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# Glossary

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<b>Alkaloids</b>	Bitter tasting organic compounds of plant origin that have alkaline properties and a complex molecular structure containing nitrogen. They reduce dry matter intake and interfere with digestion of livestock grazing forages containing significant levels of them. Metabolic and reproductive disorders in livestock can occur from ingestion of the more toxic alkaloids. They are anti-quality chemicals.
<b>Allelopathy</b>	Chemical inhibition of one organism by another.
<b>Allotment</b>	An area designated for the use of a prescribed number and kind of livestock under one plan of management.
<b>Allowable use</b>	(1) The degree of utilization considered desirable and attainable on various parts of a ranch or allotment considering the present nature and condition of the resource, management objectives, and levels of management. (2) The amount of forage planned to be used to accelerate range improvement.
<b>Alluvium</b>	Sediment deposited by streams and rivers.
<b>Amortizing</b>	The process of paying initial costs plus subsequent interest costs over a payment period, usually in equal periodic installments.
<b>Anabolic stimulant (GLA)</b>	Growth hormones that affect the metabolic efficiency of an animal at the cellular level.
<b>Anhydrous ammonia</b>	A nitrogen fertilizer that is 82 percent nitrogen. It is stored in pressurized tanks and injected into the soil to prevent loss to the air. Great care must be taken during application to avoid exposure to a vapor cloud of the ammonia. It is extremely toxic and can cause significant damage to eyes, nasal passages, and lungs.
<b>Animal attributes (GLA)</b>	A listing of major domestic and wild animal species, major animal classes, and breed attributes.
<b>Animal class (GLA)</b>	Age and/or sex groups of a kind of animal (e.g., cow, bull, calf, weaner steer, weaner heifer, yearling steer, yearling heifer, 2-year old heifer, 3-year old heifer, ox).
<b>Animal-day</b>	One day's tenure upon grazing land by one animal. Most specify kind and class of animal. Not synonymous with animal unit day.
<b>Animal-demand</b>	Energy requirement of ungulate herbivores based only on animal-related factors, such as body size, stage of life cycle, or production stage.
<b>Animal kind (GLA)</b>	The common name of a kind or species of animal (e.g., cattle, sheep, goat, horse, white-tailed deer).
<b>Animal-month</b>	A month's tenure upon grazing land by one animal. Must specify kind and class of animal. Not synonymous with animal-unit month.

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<b>Animal substitution ratio</b>	A numerical ratio of numbers, units or stocking levels of one animal species to another or in partitioning grazing capacity between two or more animal species.
<b>Animal-unit</b>	An animal unit (AU) is one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds and a calf up to weaning, usually 6 months of age, or their equivalent.
<b>Animal-unit-day</b>	The amount of forage required by an animal unit for 1 day. The NRCS uses 30 pounds of air dry forage or 26 pounds of oven dried forage per day as the amount of feed needed to meet this requirement. The pounds of feed needed to meet an animal's daily requirement is usually calculated by taking 2.5 to 3 percent of the animal's body weight.
<b>Animal-unit-equivalent</b>	The amount of forage consumed by the different kind and class of animals expressed as a portion of an animal unit.
<b>Animal-unit-month</b>	The amount of forage required by an animal unit for 1 month.
<b>Animal-unit-year</b>	The amount of forage required by an animal unit for 1 year, equal to 12 AUM's. The NRCS uses 9,490 pounds of oven dried forage as required pounds of forage to equal an animal unit year.
<b>Annual plant</b>	A plant that completes its life cycle and dies in 1 year or less.
<b>Annual range</b>	Range on which the principal forage plants are self-perpetuating annual, herbaceous species.
<b>Anti-quality chemicals</b>	Chemicals produced in some forages that reduce dry matter intake or cause negative responses in animals consuming those forages.
<b>Apical dominance</b>	Domination and control of meristematic leaves or buds located on the lower stem, roots, or rhizomes by hormones produced by apical meristems located on the tips and upper branches of plants, particularly woody plants.
<b>Apparent trend</b>	An interpretation of trend based on a single observation. Apparent trend is described in the same terms as measured trend except that when no trend is apparent it shall be described as not apparent.
<b>Aquifer</b>	

- Arroyo** A ravine in southwestern United States.
- Ash (GLA)** The noncombustible portion of feedstuff, generally nonvolatile minerals.
- Ash** The remaining residue after all the combustible material from a feed stuff has been burned off in a furnace at 500 to 600 °C. Nutritionally ash values have little importance.
- Aspect** The predominant direction of slope of the land.
- Association** Syn. Plant association.
- AU** Abbr. for Animal-unit. (Usually no periods)
- AUM** Abbr. for Animal-unit-month. (Usually no periods)
- Autecology** A subdivision of ecology that deals with the relationship of individuals of a species to their environment.
- Autogate** See cattleguard.
- Autotoxicity**

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<b>Bag silo (plastic tube)</b>	Long (95 to 135 feet) plastic bags ranging from 8 to 10 feet in diameter that hold silage or haylage. They are filled with a wheeled machine that holds the open end of the bag and stuffs the bag with moist to wet forage. The machine is moved forward as the bag fills. For best forage quality, storage should be during cool weather and not exceed 5 months.
<b>Balage</b>	Round baled, 40 to 60 percent moisture, grass or legume forage completely wrapped in plastic film or bagged. For best forage quality, storage should be during cool weather, in a shaded area, and not exceed 5 months.
<b>Balanced operation</b>	(1) A livestock enterprise that provides sufficient feed and forage resources during each season to promote continuous satisfactory maintenance and production of its livestock and game. (2) An operation that integrates the kinds, classes, and numbers of animals (livestock or wildlife) to effectively use available forage resources to maintain continuous, sustainable production. (3) An operation that integrates various livestock, wildlife, and recreational enterprises which most effectively uses available forages and other range resources to maintain continuous, sustainable production.
<b>Baler</b>	A machine that picks up a windrow of forage, compresses it, forms it into a rectangular or cylindrical bale, wraps it, and discharges it either onto the ground or into a trailing, convenient hauling vehicle. Bale size is highly variable among models.
<b>Band</b>	Any number of sheep handled as a unit attended by a herder. See Flock.
<b>Band-day</b>	Tenure by a band of sheep of a given size and class for 1 day.
<b>Bare ground</b>	All land surface not covered by vegetation, rock, or litter. See Ground cover.
<b>Barren</b>	(1) Any area devoid of vegetation or practically so. (2) A term to describe a mature female animal that is incapable of producing offspring.
<b>Barrier</b>	A physical obstruction that limits movement.
<b>Basal area</b>	The cross sectional area of the stem or stems of a plant or of all plants in a stand. Herbaceous and small woody plants are measured at or near the ground level; larger woody plants are measured at breast or other designated height. Syn. basal cover.
<b>Bed ground</b>	An area where animals sleep and rest.
<b>Bench mark</b>	(1) A permanent reference point. (2) In range inventory, it is used as a point where changes in vegetation through time are measured. (3) In soils, it is used to designate a major soil series that is representative of similar soils. (4) In economics, data that are used as a base for comparative purposes with similar data. (5) A surveyor's mark made on a permanent landmark that has known position and altitude.

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<b>Biennial</b>	A plant that lives for 2 years, producing vegetative growth the first year, usually blooming and fruiting in the second year, and then dying.
<b>Biocide</b>	A chemical toxic or lethal to living organisms.
<b>Biodegradable</b>	Capable of being decomposed by natural processes.
<b>Biological diversity</b>	The variety and variability of the world's organisms, the ecological complexes in which they occur, and the processes and life support services they mediate.
<b>Biomass</b>	The total amount of living plants and animals above and/or below ground in an area at a given time.
<b>Biome</b>	A major biotic unit consisting of plant and animal communities having similarities in form and environmental conditions, but not including the abiotic portion of the environment.
<b>Biota</b>	All the species of plants and animals occurring within an area or region.
<b>Biotype</b>	A group of individuals within a population occurring in nature, all with essentially the same tolerance ranges. A species usually consists of many biotypes. See Ecotype.
<b>Bi-pass protein</b>	Protein that bypasses or escapes the rumen directly into the intestine, such as dehydrated alfalfa, blood meal, corn gluten meal, distillers grains, and feather meal.
<b>Blackline</b>	A backfired area in front of the head fire used for stopping the head fire. Its area (length and width) is determined by the fuel load and risk. Can be burned in advance of prescribed fire. See Firebreak.
<b>Blowout</b>	(1) An excavation in an area of soil, usually loose sand, produced by wind. (2) A breakthrough or rupture of a soil surface attributable to hydraulic pressure, usually associated with sand boils.
<b>Body condition score (BCS) (GLA)</b>	A rating system used to evaluate the overall health and well being of livestock has become a widely used method of determining when supplemental feeding should be used. A BCS of 5 usually indicates an animal in average condition. BCS systems usually go from 1 to 9 or 10, with 1 being extremely poor and 9 or 10 being excessively fat.
<b>Boot stage</b>	Growth stage when a grass seedhead is enclosed by the sheath of the uppermost (flag) leaf.
<b>Bovine fat necrosis</b>	Several physiological disorders in cattle caused by necrotic or hard fat lesions in the abdominal cavity. Ingestion of highly fertilized endophyte fungus infected tall fescue seems to cause the disorder.

