



Millar Western Forest Products Ltd.

Glossary and Acronyms

2007-2016 Detailed Forest Management Plan

November 15, 2007



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1. Glossary

Access schedule – Group of forest stands classified solely for the purpose of harvest sequencing in the timber supply modeling process.

Alberta Vegetation Inventory (AVI) – A spatial inventory of a landbase, focusing on attributes of both vegetated and non-vegetated polygons, completed to specific standards as defined by the Alberta government.

Alternative Regeneration Standards (ARS) – Requirements to be achieved for the reestablishment of forests on Crown land that may apply to an FMA or a larger regional area. These requirements, when approved by the Alberta government, replace those established by the Alberta Regeneration Survey Manual.

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) – The volume of timber that can be harvested under sustained-yield management in any one year, as stipulated in the pertinent approved forest management plan. In Alberta, the AAC is the quadrant cut divided by the number of years in that quadrant (usually five).

Annual Operating Plan (AOP) – A plan prepared and submitted to the Alberta government by the forest operator each year. An AOP approved by the Alberta government provides the forest operator with authorization to undertake harvesting, reforestation and road construction activities on their operating areas. The AOP is a requirement of the Timber Management Regulation.

Annual Report – A required report as defined within the Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard and committed to in the DFMP that summarizes certain activities or performance measures over each timber year. Examples of items reported on include area harvested, area reforested, area surveyed and the results of those surveys, etc.



Aspect – The direction in which a slope faces that is normally expressed in broad terms using the cardinal directions (north, south, east and west).

Athabasca flats – An area along the Athabasca River in Millar Western's FMA that has been managed since 1997 for wildlife habitat, timber production and aesthetic values using partial harvesting regimes.

Back-to-itself – A modeling transition that returns a stand to the same yield strata following harvesting.

Biodiversity (biological diversity) – The variety, distribution and abundance of different plants, animals and microorganisms at the regional or landscape levels of analysis. Biodiversity has five principal components: (1) genetic diversity (the genetic complement of all living things); (2) taxonomic diversity (the variety of organisms); (3) ecosystem diversity (the three-dimensional structures on the earth's surface, including the organisms themselves); (4) functions or ecological services (what organisms and ecosystems do for each other, their immediate surroundings and for the ecosphere as a whole; i.e., processes and connectedness through time and space); and (5) the abiotic matrix within which the above exists, with each being interdependent on the continued existence of the other.

Biodiversity Assessment Project (BAP) – A project that quantifies the impact of forest management on biodiversity through the analysis of coarse (landscape) and fine-filter (individual species) indicators.

BAP strata - Stratification of the forest inventory based on the biodiversity attributes, as defined by the Biodiversity Assessment Project IAG.

Bleached chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp (BCTMP) – The type of pulp produced at Millar Western's mill in Whitecourt, where hardwood and softwood chips are broken down using a process of mild chemicals, heat and mechanical action.

Broad Cover Group (BCG) – A classification of forest types based on coniferous and deciduous components of the AVI species composition. The broad cover groups are coniferous (C), coniferous-deciduous (CD), deciduous-coniferous (DC) and deciduous (D).

Canadian Standards Association (CSA) – An independent, not-for-profit membership-based service organization whose mission is to provide an open and effective forum for activities facilitating the exchange of goods and services through the use of standards, certification and related services to meet national and international needs.

CSA Z809-02 – A sustainable forest management standard (SFM) established by CSA. The standard describes the SFM requirements for a forest manager or owner wishing to achieve and maintain CSA Z809-02 certification, including the nature of the commitment, the requirements for public participation, the performance requirements, the management framework, the review of actions, and continual improvement. It also lists the specific points that must be addressed, audited, and approved before certification can be recommended.



Carryover – Timber volume that is not harvested by a company in one quadrant and that is brought forward to the next quadrant for harvesting; carryover volumes are in addition to the AAC.

Company commitment – A commitment that Millar Western is making within their 2007-2016 DFMP, that is independent of the requirements contained within the Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard.

Compartment – A subsection of a DFA for which operational plans are developed.

