

Appendix G

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Activity: The specific operation of a piece of equipment such as a chain saw or tractor.

Block: A pulley used in cable logging.

Catalytic Converter: A device usually located between the manifold and muffler designed to clean vehicle exhaust pollutants.

CCR: California Code of Regulations.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations.

Choker: A piece of cable placed around one end of a log by which to tow or lift it.

Deck: A pile or stack of logs; if stored they form a cold deck, if for loading a (hot) deck.

Duff: Partially decayed leaves, needles, grass or other organic material accumulated on the ground.

Easement: A right afforded a person to make limited use of another's real property.

Feller/Hydro Buncher: Equipment used to harvest trees by mechanical means. The Buncher cuts trees by either use of pinchers or a saw (see hot saw).

Firebreak: Any natural or constructed barrier utilized to segregate, stop and control the spread of fire, or provide a control line from which to work.

Fire Hazard: The flammable materials that may be ignited by the various fire risks or cause fires to increase in intensity or rate of spread.

Fire Risk: A source of ignition of fire hazards.

Fire Season: That portion of the year, generally 6 to 8 months in the summer and fall in California, declared such by the responsible public agency fire administrator. Declaration is based on fuel and weather conditions conducive to the ignition and spread of wildland fires.

Flammable: Combustible and capable of being easily set on fire or kindled.

Fuelbreak: Strip from which forest fuels and woody vegetation have been reduced by thinning, pruning or removal well ahead of time to slow down or stop a wildfire or to provide a control line from which to work.

Hot Saw: Saw on a Feller/Buncher either on a plate or similar in design to a chainsaw. Revolutions of the saw is usually provided by hydraulic pressure at 3000 to 5000 psi.

HSC: Health and Safety Code.

Landing: Any place where round timber is assembled for transport, usually in the woods.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

National Fire Danger Rating System: A scientifically developed system for estimating degree of fire hazard, risk and burning intensity expressed numerically for broad areas.

Operating Area: All the property on which active operations, including transportation, are to be conducted. The area within 100 feet of the traveled surface of roads is generally considered part of the operating area whether or not it is included in rights-of-way or easements.

PRC: Public Resources Code.

Prescribed Burning: Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels, in either their natural or modified state, under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc., as to allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce results to meet planned objectives of land management.

Range: A tier of sections six miles wide numbered east or west from a prime meridian running through a Public Land Survey reference point.

Red Flag Fire Alert: A warning system for notification of the public and industry that extreme fire conditions are eminent or in effect.

Right-of-Way: The right to pass over property owned by another party. The path or thoroughfare on which such passage is made.

Section: Normally one square mile containing 640 acres as rayed out in the Public Land Survey.

Slash: Severed limbs and tops remaining after felling or pruning trees or brush.

Snag: A standing dead tree.

Township: A tier of sections six miles wide numbered north or south from a base line running through a Public Land Survey reference point.

UFC: Uniform Fire Code.

Understory: Small trees (seedlings, saplings, pole-sized) growing under a canopy of large, more or less mature trees.

Wildland: Uncultivated land, other than fallow, neglected or maintained for such purposes as wood or range-forage production, wildlife, recreation, protective watershed cover or wilderness. These devices are to be handled with caution.