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**Brand**

- Bunker or horizontal silo** Above- or below-ground, lined or unlined storage facility used to store fermented forage material (silage or haylage). Forage material must be machine compacted and covered with an air tight film of plastic to get proper fermentation and reduce storage losses. Unlined ones can leak silage effluent, a pollutant with high biochemical oxygen demand.
- Burn** An area over which fire has recently passed.
- Butte** An isolated hill with relatively steep sides. See Mesa.
- C-3 plant** A plant employing the pentose phosphate pathway of carbon dioxide assimilation during photosynthesis; a cool-season plant.
- C-4 plant** A plant employing the dicarboxylic acid pathway of carbon dioxide assimilation during photosynthesis; a warm-season plant.
- Cabling** The use of a large cable pulled between two large tractors (usually crawler

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**Carrying capacity**

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<b>Close herding</b>	Handling a herd in a closely bunched manner, restricting the natural spread of the animals when grazing. See Mob stocking.
<b>Co-grazing</b>	Grazing the current year's forage production by more than one kind of grazing animal either at the same time or at different seasons.
<b>Cold stratification</b>	Keeping seed in a cool, moist environment for a period of time to simulate overwintering thereby reducing dormancy and increasing seed germination.
<b>Commercial</b>	(1) Livestock raised primarily for meat, milk, wool, or other animal-derived products. (2) The label applied to a producer of such animals. See Seedstock for contrasting term.
<b>Common use</b>	(1) Grazing the current year's forage production by more than one kind of grazing animal either at the same time or at different seasons. (2) More than one operator running livestock on the same area at the same time.
<b>Community (plant community)</b>	An assemblage of plants occurring together at any point in time, while denoting no particular ecological status. A unit of vegetation.
<b>Community</b>	An assemblage of populations of plants and/or animals in a common spatial arrangement.
<b>Community type</b>	An aggregation of all plant communities distinguished by floristic and structural similarities in both overstory and undergrowth layers. A unit of vegetation within a classification.
<b>Companion crop</b>	A crop sown with another crop (i.e., perennial forage) that is allowed to mature and provide a return in the first year.
<b>Competition</b>	A process of struggling between or among organisms of the same species (intraspecific) or different species (interspecific) for light, water, essential elements, or space within a trophic level, resulting in a shortage of essential needs for some individuals or groups.
<b>Complementary pasture</b>	Short-term forage crop or perennial pasture used for special purposes, to extend grazing seasons, or to enhance productivity of the ranch.
<b>Composition</b>	Syn. Species composition.
<b>Concentrate (GLA)</b>	A feed or feed mixture for livestock that usually contains less than 18 percent crude fiber.
<b>Concentrate feed</b>	Grains or their products and other processed food materials that contain a high proportion of nutrients and are low in fiber and water.
<b>Concentrates</b>	Feeds low in crude fiber (less than 10% on a dry matter basis), low in moisture, and highly digestible. Protein concentrates are of plant or animal origin that contain > 20 percent protein.

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**Condition class** (Term is no longer used by NRCS.) Syn. Range condition class.

**Conservation**

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<b>Controlled breeding</b>	(1) Controlling the time of breeding of livestock to synchronize the period of optimum growth for the animals with the period of peak quality and optimum growth of forage. (2) A planned program whereby livestock males and females are brought together for breeding purposes so that offsprings are born during a desired period.
<b>Controlled burning</b>	Syn. Prescribed burning.
<b>Conversion factor</b>	A factor by which stocking rates are partitioned according to the kind or class of animal based on energy requirements. See Animal-unit.
<b>Cool-season plant</b>	A plant that generally makes the major portion of its growth late in fall, in winter, and in early spring. Cool-season species generally exhibit the C-3 photosynthetic pathway.
<b>Coordinated resource management planning</b>	The process whereby various interest groups are involved in discussion of resource uses and collectively diagnose management problems, establish goals and objectives, and evaluate multiple use resource management.
<b>Corral</b>	An enclosure or pen for handling livestock.
<b>Coulee</b>	A regional term used for deep gulch or ravine.
<b>Cover</b>	Syn. Foliar cover, see Basal area.
<b>Cover type</b>	The existing vegetation of an area.
<b>Creep feeding</b>	Supplemental feeding of suckling livestock in such a manner that the feed is not available to the mothers or other mature livestock.
<b>Creep grazing</b>	The practice of allowing juvenile animals to graze areas that their dams cannot access at the same time.
<b>Critical area</b>	An area to be treated with special consideration because of inherent site factors, size, location, condition, values, or significant potential conflicts among uses.
<b>Cropland</b>	Land used primarily for the production of cultivated crops.
<b>Crop residue</b>	The portion of a crop remaining after harvest of seed or other primary plant parts. It may be managed for grazing and/or ground cover and to replenish soil organic matter levels.
<b>Crop rotation pasture</b>	Cropland pasture where livestock are stocked on forages grown in a designed crop rotation cycle with other cultivated crops. Livestock move from crop field to crop field as the stand life of the forage and crop rotation dictate. Depending on the forage stand life and length of the crop rotation, livestock entry may occur seasonally on the same field, or take several years to cycle around the crop fields being grazed in rotation.

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<b>Crude fiber</b>	Fiber made up primarily of plant structural carbohydrates, such as cellulose and hemicellulose, but it also contains some lignin.
<b>Crude protein</b>	A calculated portion from the nitrogen content of a feedstuff, using the Kjeldahl procedure. The crude protein content is made up of those compounds defined as proteins and designated true proteins, as well as nonprotein nitrogen compounds such as free amino acids, amides of amino acids, ammonium salts or urea. The protein content of feedstuffs is currently estimated only on the basis of crude protein.
<b>Cryptogam</b>	A plant in any of the groups Thallophytes, Byophytes, Pteridiophytes - mosses, lichens, and ferns.
<b>Culm</b>	

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<b>DBH</b>	Abbreviation of diameter-at-breast-height of a tree.
<b>Death loss</b>	The number of animals in a herd that die from various natural and accidental causes. Usually expressed as a percentage.
<b>Debris</b>	Accumulated plant and animal remains.
<b>Deciduous (plant)</b>	A plant whose parts, particularly leaves, are shed at regular intervals or at a given stage of development.
<b>Decomposer</b>	Heterotrophic organisms, chiefly the micro-organisms, that break down the bodies of animals or parts of dead plants and absorb some of the decomposition products, releasing similar compounds usable by producers.
<b>Decreaser</b>	Plant species of the climax vegetation that will decrease in relative amount with continued heavy defoliation (grazing).
<b>Deferment</b>	Delay of livestock grazing in an area for an adequate period to provide for plant reproduction, establishment of new plants, or restoration of vigor of existing plants. See Deferred grazing and Rest.
<b>Deferred grazing</b>	Postponing grazing or resting an area for a prescribed period, usually to meet a specific management objective.
<b>Deferred-rotation</b>	Any grazing system, that provides for a systematic rotation of the deferment among pastures. The time of the rest period generally changes in succeeding years.
<b>Defoliation</b>	The removal of plant leaves; i.e., by grazing or browsing, chemical defoliant, or natural phenomena, such as hail, fire, or frost.
<b>Degenerated range</b>	Syn. Deteriorated range.
<b>Degree of use</b>	The proportion of current year's forage production that is consumed and/or destroyed by grazing animals. May refer either to a single species or to the vegetation as a whole. Syn. Use.
<b>Density</b>	(1) The number of individuals per unit area. (2) Refers to the relative closeness of individuals to one another.
<b>Desert</b>	An arid area with insufficient available water for dense plant growth.
<b>Desertification</b>	The process by which an area or region becomes more arid through loss of soil and vegetative cover. The process is often accelerated by excessive, continuous overstocking and drought.
<b>Desirable plant (GLA)</b>	See Plant preference classification.

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<b>Desired plant community</b>	One of the several plant community types that may occupy an ecological site, the one or combination that meets the minimum quality criteria for the soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources, and that meets the landowner's or manager's objective.
<b>Deteriorated range</b>	Range on which present vegetation and soil conditions represent a significant departure from natural potential. Syn. Degenerated range.
<b>Detritus</b>	Fragmented particulate organic matter derived from the decomposition of debris.
<b>Dietary essentials (nutrient)</b>	Nutrients that must be orally ingested, in contrast to those which can be manufactured or converted in the animal, such as through microbial symbiosis in the rumen.
<b>Digestible dry matter (DDM)</b>	See Digestible organic matter.
<b>Digestible energy (DE)</b>	The gross energy of food consumed minus fecal energy. Energy in the feces accounts for the greatest loss of ingested energy. In ruminants the losses are 40 to 50 percent for roughage and 20 to 30 percent for concentrates. In

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**Dormant**

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<b>Dry flowable</b>	A water dispersible granule pesticide formulation rather than being suspended in a liquid carrier. See Flowable. Mixed with water and sprayed. Less inhalation hazard to the user.
<b>Dry matter</b>	The amount of a feedstuff remaining after all the free moisture is evaporated out. The feedstuff is placed in a oven at a temperature of 100 to 105 °C.
<b>Dry matter digestibility (DMD)</b>	The percentage of energy and protein in forages expressed as dry matter intake minus fecal dry matter divided by dry matter intake times 100.
<b>Dry meadow</b>	A meadow dominated by grasses which is characterized by soils that become moderately dry by midsummer.
<b>Dual use</b>	Grazing the current year's forage production by two species of grazing animals at the same time. See Co-grazing.
<b>Dugout</b>	An artificially constructed depression that collects and stores water and differs from a reservoir in that a dam is not relied upon to impound water. See Stock pond.
<b>Dust</b>	(1) Windblown soil. (2) A formulation that is a finely ground, dry mixture of an inert carrier and a pesticide. Danger of drift and inhalation by user during use.
<b>Early head</b>	Flower head (seedhead) of a grass is emerging or emerged from flag leaf sheath, but not shedding pollen.
<b>Earmarking</b>	The process of removing parts of the ears of livestock to leave a distinctive

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**Edge effect** (1) The influence of one adjoining plant community upon the margin of another affecting the composition and density of the populations. (2) The effect executed by adjoining communities on the population structure within the margin zone.

