

Appendix B. Glossary

Aircraft. Any means of transportation through the air, whether or not it is motorized or remotely controlled.

Assisted Succession. A two-phase approach used to prevent an area from being dominated by invasive annual grasses or for manipulating an area that is already dominated by invasive annual grasses. In the first phase, a pattern of perennial plants is established. This pattern may be established using less desirable perennial species such as non-native species, or native species that are not locally adapted. In the second phase, the less desirable perennial plants are replaced or augmented with more desirable perennial plants. The second phase may or may not require active management to remove the less desirable perennials or to introduce more desirable natives. If the less desirable perennials are short lived, sterile, unable to reproduce successfully on the site, or would not compete well with more desirable natives when those plants become established, then management intervention may not be necessary to remove the less desirable perennials. If native recruitment of more desirable perennials occurs, then secondary seeding may not be necessary. In some cases, selective removal of less desirable species or secondary seeding may be necessary. Selective removal projects would follow guidelines presented in the Noxious and Non-Native Invasive Weeds section. This procedure must be closely monitored to determine whether steps need repeating to achieve full success.

Casual Collection. Gathering, without a permit, of a reasonable amount of a common resource for non-commercial personal use, either by hand or the use of non-motorized hand tools resulting in only negligible disturbance to the Earth's surface and other resources.

Cherrystemmed Route. Usually defined as a dead-end route where the boundary of the wilderness extends up one side of the route, around its terminus, and down the other side. However, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 also designated cherrystem routes that cross entirely through the Big Jacks Creek, Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers, and Owyhee River Wilderness Areas.

Clearing Limit. The area over and beside the trail tread that is cleared of trees, limbs, and other obstructions.

- **Clearing Height.** The height of the clearing limit measured vertically from the trail tread.
- **Clearing Width.** The width of the clearing limit measured perpendicular to the trail.

Commercial Enterprise. Any use or activity undertaken for the purpose of the sale of products or services, for the generation of funds or revenue, or for the promotion of a product, individual or business, regardless of whether the use or activity is intended to produce a profit, including any use or activity where an entry or participation fee is charged.

Clearing. The clearing limit determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.

- **Clearing Height.** The minimum clearing height determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.
- **Clearing Width.** The minimum clearing width determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.

- **Shoulder Clearance.** The minimum horizontal and vertical clearance of obstructions immediately adjacent to the shoulders of a trail that is determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of the trail.
- **Maximum Cross Slope.** The steepest cross slope that is determined to be appropriate based on the Managed Uses of a trail and that exceeds the target cross slope of the trail.

Design Grade. The trail grade determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.

- **Target Grade.** The trail grade that is determined to be appropriate over most of a trail to accommodate its Managed Uses.
- **Short Pitch Maximum.** The steepest grade that is determined to be appropriate based on the Managed Uses of a trail, that generally occurs for a distance of no more than 200 feet, and that does not exceed the maximum pitch density.
- **Maximum Pitch Density.** The maximum percentage of a trail with grades that exceed the Target Grade and that are less than or equal to the short pitch maximum, which is determined to be appropriate based on the Managed Uses of the trail.

Design Parameters. Technical guidelines for the survey, design, construction, maintenance, and assessment of a trail, based on its Designed Use and Trail Class.

Design Surface. The trail tread surface, defined in terms of surface type, surface protrusions, and surface obstacles, that is determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.

1. **Surface Type.** A characteristic of the design surface expressed in terms of material type, grading, compaction, and roughness of the trail tread.
 - **Native.** A surface composed of soil, rock or other naturally occurring materials found on or near the trail.
2. **Surface Protrusions.** Trail tread imperfections, such as rock, roots, holes, stumps, steps, and structures, that are within the acceptable range of tread roughness and challenge level for the trail and that do not obstruct the Managed Uses of the trail.
3. **Surface Obstacles.** Trail tread imperfections, such as rocks, roots, holes, stumps, steps, downed logs, and structures, that are beyond the acceptable range of tread roughness and challenge level for the trail and that obstruct one or more Managed Uses of the trail.

Emergency. A situation that requires immediate action because of imminent danger to the health or safety of people or livestock.

Geocaching: the outdoor sport or game of searching for hidden objects or locations by using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates posted on the Internet.

Hillslope. The cross slope determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.

Inholding. Land owned or managed by an entity other than a wilderness-managing agency that is surrounded by the designated wilderness boundary. If two or more contiguous parcels owned by different parties are completely surrounded by designated wilderness except for their common borders, each is considered an inholding.

Installation. Anything made by humans that is not intended for human occupation and is left behind when the installer leaves the wilderness.

Managed Use. A mode of travel that is actively managed and appropriate on a trail, based on its design and management.

Mechanical Transport. Any vehicle, device, or contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, snow, ice, or air that has moving parts as essential components of the transport and which apply a mechanical advantage, regardless of power source. (Wheelchairs or other mobility devices that meet the definition of "wheelchair" in the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 508(c) are not prohibited in wilderness.)

Motor Vehicle. Any means of transportation over land, snow, or ice that is powered by a motor, engine, or other non-living power source.

Motorized Equipment. Any machine that applies force by transferring energy from a motor, engine, or other non-living power source.

Natural. Free from the effects of modern civilization.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV). Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain (36 CFR 212.1).

Recreation, Primitive. Activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation and do not require facilities or motorized equipment.

Recreation, Unconfined. Activities enjoyed without unnecessary management restriction.

Road, Permanent. A route used by motor vehicles or mechanical transport over an indefinite period of time.

Road, Temporary. A route used by motor vehicles or mechanical transport over a finite period of time.

Solitude. The state of being alone or remote from habitations or the sights and sounds of other people; the experience of a lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

Species, Native. With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

Species, Naturalized. A non-native species that is capable of surviving and reproducing without human intervention for an indefinite period.

Species, Non-Native. With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species (sometime referred to as "alien"), including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.

Structure. Anything made by humans that is intended for human occupation and is left behind when the builder leaves the wilderness.

Switchback. A reverse in direction of the trail grade with a level landing that is used to change elevation on a steep slope and that usually involves special treatment of approaches, barriers, and drainages.

Trail A linear route managed for human-powered or stock use, or for historic or heritage values.

Trail Class. The prescribed scale of development for a trail, representing its intended design and management standards.

Trail Cross Slope. The percentage of rise when measuring the trail tread from edge to edge perpendicular to the direction of travel.

Trailhead. A site designed and developed to provide staging for trail use and does not include:

- Junctions between trails where there is no other access; or
- Intersections where a trail crosses a road or users have developed an access point, but no improvements have been provided beyond minimal signage for public safety.

Trail Tread. The portion of a trail upon which traffic moves.

Undeveloped. Retaining its primeval character and influence; without permanent improvement or modern human occupation.

Unique, Supplemental, or Other Features. Attributes not required of or found in every wilderness that reflect the character of a specific wilderness.

Untrammeled. Unhindered and free from modern human control or manipulation.

Valid Existing Rights. Any valid lease, permit, patent, right-of-way, or other land use right or authorization in existence at the time of wilderness designation.

Wheelchair. A device that is designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

Wilderness Character. The combination of biophysical, experiential, and ideals that distinguishes wilderness from other lands. The five qualities of wilderness character are Untrammeled, Undeveloped, Natural, Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation, and Unique, Supplemental, or Other Features.