

Extension Forestry



WOODS WORDS

- BOARD FOOT** --Piece of board 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent.
- BOLE** --Stem or trunk of a tree; usually the lower, usable or merchantable portion of the trunk.
- CAMBIUM** --Soft layer of living cells, one row thick, between the inner bark and living wood of the tree. These cells divide and give origin to wood tissue and bark tissue.
- CLEARCUTTING** --Method of cutting that removes all merchantable trees on the area to be cut at one time. Clearcutting is usually needed to start a new Douglas-fir forest, because the seedling will not grow in heavy shade. Fir seeds fall into the clearcut area from blocks of seed trees nearby, or from artificial reseeding. In many clearcut units, young trees are planted as soon as possible after cutting.
- CORD** --Unit for measuring volume of stacked wood. The standard cord is 4 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 8 feet long.
- CROWN** --Upper part of the tree, including the branches with their leaves or needles.
- CRUISE** --Survey of forest lands to locate and estimate volume and grades by species of standing timber.
- d.b.h.** --Diameter at breast height. Assumed to be 4 1/2 feet above the average ground line, normally measured outside the bark.
- FUNGUS** --Low form of plant life having no green material or chlorophyll. Lives as a parasite on organic material such as a tree or log.
- GOOSENECK** --Abnormally long, bare stem between whorls on a Christmas tree.
- HANDLE** --Space between the lowest whorl and the cut on a Christmas tree.
- HEARTWOOD** --Central portion of the trunk of a tree. It is entirely dead and usually darker and more durable than the outer portion of sapwood.
- PEELER** --Log used in the manufacture of rotary cut veneer or plywood. Usually over 24 inches in diameter with a minimum of surface knots or defects.



PHOTOSYNTHESIS --Food making process of a plant in which an organic substance (sugar) is made from carbon dioxide of the air combined with water.

PULP --Wood or other vegetable matter reduced to its component fibers. May be used to make paper or synthetic fabric.

RELEASE CUTTING --Cutting of larger individual trees that are overtopping young trees, to free the young for better growth.

REPRODUCTION --Young trees growing in an area. Natural reproduction indicates that the young trees started from self-sown seed of the older trees in or near the stand.

SAPLING --Young tree, usually between 2 and 4 inches thick.

SAPWOOD --Outer, light colored wood of trees in which certain cells are still alive and serve to conduct water (sap) from the roots to the leaves.

SAW TIMBER --Trees at least 12 inches in diameter and of such quality that makes logs suitable for sawing into lumber.

SCALE --Measurement of a log to figure volume in board feet, cords and cubic feet.

SCALP --Removal of competing vegetation from the surface of the soil where a tree will be or has been planted.

SCARIFY --Exposure of mineral soil to provide a place for seeds to start to grow. Usually done with a bulldozer.

SECOND GROWTH --Forest growth which comes up after the removal of the old stand by cutting, fire, or other cause.

SELECTIVE LOGGING --Removal of selected, mature, large, or diseased trees as single, scattered trees or as small groups of trees. Commonly used in ponderosa pine and becoming more common in some types of Douglas-fir forests.

SLASH --Branches, bark, tops, chunks, cull logs, uprooted stumps, and broken or uprooted trees left on the ground after logging. Slash may create a high fire hazard or an insect hazard.

STUMPAGE --Value of timber as it stands uncut in the woods.

STUMP CULTURE --Leaving the limb on the stump of a Christmas tree when cutting. The limb will often turn up and form a new tree.

SUPPRESSED TREE --Tree starving and often dying for lack of light and food. It is overcrowded and overtopped by its neighbors.

THINNING --Cutting made in an immature stand for the purpose of increasing the rate of growth and improving the form and the quality of the trees that remain.

TOLERANCE --Ability of a tree to withstand shade.

WHORL --Group of limbs growing from the same level on the stem.

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