**Effective precipitation** That portion of total precipitation that becomes available for plant growth. It does not include precipitation lost to deep percolation below the root zone, to surface runoff, to evaporation, or to rainfall that falls during the dormant season and is gone from the soil profile prior to the growing season.

**Effluent (silage)**

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- Eradication (plant)** Complete kill or removal of a noxious plant from an area, including all plant structures capable of sexual or vegetative reproduction.
- Erosion** (v) Detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind,

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<b>Feed conversion (feed efficiency) (GLA)</b>	Units of feed consumed per unit of body weight gained; the production (meat, milk) per unit of feed consumed.
<b>Feed ground</b>	A designated place on a range where livestock are fed.
<b>Feed reserve</b>	Feed stored for future use. See Forage reserve.
<b>Feedstuff profiles (GLA)</b>	A list of common feedstuffs and their 19

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**Fixation**

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<b>Forage crops</b>	(Specific) Forage plants mechanically harvested before being fed to animals. These crops are fed to animals primarily as hay, haylage, fodder (stover), silage, or green chop. (General) A crop of cultivated plants, whose plant parts, other than separated grain, are produced to be grazed or harvested for use as feed for animals.
<b>Forage harvest management</b>	The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop, or ensilage.
<b>Forage harvester</b>	A machine that cuts standing forage or picks up windrowed forage and chops it to the desired length of cut for silage and blows the chopped forage into a trailing forage wagon or truck box.
<b>Forage (herbage) on-offer</b>	(1) Total forage presented to livestock on a pasture at any moment in time. It is equal to available forage times pasture acreage. (2) A term that is synonymous with forage allowance. See Forage allowance.
<b>Forage inventory</b>	An estimate of available forage in each pasture and for the operating unit as a whole; used to project stocking rates and feed requirements for specific time periods (i.e., annually, grazing season, rotation cycle)
<b>Forage moisture content (GLA)</b>	The percent of plant weight that is water.
<b>Forage production</b>	The weight of forage that is produced within a designated period in a given area. The weight may be expressed as either green, air-dry, or oven-dry. The term may also be modified as to time of production, such as annual, current year's, or seasonal forage production.
<b>Forage reserve</b>	Standing forage specifically maintained for future or emergency use.
<b>Forage suitability groups</b>	Soils with similar species adaptation, production potential, and management needs. A planning tool for species selection, practice selection, management options, forage production levels, and recommended initial stocking rates.
<b>Forage utilization</b>	The percentage of available forage actually consumed by the grazing animal based on net forage accumulation that occurs prior to and while they occupy the pasture unit.
<b>Forage value (GLA)</b>	The classification scheme for determining stocking rates in grazeable forest land based on the minimum percent of preferred species and minimum percent of preferred and desirable species in a stand. Values are very high, high, moderate, and low.
<b>Forage value rating</b>	A utilitarian rating of forage plants on a particular area for a specific kind of herbivore. Forage ratings are based on preference, quality, nutritional value, and plant maturity. This is not an ecological rating.
<b>Forb</b>	Any broad-leaved herbaceous plant other than those in the Gramineae (or Poaceae), Cyperaceae, and Juncaceae families.

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<b>Ford</b>	A constructed or natural stream crossing for equipment, humans, or animals at a point where water is shallow, footing is firm, and banks are low or inclined for easy approach and exit. The bottom of the channel and approaches are either naturally or artificially paved to facilitate ease of crossing and to reduce muddying of the water.
<b>Forest land (forest)</b>	Land on which the historic climax plant community is dominated by trees.
<b>Formulation</b>	(1) A pesticide product supplied by the manufacturer for practical use composed of the active ingredient and a carrier. (2) The process of preparing pesticides for practical use carried out by manufacturers.
<b>Frame score</b>	A score based on a subjective evaluation of height or actual measurement of hip height, related to slaughter weights at which cattle will grade choice or have comparable amounts of fat cover over the loin eye at the 12th to 13th rib. For horses, frame score is the measure of the size by height at the withers (shoulders).
<b>Free range</b>	Range open to grazing regardless of ownership and without payment of fees. Not to be confused with open range.
<b>Free ranging</b>	Ability to roam or forage at-will, unrestricted by fences.
<b>Frequency (relative)</b>	The ratio between the number of sample units that contain a species and the total number of sample units.
<b>Fresh mulch</b>	The primary layer of bulky, coarse, largely undecayed herbage residuum. See Mulch.
<b>Fresh weight</b>	The weight of plant materials at the time of harvest. Syn., green weight.
<b>Frontal grazing</b>	A stocking method by which ungrazed forage within a management unit is allocated by moving a portable fence ahead of a herd of livestock.
<b>Frost action potential</b>	The rating of the susceptibility of a soil to frost heave upward or laterally by the formation of segregated ice lens wedges between soil peds.
<b>Frost heave</b>	Soil and plants displaced by ice needles and lenses. Primary frost heave is caused by ice needles producing minor soil displacement. Secondary frost heave is caused by ice lenses producing major soil displacement. Primary frost heave tends to displace seedlings. Secondary frost heave can displace mature overwintering plants. The heaving action pushes plants upward. This causes root breakage, desiccation of exposed roots, and often death of susceptible plant species.
<b>Fuelbreak</b>	A strategically located block or strip on which existing flammable vegetation has been replaced by vegetation of lower fuel volume and/or flammability and subsequently maintained as an aid to fire control. See Fireline.
<b>Fumigant</b>	A volatile chemical that kills pests with a gas or vapor.

<b>Fungicide</b>	Any chemical agent that kills or inhibits fungi that cause plant diseases.	
<b>Game</b>	(1) Wild birds, fish, and other animals hunted. (2) Wildlife species so designated by law and the harvest of which is regulated by law.	
<b>Game ranching (game farming)</b>	Maintaining game animals under semidomestication and maximum animal management to control breeding, health, nutrition, and production as a ranch based enterprise.	
<b>Game range</b>	Range that is predominantly grazed by wildlife seasonally or year around. Especially pertinent with migratory big game herds; e.g., winter elk or deer range.	
<b>Game refuge</b>	An area set aside as a sanctuary for game.	
<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>	A spatial type of information management system that provides for the entry, storage, manipulation, retrieval, and display of spatially oriented data.	
<b>Global Positioning System (GPS)</b>	A computer based receiver system that uses satellite transmissions to determine precise latitude and longitude readings at any location in a field. This system is used to map crop yield, soil fertility, weed infestations, soil type, and other yield influencing differences. It then forms the basis for variable rate applications of fertilizer and pesticides. Application equipment is guided by a georeferenced program to deliver different application rates as it traverses back and forth across a field.	
<b>Grade</b>	(1) In livestock breeding, an offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a non-purebred or from mating animals not purebred, but having close purebred ancestors. (2) Livestock marketing classification. (3) To evaluate live animals in relation to a standard of quality.	
<b>Graminoid</b>	Grass or grass-like plant, such as <i>Poa</i> , <i>Carex</i> , and <i>Juncus</i> species.	
<b>Grams per plot to kilograms per hectare</b>	<b>Plot size</b>	<b>Multiply grams by:</b>
	0.25 M <sup>2</sup>	40
	1.0 M <sup>2</sup>	10
	10.0 M <sup>2</sup>	1
	100 M <sup>2</sup>	0.10
	400 M <sup>2</sup>	0.025
<b>Grams per plot to pounds per acre</b>	<b>Plot size</b>	<b>Multiply grams by:</b>
	1.92 ft <sup>2</sup>	50
	2.4 ft <sup>2</sup>	40
	4.8 ft <sup>2</sup>	20
	9.6 ft <sup>2</sup>	10
	96 ft <sup>2</sup>	1

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<b>Granule</b>	(1) A soil aggregate. (2) A pesticide formulation of dry, ready-to-use, low-concentrate pesticide with a particle size less than 10 cubic millimeters. Drift hazard is low. Contamination hazard to the user is low. Soil applied. May be ingested by birds.
<b>Grass</b>	A member of the family Gramineae (Poaceae).
<b>Grassland</b>	Land on which the vegetation is dominated by grasses, grasslike plants, and/or forbs.
<b>Grassland agriculture</b>	A land management system emphasizing cultivated forage crops, pasture, and rangelands for livestock production and natural resource protection.
<b>Grasslike plant</b>	A plant of the Cyperaceae or Juncaceae families that vegetatively resembles a true grass of the Gramineae family.
<b>Graze</b>	(1) (vi) The consumption of standing forage by livestock or wildlife. (2) (vt) To put livestock to feed on standing forage.
<b>Grazeable forest land</b>	Land capable of sustaining livestock grazing by producing forage of sufficient quantity during one or more stages of secondary forest succession.
<b>Grazed forest land</b>	Land that is currently used for forest land and livestock grazing.
<b>Grazed rangeland</b>	Rangeland that is used primarily for the production of livestock. Grazed rangelands include native plant communities and those seeded to native or introduced species, or naturalized by introduced species, that are ecologically managed using range management principles.
<b>Grazer</b>	A grazing animal.
<b>Grazier</b>	A person who manages grazing animals.
<b>Grazing</b>	(vt) To graze.
<b>Grazing behavior</b>	The foraging response elicited from a herbivore by its interaction with its surrounding environment.
<b>Grazing capacity</b>	The total number of animals that may be sustained in a given area based on total forage resources available, including harvested roughages and concentrates. See Carrying capacity.
<b>Grazing distribution</b>	Dispersion of livestock grazing within a management unit or area.
<b>Grazing district</b>	(1) An administrative unit of federally managed, public rangeland established by the Secretary of Interior under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended. (2) An administrative unit of state, private, or other rangelands established under certain state laws.
<b>Grazing fee</b>	A charge, usually on a monthly basis, for grazing a given kind of animal.