Coniferous Timber Quota (CTQ) – A volume-based timber allocation granted to a forestry operator for the purposes of harvesting a set proportion of the coniferous AAC within a defined area. The specific rights are allocated as a percentage of the conifer AAC, usually for a period of 20 years. Actual volumes to be harvested are at a minimum, updated every five years (quadrant).

Crop plan – A regeneration and treatment regime applied to a harvested area, for the purpose of improving the timber attributes (growth, yield, piece size, etc.).

Crown land – Land within the province under the jurisdiction of the Alberta government.

Cull – Trees or logs or portions thereof that meet the minimum utilization standards, but are rendered non-merchantable due to the presence of defects.

Deciduous Timber Allocation (DTA) – A volume-based timber allocation granted to a forestry operator for the purposes of harvesting a set volume of deciduous timber within a defined area. Unlike CTQs, DTAs do not grant the rights to a specific proportion of the AAC but rather to a specific volume. At the government of Alberta's discretion, volumes may or may not be updated when the AAC changes.

Defined Forest Area (DFA) - A specified area of forest, including land and water (regardless of ownership or tenure), to which the requirements of the CSA Z809-02 standard or Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard apply.

Defined Forest Area Harvest Planning Committee (DFAHPC) – A group formerly known as the Spatial Harvest Sequence subgroup, which was represented by Millar Western, the other forestry operators and Alberta. Its role in the in the 2007 DFMP development was to assemble the Spatial Harvest Sequence. Following the approval of the 2007 DFMP, this group's existence and representation will continue, and its responsibilities will be expanded to include development of processes for planning, data collection and exchange and reporting of harvest operations.

Defined Forest Area Silviculture Committee (DFASC) – Formerly known as the Silviculture Subgroup, the DFASC was composed of representatives of Millar Western, other forestry companies operating on the DFA, and the Alberta government. Its role in the 2007-2016 DFMP development was to ensure that the silviculture components of the DFMP met the planning requirements, and that they could be implemented in a cost-effective manner. This group will be maintained beyond the approval of the 2007-2016 DFMP, and its responsibilities will be



expanded to include development of processes for planning, data collection and exchange and reporting of silviculture operations.

Detailed Forest Management Plan (DFMP) - A long-term plan used to outline higher-level management objectives, and sustainability and timber production assumptions for a Forest Management Agreement area.

Downed Woody Debris (DWD) – *For modeling, forecasting and biodiversity assessment purposes:* Dead tree volume with a bole measuring ≥ 10 cm in diameter, that is not rooted in the ground. *For operational purposes:* Woody material >1 cm in diameter, stumps and snags < 1.3 m tall and dead trees leaning >45 degrees. The woody material left on site after logging including both pre-existing and harvest-generated material (downed boles, limbs, tops and stumps). Includes highly decomposed and vegetated material, as long as it is recognizable as woody debris.

Early wood – Timber volume that is scheduled to be harvested in the early part of winter, when non-frozen to partially frozen access is possible.

Ecosystem – A dynamic complex of plants, animals, and micro-organisms and their non-living environment, interacting as a functioning unit.

Environmental Co-stewardship Committee (ECSC) – A committee created under FEDA and composed of representatives from the Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation and Millar Western; ECSC formed part of the 2007-2016 DFMP PDT.

Environmental Management System (EMS) – A management system that recognizes and manages primary environmental issues through awareness and assessment of applicable legal requirements, objectives for improvement, assignment of responsibilities, competent personnel, communications, procedures, controls and monitoring, emergency response capability, self correction and assessment, and internal reviews.

Forestry Economic Development Agreement (FEDA) – An agreement between Millar Western and the Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation that provides for sharing in the benefits of responsible resource development and joint participation in the planning process.

Final Harvest Plan (FHP) – A compartment-level operational plan requiring the approval of the Alberta government; precedes the AOP and details the laid-out access and harvesting activities for a set period.

Fire Behaviour Potential (FBP) – A rating or classification of a forest stand's likelihood of burning as a reflection of fuel type and topography. FBP is one input into the Alberta government's Fire Behaviour Prediction model.

