Glossary

Average Line Method	A calculation method that utilizes all the plots within a timber type regardless of whether all those plots are in the same block or harvest method.
Basal Area	The area of the circle formed by the cross-section of a tree taken 1.3 m above the ground.
Basal Area Factor	Factor assigned to a prism diopter, which determines the stems and basal area per hectare estimates for each tree tallied in a plot.
Bias	A systematic error between the calculated values and actual values. Bias can be either positive or negative.
Biological Volume	Volume of a tree from the ground to the top.
Block	An enclosed area within a Cutting Permit.
Block Method	A calculation method that only utilizes plots from within a Block or Harvesting Method.
Bone Dry Unit	A measure of chip recovery for a given volume of merchantable wood.
Chip Yield	Amount of chips, expressed in bone dry units, obtained from a given volume of lumber.
Coast Compilation	A compilation for Forest Inventory Zones A, B, or C.
Coefficient of Variation	The standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean.
Cull	Decay, waste, and breakage volume combined.
Cut Tree	A tree that will be felled.
Cutting Permit	Total area assessed in a compilation.

DBH	Diameter at breast height measured at 1.3 m above ground.
DBH Class	A range of DBH values used to group trees together.
Dead Potential	A dead tree with sound wood potential.
Degree of Freedom	A value used in the lookup of the T-Table. It is the number of measurements used, n, minus the number of statistics already derived from the observations, and used in the calculations.
Diameter Conversion	A method of estimating the DBH based on the stump diameter.
Double Sampling Ratio	A factor applied to calculate the stems per hectare when count and measure plots are used in a compilation.
Foot Board Measure	A volume of lumber equal to 12 inches by 12 inches by 1 inch.
Grade	A qualitative assessment of a logs value.
Harvesting Method	Method used to harvest a cutting permit.
Height-diameter Curve	A regression model used to estimate heights from DBH.
Inflexion Point	Point where a curve changes from concave to convex or vise versa.
Interior	Forest Inventory Zones D - L.
Large Log	A log whose top diameter is 30 cm or greater.
Leave Tree	A tree that will not be felled.
Loss Factor	Amount reduced from the gross volume to give the net volume of a tree. The three types of loss factors are decay, waste and breakage.
Lumber Recovery	Amount of lumber, expressed in Foot Board Measures, obtained from a given volume of wood.
Lumber Recovery Factor	The amount of lumber recovery per cubic meter of merchantable volume.
Maximum Age	Age limit for sample trees used for height-curve calculations.
Maximum DBH	The largest DBH that can be used in a height-diameter curve.

Maximum Height	The largest height that a height-diameter curve produces.
Merchantable Height	Height of a tree where the diameter is equal to the Top Diameter for utilization.
Merchantable Volume	The volume of a tree between the stump height and the merchantable height.
Minimum DBH	The smallest DBH that can be used in a height-diameter curve.
Old Growth	A mature stand that has never been felled.
Pathological Indicator	Codes found on tally sheet card type 2 which describe imperfections in a tree.
Plot	A sample of the cutting permit. The plot is used to estimate the compilation parameters on a 'per hectare' basis. The 'per hectare' value is multiplied by an area, which provides an estimate of the parameter total for that area. For example, a plot would estimate the number of stems per hectare. Multiplying by the area of the cutting permit would provide an estimate of the number of stems in the cutting permit.
Plot Size	For fixed area plots only. The plot size is the area of each plot to the nearest one hundredth of a hectare.
Plot sweep	The size of the plot. A plot sweep can be full or border. For border plots, each tree tallied would count double towards the number of stems per hectare.
Reduction	A method of reducing the volume and stem estimates by assigning some trees as cut trees and some trees as leave trees.
Regression Coefficient	Coefficient that yields the 'line of best fit' for an equation, determined using linear or non-linear regression analysis.
Risk group	A Risk group is determined based on tree class, damage and pathological indicators. It helps determine the loss factors to apply to the gross volume of a tree.
ScatterGram	A type of graph that plots a collection of points, rather than a curve. For example, a graph which plots the measured heights over measured DBH.

Second Growth	Coniferous species tallied in a plot where the age in 10s is less than 15 or the tree class is 8 or 9. Tree classes 5 and 7 are never counted as second growth.
Silviculture Treatment Unit	An area allocated for a partial cut prescription (including a clear cut prescription).
Small Log	A log whose top diameter is less than 30 cm.
Snag	A useless tree having no potential for sound wood. Snags are coded tree class 4 (living) or 6 (dead).
Standard Deviation	A measure of spread of observations around the mean.
Standard Error Estimate	A measure of spread or observations around a regression line.
Stem	A tree having potential for sound wood.
Stem Volume	See biological volume.
Stud Log	A log whose top diameter is less than 20 cm.
Species Grouping	A set of species that will report using one species code in a report.
Stump Diameter	The measured diameter of a stump in cm, inside bark.
Stump Height	The measured height above the ground where a tree has been felled.
Stump Volume	Volume of a stump calculated using the volume of a cylinder formula.
Sub Plot	A method of differentiating between different sized trees in a plot.
'T' Table	A list of values used to determine the Confidence Interval given the Standard Error of the mean.
Taper Equation	Equation used to assign a diameter to a given height of a tree.
Timber Type	A stratification of the Cutting Permit, which identifies trees of differing quality and/or quantity.
Top Volume	Volume of the non-merchantable portion of a tree above the merchantable height.

Tree Class	A code assigned to a tallied tree based on the maturity, sound wood potential and whether the tree is still living or not.
UTM Co-ordinates	Universal Traverse Map co-ordinates. These co-ordinates specify a physical location for a cruise and are coded on the Map Area Statement - card type A.
Variance	The average of the squared deviation of observations from the mean.
Volume Constant	Regression coefficients used to determine the biological tree volume from DBH and tree height.

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