A term applied to the resin occurring in the wood of certain conifers.

pitch pocket. A well-defined, lens-shaped opening in the presence of glue or resin. Pitch pocket is a new product made by a similar process.

plasticulture. The relative susceptibility of certain plants as forage for domestic and wild animals. Varieties with competitive ability. See cover or the season of grazing.

partial cut. A silvicultural cutting scheme that removes at any one time less than the total tree stand (selective cut, seed tree cut, shelterwood cut).

particle-board. A type of board made by compressing chips or particles of wood under heat and pressure, in the presence of glue or resin. Particle-board is a new product made by a similar process.

pathology, forest. The science that deals with diseases of forest trees or stands, and their deterioration of forest products by organisms.

peavey. A long-handled tool with a spike point and hinged arm; used to pull logs.

peeler core. A piece of outer wood that is a byproduct of the veneer peeling process; usually 8 feet long and about 4 inches in diameter.

percent grade. 1. The slope of a road or log scale. A 16% grade means that 160 ft horizontally, the elevation has changed 1 ft. Measurements with an energy level counter using a 100 ft log scale amount of forest volume found to be in a given grade.

percolation. The downward movement of water through the soil, rock, or organic material because of gravity.

pesticide. Any chemical used to kill any forest pests of a desired crop. An outside factor of tree tissue that conducts food from the leaves to the stem and roots.

phototropism. The conversion by green plants of light into food energy.

pine needle. A controlled burn where the slash is to be disposed of is concentrated, usually by machinery, before burning.

piping. Round timbers driven into the ground to support other structures.

pistol butt. Applied to trees with bases curving away from the slope and then upwards. This may indicate unstable or moving soil.

pitch. A term applied to the resin occurring in the wood of certain conifers.

pitch pocket. A well-defined, lens-shaped opening between or within annual growth rings of coniferous wood, containing pitch and possibly bark.

planer. A machine used to put a smooth surface or shape on lumber.

plant. 1. To place young trees or cuttings in the soil on forest land; to establish a forest crop. Sometimes used loosely to include direct seeding. Trees may be placed as bare-root stock, or with roots within a ball of earth, or in earth within a container.

2. A processing facility for wood products.

plantation. An artificially reforested area established by planting or by direct seeding.
schoolmarm. Logger's slang for a tree with one or more trunks.

seemed. In natural plant reproduction, the soil or forest floor on which seed falls; in nursery practice, prepared area in which seed is sown.

seeded. A small tree growing seed. Usually any term is restricted to trees less than 2 in. DBH.

seed year. A year in which a given species produces shade tolerance. The capacity of a tree or plant species to develop a crown in the shade of and in competition with other trees or plants. See tolerance.

shear. 1. In Christmas tree culture, to shape and trim back the branches to expose some foliage and give tree a conical shape. 2. In felling, a mechanical device that pulls off at the top.

shelterbelt. A barrier of living trees or shrubs, mainly to protect farm fields. See windbreaks.

sheared. See reproduction operations. See pruning of branches that start from the base.

shedding. The process of cutting down undesirable vegetation.

shading. A standing dead tree or a standing section of the tree at the height of 20 ft or more. If less than 20 ft, it is properly termed a branch.

softwood. One of the botanical groups of trees that generally have needle or scalelike leaves—the conifers. Also the wood produced by such trees, regardless of texture or density.

soil horizon. A layer of soil with distinct characteristics that separate it from other soil layers. Commonly, a forest soil will have O, A, B, and C horizons.

soil moisture. The relative amount of water in the soil, usually applied to upper levels of soil, occasionally to humus layer.

soil profile. A vertical section of soil showing the nature and thickness of the various horizons, often used in soil classification.

soil series. Groupings of soils with similar profile characteristics.

spur. A pole, tower, or tree used in cable logging to raise the mainline off the ground.

spruce. A tree with a dead top, usually a mark of declining vigor.

species. A unique grouping of organisms that share common characteristics. In common language, a "kind" or "variety." Each species is identified by its scientific name, that consists of a genus portion and then a species portion (Tsuga heterophylla, western hemlock).

splice top. A tree with a dead top, usually a mark of declining vigor.

spruce. A tree with a dead top, usually a mark of declining vigor.