FireSmart – A Government of Alberta program designed to incorporate management techniques that seek to mitigate large, high intensity, high severity wildfires and incorporate natural disturbance emulation.



Forecasting – the process of determining explicit statements of the expected future condition of the forest and its indicators.

Forest Management Agreement (FMA) - A contract between the province of Alberta and the FMA holder whereby the province provides an area-based timber supply from Crown land. In return, the FMA holder commits to the following: 1) Managing the timber resource on a perpetual sustained yield basis, taking into consideration a broad range of forest values in determining forest management practices; 2) Meeting defined economic objectives, including capital investment and job creation, and seeking out new business opportunities that provide measurable economic benefits for both the province and the FMA holder.

Forest Management Unit (FMU) - An administrative unit of forest land designated by the Minister, as authorized under Section 14(1) of the Forests Act.

Forest Watershed and Riparian Disturbance Project (FORWARD) – An ongoing research project initiated in 1998, to study the impacts of fire and harvest disturbances on watersheds in Millar Western's and Blue Ridge Lumber's FMA areas and deliver recommendations and models on approaches for watershed management in multi-user forests on the Boreal Plain.

Forested Landbase – The area contained within the boundary of the DFA covered by stands that possess forested cover types. This landbase excludes areas such as shrub cover types, water, roads, etc.

FORESTCARE – The Alberta forest industry's stringent code of practice for mill and woodlands operations.

Generic Establishment Regimes – An integrated package of silvicultural interventions associated with a yield group and a management intensity; used to guide silviculturists in treatment deployment and integration to meet higher level planning objectives.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – A collection of computer hardware, software, and geographic data for capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

Goal – A desired outcome placed on a forecasting model indicator which the model will aim to achieve but which can be deviated from under the goal programming or heuristic modeling approaches.

Greater FORWARD Area (GFA) – The extent of the larger research area classified by the FORWARD group that includes, centering on an encompassing all of MWFP's FMA as well as portions of Blue Ridge Lumber's, FMA, Weyerhaeuser's FMA, Slave Lake Pulp's FMA and ANC's FMA. .

Green Area – Alberta-government-owned land that is managed primarily for timber production, but on which other uses are permitted.



Gross landbase – The area contained within the boundary of the DFA. In the case of Millar Western's 2007-2016 DFMP, this includes the company's FMA area and the grazing leases contained within the FMUs.

Gross FMU Landbase – The area contained within the boundary of the Forest Management Units (W11 and W13).

Growing stock - The sum (by number, basal area or volume) of trees in a forest or a specified section of the forest.

Habitat Supply Model (HSM) – Measures "the quantity and quality of habitat features to be produced by a management prescription and... projects future habitat quality for wildlife" (Greig et al. 1991).

Healthy Pine Forest Strategy – An Alberta government strategy whose goal is to alter the current age-class structure of susceptible pine forests to increase their long-term resistance to MPB infestations.

Heritage resource – Sites of historical, architectural, archaeological, palaeontological, or scenic significance to the Province.

Impact Assessment Group (IAG) - Analysis groups formed around specific areas of knowledge to study the impacts of selected forest management strategies. Five IAGs were involved in the development of the 2007-2016 DFMP and studied the effects of harvesting on timber supply, biodiversity (BAP), water (FORWARD), FireSmart and the carbon budget.

Indicator – A variable that measures or describes the state or condition of a value.

Intensive forest management – Utilization of a wide variety of silvicultural practices (e.g. planting, thinning, fertilization, release, harvesting, and genetic improvement) on a limited scale, in an effort to improve the attributes of the fibre occupying the site, generally volume, piece size or quality.

Interior oldgrowthness – A forested area with an oldgrowthness value equal to or greater than 0.75, and covering an area equal to or greater than 100 ha in size that is located beyond the edge effect buffer zone.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – An international body, represented by various national standards organizations, that develops and publishes industrial and commercial standards.