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<b>Grazing land</b>	(1) Collective term used by NRCS for rangeland, pastureland, grazed forest land, native and naturalized pasture, hayland, and grazed cropland. Although grazing is generally a predominate use, the term is used independent of any use. (2) Land used primarily for production of forage plants maintained or manipulated primarily through grazing management. Includes all lands having plants harvestable by grazing without reference to land tenure, other land uses, management, or treatment practices.
<b>Grazing land mechanical treatment</b>	Renovating, contour furrowing, pitting, or chiseling native grazing land by mechanical means. The purpose of this practice is to improve plant cover and water quality by aerating the soil, increasing infiltration and available moisture, reducing erosion, and protecting low areas or structures from siltation.
<b>Grazing license</b>	Official written permission to graze a specific number, kind, and class of livestock for a specified period on a defined allotment or management area.
<b>Grazing management</b>	The manipulation of grazing and browsing animals to accomplish a desired result.
<b>Grazing management plan</b>	A program of action designed to secure the best practicable use of the forage resources by manipulation of the grazing animal.
<b>Grazing period</b>	The length of time that animals are allowed to graze on a specific area.
<b>Grazing permit</b>	Syn. grazing license.
<b>Grazing preference</b>	(1) Selection of certain plants, or plant parts, over others by grazing animals. (2) In the administration of public lands, a basis upon which permits and licenses are issued for grazing use.
<b>Grazing pressure</b>	(1) Animal-demand per unit weight of forage at any instant; i.e., AU/T; an animal/forage relationship. (2) The relationship between the amount of forage utilized by grazing animals on a given area.
<b>Grazing privilege</b>	Permissive use of lands for grazing by livestock.
<b>Grazing right</b>	A right to graze specified lands, permanently vested in the beneficiary as specified by the terms of the law or contract.
<b>Grazing season</b>	(1) The time interval when animals are allowed to use a certain area. (2) On public lands, an established period for which grazing permits are issued. May be established on private land in a grazing management plan
<b>Grazing survey</b>	The systematic collection of data pertaining to forage resources and other information pertinent to range management. May be either extensive or intensive grazing survey. See Forage inventory.

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<b>Grazing system</b>	<p>A specialization of grazing management that defines systematically recurring periods of grazing and deferment for two or more pastures or management units. Descriptive common names, such as Merrill, Hormay, or South African switchback, may be used. However, the first usage of a grazing system name in a publication should be followed by a description using a standard format. This format shall consist of a numerical description in the following prescribed order: the number of pastures (or units), number of herds, length of grazing periods, length of deferment periods for any given unit in the system followed by an abbreviation of the unit of time used.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Merrill system (4-3;12: 4 mo.) is a grazing system with 4 pastures, 3 herds of livestock, a 12-month grazing period, and a 4-month deferment period.</li><li>• South African switchback (2-1;3:3,6:3,3:6 mo.) is a grazing system with 2 pastures, 1 herd, and a grazing schedule of 3 months grazing, 3 months deferment, 6 months grazing, 3 months deferment, 3 months grazing, 6 months deferment.</li><li>• High intensity, low frequency (HILF) (14-1; 12:156 da.) A grazing system consisting of 14 pastures, 1 herd, a 12-day grazing period, and a 156-day deferment period for each pasture.</li></ul>
<b>Grazing trespass</b>	<p>The grazing of livestock on range without proper authority and resulting from a willful or negligent act.</p>
<b>Grazing unit</b>	<p>An area of land which is grazed as an entity.</p>
<b>Green chop</b>	<p>Mechanically harvested forage fed to animals while still fresh.</p>
<b>Green manure</b>	<p>Any crop or plant grown and not harvested that is used to improve the soil's organic matter content and structure. It may or may not be incorporated by tillage.</p>
<b>Ground cover</b>	<p>The percentage of material, other than bare ground, covering the land surface. It may include live and standing dead vegetation, litter, cobble, gravel, stones, and bedrock. Ground cover plus bare ground would total 100 percent. Syn. cover, see Foliar cover.</p>
<b>Ground datum</b>	<p>A point on the earth's surface used as reference for measuring the height of aerial photography and for calculating photo scale.</p>
<b>Ground truth</b>	<p>Measurements or observations made on the ground for the purpose of verifying interpretations made from aerial photography or remote sensing.</p>
<b>Ground water</b>	<p>Subsurface water that is in the zone of saturation. The top surface of the ground water is the water table. Source of water for wells, seepage, and springs.</p>
<b>Growing season</b>	<p>That portion of the year when temperature and moisture permit plant growth.</p>
<b>Growth form</b>	<p>The characteristic shape or appearance of a plant.</p>

<b>Growth regulator</b>	An organic substance effective in minute amounts for controlling or modifying plant processes.						
<b>Grubbing</b>	The act of removing roots, whether woody or herbaceous, by humans or animal activity.						
<b>Gully</b>	A furrow, channel, or miniature valley, usually with steep sides, through which water commonly flows during and immediately after rains or snow-melt.						
<b>Guzzler</b>	A device for collecting and storing precipitation for use by wildlife or livestock. Consists of an impenetrable water collecting area, a storage facility, and a trough from which animals can drink. Syn. Catchment basin.						
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural abode of a plant or animal, including all biotic, climatic, and edaphic factors affecting life.						
<b>Habitat type</b>	The collective area which one plant association occupies. The habitat type is defined and described on the basis of the vegetation and its associated environment.						
<b>Half-shrub</b>	A perennial plant with a woody base whose annually produced stems die each year.						
<b>Hardiness</b>	The ability to survive exposure to adverse conditions.						
<b>Hardpan</b>	A hardened soil layer in the lower part of the horizon A or in the B horizon caused by cementation of soil particles with organic matter or with such materials as silica, sesquioxides, or calcium carbonate. The hardness does not change appreciably with changes in moisture content, and pieces of the hard layer do not crumble in water.						
<b>Harvest</b>	Removal of animal or vegetation products from an area of land.						
<b>Harvest efficiency</b>	The total percent of vegetation harvested by a machine or ingested by a grazing animal compared to the total amount of vegetation grown in the area in a given year. For continuous grazing, harvest efficiency usually averages: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Rangeland</td> <td>25 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pastureland</td> <td>30 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grazed cropland</td> <td>35 percent</td> </tr> </table>	Rangeland	25 percent	Pastureland	30 percent	Grazed cropland	35 percent
Rangeland	25 percent						
Pastureland	30 percent						
Grazed cropland	35 percent						
<b>Harvest interval</b>	The length of time that occurs between forage cuttings.						
<b>Hay</b>	The herbage of grasses, legumes, or comparatively fine-stemmed forbs cut and cured (dried) to preserve forage for later use as livestock feed.						
<b>Hay crop</b>	Forage crops traditionally harvested for dry hay that can also be ensiled.						
<b>Haylage</b>	A fermented product resulting from ensiling forage that ranges from 40 to 55 percent moisture in the absence of oxygen.						

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**Headfiring**

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**Highlining** Syn. browse line.

**Historic climax plant community**

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**Infiltration**

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<b>Inverter</b>	A swathing machine that lifts a swath of cut forage and turns it over to speed drying and avoid weather damage to a hay crop.
<b>Jointed</b>	A grass stem that has distinct, elongated internodes between nodes.
<b>Key grazing area</b>	A relatively small portion of a pasture or management unit selected because of its location, use, or grazing value as a monitoring point for grazing use. It is assumed that key areas, if properly selected, will reflect the current grazing management over the pasture or management unit as a whole.
<b>Key species</b>	A single plant species (or in some situations two or three similar species) chosen to serve as a guide to the grazing use of the entire plant community. If the key species on the key grazing area is properly grazed, the entire plant community will not be excessively grazed.
<b>Kid crop</b>	The number of kids produced by a given number of does, usually expressed in percent kids weaned of does bred.
<b>Kid house</b>	A small structure designed to give shelter to a newborn kid. The doe or the kid is staked so that both remain in or near the shelter.
<b>Kind of animal</b>	An animal species or species group, such as sheep, cattle, goats, deer, horses, elk, antelope.
<b>Lamb crop</b>	The number of lambs produced by a given number of ewes, usually expressed in percent of lambs weaned of ewes bred.
<b>Lambing ground</b>	Range reserved for grazing during lambing period.
<b>Land capability</b>	Land capability, as originally used in the United States, is an expression of the effect of physical land conditions, including climate, on the total suitability for use without damage for crops that require regular tillage.
<b>Land use class (GLA)</b>	The classification of land based on the primary use and associated management practices (i.e., rangeland, pastureland, hayland, native pastureland).
<b>LD50</b>	The relative degree of toxicity of pesticides to warmblooded animals. Defined as the single lethal dosage by mouth that kills 50 percent of test animals, expressed as mg/kg of body weight.
<b>Leaf area index (LAI)</b>	Sum of leaf area expressed as a percentage of ground surface. Leaf area index may exceed 100 percent.
<b>Lessee</b>	One who has specified rights or privileges under lease. Syn. permittee.
<b>Lessor</b>	One who leases specified rights or privileges.
<b>License</b>	See Grazing license or Permit.
<b>Life-form</b>	Characteristic form or appearance of a species at maturity, e.g., tree, shrub, herb.

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**Lime** (1) Calcium oxide. (2) All limestone-derived materials applied to neutralize acid soils.

