

GLOSSARY

Canopy - layer formed by the leaves and branches of the tallest trees in the forest.

Cellulose - the main part of the cell walls of wood which produce fiber.

Composite panels - panel products made of wood particles (e.g., oriented strand board, medium density board, particleboard).

Coniferous - a tree that bears its seeds in cones. Usually refers to needleleaf trees.

Conservation - responsible use, protection, and improvement of natural resources for the present and future.

Deciduous - term describing a plant that sheds its leaves annually, usually in autumn.

Forest Management - the practical application of scientific, economic, and social principles to the use and care of a forest.

Hardwood - wood produced by deciduous trees such as maples and oaks. Also, another term for deciduous trees.

Harvest - managed removal of trees by selective or complete harvest methods.

Nonrenewable Resources - substances (e.g., oil, gas, coal, copper, and gold) which once used, cannot be replaced.

Recreation - the use of forestland for human enjoyment and relaxation.

Regeneration - the renewal of a tree crop whether by natural (seed trees, sprouts) or artificial (planting) means.

Renewable Resources - naturally occurring raw materials or form of energy, which can replenish itself through sound management practices in your lifetime (e.g., trees).

Sawtimber - size of trees yielding logs considered suitable in size and quality for producing lumber or sawn wood (logs cut into a square edged form).

Seedling - a young tree grown from the seed.

Softwood - wood produced by coniferous trees such as pines, cedars, and firs. A common but not strictly accurate term since the wood of some conifers is harder than some hardwood trees. Another term for a coniferous tree.

Sprout - healthy new trees growing from a stump or roots of a tree that has been harvested.

Stewardship - using wise management practices for many benefits and uses of forestland.

Succession - the gradual replacement of one plant community by another, through natural processes over time.

Sustainability - use and growth of natural resources to meet present and future needs.

Timber Cruise - a survey of a forest to identify health, types, and number of trees.

Understory - layer formed by the leaves and branches of smaller trees under the forest canopy.

Urban Forest - an urban area that extends from town center to suburb's edge. This includes tree-lined roadways, open green spaces, undeveloped forests and parks, along with other public and private spaces within this urban area.

Veneer - a thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness produced by rotary cutting, slicing, or sometimes sawing.

Watershed - an area of land that drains water from small streams toward a major river or stream.