Institut Québécois d'Aménagement de la Forêt Feuillue (IQAFF) – a Québec based private research institute contracted by Millar Western for the BAP IAG and some of the LPGs. Frédéric Doyon, Stephen Yamasaki and Robin Duchesneau are members of institute, who contributed to various aspects of the 2007 – 2016 DFMP.



ISO 14001 – A standard that defines the requirements for an environmental management system. ISO 14001 applies to environmental aspects over which the organization has control and can be expected to have an influence.

Linear optimization – A mathematical method of solving problems (such as the allocation of resources) by means of linear functions where the variables involved are subject to constraints.

Landscape Projection Group (LPG) – A series of groups formed as part of Millar Western’s 2007-2016 DFMP development process. LPGs were responsible for assessing long-term impacts of factors such as climate, human population, wildfire, oil and gas on the forested landscape. Though not a DFMP submission requirement, Millar Western carried out these assessments to identify opportunities for improving sustainable forest management planning in Alberta.

Long Run Sustained Yield Average (LRSYA) - The hypothetical timber harvest that can be maintained indefinitely from a management area once all stands have been converted to a managed state under a specific set of management activities (Land and Forest Service 1998).

Managed landbase – The area contained within the boundary of the DFA that is covered by stands that possess forested cover types but which have not been assigned a deletion code under the landbase classification process. Deletion codes are assigned to stands or portions of stands based on the deletion rationale, including riparian buffers, dispositions, subjective deletions (i.e. larch and black spruce).

Managed stand – A forest stand in which its initiation is a result of anthropogenic disturbance such as harvesting.

Mean Annual Increment (MAI) – The average annual growth rate of individual trees or stands up to a specified point in time. Expressed as volume/hectares/year.

Minimum Harvest Age – The average age at which a stand is operable. This age is a function of the stand’s species strata and timber productivity rating or density.

Mountain pine beetle (MPB) - *Dendroctonus ponderosae*, or mountain pine beetle, is one of the most destructive pests affecting mature pine. Adults emerge from host trees and attack green trees in mid-summer, inflicting serious damage in the form of blue stain and checking. Infested trees usually die within a year. Milder weather is thought to be the main cause of the beetle’s migration from B.C., where it has claimed 9.2 million hectares of forest, into north-western Alberta, including Millar Western’s FMA area. Millar Western’s 2007-2016 PFMS is designed around minimizing the impacts of mountain pine beetle.

Natural region – Natural regions are the largest mapped ecological units in Alberta’s land classification system. They are defined geographically on the basis of landscape patterns, notably vegetation, soils and physiographic features. The combined influence of climate, topography and geology is reflected by the distribution of these features (Achuff 1994, Marshall et al. 1996).



Natural subregion – Natural subregions are subdivisions of a natural region, generally characterized by vegetation, climate, elevation, and latitudinal or physiographic differences within a given region (Natural Regions Committee 2006).

Natural stand – A forest stand in which its initiation is a result of natural (non-anthropogenic) disturbance, such as fire, pest or pathogen outbreak, etc.

Not satisfactorily restocked (NSR) – A regeneration classification, based on survey results, that indicates a lack of sufficient regeneration, as per provincial or regional/company standards.

Objective function – One or more objectives incorporated into a mathematical expression that are being maximized or minimized.

Oldgrowthness – A term developed by F. Doyon of the Institut Québécois d'Aménagement de la Forêt Feuillue (IQAFF), oldgrowthness is a continuous measure of old growth. The assignment of oldgrowthness is based on the premise that a certain state is not fixed or absolute but, rather, possesses a probability of being in that state. In the case of oldgrowthness, a stand starts to attain the probability of oldgrowthness at the mid-point of the mature seral stage period, at which point it is assigned a value of 0.5. When the stand's oldgrowthness value reaches 0.75, it transitions from mature to oldgrowthness. At a value of 1.0, it fully becomes an old-growth stand. If the stand is naturally initiated after a natural catastrophic disturbance, it inherits many old-growth biological legacies from before the disturbance and retains a value of oldgrowthness that is greater than zero. Oldgrowthness rapidly declines, however, as the biological legacies disappear over time. If no efforts are made to retain any biological legacies after clearcutting, oldgrowthness reverts to a factor of zero after harvesting.