**Limiting factor**

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<b>Maintenance fertilizer applications</b>	Nutrient additions that replace losses by one or more of the following: crop removal, erosion, leaching, denitrification, fixation, and volatilization.
<b>Major Land Resource Area (MLRA)</b>	Broad geographic areas that are characterized by a particular pattern of soils, climate, water resources, vegetation, and land use. Each MLRA in which rangeland and forest land occur is further broken into range sites.
<b>Management area</b>	An area for which a single management plan is developed and applied.
<b>Management plan</b>	A program of action designed to reach a given set of objectives.
<b>Management site potential</b>	The kinds of levels of productivity or values of a range site that can be achieved under various management prescriptions.
<b>Management unit (GLA)</b>	In GLA this is synonymous with pasture or field number.
<b>Management unit</b>	A subdivision of a management area.
<b>Marginal land</b>	Land of questionable physical or economic capabilities for sustaining a specific use.
<b>Marker</b>	(1) A colored or otherwise marked sheep in a range band. (2) Dye, foam, or paper strips to indicate area covered in earlier pass of sprayer. (3) An infertile (vasectomized) male animal, often equipped with a dye marker, used to identify ovulating females for artificial insemination.
<b>Marking</b>	Any method, other than branding, of placing a sign on an animal for the purpose of identification. For example: ear slits, tags, wattles. See Brand, Earmarking, and Tagging.
<b>Marsh</b>	Flat, wet, treeless areas usually covered by standing water and supporting a native growth of grasses and grasslike plants.
<b>Mast</b>	Nuts, acorns, fruit, and similar plant products that may be consumed by animals.
<b>Mature soil</b>	A soil with well developed characteristics produced by the natural processes of soil formation and in equilibrium with its environment. See Soil.
<b>Maximum coat length (GLA)</b>	The maximum length of the animal's hair coat in the coldest period of the

<b>Metabolizable energy (ME)</b>	The gross energy of feed minus energy in feces, urine, and gaseous products of digestion.		
<b>Metric units</b>	<b>To Convert:</b>	<b>To:</b>	<b>Multiply by:</b>
	Kilograms per hectare	Pounds per acre	0.891
	Kilograms	Pounds	2.2046
	Hectares	Acres	2.471
	Pounds per acre	Kilograms per hectare	1.12
	Pounds	Kilograms	0.4536
	Acres	Hectares	0.4047
<b>Microencapsulate</b>	A formulation where particles of a pesticide, either dry or liquid, are surrounded by a plastic coating. Can be used as a slow release product. Safer to the user since active ingredient is not exposed. Hazard to bees if picked up by a worker and taken back to hive. Can settle to bottom of spray tank unless agitated.		
<b>Migrant</b>	One that moves from place to place.		
<b>Miticide</b>	A pesticide used to control mites and ticks. Also called acaricide.		
<b>Molluscides</b>	Poisons used to kill terrestrial mollusks, such as slugs.		
<b>Morphology</b>	The form and structure of an organism, with special emphasis on external features.		
<b>Mott</b>	A group of trees and/or shrubs.		
<b>Mottling</b>	Variation of coloration in soils as represented by localized spots, patches, or blotches of contrasting color. Commonly develops under alternating wet and dry periods with associated reduction and oxidation environments. Mottling generally indicates poor aeration and impeded drainage.		
<b>Mower-conditioner</b>	A pull-type or self-propelled machine that has a mower unit mounted in front of a conditioner unit for one pass mowing and conditioning of forages being prepared for harvest. Both units are enclosed in the same housing.		
<b>Mulch</b>	(n) (1) A layer of dead plant material on the soil surface. (2) An artificial layer of material, such as paper or plastic, on the soil surface. (v) Cultural practice of placing rock, straw, asphalt, plastic, or other material on the soil's surface as a mulch.		
<b>Multiple use</b>	Use of land for more than one purpose; i.e., grazing of livestock, wildlife production, recreation, watershed, and timber production. Not necessarily the combination of uses that will yield the highest economic return or greatest unit output.		
<b>National plant symbol (GLA)</b>	A unique plant code assigned to each scientific plant name in the National List of Scientific Plant Names.		
<b>Native pasture</b>	See Naturalized pasture.		

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**Native species**

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**Noxious species**

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<b>Orphan</b>	An offspring whose mother has died.
<b>Outcrop</b>	The exposure of bedrock or strata projecting through the overlying cover of detritus and soil.
<b>Oven-dry weight</b>	The weight of a substance after it has been dried in an oven at 60 degrees for 48 hours.
<b>Overgrazed range</b>	Rangeland that has experienced loss of plant cover and accelerated erosion because of heavy grazing or browsing pressure.
<b>Overgrazing</b>	Grazing that exceeds the recovery capacity of the individual species or the plant community.
<b>Overland flow</b>	Surface runoff of water following a precipitation event. See Runoff.
<b>Overstocking</b>	Placing a number of animals in a given area that will result in overuse if continued to the end of the planned grazing period.
<b>Overstory</b>	The upper canopy or canopies of plants. Usually refers to trees, tall shrubs, and vines.
<b>Overuse</b>	Utilizing an excessive amount of the current year's plant growth which, if continued, will result in deterioration.
<b>Paddock</b>	(1) One of the subdivisions or subunits of the entire pasture unit. (2) A relatively small enclosure used as an exercise and saddling area for horses, generally adjacent to stalls or a stable. Syn. pasture.
<b>Palatability</b>	The relish with which a particular species or plant part is consumed by an animal.
<b>Pan (soils)</b>	Horizon or layer in soils that is strongly compacted, indurated, or very high in clay content.
<b>Partial budgeting</b>	A limited budgeting procedure used to evaluate a proposed investment in an existing earning enterprise requiring only that additional costs and returns associated with the investment be considered. Results are often expressed in terms of an internal rate of return.
<b>Pasture</b>	(1) Grazing lands comprised of introduced or domesticated native forage species that are used primarily for the production of livestock. They receive periodic renovation and/or cultural treatments such as tillage, fertilization, mowing, weed control, and may be irrigated. They are not in rotation with crops. (2) A grazing area enclosed and separated from other areas by fencing or other barriers; the management unit for grazing land. (3) Forage plants used as food for grazing animals. (4) Any area devoted to the production of forage, native or introduced, and harvested by grazing.

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<b>Pasture budget</b>	A plan developed to allocate forage to one or more groups of livestock over the grazing season. It is used to identify shortfalls and excesses in forage production, and to evaluate alternatives to either meet or reduce forage demand. It indicates when and how much excess forage to harvest and conserve.
<b>Pastureland</b>	See Pasture.
<b>Pasture planting</b>	Establishing adapted herbaceous species on land to be treated and grazed as pasture.
<b>Peak milk yield (GLA)</b>	The maximum daily milk yield from a lactating cow. Usually occurs 60 to 90 days after calf birth.
<b>Pedestaled</b>	A condition where the soil has eroded from around individual plants or other objects, such as small rocks, leaving them on small pedestals of soil. Sometimes the result of frost heaving.
<b>Pellets</b>	A pesticide formulation similar to granules except pellets are usually more uniform, of a specific weight or shape, and greater than 10 cubic millimeters in size. Often used as rodenticide and slug baits.
<b>Percent use</b>	Grazing use of current growth, usually expressed as a percent of the current growth (by weight) that has been removed. See Degree of use.
<b>Percentage allowable (GLA)</b>	The percentage that is specified in the relative percentage list of range site descriptions for individual plant species or groups of species. This percentage represents the maximum amount of these species, individually or collectively, that can be counted when determining range condition.
<b>Percolation</b>	The flow of a liquid through a porous substance.
<b>Perennial plant</b>	A plant that has a life span of 3 or more years.
<b>Permanent water</b>	A watering place that supplies water at all times throughout the year or grazing season.
<b>Permit</b>	See Grazing license.
<b>Permittee</b>	One who holds a permit to graze livestock on State, Federal, or certain privately-owned lands. Syn. Lessee
<b>Pesticide</b>	Any chemical agent such as herbicide, fungicide, or insecticide, used for control of specific organisms.
<b>Phenology</b>	The study of periodic biological phenomena that are recurrent, such as flowering, or seeding, especially as related to climate.
<b>Phenotype</b>	The appearance of an individual as contrasted with genetic makeup or genotype.

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<b>Phenoxy herbicide</b>	Syn. Translocated herbicide
<b>Photo interpretation</b>	The art and science of identifying objects and conditions from photographs.
<b>Photo point</b>	An identified point from which photographs are taken at periodic intervals.
<b>Photo sensitization</b>	A noncontagious disease resulting from the abnormal reaction of light-colored skin to sunlight after a photodynamic agent has been absorbed through the animal's system. Grazing certain kinds of vegetation or ingesting certain molds under specific conditions causes photo sensitization.
<b>Photo toxic</b>	Toxic to plants.
<b>Phylogeny</b>	The origin and evolution of higher taxa.
<b>Physiological stage (GLA)</b>	A unique phase of biological functions of an animal (e.g., growth, pregnancy, lactation).
<b>Phytomass</b>	Total amount of plants (including dead attached parts) above and below ground in an area at a given time. See Biomass.
<b>Phytomer</b>	One modular unit of a plant; consisting of the leaf, sheath (or petiole), and internode.
<b>Pioneer species</b>	The first species or community to colonize or recolonize a barren or disturbed area in primary or secondary succession.
<b>Pitting</b>	Making shallow pits or basins of suitable capacity and distribution on range to reduce overland flow from rainfall and snowmelt.
<b>Plain</b>	A broad stretch of relatively level treeless land.
<b>Planned grazing system</b>	A system in which two or more grazing units are rested and grazed in a planned sequence over a period. Planned grazing systems are designed and applied to meet the needs of the vegetation, the animals, and the overall objectives of the operator.
<b>Planned trend</b>	The change in plant composition within an ecological site from one plant community type to another relative to management objectives and to protecting the soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources. Planned trend is described as moving towards or away from the desired plant community or objective.
<b>Plant association</b>	A kind of climax plant community consisting of stands with essentially the same dominant species in corresponding layers.

