

## Glossary

DFG 1600 permit	A permit issued by the California Department of Fish and Game that depending on permit conditions allows a person, business, state or local government agency, or public utility to substantially modify a river, stream or lake by an activity that will, 1) divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake, 2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake; or 3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.
DPA	Federal DPA are lands that would normally receive fire protections services from CAL FIRE; however, due to efficiency of operations these lands receive fire protection from federal agencies according to written agreements with CAL FIRE.
CalWat	The California Interagency Watershed Map of 1999 (Calwater 2.2, updated May 2004, "calw221") is the State of California's working definition of watershed boundaries. Previous Calwater versions (1.2 and 2.2) described California watersheds, beginning with the division of the State's 101 million acres into ten Hydrologic Regions (HR). Each HR is progressively subdivided into six smaller, nested levels: the Hydrologic Unit (HU, major rivers), Hydrologic Area (HA, major tributaries), Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA), Super Planning Watershed (SPWS), and Planning Watershed (PWS). At the Planning Watershed (the most detailed level), where implemented, polygons range in size from approximately 3,000 to 10,000 acres. At all levels, a total of 7035 polygons represent the State's watersheds. The present version, Calwater 2.2.1, refines the watershed coding structure and documentation (database fields were added and some were renamed). There are significant watershed boundary, code, and name differences between Calwater versions 1.2 (1995), 2.0 (1998), and 2.2 (1999). The differences between versions 2.2 (1999) and 2.2.1 (2004) are attribute field names and some inserted lines that identify differences between State and federal watersheds.
Class I and II watercourses	California Forest Practice Rules define a Class I watercourse at 916.5 as 1) domestic supplies including springs on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of operations or 2) a stream where fish are always or seasonally present including habitat to sustain fish migration and passage. The definition of a Class II watercourse is a stream where fish are always or seasonally present within 1000' downstream, and where there is aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species.

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Condition Class	Relative risk of losing key components that define an ecosystem based on current vegetation type and structure, expected fire frequency, and potential fire behavior.
Drainage facilities	Items constructed to control water, including, but not limited to, fords, inside ditches, waterbreaks, outsloping and rolling dips.
Fire hazard	Physical conditions of the fire environment that can cause damage; often viewed as the combined effects of slope and fuel conditions.
Fire intensity	A measure of the rate of energy released in the flaming front of a fire.
Fire regime	A description of the general and average pattern of fire frequency and severity typical to a particular area or type of landscape. Regime can include other metrics of the fire, including seasonality and typical fire size, as well as a measure of the pattern of variability in characteristics.
Fire risk	Expected damage from fire to a particular asset or resource under consideration.
Fire rotation	An area-based average estimate of fire frequency, calculated as the length of time necessary for an equal to the total area of interest to burn.
Fire Safe Councils	A group of concerned citizens organized to educate groups on fire safe programs, projects and planning. The Councils work closely with the local fire agencies to develop and implement priorities.
Fire severity	A measure of the effects of a fire on ecosystem components, usually the dominant vegetation, often expressed in terms of level of mortality.
Fossorial	An organism adapted to burrowing, digging and life underground (badger, naked mole rat, etc.).
Fuel ladders	The live or dead vegetation that allows a fire to climb up from the forest floor into the tree canopy.
Integrated pest management	CA Healthy Schools Act of 2000 (AB2260) defines IMP as a pest management strategy that focuses on long-term prevention or suppression of pest problems through a combination of techniques such as monitoring for pest presence and establishing treatment threshold levels, using non-chemical practices to make the habitat less conducive to pest development, improving sanitation, and employing mechanical and physical controls. Pesticides that pose the least possible hazard and are effective in a manner that minimizes risks to people, property, and the environment, are used only after careful monitoring indicates they are needed according to pre-established guidelines and treatment thresholds.

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Litter	The uppermost layer of the forest floor consisting chiefly of fallen leaves and other decaying organic matter.
Periphyton	An assemblage of organisms (mostly algae) attached to and living on submerged solid surfaces in natural environments such as rivers.
Prescribed fire	Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.
Riparian area	Transition zone between a stream's edge and the drier uplands.
Sensitive receptors	People that have an increased sensitivity to an environmental impact such as noise, air pollution, hazardous materials etc. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling unit(s).
Wet areas	Those areas which are moist on the surface throughout most of the year and/or support aquatic vegetation, grasses and forbs as their principal vegetative cover (Ref. Sec. 4562.7, PRC).
Wetlands	An aquatic (water dominated) land cover class having greater than two percent vegetation cover and having less than 10 percent of the over story canopy occupied by trees or shrubs.
Wildland fire	Any non-structure fire, that occurs in the wildland.
Wildfire	An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.
Wildland fire use	The application of the appropriate management response to naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.