Opening patch – Area containing either clearing or regeneration seral stages.

Operable landbase – The area of the managed landbase that is old enough for harvesting, as defined by the Minimum Harvest Age.

Operating Ground Rules (OGR) – Standards for operational planning and field practices that must be measurable and auditable and which are based on forest management plan objectives. Also known as Timber Harvest Planning and Operating Ground Rules.

Overstorey – The tallest layer of multi-storied stands.

Permanent Sample Plot (PSP) – A fixed or variable area plot established for (forest) sampling and measurement purposes, and designed for re-measurement.

Patchworks – A spatially-explicit wood supply modeling tool developed and serviced by Spatial Planning Systems. Designed to provide the user with operation-scale decision-making capacity within a strategic analytical environment. Allows trade-off analyses of alternative operational decisions to be quickly determined and visually displayed.



Plan Development Team (PDT) – the team assembled to develop Millar Western’s 2007-2016 DFMP. The PDT consisted of a steering committee, IAGs, LPGs, a communications committee, the ECSC and a peer review committee.

Planned block – An area defined for harvest at date following the start date of the forecasting process (May 1, 2002).

Planning horizon - The length of time over which a series of defined management actions occur. For the purposes of modeling for sustainability, the 2006-2016 DFMP planning horizon is 200 years.

Planning standard – The Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard (Version 4.1 – April 2006) is the standard guiding the preparation and implementation of forest management plans in Alberta, including the Millar Western 2007-2016 DFMP.

Preferred Forest Management Scenario (PFMS) –The result of the forecasting and VOIT development processes, the PFMS is the scenario that forms part of the 2007-2016 DFMP and that will be submitted to the Alberta government for review and approval.

Preliminary Forest Management Plan (PFMP) - A plan submitted by FMA holders within 12 months of signing an FMA (includes a major revision to an existing agreement). It establishes an interim harvest level and cut sequence complete with justifications. This plan is the basis for harvest authorization until replaced by a DFMP.

Public Advisory Committee (PAC) – Millar Western’s permanent public consultation mechanism. A strategy under the 2007-2016 DFMP Implementation Communication Plan, the committee, formed in the spring of 2007, consists of members of the general public and specific stakeholders (i.e. trappers, industrial operators, recreational groups and local government members). PAC’s role is to contribute to the development of annual operating plans, monitor company performance in achieving DFMP VOITs, review annual and stewardship reports and audit results and advise on emerging forest issues and public communication with respect to forest management activities.

Public Participation Group (PPG) – Millar Western’s public consultation mechanism convened for the development of the 2007-2016 DFMP. Formed in 2004 and disbanded in early 2007, the group consisted of members of the general public and specific stakeholders (i.e. trappers, industrial operators, recreational groups and local government members). Its role was to review and provide input to the 2007-2016 DFMP.

Regeneration lag - The period of time between harvest and establishment of the regenerated stand. In timber supply analysis terms, the established stand is defined as age 0 on the regenerated yield curve. Also referred to as regen delay.

Runoff Coefficient (RC) – A unit-less value representing the ratio of watershed stream outflow (depth per unit area in mm) to watershed precipitation input (depth per unit area in mm).



Satisfactorily restocked (SR) – A regeneration classification, based on survey results, that indicates sufficient regeneration, as per provincial or regional/company standards.

Seral stage - A stage in forest succession. A series of plant community conditions that develop during ecological succession from a major disturbance to the climax stage. Most common characteristics/classifications include tree species and age (initiation, establishment, aggradation (stem exclusion), mature, old-growth [Song, 2000]). Millar Western’s 2007-2016 DFMP uses the following seral stage classes: clearing, regenerated, young, immature, mature and old.