<b>Plant community type</b>	Each of the existing plant communities that can occupy an ecological site. Several plant community types will typically be found on an ecological site, including the historic climax plant community for that site.
<b>Plant growth curve (GLA)</b>	The percent growth occurring on a specific location expressed as a monthly percent of the total yearly production. GLA uses growth curves to project daily, monthly, and yearly production on various vegetative areas. Growth curves reflect differences in ecological condition, composition of warm-season and cool-season annuals, herbaceous species, and level of woody plant components.
<b>Plant preference classification (GLA)</b>	<p>Five plant classifications used in GLA:</p> <p>Preferred plant—Composition of a plant species is greater in the diet of the target animal than found in the area being grazed by this animal.</p> <p>Desirable plant—Composition of plant species is approximately the same in the diet of the target animal as that found in the area being grazed by this animal.</p> <p>Undesirable plant—Composition of plant species is lower in the diet of the target animal than is found in the area being grazed by this animal.</p> <p>Toxic plant—Rare occurrence in the diet of the target animal and, if consumed in any tangible amounts, will result in death or severe illness in the animal.</p> <p>Nonconsumed Plant—Plant species that would not be eaten under normal extremes in forage conditions, but if no other forage is available, the target animal will attempt consumption although at greatly reduced rates.</p>
<b>Plant succession</b>	Syn. succession.
<b>Plant symbol</b>	An abbreviation used to indicate the genus and species of a plant.
<b>Plant vigor</b>	Plant health.
<b>Plant vigor index</b>	An estimate of plant vigor based on measurement of one or a few attributes.
<b>PLS</b>	Abbreviation for pure live seed.
<b>Poisonous plant</b>	A plant containing or producing substances that cause sickness, death, or a deviation from the normal state of health of animals. See Toxic plant species.
<b>Poloxalene</b>	An anti-foaming agent fed to prevent legume bloat in ruminants.
<b>Pond</b>	A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or an embankment, or by excavating a pit or dugout usually to supply drinking water for livestock and or wildlife.

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**Ponding**

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<b>Prescription fertilization method</b>	A procedure that accounts for nutrient inputs from different sources, primarily from soil residual fertility, manure (when available for use), and commercial fertilizer, if needed. Manure and commercial fertilizer applications are coordinated to deliver the proper ratio of nutrients for the crop.
<b>Primary production</b>	The conversion of solar energy to chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis. It is represented by the total quantity of organic material produced within a given period by vegetation.
<b>Primary productivity</b>	The rate of conversion of solar to chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis. It is represented by the total quantity of organic material produced within a given period by vegetation.
<b>Problem area</b>	An area that is difficult to manage because of its shape, size, accessibility or other limiting factors.
<b>Producer</b>	Rancher or stock farmer
<b>Productivity</b>	The rate of production per unit area, usually expressed in terms of weight.
<b>Propagule</b>	Any part of an organism produced sexually or asexually that is capable of giving rise to a new individual.
<b>Proper grazing use</b>	Grazing at an intensity that will maintain enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of desirable vegetation.
<b>Proper harvest efficiency (GLA)</b>	The level of harvest efficiency that meets management objectives for range improvement, sustained current levels of production, and short term use.
<b>Proper stocking</b>	Placing a number of animals in a given area that will result in proper use at the end of the planned grazing period.
<b>Proper use</b>	A degree of utilization of current year's growth that, if continued, will achieve management objectives and maintain or improve the long-term

**Quiescence** A temporary resting phase characterized by reduced activity, inactivity, or cessation of development.

**Rain shadow** The region of diminished rainfall on the lee side of a mountain range, where the rainfall is noticeably less than on the windward side.

**Ranch**

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<b>Rangeland ecological site</b>	A distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics which differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation.
<b>Rangeland health</b>	The degree to which the integrity of the soil, vegetation, water, and air as well as the ecological processes of the rangeland ecosystem is balanced and sustained. Integrity is defined as maintenance of the structure and functional attributes characteristic of a particular locale, including normal variability.
<b>Rangeland hydrology</b>	The study of hydrological principles as applied to rangeland ecosystems.
<b>Rangeland inventory</b>	(1) The systematic acquisition and analysis of resource information needed for planning and for management of rangeland. (2) The information acquired through rangeland inventory.
<b>Rangeland remote sensing</b>	The detection, identification, and assessment of rangelands with a camera, or other imaging device, usually with the aid of aerial or satellite photography.
<b>Rangeland renovation</b>	Improving rangeland by mechanical, chemical, or other means.
<b>Rangeland trend</b>	The direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the historic climax plant community for the ecological site.
<b>Range management</b>	The art and science of manipulating, using, and conserving native grazing land resources to benefit society.
<b>Range plan</b>	Syn. management plan.
<b>Range readiness</b>	The defined stage of plant growth at which grazing may begin under a specific management plan without permanent damage to vegetation or soil. Usually applied to seasonal range.
<b>Range resources</b>	Syn. related resources.
<b>Range seeding</b>	The process of establishing vegetation by the artificial dissemination of seed.
<b>Range suitability</b>	The adaptability of a range to grazing by livestock and/or game animals.
<b>Re-entry interval</b>	Time span that must pass after application of a pesticide before it is safe to enter the treated area. It applies to people and livestock.
<b>Reclaim</b>	To make a site usable again for a particular land use or crop.
<b>Reclamation</b>	Restoration of a site or resource to a desired condition to achieve management or stated goals. See revegetation.
<b>Reconnaissance</b>	A general examination or survey of a region with reference to its main features, usually as a preliminary to a more detailed survey.

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**Recovery period** The length of time occurring between grazing periods on rotationally

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<b>Response unit (GLA)</b>	A relatively homogeneous area within a management unit in GLA. Response units are defined by soils, range sites, range condition, slope classes, distance to water, barriers, brush densities, past practices resulting in different plant communities, and/or suitability groups.
<b>Rest</b>	The absence of grazing by livestock to benefit plants for regrowth between grazing periods, for critical periods of plant growth and development, or for critical periods of plant establishment. Syn. deferment.
<b>Rest period</b>	A period of deferment included as part of a grazing system.
<b>Restricted area</b>	An area on which grazing tenure is limited.
<b>Rest-rotation</b>	See Grazing system.
<b>Retrogression</b>	Syn. rangeland degeneration.
<b>Revegetation</b>	Establishing or re-establishing desirable plants in areas where the plant community is not adequate to meet management objectives by management techniques alone. See Range seeding.
<b>Rhizome</b>	A horizontal underground stem that usually sends out roots and above-ground shoots from the nodes.
<b>Riparian</b>	Area, zone, and/or habitat adjacent to streams, lakes, or other natural free water, which have a predominant influence on associated vegetation or biotic communities.
<b>Riparian community type</b>	A repeating, classified, defined, and recognizable assemblage of riparian plant species.
<b>Riparian ecosystems</b>	Ecosystems that occur along watercourses or waterbodies. They are distinctly different from the surrounding lands because of unique soil and vegetation characteristics that are strongly influenced by free or unbound water in the soil.
<b>Riparian species</b>	Plant species occurring within the riparian zone. Obligate species require the environmental conditions within the riparian zone; facultative species tolerate the environmental conditions, therefore may also occur away from the riparian zone.
<b>Riparian vegetation</b>	Plant communities in the riparian zone comprised of riparian species.
<b>Rock fragments</b>	The unattached pieces of rock 2 millimeters or larger in diameter contained in or lying on the soil.
<b>Rodent</b>	Any animal of the order Rodentia, and commonly includes the order Lagomorpha, many of which influence rangeland by such habits as grazing and burrowing. Important rangeland rodents include pocket gophers, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, certain terrestrial mice, kangaroo rats, jack rabbits, and marmots.

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<b>Rodent control</b>	Measures taken to reduce or control the rodent population of a given area. This may apply to a specific species or rodents in general.
<b>Rodenticides</b>	Poisons used to control rats, mice, and other rodents.
<b>Roller conditioner</b>	A machine that uses intermeshing and nonintermeshing steel or rubber rollers to crush and crack stems of cut legume forages. It was developed for use on legume hay crops to speed drying without shattering leaves.
<b>Rotary mower</b>	A power takeoff driven machine that cuts and shreds plants with a horizontal revolving blade held underneath a metal shroud.
<b>Rotation fertilization method</b>	Some nutrients are added in higher amounts than needed for the current crop in the crop rotation. They are later drawn down by a following crop to keep all nutrient levels within acceptable soil loading levels. Often, it expedites manure spreading and utilization of its nitrogen content.
<b>Rotation grazing</b>	A type of grazing system and involves moving grazing animals from one pasture to another to achieve a desired management objective.
<b>Rough</b>	(1) The accumulation of mature living and dead vegetation, especially grasses and forbs on rangeland. (2) May refer to land surface with uneven terrain.
<b>Roughage</b>	Plant materials containing a low proportion of nutrients per unit of weight. Generally bulky and coarse, high in fiber, and low in total digestible nutrients. Roughage may be classed as either dry or green.
<b>Roundup</b>	The purposeful gathering of animals from a specific area.
<b>Ruderal</b>	A plant inhabiting disturbed sites.
<b>Rumen</b>	The large, first compartment of the stomach of a ruminant from which ingestion is regurgitated for re-chewing and in which digestion is aided by symbiotic action of microbes.
<b>Ruminant</b>	Even-toed, hooved mammals that chew the cud and have a 4-chamber stomach; i.e., ruminantia.
<b>Runoff</b>	The movement of water from a watershed including both surface and subsurface flow, usually expressed in acre-feet of water yield.
<b>Sacrifice area</b>	(1) A portion of the range, irrespective of site, that is unavoidably overgrazed to obtain efficient overall use of the management area. The area is generally a small area adjacent to a feed trough, water trough, gate, etc. (2) A fenced-off, small portion of a grazing management unit intentionally overgrazed and heavily trafficked to prevent lasting damage to the entire unit. This is only done for short periods during extreme weather conditions. Site is then deferred from grazing until it recovers (includes reseeding if necessary).