spur. A pole, tower, or tree used in cable logging to raise the mainline off the ground.

suckers. A sprout from the lower portion of a stem, especially from the root.

sucker. A sprout from the lower portion of a stem, especially from the root.

sump. The trunk of a tree.

stump. The number of trees in a forest. Usually expressed as trees per acre or some relative measure (well stocked/fully stocked, overstocked, understocked).

stratification. The technique of placing seeds in a cool, moist medium (such as sand or peat) to simulate winter conditions and aid germination when planted.

stumpage. The value of timber as it stands uncut in the woods, in a general sense, the standing timber itself. Can also denote price paid for this timber.

succession. The replacement of one plant community by another in progressive development toward climax vegetation.

succession types of. 1. primary. Plant succession on newly formed soils or surfaces, exposed for the first time, that have never been vegetated. 2. secondary. Plant succession following the destruction of a part or all of the original vegetation.

summerwood. The denser, later-formed wood of an annual growth ring. The cells are smaller, with the exception of established drainage channels, uncommon on undisturbed forest land.
season. To dry lumber, either in the open or in a dry kiln.

second growth. A second forest that develops after harvest of the original, natural forest. In the Pacific Northwest, these forests also are often called young-growth stands.

shelterbelt. A wind barrier of living trees and/or shrubs, maintained to protect farm fields or homesteads. Syn. belt, windbreak.

shelterwood. See reproduction methods.

shrinkage. The contraction of wood caused by drying the material below the point at which the wood fibers are saturated. Shrinkage values are usually expressed as a percentage of specific dimensions (or the volume) of the wood when green.

shrub. A woody perennial plant (lives more than 1 year) that differs from a perennial herb by its woody, persistent stems, and from a tree by its low stature and branches that start from the base.

sidecast. Earth and other material generated by either a skid road, skid trail. A pathway over which logs are skidded.

skid road, skid trail. A pathway over which logs are skidded.

skidding. The process of dragging logs from the woods to a landing, collecting turns of logs.

slash. 1. Tree tops, branches, bark, and other debris, left after a forest operation. 2. The process of cutting down undesirable vegetation.

softwood. One of the botanical groups of trees that generally have needle or scalelike leaves—the conifers. Also the wood produced by such trees, regardless of texture or density.

soil horizon. A layer of soil with distinct characteristics that separate it from other soil layers. Coniferous forest soil will have O, A, B, and C horizons.

soil moisture. The relative amount of water in soil, usually applied to upper levels of soil, occasionally to humus layer.

soil profile. A vertical section of soil showing the nature and thickness of the various horizons and often soil texture, structure, and color.

soil series. Groupings of soils with similar physical characteristics.

spur. A pole, tower, or tree in which cable is laid to raise the mainline off the ground.

spot. A pole, tower, or tree in which cable is laid to raise the mainline off the ground.

sprout. A young plant that develops from the stump of a tree, often another tree. Commonly used to indicate growth among herbaceous plants, grasses, etc. Usually treated as a separate species.

species (of trees). Trees having very similar genetic makeup. Usually the smallest unit of classification that is still useful and have common characteristics. In botanical language, a species is identified by a scientific name that consists of a genus portion and then another portion of a species name.

stump, or root of another tree. Relatively common vegetation, often causing much breakage.

surface water. Water that moves over the ground surface. With the exception of established drainage channels, uncommon on undisturbed forest land.

stand. An aggregation of trees occupying a specific area and uniform enough in composition (species, age, and arrangement to be distinguishable from the forest on adjoining areas.

stand density. A relative measurement of the stock of trees on a forest area, compared with other areas.

stand table. A summary table showing the number of trees by species and diameter class of any given area.

stand types. A. Mixed. A stand in which more than 25% of the trees in the area grown are of a species other than the major species. B. Pure. A stand in which at least 80-90% of the trees matured and codominant classes are of the same species, genus, or family. C. Single-species stands. D. Natural stands. The number of trees in a stand. Usually expressed as number per acre or some relative measure (e.g., stems stocky, understocked).

stratification. The technique of placing seeds in a cool, moist medium (fridge or peat) to imitate winter conditions and hasten seed germination. The lower part of timber as it stands uncut in the woods, in general sense, the standing timber itself. Can be priced for this timber.