Simulated annealing - An algorithm that simulates the cooling of materials in a heat bath – a process known as annealing. Essentially, (the) algorithm simulates the change in energy of a metal during the cooling process, and models the rate of change until it converges to a steady “frozen” state. Searching the feasible regions of a planning problem with the objective of converging on an optimal solution (a steady state) is the goal of simulated annealing. The technique moves from one “good” solution to a neighboring solution, generally by randomly changing a single piece of the solution, perhaps the harvest prescription for a management unit. (Davis *et al.*, 2001)

Snag – A dead tree that is taller than 2 m.

Site preparation – Any of a number of actions taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment favorable for survival of trees during the first growing season. Actions can include altering the ground cover, soil or microsite conditions; using biological, mechanical or manual clearing; prescribed burns; herbicides or a combination of methods.

Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) - SWAT is a river basin scale model developed to quantify the impact of land management practices in large, complex watersheds (<http://www3.baylor.edu/cagsr/swat/>).

Soil order – The highest taxonomic level in the Canadian System of Soil Classification, reflecting the nature of soil environment and the effects of dominant soil-forming processes (Natural Regions Committee 2006).

Spatial Harvest Sequence (SHS) – A mapped harvest sequence showing the inventory cover types scheduled for harvest in the first two 10-year periods of the planning horizon.

Special Habitat Element (SHE) – Special Habitat Element models are representations of the development of biodiversity elements through time. They predict stand-level attributes that are used as building blocks for the more complex BAP Habitat Supply Models.

Species strata - A stratification based upon broad cover group and species group composition. Used to classify every forested stand (operable and non-operable) within the FMA area.

Stakeholder - A person, group, agency or other entity that has a share or interest in the DFA and the activities occurring on the DFA.



Stand Susceptibility Index (SSI) - A measure of a stand's capacity to produce beetles (i.e. new populations of MPB in the next year) in the event it is attacked. It is a function of four variables: 1) relative abundance of susceptible pine basal area in the stand; 2) age of dominant and co-dominant live pine; 3) density of the stand; and 4) the climatic suitability of the stand.

Stewardship report – A required report as defined within the Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard and committed to in the DFMP. The report summarizes certain activities or performance measures over a five-year period. For every 10-year period covered by a DFMP, Millar Western must submit two stewardship reports.

Structural retention - The practice of leaving standing live or dead trees in harvested areas for the purpose of maintaining biological diversity.

Study of Forestry and Amphibians (SOFA) – A research initiative conducted on Millar Western's FMA area, to aid in furthering the understanding of the impacts of forest harvesting on amphibian populations.

Subjective deletion – A type of landbase deletion applied on an operational basis as opposed to a legislatively or otherwise prescribed basis.

Sub-compartment – A portion of a compartment that has been differentiated based on age-class or other features, thereby creating smaller units.

Surge cut – A short-term accelerated harvest over and above the long-term even-flow harvest level that is followed by a harvest dropdown at a future time.

Sustainable forest management – Management “to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems, while providing ecological, economic, social, and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations” (The State of Canada's Forests 2001/2002).

Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) - The area on which timber supply is calculated.

Target - A specific statement describing a desired future state or condition of an indicator. Targets should be clearly defined, time-limited, and quantified, if possible.

Temporary Sample Plot (TSP) – A fixed or variable area plot established for (forest) sampling and measurement purposes; usually assessed only once.

Timber Productivity Rating (TPR) – The potential timber productivity of a stand based on height and age of dominant and co-dominant trees of the leading species.

Timber Supply Analysis (TSA) – A process consisting of calculations/computer models with built-in assumptions regarding forest growth patterns that is used to determine the AAC and SHS.



Timber year – The period in which forest management planning and reporting is applicable to. In Alberta, the timber year spans May 1 – April 30. The year assignment is based on the year in which the timber year begins (i.e. 2007 timber year: May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2008).

Trade-off analysis – A process that involves an iterative assessment of various indicators, for the purpose of selecting an optimally balanced final set of indicator levels.

Understorey – The trees and other woody species growing under the canopies of larger adjacent trees and other woody growth (Dunster, Julian and Katherine, 1996. Dictionary of Natural Resource Management, UBC Press, ISBN 0-7748-0567-6.).