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**Saline soils**

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**Seed** A fertilized ripened ovule of a flowering plant.

**Seedbank**

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**Selectivity ratio**

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<b>Silage</b>	Forage preserved in a succulent condition by organic acids (lactic acid primarily) produced by partial anaerobic fermentation of sugars in the forage.
<b>Similarity index</b>	A similarity index is the percentage of a specific vegetation state plant community that is presently on the site.
<b>Sire (GLA)</b>	The male parent of an animal.
<b>Site</b>	See Ecological site.
<b>Skylining</b>	The development of a line of uniform height of vegetation that gives an illusion of a horizon, usually associated with excessive use of browse. May refer to either top line or under line.
<b>Slope</b>	A slant or incline of the land surface, measured in degrees from the horizontal, or in percent (defined as the number of feet or meters change in elevation per 100 of the same units of horizontal distance); may be further characterized by direction (exposure).
<b>Slugs</b>	Terrestrial mollusks without a shell that prey on seedlings.
<b>Snow fence</b>	A fence used to retard or alter the movement of snow by wind.
<b>Sod</b>	Vegetation that grows to form a mat of soil and vegetation. Syn. turf.
<b>Sod grasses</b>	Stoloniferous or rhizomatous grasses that form a sod or turf.
<b>Sodic soil (nonsaline)</b>	A soil with an electrical conductivity of less than 4 millimhos per centimeter where exchangeable sodium occupies more than 15 percent of the total cation exchange capacity.
<b>Sodic soil (saline)</b>	A soil with an electrical conductivity greater than 4 millimhos per centimeter where exchangeable sodium occupies more than 15 percent of the total cation exchange capacity.
<b>Sod seeding</b>	Direct drilling of seed on sites on which no seedbed preparation had been made.
<b>Soil</b>	(1) The unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of land plants. (2) The unconsolidated mineral matter on the surface of the earth that has been subjected to and influenced by genetic and environmental factors of parent material, climate (including moisture and temperature effects), macro- and micro-organisms, and topography, all acting over a period of time, producing soil, which differs from the material from which it was derived in many physical, chemical, biological, and morphological properties and characteristics.

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<b>Soil aggregates</b>	Granules formed from the arrangement of primary soil particles (sand, silt, and clay) by flocculation and cementation processes. Plant roots, especially fibrous root systems of grass forage crops, aid in their formation.
<b>Soil amendments</b>	Any material, organic or inorganic, applied to the soil to make it more conducive to vigorous plant growth. Amendments may contain important fertilizer elements, but the term commonly refers to added materials other than fertilizer.
<b>Soil map unit</b>	A map unit is a collection of soil areas or miscellaneous areas delineated in a soil survey. They may encompass one or more kinds of soil or one or more kinds of soil and a miscellaneous area, such as rock outcrop. They are identified by a unique map symbol in a survey area. There are four kinds of map units; consociations, complexes, associations, and undifferentiated groups.
<b>Soil map unit components</b>	The components of a map unit are: (1) The named soil(s) or miscellaneous areas that are dominant and co-dominant in extent. (2) Similar soils or miscellaneous areas that may be extensive, but not as extensive as the named components. (3) Dissimilar soils or miscellaneous areas that are minor in extent. Soil map unit components are rated and assigned to forage suitability groups.
<b>Soil reaction</b>	Numerical expression in pH units of the relative acidity or alkalinity of a soil. The range in soil pH is 1.8 to 11.0. A pH of 7.0 is neutral.
<b>Soil test</b>	A chemical and physical analysis of a soil used to estimate its nutrient supplying power. It must use chemical extraction techniques appropriate for the elements being extracted and the soil being examined. For the results to be interpreted properly, the test procedures must also be calibrated against nutrient rate experiments in the field and in the greenhouse.
<b>Soluble powder</b>	A dry pesticide formulation that dissolves readily in water and forms a true solution. It is not very common because few active ingredients are water soluble.
<b>Solution</b>	A pesticide formulation where the active ingredient is very soluble in water. It is a liquid that contains the active ingredient and additives.
<b>Species</b>	A taxon or rank species; in the hierarchy of biological classification, the category below genus.
<b>Species allowable (GLA)</b>	The maximum percent composition by weight that an individual plant species is expected to contribute to the total composition on a particular site.
<b>Species composition</b>	The proportions of various plant species in relation to the total on a given area. It may be expressed in terms of cover, density, weight, etc.
<b>Spot grazing</b>	Repeated grazing of small areas while adjacent areas are less intensely grazed.

<b>Spray drift</b>	The movement of airborne spray particles from the intended area of application; i.e., horizontal displacement.
<b>Spreader dam</b>	Syn. water spreader.
<b>Spring</b>	Flowing water originating from an underground source.
<b>Spring development</b>	Improving spring and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collection and storage facilities.
<b>Spring-fall range</b>	Rangeland that is grazed primarily during the spring and fall.
<b>Stable</b>	

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**Stocking density**

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<b>Succession</b>	The progressive replacement of plant communities on an ecological site that leads to the climax plant community. Primary succession entails simultaneous successions of soil from parent material and vegetation. Secondary succession occurs following disturbances on sites that previously supported vegetation, and entails plant succession on a more mature soil.
<b>Suitability</b>	(1) The adaptability of an area to grazing by livestock or wildlife. (2) The adaptability of a particular plant or animal species to a given area.
<b>Suitable range</b>	(1) Rangeland accessible to a specific kind of animal and which can be grazed on a sustained yield basis without damage to the resource. (2) The limits of adaptability of plant or animal species.
<b>Summer range</b>	Rangeland, particularly in the mountainous Western States, that is grazed primarily during the summer growing season.
<b>Supplement</b>	Nutritional additive (salt, protein, phosphorus) intended to remedy deficiencies of the range diet.
<b>Supplemental cropland pasture</b>	An annual forage crop planted between two primary cultivated crops to provide supplemental grazing of enhanced nutritive quality during periods of low production and/or forage quality on other pastures or rangeland.
<b>Supplemental feeding</b>	Supplying concentrates or harvested feed to correct deficiencies of the range diet. Often erroneously used to mean emergency feeding.
<b>Surfactant (surface active agent)</b>	Materials used in herbicide formulations to bring about emulsifiability, spreading, wetting, sticking, dispersibility, solubilization, or other surface-modifying properties.
<b>Suspension fence</b>	Nonwoven wire fence comprised of high tension wire supported by widely spaced posts to which the wire is firmly attached, but is loose against the post to allow the wire to move back-and-forth at the point of attachment.
<b>Sustained yield</b>	Production of specified resources or commodities at a given rate for a designated unit of time.
<b>Swale</b>	An area of low and sometimes wet land.
<b>Swath</b>	A strip of cut herbage lying on the stubble left by the cutter bar, blade, flail, rotary drum, or disc blade setting of the mower, mower-conditioner, binder, swather, or small grain head on a combine.
<b>Synecology</b>	A subdivision of ecology that deals with the study of groups or organisms associated as a unit; i.e., communities.
<b>Tag</b>	(1) A label attached, usually to the animals, for identification. (2) A discolored and dirty part of a fleece.

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<b>Tagging</b>	(1) The process of attaching identifying tags to animals. See Brand and Marking. (2) Clipping manured and dirty locks from sheep.
<b>Tagging chute</b>	A narrow enclosure (of board, pole, or steel construction) to hold animals during tagging.
<b>Tame pasture</b>	Implies the forages growing on the land unit have been purposely cultivated by people as opposed to being wild growth of random origin. In permanent pastures it is often a combination of the two mechanisms and, therefore, a rather subjective and imprecise term. Synonymous with improved pasture.
<b>Tank</b>	A reservoir of any construction for water storage.
<b>Tannin</b>	An antiquality chemical consisting of a broad class of soluble polyphenols that occur naturally in many forage plants. They all condense with protein to form a leatherlike substance that is insoluble and of impaired digestibility. This can be good if it allows some protein to bypass the rumen and be digested in the lower digestive tract of ruminants. Excessive levels, however, interfere with digestion rate by reducing rumen microbial populations.
<b>Taproot system</b>	A plant root system dominated by a large primary root, normally growing straight downward, from which most of the smaller roots spread out laterally.
<b>Tedder</b>	A machine used in very humid areas to aid forage drying. It stirs cut forage lying on a field with metal tines that rotate on a series of horizontally spinning rotors.
<b>Temporary license or permit</b>	A document authorizing grazing of a certain number of livestock on public lands during an emergency or for a certain period, terminable at the end of such period and with no guarantee of renewal in whole or in part. See Grazing license or Permit.
<b>Term license or permit</b>	A document authorizing grazing on public lands for a stated number of years as contrasted with an annual or temporary license or permit. See Grazing license or Permit.
<b>Terracing</b>	Mechanical movement of soil along the horizontal contour of a slope to produce an earthen dike to retain water and diminish the potential of soil erosion.
<b>Theoretical length of cut</b>	The length of cut set with the shear plate on a forage harvester. Setting is critical to ensure forage pieces will be small enough to ensure good compaction in a silo while preserving effective fiber length for good rumen function.
<b>Thermoneutral zone (comfort zone)</b>	Within a certain range of ambient temperature the heat produced by normal metabolism of a resting animal is minimal and is enough to cover the heat loss.

