



Glossary

Arboreal: of, relating to, or resembling a tree (from Wiktionary, <http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/arboreal>)

Bait Stations: locations meant to attract animals (pine martens in this case) by the placement of an attractant (bait), such as food.

Biodiversity: the diversity (number and variety of species) of plant and animal life within a region (from Wiktionary, <http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/biodiversity>)

Canopy: the aboveground portion of a plant community or crop, formed by plant crowns (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canopy>)

Coniferous: Of or pertaining to cone-bearing trees.

Deadfall: fallen dead trees.

Deciduous: Of or pertaining to trees which lose their leaves in winter.

Ecological Integrity: a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rates of change and supporting processes (Canada National Parks Act)

Embryonic Diapause (or Delayed Implantation): a reproductive strategy in mammals in which the embryo does not immediately implant in the uterus, but is maintained in a state of dormancy (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embryonic_diapause)

Endangered: (in this instance) a status given by Canada's Species at Risk Act to a wildlife species that is facing imminent extirpation or extinction (from Canada's Species at Risk Act, http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/about/glossary/default_e.cfm#e)

Extirpated: a status given by Canada's Species at Risk Act a wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada (or in this case, in R.M.N.P.), but exists elsewhere in the wild (from Canada's Species at Risk Act, http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/about/glossary/default_e.cfm#e)

Federal Lands: This includes national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and other protected heritage areas administered by Parks Canada.

Fire Suppression: firefighting tactics used to suppress wildfires (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_suppression)

Fuel: a substance that is changed in some way to produce heat, electricity, or other forms of energy (from Wikipedia, <http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuel>)



Geodetic System (or geodetic data): used in geodesy, navigation, surveying by cartographers and satellite navigation systems to translate positions indicated on their products to their real position on earth (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geodetic_system)

GIS (geographic information system): a system that captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that is linked to location (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GIS>)

GPS (Global Positioning System): a U.S. space-based global navigation satellite system (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPS>)

Guard Burn: a gap in vegetation or other combustible material, created by the elimination of fuel by burning, that acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progress of a wildfire or prescribed burn.

Home Range: the spatial extent or outside boundary of an animal's movement during the course of its everyday activities (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_range)

Mixed-Wood Boreal Forest: A biome characterized by coniferous trees, with strong components of small-leaved deciduous trees like birch, alder, willow, and aspen; mostly in areas escaping the most extreme winter cold (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boreal_forest)

NAD (North American Datum): The **North American Datum** is the official datum used for the primary geodetic network in North America. In the fields of cartography and land-use there are currently two North American Datums in use: the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27) and the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). Both are geodetic reference systems, but each is based on different measurements (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_American_Datum)

Oak Savannah: is a type of savanna, or lightly-forested grassland, with oaks as the dominant tree species (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oak_savanna)

Prescribed Burn: Deliberately ignited fire for the purpose of forest or prairie management, often to remove heavy fuel buildup or simulate natural cycles of fire in an ecosystem (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_wildfire_terms)

Raster: A bitmap image, consisting of a grid of pixels, stored as a sequence of lines (from Wiktionary, <http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/raster>)

Reintroduction: the deliberate release of species into the wild, from captivity or relocated from other areas where the species survives (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reintroduction>)

Riparian Area: the interface between land and a stream (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riparian>)

Rough Fescue Grassland: are areas where the vegetation is dominated by grasses (*poaceae*) rough fescue grasses (*festuca scabrella* and *festuca halii*, native perennial bunchgrasses found throughout north-western North America.) and other herbaceous (non-woody) plants (forbs) (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grasslands> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rough_Fescue)

Shapefile (.shp): is a popular geospatial vector data format for geographic information systems software (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shapefile>)

Species at Risk: an extirpated, endangered, threatened species, or a species of special concern (from Canada's Species at Risk Act, http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/about/glossary/default_e.cfm#e)

Species of Special Concern: a wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats (from Canada's Species at Risk Act, http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/about/glossary/default_e.cfm#e)

Stewardship: personal responsibility for taking care of another person's property (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stewardship>)

Succession: refers to more or less predictable and orderly changes in the composition or structure of an ecological community (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecological_succession)

Track Transects: paths along which one records and counts occurrence of the phenomena of study, animal tracks in this case (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transect>)

Threatened: a status given by Canada's Species at Risk Act to a wildlife species that is likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction (from Canada's Species at Risk Act, http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/about/glossary/default_e.cfm#e)

Ungulate: (meaning roughly "being pawed" or "hoofed animal") are several groups of mammals, most of which use the tips of their toes, usually hoofed, to sustain their whole body weight while moving (from Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ungulate>)

UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator): coordinate system is a grid-based method of specifying locations on the surface of the Earth that is a practical application of a 2-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system. It is used to identify locations on the earth, but differs from the traditional method of latitude and longitude in several respects (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Transverse_Mercator_coordinate_system)

Wildlife Corridor: an area of habitat connecting wildlife populations separated by human activities (such as roads, development, or logging) (from Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_corridor)