Utilization Standard – The portion of the stand or individual tree used for manufacture of wood products, defined in terms of piece length and diameter at each end. Minimum standards for utilization are defined in the timber disposition.

Values, Objectives, Indicators and Targets (VOITs) – reflect forest management objectives and form the basis for sustainable forest management strategies. Some objectives are defined by the Alberta government, while others have defined through collaboration and consultation with PDT members and other stakeholders. The values and objectives set the strategic direction for the DFMP, while the indicators and targets drive the management practices at an operational level necessary to meeting those objectives.

Visual Quality Objective (VQO) – Broad objectives for visual resource management that set limits as to the form and scale of visible alteration considered acceptable to the average viewer,

Wetland – An area where water continually or periodically gathers, because inflow equals or exceeds outflow. Periodically can refer to a daily or yearly cycle, as long as it is ecologically significant. The wetland area supports hydrophytic vegetation, and, in the boreal region, plant production generally exceeds decomposition, creating peat. A wetland contains soil indicative of high water tables or poor drainage for extended periods of time.

Wildfire Threat Assessment Area (WTAA) – An area extending 30 km past the boundary of the W11 and W13 FMUs, covering a total of approximately 2.2 million km². This area is used to quantify the Wildfire Threat Assessment attributes of the DFA, including fire-behaviour potential, fire-occurrence risk, values at risk and suppression capability.

Woodstock - A non-spatial forest-planning tool, developed by Remsoft Inc., capable of either simulation or optimization.

Yield strata - A stratification based upon species strata, broad cover group, crown closure class and TPR. Does not include non-operable species strata. Yield strata form the basis for the development of yield curves; each yield stratum has one or more associated yield curves (e.g. Aspen open (AW_AB)).



2. Acronym Listing

AVI – Alberta Vegetation Inventory

ARS – Alternative Regeneration Standards

AAC – Annual Allowable Cut

AOP – Annual Operating Plan

BAP – Biodiversity Assessment Project

BCTMP – Bleached chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp

BCG – Broad Cover Group

BTI – Back-to-itself

CFS – Canadian Forest Service

CSA – Canadian Standards Association

CBM – Carbon Budget Model

CWD – Coarse woody debris

CTQ – Coniferous Timber Quota

DTA – Deciduous Timber Allocation

DFA – Defined Forest Area



DFAHPC – Defined Forest Area Harvest Planning Committee

DFASC – Defined Forest Area Silviculture Committee

DFMP – Detailed Forest Management Plan

ECSC – Environmental Co-stewardship Committee

EMS – Environmental Management System

FEDA – Forestry Economic Development Agreement

FHP – Final Harvest Plan

FBP – Fire Behaviour Prediction

FMA – Forest Management Agreement

FMU – Forest Management Unit

FORWARD – Forest Watershed and Riparian Disturbance (project)

GIS – Geographic Information System

GFA – Greater FORWARD area

HSM – Habitat Supply Model

IAG – Impact Assessment Group

LPG – Landscape Projection Group

LRSYA – Long Run Sustained Yield Average

MAI – Mean Annual Increment

MPB – Mountain Pine Beetle

NSR – Not satisfactorily re-stocked

OGR – Operating Ground Rule

PDT – Plan Development Team

PSP – Permanent Sample Plot

PFMS – Preferred Forest Management Scenario



PFMP – Preliminary Forest Management Plan

PAC – Public Advisory Committee

PPG – Public Participation Group

RC – Runoff Coefficient

SWAT – Soil and Water Assessment Tool

SHS – Spatial Harvest Sequence

SHE – Special Habitat Element

SSI – Stand Susceptibility Index

SOFA – Study of Forestry and Amphibians

SFM – Sustainable Forest Management

SYU – Sustained Yield Unit

TSP – Temporary Sample Plot

TRP – Timber Productivity Rating

TSA – Timber Supply Analysis

VOIT – Value, Objective, Indicator and Target

VQO – Visual Quality Objective

WTA – Wildfire Threat Assessment



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