

Glossary

Best Management Practices
for water quality while
harvesting forest products

Broad-based Dip: a surface drainage structure specifically designed to divert water from the access road while vehicles maintain normal travel speeds.

Corduroy: logs placed close together perpendicular to the direction of travel to protect the integrity of the underlying soils.

Culvert: buried pipe or structure that allows stream flow or road drainage to pass under a road. Culverts are often round but can be other shapes as well.

Erosion: the detachment and transportation of soil particles.

Fords: stream crossing where vehicles travel directly through the stream.

Forest land: (As defined in the Forest Practices Act) means that portion of a parcel of land which constitutes a total of at least one contiguous acre on which there is no structure, maintained landscape area, access way or other improvement and which is (A) occupied in random distribution by trees having a minimum diameter of three inches as measured from a point on the trunk which is four and one-half feet above the ground such trees comprising at least seven and one-half square feet of basal area and the crowns of such trees occupying no less than fifteen

percent of the total area; or (B) which is planted with at least five hundred trees per acre and is not maintained for Christmas tree or nursery stock production.

Grade: See *Slope*

Harvest: any activity involving the felling or excavation of a tree, cutting a tree to log length, transporting a tree or log material to landing or public road, or sort or stack forest products at a landing.

Intermittent Stream: a stream, or portion of a stream that does not flow year-round. This definition is not applicable to Inland Wetland Statutes.

Operational Plan: focused plan, which deals strictly with the operational aspects of conducting the harvest of forest products. This plan would address, for example, the design and creation of access roads; felling techniques; erosion and sediment control; and protection of wetland and watercourses.

Perennial Stream: a stream that has running water on a year-round basis under normal climatic conditions. This definition is not applicable to Inland Wetland Statutes.

Riprap: stone placed at the end of a culvert or on a steep slope to reduce erosion.

Sedimentation: the deposition of eroded soil particles.

Slash: any residual woody material left on the site after a harvest operation and usually includes tree stems, branches and foliage.

Slope: same as Grade or Pitch. Slope percentage (%) is determined by dividing the rise in elevation in feet by the distance or run in feet multiplied by 100.

$\text{Slope \%} = \text{rise/run} \times 100$

Vernal Pool: a small depression that contains water for approximately two months during the growing season, that lacks a permanent outlet, lacks fish, and dries out most years usually by late summer.

Water Bars: a ditch and hump across a trail or road for the purpose of carrying water runoff into vegetation, litter layer, ditch, or dispersion area to reduce water volume and velocity.

Watercourses: in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-38(15).

Wetlands: in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-38(16).

