
APPENDIX 1 - *GLOSSARY*

GLOSSARY**A**

Annual Allowable Cut	The volume of wood which can be harvested from an area each year on a sustainable basis. This volume is essentially equal to the volume of wood that grows from the forest base in one year. It is somewhat analogous to taking the interest from a bank account while leaving the principal intact.
Annual Work Schedule	An annual operating plan submitted to the Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods for review and approval each September, in advance of harvesting planned for the coming year. Specific detail for each Management District is included with respect to wood supply, access development, planned harvesting, and renewal activities.
Adaptive Ecosystem Management	A management approach encompassing ecosystem-based management , which continually adjusts forest activities based on the results of previously applied practices.

B

Biodiversity	The biological diversity of plant and animal species within an ecosystem.
Biophysical	The naturally occurring objects and processes in an area. The term implies that everything can be classified as abiotic (non-living) or biotic (living).
Boreal	A derivation of the Latin word <i>borealis</i> meaning “north” or “of the north”. It is also a truncation of Boreal Biogeographic Region, which is a climatic zone where the winters always have snow, and the summers are usually short.
Boreal Forest	The boreal forest occupies the greatest part of the forested area of Canada, stretching from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains. This forest is primarily made up of stands of softwood tree species with mixtures of some of the hardwood species, such as trembling aspen and white birch, as well as areas of open and treed muskeg and bog.
Borrow Pits	Existing or new quarry pits from which material for construction of subgrades is obtained.

Budworm A moth, which in its larval stage feeds on buds and shoots early in the season, and later feeds on the expanded foliage. Budworms, such as the spruce budworm, are major forest **defoliators** and account for significant losses of timber.

C

Clearcut Silvicultural System This system involves the harvest of all merchantable trees from a defined area and is the commonly utilized harvesting and renewal practice for **even-aged** forest stands of the **boreal forest**.

Commercial Thinning The partial cutting of a forest stand to increase growth on the remaining trees, while salvaging pulpwood and sawlogs. Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands' commercial thinning program typically involves harvesting 30 percent of the stand volume. See "thinning from below".

Company Operations Operations which are planned, directed, and supervised by Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands.

Conifer A wide range of tree species within the order *Gymnospermae*, typically evergreen, bearing cones, and having needle-shaped or scale-like leaves. Conifer timber is termed softwood.

Contractor Operations Operations run by private contractors under the planning and direction of Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands. Contractors are responsible for their own on-site supervision of operations.

Covertime The general tree species composition of a forest stand.

Crown Land In Canada, any land deemed to be the property of the Crown. Provincial Crown land is any land owned and under the administration of the Newfoundland and Labrador government, which can include municipal lands. Federal Crown land includes national parks, national historic parks and sites, and in general, all public lands held by departments of the federal government.

Cutblock A forest area with defined boundaries in which specific forest stands, or parts thereof, have been designated for harvest.

Cutover An area that has been harvested using the clearcut harvest system, removing all merchantable trees.

Cut-to-Length A logging system in which felled trees are cut into shortwood form before transporting the wood to roadside, for subsequent delivery to the Mill.

D

- Database** A logical collection of inter-related information, managed and stored as a unit, usually on some form of mass-storage system such as a magnetic disk or tape. A GIS database includes data about the spatial location and shape of geographic features (and their attributes), recorded as points, lines or areas.
- Defoliators** Insects that feed on the leaves or needles of plants, resulting in either partial or complete defoliation.
- Dormant** The state of being alive, but not actively growing.

E

- Ecosystem-Based Management** A management practice and philosophy aimed at selecting, maintaining, and/or enhancing the ecological integrity of an ecosystem in order to ensure continued ecosystem health, while providing resources, products or non-consumptive values for humans. An integral part of ecosystem management is the maintenance of ecologically-significant structure and processes within the ecosystem. The activities applied reflect management goals, and range from protection from human influence to interventions to serve human needs.
- Environmental Impact** The positive or negative effect of an action (e.g. a forest management activity) upon a specific component of the natural, economic or social environment.
- Even-Aged** Stands of trees in which the ages of the trees differ by 20 years or less. Even-aged stands are made up of tree species which have evolved a similar regeneration pattern, based upon the need for an open, free source of light and no competition from other species.

F

- Five-Year Operating Plan** A planning document required by the Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods, submitted for each Forest Management District. While not as detailed as the [Annual Work Schedule](#), it identifies where, when and how forest management activities will occur in each District
- Forecast** A prediction of future conditions and occurrences based on the perceived functioning of the system being examined. The accuracy of a forecast depends on a proper understanding of the system; hence the highly variable nature of forecasts involving natural resources, which are typically very complex and seldom fully understood.

Forest Management District A portion of the land area of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador designated by the Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods for the administration of the forest resource. Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands' timber limits fall within 6 of these districts: 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, & 16.

Forest Renewal Any project that is aimed at establishing a new forest stand on a site following a disturbance.

Free-to-Grow Groups of trees which are well stocked, well spaced, and considered to be dominant over the surrounding competition.

G

Geographic Information System (GIS) A computer system with the capability to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information.