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<b>Tiller</b>	(1) An erect shoot that arises from the crown of a grass. (2) A grass that is growing tillers. (3) The asexual development of a new plant from a meristematic region of the parent plant.
<b>Total annual production</b>	The total annual production of all plant species of a plant community.
<b>Total digestible nutrients (TDN)</b>	The total digested energy in a feedstuff expressed in units of weight or percent.
<b>Total digestible nutrients (TDN) (GLA)</b>	The total digested energy of a feed expressed as a caloric value.
<b>Toxic plant species</b>	A species of plant that may accumulate or produce a substance toxic to animals. See Poisonous plant.
<b>Toxicant</b>	The chemical ingredient(s) that may injure or cause death in either plant or animal life exposed to it.
<b>Trace element</b>	An element essential for normal growth and development of an organism, but required only in minute quantities.
<b>Trafficability</b>	The condition presented by the soil that influences the degree of ease of movement by livestock, humans, or machinery across its surface. This is influenced by the size and number of surface rock fragments, soil wetness, degree of plasticity, organic matter content of soils, and the climatic setting that drives those characteristics to affect ease of movement.
<b>Trail</b>	A well-defined path created by repeated passage of animals.
<b>Trail herding</b>	Directing and controlling the movement of a group of livestock on restricted overland routes.
<b>Trailing</b>	(1) Controlled directional movement of livestock. (2) Natural trailing is the habit of livestock or wildlife repeatedly treading in the same line or path. See Drive.
<b>Trampling</b>	Treading underfoot; the damage to plants or soil brought about by movements or congestion of animals.
<b>Transition pathway</b>	Process(es) that cause a shift from one state to another on an ecological site.
<b>Translocated herbicide</b>	A herbicide moved within the plant from the point of entry.
<b>Trap</b>	A relatively small enclosure used as a temporary holding or catching area in the handling and management of livestock.

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**Tree**

<b>Unsuitable range</b>	Range that has no potential value for, or which should not be used for, a specific use because of permanent physical or biological restrictions. When unsuitable range is identified, the identification must specify what use or uses are unsuitable (e.g., unsuitable cattle range).
<b>Upright or tower silo, conventional</b>	A cylindrical silo made of concrete staves, generally ranging from 12 to 30 feet in diameter and up to 80 feet in height. The staves are held together by steel rods that encircle them. It is usually unloaded from the top.
<b>Upright or tower silo, oxygen-limiting</b>	A cylindrical silo made of steel with a glass fused coating on it. The steel panels are bolted together. The silos range in diameter from 20 to 27 feet and in height from 32 to 104 feet, are unloaded from the bottom, can be refilled at any time, and continue to unload oldest silage first.
<b>Usable forage</b>	The portion of the standing forage crop that can be grazed off without damage to the forage plants. It varies by plant species, season of use, and companion plant species that need favoring to promote their continued existence in the stand. The pasture management section refers to it also as available forage.
<b>Usable forage production (GLA)</b>	An entry method that allows you to enter an estimate of annual production that is consumable by the target livestock population.
<b>Use</b>	(1) The proportion of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. May refer either to a single species or to the vegetation as a whole. Syn., degree of use. (2) Utilization of land for a purpose, such as grazing, bedding, shelter, trailing, watering, watershed, recreation, forestry, and wildlife habitat.
<b>Utilization</b>	Syn., use.
<b>Vapor drift</b>	The movement of pesticidal vapors from the area of application.
<b>Variable cost (GLA)</b>	Expenses that change with the number of animals in the herd. Examples of variable costs include supplemental feed, veterinary services and supplies, and labor.
<b>Variable rotational stocking</b>	A stocking method that adjusts the recovery period between grazing periods to the variable growth rate of the forage species being grazed. It attempts to offer a uniform forage allowance to livestock each day of the grazing season through the allocation of forage by sequential grazing of paddocks.
<b>Variable stocking</b>	The practice of varying the stocking rate through the plant growing season with the objective of utilizing forage at a rate similar to its growth rate. This can be done by either varying the number of animals on a set acreage or varying the acreage offered to a set number of animals.
<b>Vegetation states</b>	The various plant communities produced by an ecological site within given site characteristics.

<b>Vegetation type</b>	A kind of existing plant community with distinguishable characteristics described in terms of the present vegetation that dominates the aspect of physiognomy of the area.
<b>Vegetative</b>	Relating to nutritive and growth functions of plant life in contrast to sexual reproductive functions. (adj.) Of or relating to vegetation.
<b>Vegetative management practices</b>	Practices that are directly concerned with the use and growth of plants. These include such practices as prescribed grazing and livestock exclusion.
<b>Vegetative production</b>	Production of new plants by any asexual method.
<b>Vegetative state</b>	Stage of maturity prior to the appearance of inflorescences. In grasses, it is prior to boot stage. In legumes, it is prior to the appearance of buds.
<b>Veld</b>	The open temperate grassland areas of Southern Africa, typically containing scattered shrubs or trees.
<b>Vigor</b>	Relates to the relative robustness of a plant in comparison to other individuals of the same species. It is reflected primarily by the size of a plant and its parts in relation to its age and the environment in which it is growing. Syn. plant vigor.
<b>Volunteers</b>	Plants not purposely planted germinating from seed laid down from imported plant residue or by parent plants growing on the site at some previous time. How distant the time is dependent on the longevity of the seed. These plants are aggressive enough to fill in voids in the plant canopy or grow after dormancy or harvest of the planted crop.
<b>Walkway</b>	An earthen embankment constructed to improve the accessibility of marsh rangeland. See Stock trails and walkways.
<b>Warm-season plant</b>	A plant that makes most or all its growth during the spring, summer, or fall and is usually dormant in winter. (2) A plant that usually exhibits the C-4 photosynthetic pathway.
<b>Water budget</b>	An irrigation tool that keeps track on a daily basis of the amount of plant available water in the soil over a 12 month period. It sums soil water depletion by evapotranspiration using one of the climatonic estimators and deducts water inputs from precipitation or irrigation. This yields the amount of irrigation water needed to be applied to bring the soil back to field capacity within the root zone of the crop being irrigated. Water applications in excess of field capacity are assumed lost to percolation or runoff.
<b>Water gap</b>	(1) A specially constructed fence across a drainage. The fence is easily moved by the forces of a flood, thus preventing damage to the permanent fence. (2) An opening or fenced area providing access to a developed or natural water supply permitting one watering facility to serve two or more pastures.

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<b>Water potential</b>	The thermodynamic state of the water in a cell, organism, or soil equal to the difference in free energy per unit volume between matrixially bound, pressurized, or osmotically constrained, water and that of pure water.
<b>Water ram</b>	A hydraulic pump that uses water power (flow rate or hydraulic head) to pump a small portion of the total water inflow through a pipe to a higher elevation.
<b>Watershed</b>	(1) A total area of land above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point. (2) A major subdivision of a drainage basin.
<b>Water-soluble packet</b>	Wettable powder or soluble powder formulations of low dosage, highly toxic pesticides packaged in soluble plastic bags. Packets are dropped into a sprayer tank where they dissolve and mix with the spray liquid.
<b>Water spreader</b>	A terrace, dike, or other structure intended to collect and distribute surface-water runoff from natural channels, gullies, streams, or broad drainage areas. The purpose is to increase the area of infiltration.
<b>Waterway</b>	A way or channel for water.
<b>Weed</b>	(1) Any growing unwanted plant. (2) A plant having a negative value within a given management system.
<b>Well</b>	A water source developed by drilling vertically through soil, subsoil, and geological strata to intercept underground water storage or stream areas.
<b>Well horizontal</b>	A water source developed by drilling horizontally into a hillside to intercept a perched water table or underground water source.
<b>Wetland communities</b>	Plant communities that occur on sites with soils typically saturated with or covered with water most of the growing season.
<b>Wetlands</b>	Areas characterized by soils that are usually saturated or ponded; i.e., hydric soils, and that support mostly water-loving plants; i.e., hydrophytic plants.
<b>Wet meadow</b>	A meadow where the surface remains wet or moist throughout the growing season, usually characterized by sedges and rushes.
<b>Wettable powder</b>	Dry, finely ground formulation where the active ingredient is combined with a dry carrier, usually mineral clay, along with other ingredients that enhance suspension of the material in water. Very widely used. It is of lower toxicity than other formulations, but can be inhaled while dispensing and needs constant, effective agitation in the spray tank to avoid uneven application.

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<b>Wildlife</b>	Undomesticated vertebrate animals considered collectively, with the exception of fish.
<b>Wildlife refuge</b>	A land area reserved and managed for the benefit of one or more species of wildlife.
<b>Windrow</b>	(1) Curing herbage dropped or raked into a narrow swath sized to be picked up easily by the head of a baler, combine, or forage harvester. (2) To cut or rake into windrows.
<b>Winter range</b>	Range that is grazed during the winter months.
<b>Wolf plant</b>	(1) An individual plant that is generally considered palatable, but is not grazed by livestock. (2) An isolated plant growing to extraordinary size, usually from lack of competition or utilization.
<b>Woody</b>	A term used in reference to trees, shrubs or browse that characteristically contain persistent ligneous material.
<b>Xeric</b>	Having very little moisture; tolerating or adapted to dry conditions.
<b>Yearling</b>	An animal approximately 1 year of age. A short yearling is from 9 to 12 months of age and a long yearling is from 12 to 18 months.
<b>Yearlong grazing</b>	Continuous grazing for a calendar year.
<b>Yearlong range</b>	Rangeland that is, or can be, grazed yearlong.
<b>Yield</b>	(1) The quantity of a product in a given space and/or time. (2) The harvested portion of a product.
<b>Zoning (rural)</b>	A means by which governmental authority is used to promote a specific use of land under certain circumstances. This power traditionally resides in the state, and the power to regulate land uses by zoning is usually delegated to minor units of government, such as towns, municipalities, and counties, through an enabling act that specifies powers granted and the conditions under which these are to be exercised.