succession, types of. 1. Mixed. A stand in which more than 25% of the trees in the area grown are of a species other than the major species. 2. Secondary. Plant succession following the destruction of a part or all of the original vegetation.

sucker. A sprout from the lower portion of a stem, especially from the root.

sucker knot. A knot associated with a limb growing nearly parallel to the main stem. Sucker knots are not permitted on poles because they funnel water into the pole, promoting decay even if treated.

summerwood. The less dense, larger-celled, first-formed wood of an insect, usually applied to upper levels of soil, occasionally to humus layer.

summerwood. The denser, later-formed wood of an insect, usually applied to upper levels of soil, occasionally to humus layer.

summerwood. The denser, later-formed wood of an insect, usually applied to upper levels of soil, occasionally to humus layer.

swamp. The process of dragging logs from the woods to a landing, usually applied to ground-based operations. A similar term, used especially with cable or aerial logging systems, is "yarding."
sustained yield. A policy, method, or plan of forest management that calls for continuous production, to achieve, at the earliest practicable time, an approximate balance between net growth and amount harvested.

swamp. To clear the ground of underbrush, fallen trees, and other obstructions, to facilitate such later operations as logging or surveying.

sweep. A gradual (but pronounced) bend in a log, pole, or piling; considered a defect.

turnup. In Christmas tree culture, the practice of leaving a green branch when harvesting a Christmas tree; this branch, turned upwards, becomes the next tree. Syn. stump culture.

underbrush. The brush growing in a forest.

undercut. In felling a tree, the initial cut that removes a wedge-shaped piece of wood and determines the direction of fall. Syn. face cut.

undergrowth. Small trees and shrubs other growing under a forest canopy.

understory. That portion of the trees or other vegetation in a forest stand below the canopy.

uneven-aged. Applied to a stand in which there are considerable differences in the age of the trees and in which three or more age classes are represented. See also all-aged.

vener. A thin sheet of wood cut on a lathe or slicing machine. There are three kinds: sawed, sliced, and rotary cut.

Vexar tube. A rigid, plastic-net tube made from Vexar machine. There are three kinds: sawed, sliced, and rotary cut.

vent. A living plant and enters the atmosphere.

vertical lift. An elevator, cable, or chain used to raise logs from the landing to the mill or the road.

Vevey, L. A. The study of wood and all its aspects, including anatomy, chemistry, properties, and treatment.

xylem. See sapwood.
sustained yield. A policy, method, or plan of forest management that calls for continuous production, to achieve, at the earliest practicable time, an approximate balance between net growth and amount harvested.

swamp. To clear the ground of underbrush, fallen trees, and other obstructions, to facilitate such later operations as logging or surveying.

swell. A gradual (but pronounced) bend in a log, pole, or piling; considered a defect.


T

tail tree. In skyline logging, a tree used to anchor the mainline away from the landing.

tally. The count of trees, logs, or other products; to count trees, logs, or other products; to record products, distances, etc., as measured.
	 taper. The gradual reduction of diameter in a stem of a tree or a log from the base to the top.

taproot. The major tree root with the greatest tendency to grow downward. Depending on the species and soil conditions, the taproot may or may not be pronounced or show heavy branching.

tarf table. A tree-volume table based on d.b.h. and total height.

terminal bud. The uppermost bud on the main stem of a tree. See leader.

thinning. Cutting in an immature stand to increase the growth rate of the tree. The goal is to foster quality growth, improve composition, promote sanitation, and recover and use material that would otherwise be lost to mortality. Thinning does not generally increase per-acre cubic-volume growth, but it can increase board-foot yield.

thinning check. A condition of very slow growth in a thinned stand, usually from a heavy thinning that exposes residual trees to conditions much different from those present before thinning.

thinning, types of. See also commercial thinning, precommercial thinning.

tow thinning. The removal of trees from the lower crown classes in a stand. Syn. thinning from below.

crown thinning. The removal of trees from the middle and upper crown classes in a stand, to favor the most promising trees of these classes. Syn. thinning from above.

3. selection thinning. Removal of dominant trees to benefit trees in lower crown classes.

