GLOSSARY

**Agro-Forestry**: Agro-forestry is identified as the combination of agricultural crops with the development of natural or man-made forests, including the breeding of domesticated or wild animals, or supply the needs of the local population.

**Bio-diversity**: The variability among living organisms which includes diversity within species, between species and ecosystem.

**Block**: A major division of a forest generally made on the basis of natural factors; bearing a local name.

**Compartment**: A sub-division of a forest made for purposes of management, description and record. They are generally designated as C₁, C₂, C₃, etc.

**Coupe**: A specified felling area, usually on an annual basis.

**Cutting Cycle**: The planned interval between major felling operation in the same stand.

**Dense Forests**: All lands with a forest cover of trees with canopy density of 40% and above.

**Even-aged**: A term applied to a stand in which relatively small age difference exist between individual trees. The maximum difference in age permitted in an even-aged stand is usually 10 to 20 years.

**Farm-Forestry**: Trees growing naturally or planted along farm bunds or in small patches up to 0.1 hectares on private lands.

**Felling Cycle**: The period in number of years which elapses between two consecutive felling in the same area.
Felling Series: A sequence in the felling programme, so formed in order to control yield and regulate felling.

Forest cover: All lands with a tree canopy density of more than 10% though they may not statutorily notified as forests.

Forest Economics: Forest Economics is the practical application of economic principles to the production, harvesting, processing, distribution and consumption of woods and other forest produces in relation to economic growth and human welfare.

Forest Inventory: The measuring and describing the quantity and quality of forest crop and many of the characteristics of the land area upon which forest crop is growing.

Growing stock: The sum total of all individual trees (by number or volume) growing in the forests or a specified part of it which are taken into account while calculating yield.

Jhuming (Shifting cultivation): Locally known as ‘Pamlou’ is the traditional farming system practised in the hills specially in forest areas where cultivators cut the trees, burn them and raise field crops for one year or more years before moving on to another site.

Joint Forest Management: The system of forest management in which local village and communities/people, NGOs work together with the Forests Department on protection, conservation, afforestation and management of forests.

Logging: Logging is chain of operation starting from marking of trees for felling to deliver in the market.

Open forests: All lands with a forest cover of trees with canopy density of 10% to 40% and above.

Organised forest area: All lands included in the forest working plan preparation/working schemes.
**Protected forest**: A legal term for an area subject to limited degree of protection under the provision of the Indian Forest Acts.

**Recorded forest area**: All lands statutorily notified as forest though they may not necessarily bear tree cover.

**Reserved forests**: An area so constituted under the Indian Forest Act or other State Forest Acts.

**Rotation**: The period in number of years elapsing between the formation/regeneration of a particular forest; to its final fellings.

**Scientific management of forests**: The practical application of the knowledge of silviculture, mensuration, forests ecology, soil science, etc. to the operation of a forest property.

**Scrub**: All lands with poor tree growth chiefly of small or stunted trees with canopy density less than 10%.

**Silvicultural system**: A set pattern of silvicultural treatments in order to manage forests on scientific lines.

**Sustained yield**: The regular or continuous harvesting to the fuller capacity of the forest products, viz. tangible and non-tangible, amenity and protection, Timber and Non-Timber Forest produces.

**Sustainable development**: Development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. Such sustainable development require societal support, political stability and justice to the socially handicapped, justice between generations and above all justice to nature.

**Taungya System**: A system of plantation of field crops such as soya bean, mustard, peas, potatoes, ginger and turmeric, etc. in tree plantation site till the plants do not affect the field crops due to shade.
**Thinning Cycle**: It is the period which passes between consecutive thinnings in a particular forest.

**Usufructs**: The produce that would flow from the development of watershed and would include water, grasses twigs, minor timber, fodder, fruits, fibre and other produces like, lac, honey, etc.

**Watershed Management**: The management of the elevated boundary line separating the headstreams which are tributary to different river systems or basins or lakes.

**Working Plan (Forest Working Plan)**: A written scheme of management aiming at continuity of policy and action, and controlling the treatment of a forest.

**Working circle (Forest working circle)**: A part or the whole of the forest working plan area; organised with a particular object, and under one silvicultural system and one set of forest working plan prescriptions. In certain cases/circumstances working circles may overlap.