

## Glossary

### **Abandon**

To leave behind or give up.

### **Aesthetic Value**

The beauty of a forest.

### **Allotment**

Small parcels of reservation land that was given to individual members of tribes.

### **Annuity**

Yearly payments and goods.

### **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)**

The United States Congress created the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) to protect important places and objects (artifacts) on public lands. The law says that people may not dig for or collect archaeological resources from public or Indian lands.

### **Archeologist**

A person who studies human history through the excavation of sites and analysis of artifacts and other remains.

### **Bands**

Groups of people with a common ancestry.

### **Board Foot**

A volume of lumber equal to 144 cubic inches (i.e., 12"x12"x1").

### **Bucker**

The person whose job is to cut the tree trunk into logs.

### **Business Owner**

A person who sells things to make a profit.

### **Cede**

Give up.

### **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**

A program during the Depression that provided jobs for men out of work and that worked on projects to improve our forests.

### **Clans**

Groups of people with common ancestors.

### **Clearcut**

Cutting/harvesting all the trees in a stand.

### **Climate**

Weather conditions for a region including temperature, precipitation, and wind.

### **Crosscut Saw**

A saw designed to cut across the grain of wood; what lumberjacks used in the 1800s and early 1900s to saw trees down.

### **Cruiser**

The person who estimates the amount of wood in a forest before it is cut.

### **Cultural Value**

The worth of a forest in terms of what it contributes to peoples cultural traditions.

### **Cutover**

Land that has been logged. This term is often used as "the cutover," which refers to northern Wisconsin after it was heavily logged during the period from the 1850s to the 1920s.

### **Deplete**

To exhaust, overharvest, or overuse something.

### **Disturbance**

An event that interrupts the growth of a forest (e.g., fire, harvest, wind, flood).

### **Diverse Forest**

A forest that has many different species of trees and trees of many different ages.

### **Ecological Value**

The worth of a forest in terms of what it contributes to an ecosystem as a whole.

### **Economic Value**

The worth of a forest in financial terms (dollars and cents).

***Economy***

The prosperity of an area based on the trading of money for products and services.

***Empire***

Vast areas controlled by one government or group.

***Environment***

The air, water, soil, and organisms that surround and affect us.

***Environmental Educator***

A person who teaches about forests and other environmental topics.

***European Contact***

The exploration and colonization of North America by people from Europe.

***Even-aged***

A group of trees that are all nearly the same age.

***Exploit***

To take advantage of something for one's own benefit.

***Fable***

A short story, often including animals, that teaches a lesson.

***Feller***

The person who used a crosscut saw to saw a tree down.

***First Nations***

Indigenous people who were the earliest inhabitants of an area.

***Fitter***

The person who cuts a notch on one side of the tree in preparation for cutting it down.

***Forest Management***

The use of techniques (e.g., planting, harvesting) to promote, conserve, or alter forests to meet desired outcomes.

***Forest Ranger***

A person who fights fires in forests, grasslands, and marshes.

***Forest Silviculturist***

A person who uses science to help forests grow to meet specific values and needs.

***Forester***

A person who is in charge of taking care of a forest.

***GIS and Inventory Forester***

A person who collects and analyzes data about the forest. They help determine its health, diversity, and density and use the information to make a plan to take care of the forest.

***Great Depression***

A period in history when the economy was bad and many people were without jobs.

***Hay Man on the Hill***

The person who spreads hay on icy slopes to make it safe for the sleighs to travel.

***Immigrant***

A person who has moved to a new area from a different country.

***Industrial Forest Manager***

A person who works with foresters to manage and harvest forests that are used to make forest products.

***Interest***

A fee charged for lending money to someone.

***Land Manager***

A person who oversees the use, preservation, and development of land.

***Land Speculation***

Buying land with the hopes of selling for a higher price and making a profit.

***Landowner***

A person who owns land.

***Leave No Trace***

Seven principles that, when followed, minimize the impact humans and their actions have on plants, animals, ecosystems and other humans.

**Longhouse**

Shelter that was long and narrow and often housed multiple families. The frame was made from poles with sheets of bark placed over them.

**Logger**

A person who cuts down trees and sells them to make a living.

**Logging**

The removal of trees from the forest for lumber.

**Lumber**

Boards sawed from logs.

**Lumberjack**

A term used for individuals who work in the woods during a logging process.

**Marker**

The person who pounds the lumber company's stamp into the end of each log.

**Merchantable Timber**

Trees with economic value.

**Mortgage**

A loan for the purchase of property that is paid back over a long period of time with interest.

**Native American Graves Protection and Reparation Act (NAGPRA)**

The Native American Graves Protection and Reparation Act (NAGPRA) is a law that protects Indigenous burial sites and objects that were found on Native land or on land owned by the U.S. government. If remains that have already been removed can be proven to belong to a specific Native nation or tribe, they must be returned.

**Need**

Something necessary for life, like food and water.

**Notch**

A V-shaped gap made in a tree that is going to be cut down.

**Nursery**

A place where trees are grown from seeds so that they can be planted later in another location.

**Oral Tradition**

Passing down the history and culture by sharing stories.

**Our Ways Director**

A person who is responsible for incorporating tribal culture and language into school programs.

**Park Ranger**

A person who works in a park to protect the park and people who use it.

**Perseverance**

Ability to keep going and not give up even when things get hard.

**Popple**

A term sometimes used for aspen trees.

**Renewable Resource**

A resource that has the ability to regenerate, grow back, or produce more.

**Reservation**

An area of land reserved for a tribe or tribes under treaty or agreement with the United States.

**River Pig**

The person who floats the logs down the river to the lumber mill.

**Root Collar**

Where the trunk and roots meet.

**Sapling**

A young tree with a thin trunk.

**Sawmill Operations Manager**

A person who makes sure the process of producing wood in a mill goes well. A sawmill operations manager also takes care of the people who work in the mill.

**Sawmill Operator**

A person who runs the machines that are responsible for converting logs into lumber or other forest products.

**Scaler**

The person who measures each log and estimates how much wood is there.

**Scat**

A scientific term for animal feces.

**Settler**

A person who came from another place to make a new home.

**Single-tree Selection**

A method where foresters carefully choose individual trees or small groups of trees from a stand for harvest.

**Skidder**

The person who drags the logs out of the forest and loads them onto sleighs.

**Sky Bird**

The person who stands on top of the logs on the sleigh and arranges them into a pile.

**Slash**

Branches, leaves, and twigs left after cutting down a tree.

**Sleigh**

A horse-drawn vehicle with runners instead of wheels that was used to haul a pile of logs or other cargo.

**Social Value**

The worth of a forest to people (e.g., aesthetics, culture, education, and recreation).

**Soil Type**

A way to classify soils, such as sandy, loam, or clay.

**Sovereign**

A nation who has the right to govern themselves and their lands.

**Spawning**

What fish do when they mate and lay eggs.

**Stands**

Groups of trees in a forest.

**State Historic Preservation Officer**

A person who is responsible for preserving places that matter.

**Steward**

A person who takes responsibility to make decisions and take actions today that will allow resources to be maintained in a healthy manner.

**Sugar Bush**

Section of maple trees used to make maple sugar or maple syrup.

**Sustainable**

The ability for something to be maintained for use today and in the future.

**Sustainable Management**

Maintenance of forests to meet current and future ecological, economic, and social needs.

**Swamper**

The person who cuts the branches off the tree after it has been cut down.

**Tax Delinquent**

Not paying the taxes on your property.

**Teamster**

The person who brings the loaded sleighs down to the river with horses or oxen.

**Three Sisters**

Corn, beans and squash; many tribes planted these foods together.

