

Appendix IX. Glossary

Adjacent distance	The distance within which a polygon is considered adjacent to another polygon.
Age class	One of the intervals into which the age range of forest stands is divided for classification and use.
Annual allowable cut (AAC)	The volume of wood which may be harvested, under management, on an annual basis.
ARC-GIS	A GIS software developed by Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
ARC-INFO	A GIS software developed by ESRI
Base Case	The wood supply forecast which illustrates the effect of current forest management practices on the wood supply using best available information, and which forms the reference point for further analysis
Breakline	A linear feature that defines and controls the surface behavior of a triangular irregular network in terms of smoothness and continuity.
Buffer	A land area that is in place to mitigate any effects that development may have on the target area, feature or species requiring protection.
Crown closure	The percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected tree crown areas. (density)
Current Annual Increment (CAI)	Growth increment for a given year.
Cut-block	A singularly unique harvest area, identified by distinct boundaries and readily identifiable on forest cover type maps.
Even flow	In harvest scheduling, the requirement that the harvest level in each period be equal to the harvest level in the preceding period.
Flow fluctuation	The acceptable variation of harvest level under harvest flow policy.
Forest Management License (FML)	Forest companies that have agreements with the Province of Manitoba in regards to the management of their licenced areas.
Forest Management Unit (FMU)	An area of forest land managed as a unit for fiber production and other renewable resources.
Forest practices	Activities that are conducted in the forest during all stages of forest management operations (e.g. surveys, harvesting, road construction, silviculture).
Forest development type	All forest stands that were aggregated by species composition, crown closure and height.
Forest type	A group of forested areas or stands of similar composition, which differentiates it from others

Geographic Information System (GIS)	An information system which uses a spatial database to provide answers to queries of a geographical nature through a variety of manipulations such as sorting, selective retrieval, calculation, spatial analysis and modeling.
Greenup delay	The greenup delay represents the amount of time which must pass between the harvest of adjacent blocks.
Growing stock	The volume estimate for all standing timber at a particular time.
Harvestable landbase	Productive forest land after GIS netdown within the wood supply area.
Harvest flow policy	The rules governing the pattern of future timber harvest levels.
Indicator	A systematically measured and assessed quantitative or qualitative variable, which when observed periodically, demonstrates trends.
Integrated Resource Management (IRM)	The management of two or more resources in the same general area and period of time (e.g. water, soil, timber, grazing, wildlife, and forests.)
IRMT	Integrated Resource Management Teams, consisting of Manitoba government regional resource staff.
Long Run Sustained Yield Average (LRSYA)	The hypothetical harvest level that can be sustained indefinitely from a management area sum (strata area x MAI at rotation)
Mean Annual Increment (MAI)	Stand volume divided by stand age. The age at which mean volume is at peak productivity is called maximum MAI.
Map layer	A spatial dataset containing a specific spatial information on a mapable feature. Layers are also referred to as coverages.
Merchantable	A tree or stand that has attained sufficient size, quality, and/or volume to make it suitable for harvesting.
Net operable landbase	Areas further removed due to some imposed management and/or operating constraint, such as minimum age or volume per hectare requirement.
Netdown	A GIS process by which areas and associated volumes are identified for inclusion or exclusion.
Operable landbase	The available harvest area in accordance with the operability constraints.
Optimization	A forecasting method in which a description of current conditions, constraints, rules for change and objectives are captured in order to identify

	a set of tactics which will provide an ideal balance of objectives.
Period of harvest	A time interval composed of one or more years.
Planning horizon	Planning period or years over which forest management activities, and other impacts on forest values are projected.
Polygon	A stream of digitized points approximating the delineation (perimeter) of an area (forest type) on a map. Polygons often are comprised of line segments or arcs which join at nodes to produce a polygon.
Productive forest land	Forest land that is capable of producing a merchantable stand within a reasonable length of time.
Protected Area	A land, freshwater or marine area which is protected by legislation or regulation to limit industrial extraction and development. In Manitoba these areas are protected from logging, mining, hydro electric development, oils and gas exploration and development, and any other activity that would have an adverse impact.
Proximal distance	The distance within which a polygon is considered proximate, but not adjacent, to another polygon.
Regeneration	The renewal of a forest, either through natural or human intervention. This term may also be used to describe the young forest itself.
Regeneration lag	The time in years or periods of delay, required for forest stand establishment.
Rotation	The period of years required to establish and grow timber crops to a specified condition of maturity.
Silviculture	The theory and practice of controlling the establishment, composition, structure and growth of forests in order to achieve specified management objectives.
Spot elevation	A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted.
Stand	A community of trees possessing sufficient uniformity in composition, age, arrangement or condition to be distinguishable from the forest of other growth on adjoining area, thus forming a silvicultural or management entity.
Succession	Changes in species composition over time, often in a predictable order.
Sustainable harvest volume	The level of harvest that can be sustained continuously over time.
Timber quota	The right to harvest a share (as a percentage) of the coniferous and/or deciduous AAC within

	an FMU.
Treatment response	The transition process after forest stands are harvested.
Utilization standard	Standards establishing the minimum merchantable stand and merchantable tree.
Wood supply	The timber harvesting opportunities associated with a specific forest condition, management strategy and wood flow policy.
Wood supply analysis	An assessment of future timber supplies over long planning horizons (200 years) by using wood supply models.
Wood supply model	An analytical model that simulates the harvest and growth of a collection of forest stands over time in accordance with stated objects, actions and constraints.
Volume	The amount of wood in a tree, forest stand, or other specified area, recorded by a unit of measure.