H

Hardened-Off The process of adapting a plant that has been grown in a greenhouse, indoors or under protective shelter to full outdoor exposure.

Hardwoods Tree species with the typical broad-leafed appearance and which lose their foliage during the winter months. Common local species included in this group are trembling aspen, white birch, and balsam poplar.

Herbicide A chemical substance used to control competing vegetation. The herbicide glyphosate (trade name Vision®) is applied to areas of established softwood regeneration to inhibit growth of competing vegetation, and may be used as part of an overall forest renewal program.

Hogfuel The residue biomass from the manufacture of forest products – typically bark, sawdust and planer shavings. This material is “hogged” or broken down into small fragments to be burned as fuel in (mill) steam boiler systems.

I

Integrated Resource Management Management of a variety of resources within a forest ecosystem for multiple uses.

Integrated Sawmill A sawmill that produces pulpchips and hog fuel (bark, sawdust and / or shavings) as a by-product.

L

Local Volume Table A numeric table designed to provide an estimate of wood volumes contained within trees, whole forest stands or sawlogs, using one or more specific measurements – tree height, stand height, or diameter. The volume tables are constructed from data gathered from a specific (local) area and are applicable to only those areas.

M

Major Group An (internal) administrative designation for tracking and reporting wood volumes. It is usually a grouping of several operations by a single contractor.

Mechanical Logging Employs the use of mechanical equipment such as a feller-buncher and a delimber, rather than a powersaw, to cut, fell and delimb trees.

N

Natural Regeneration The renewal of a forest stand by natural rather than artificial means. Regeneration may originate from seed from the previous stand (advance regeneration), or from adjacent stands (deposited by wind, birds, or animals), or from hardwood sprouting and suckering, or softwood layering.

Newfoundland Forest Service The section of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador that is responsible for the administration and management of the forest resource.

O

Operating Areas Subsections of the managed land base within Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands' limits, determined by concentrations of mature timber, road network access and geographic/man-made features. Access development, harvesting and forest renewal activities are organized for each operating area.

Oven Dry Weight The weight of a specific volume of wood with the moisture removed (by oven drying).

P

Productive Forest Land Based upon the Newfoundland Forest Inventory, productive forest land includes all forest land capable of producing timber of merchantable size, regardless of its current stage of productivity.

R

Reforestation The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees.

Regeneration The establishment phase of softwood or hardwood species on burned or cutover areas.

Regeneration Survey A systematic survey designed to assess the establishment, growth and health of regenerating forest trees, established either naturally or artificially, following a disturbance such as harvesting or fire.

Riparian Pertaining to anything connected with or immediately adjacent to the banks of a stream or other body of water.

S

Second Growth A forest stand that has regenerated from a previously harvested, virgin stand. The term is usually applied to stands that are in the semi-mature / mature growth stages.

Shortwood Timber that has been felled, limbed, topped and then cut into specific lengths for transport to the Mill.

Silviculture The science and art of growing and tending forests based on the knowledge of the forest species requirements.

Site Disturbance The removal, bulldozing, rutting or compaction of topsoil. Forest management activities are often modified to reduce site disturbance on sensitive sites within an operating area.

Site Preparation The treatment of a cutover by mechanical or chemical means to create suitable microsites for tree seedlings and improve their subsequent performance.

Slabs	The outside portion of sawlogs which are sawn off to make square wood.
Slash	The limbs, tops and any other unmerchantable timber residue remaining in the cutover after logging operations are completed.
Slashing	The cutting of tree-length timber into shortwood logs.
Softwoods	Conifer trees species with the typical “evergreen” appearance. Common species included in this group are black spruce, white spruce, and balsam fir.
Stand	A group of trees of similar species, age, and height.
Stand Development Curves	Growth curves that show the accumulation of stand volume over its complete life cycle. They differ by species, site condition, geographical area and whether or not silvicultural treatments have been applied during the various stages of its development. Stand Development Curves are used to calculate the Annual Allowable Cut for specific areas or districts.
Subgrade	A surface of earth or rock leveled off to receive a foundation.
Supplier	An (internal) administrative designation for tracking and reporting wood volumes. It is usually a single harvesting operation or represents wood that is harvested from one specific operating area.
Sustainable Forest Management	Management of the forest that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
T	
Topographical	Relating to the configuration of an area, including its relief, and the position of its natural and man-made features.
Thinning From Below	Removal of trees from the lower canopy of the stand.
W	
Watershed	The area drained by a single lake or river and its tributaries: a drainage basin.
Whips	Suppressed trees within a very dense, regenerating forest stand that are significantly shorter than (less than one third) the height of the main

stand.

Wood Chips Wood that is processed into small chips.

Work Permit / Approval Application for a work permit or approval must be submitted to the applicable government department (i.e. Environment, Fisheries and Oceans, Forest Resources and Agrifoods) and approved prior to commencement of each planned operation. The work approval, which follows after the submission and approval of a Forest Management Plan and an Annual Work Schedule, is utilized to outline site-specific details and all required mitigation pertaining to each operation.