4. free thinning. Removal of trees to benefit best trees, regardless of crown class.

5. mechanical thinning. Removal of trees based totally on their spacing or arrangement.

timber. A term loosely applied to forest stands or their products; often applied to wood in forms suitable for heavy construction (houses, ships, bridges).

timber stand improvement (T.S.I.). Any treatment intended to improve the quality of a forest stand, including pruning, thinning, salvaging, and fertilization.

timber type. See forest type.

tolerance. The capacity of a tree or plant to develop and grow in the shade of (and in competition with) other trees or plants; a general term for the relative ability of a species to survive a deficiency of an essential growth requirement (light, moisture, nutrient supply).

transplant. The process by which water vapor leaves a living plant and enters the atmosphere.

transplantation. The process by which water vapor leaves a living plant and enters the atmosphere.

to replant a nursery seedling in another part of the nursery for further development. A "2-1" tree seedling is one that was grown from seed for 2 years in the nursery, then replanted and left for a year in another nursery bed.

to move a wildling to another location for regenerating a forest.

3. Any seedling that is removed from one location and planted elsewhere.

tree. A woody plant having one well-defined stem and a base.

tree. A woody plant having one well-defined stem and a base.

tree age. The number of years since the germination of the seed, or the budding of the sprout or root sucker.

tree farm. An area of privately owned forest land dedicated by its owner to the growing and harvesting of repeated forest crops. The name has been copyrighted by the American Forest Institute for its exclusive use.

tree length. Entire length of tree, or with the top topped off at small diameter, as in skidding tree length to a landing for bucking into logs.

turn. The logs brought to the landing during a single yarding or skidding cycle.

turnup. In Christmas tree culture, the practice of leaving a green branch when harvesting a Christmas tree; this branch, turned upwards, becomes the next tree. Syn. stump culture.

underbrush. The brush growing in a forest.

undercut. In felling a tree, the initial cut that removes a wedge-shaped piece of wood and determines the direction of fall. Syn. face cut.

undergrowth. Small trees and shrubs and other plants growing under a forest canopy.

understory. That portion of the trees or other vegetation in a forest stand below the canopy.

uneven-aged. Applied to a stand in which there are considerable differences in the age of the trees and in which three or more age classes are represented. See also all-aged.

V

vener. A thin sheet of wood cut on a lathe or turning machine. There are three kinds: sawed, sliced, and rotary cut.

Vexar tube. A rigid, plastic-net tube made from Vexar (a trademark of the DuPont Corporation) to protect tree seedlings from animal damage. Syn. Vexar tube.

virgin forest. A mature or overmature forest essentially uninfluenced by human activity.

Vexar tube. A rigid, plastic-net tube made from Vexar (a trademark of the DuPont Corporation) to protect tree seedlings from animal damage. Syn. Vexar tube.

village. That portion of the trees or other vegetation in a forest stand below the canopy.

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uneven-aged. Applied to a stand in which there are considerable differences in the age of the trees and in which three or more age classes are represented. See also all-aged.

vener. A thin sheet of wood cut on a lathe or turning machine. There are three kinds: sawed, sliced, and rotary cut.

Vexar tube. A rigid, plastic-net tube made from Vexar (a trademark of the DuPont Corporation) to protect tree seedlings from animal damage. Syn. Vexar tube.

virgin forest. A mature or overmature forest essentially uninfluenced by human activity.

Vexar tube. A rigid, plastic-net tube made from Vexar (a trademark of the DuPont Corporation) to protect tree seedlings from animal damage. Syn. Vexar tube.

village. That portion of the trees or other vegetation in a forest stand below the canopy.

uneven-aged. Applied to a stand in which there are considerable differences in the age of the trees and in which three or more age classes are represented. See also all-aged.
yard. A place where logs, pulpwood, or other timber is collected; to collect logs in a yard, landing, or skidway.

yield table. A table that projects the wood yield of a forest stand, given certain stocking, age, and site-productivity conditions.

young growth. Any forest of relatively young age and condition.

YUM. Acronym for “yard unmerchantable material,” referring to a U.S. Forest Service contract regulation that requires loggers to move to landings any tops, chunks, or other unmerchantable material generated by harvesting. See PUM.

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