

ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT (AAC): The maximum volume of annual timber harvest that may be obtained from a particular forest management unit, under a given program of forest management, without reducing the productive capabilities of that forest.

BIODIVERSITY: The variety and variability of living organisms, and the ecological complexes in which they occur; the variety of the world's species, including their genetic diversity.

EVERGREEN: Term used to describe revolving, renewable licences, tenure or agreements which, at intervals into their term and subject to satisfactory evaluation of performance requirements, are renewed or extended for an additional full term.

FORESTS STEWARDSHIP: Holding and managing the forests for contemporary society while operating in a manner to enhance and not diminish the sustainability of forest values.

FORESTRY: Science or art of managing all forest resources, not only for timber and other commercial values, but also for wildlife habitat, recreational pursuits, hunting, fishing, trapping, watershed protection and wilderness preservation.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS): Computer systems used for storing and organizing geographically-related information, including inventory data, by relating large databases to maps on file in the computer memory bank.

INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT: Planning and management of forests to encompass all general and timber values of the forest, i.e. the practice of forestry.

NOT SATISFACTORY RESTOCKED (NSR): Productive forest land that has been cleared by commercial harvest or by natural causes, and which remains partially or completely barren of its potential to be regenerated to productivity by natural or artificial reforestation.