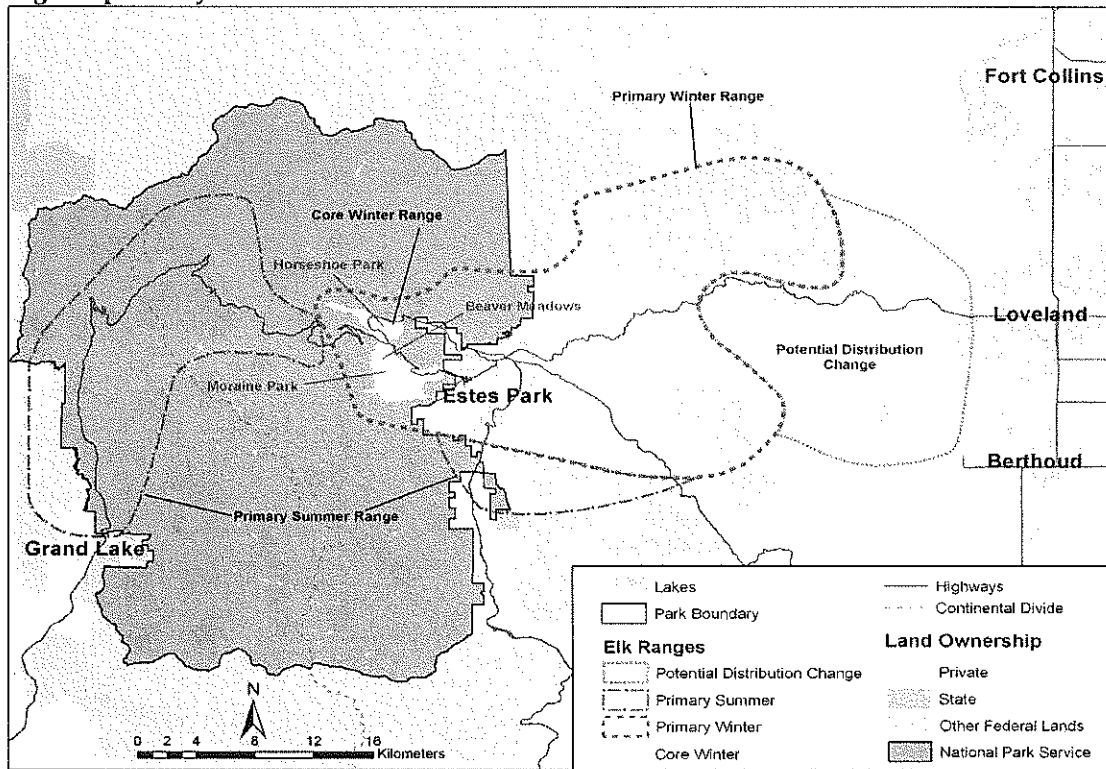


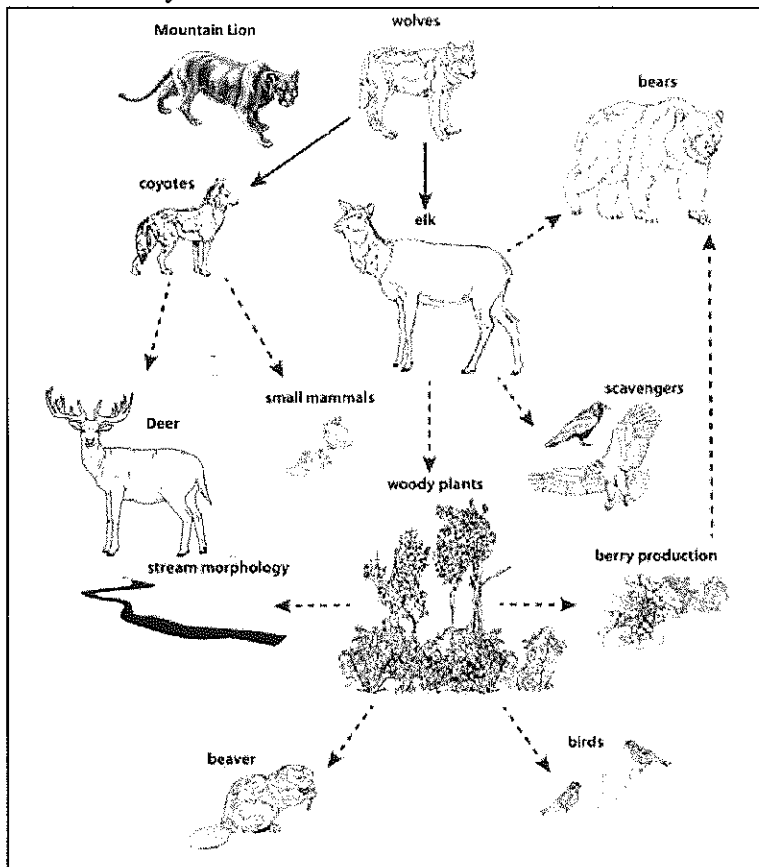
Appendix

Final Elk and Vegetation Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement Rocky Mountain National Park – Colorado

Elk Range Map- Rocky Mountain National Park



Montane Riparian Zone Ecosystem Food Web



Appendix

Final Elk and Vegetation Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement Rocky Mountain National Park – Colorado

Glossary of Terms

Adaptive management: A principle that incorporates monitoring and research into conservation actions. Specifically, it is the integration of planning, management, and monitoring to test assumptions in order to adapt and learn.

Aspen: a poplar tree with rounded, long-stalked, and typically coarsely toothed leaves that tremble in even a slight breeze.

Aquifer: An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing rock. Water-bearing rocks are permeable, meaning that they have openings that liquids and gases can pass through.

Browsing: When used in reference to deer, describes the eating of shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees.

Browsing: when an animal feeds on leaves, twigs, or other high-growing vegetation.

Carrying capacity: the carrying capacity of a biological species in an environment is the maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available in the environment.

Core winter range: Areas within the park in which some elk congregate from October through April, including the vicinity of Moraine Park / Beaver Meadows and Horseshoe Park.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD): a transmissible neurological disease of deer and elk that produces small lesions in brains of infected animals. It is characterized by loss of body condition, behavioral abnormalities and death

Exclosure: A fenced area designed to exclude one or more species.

Extirpation: Disappearance from a specified geographic area.

Foraging: the act of a person or animal searching widely for food or provisions.

Forbs: Non-woody, broad-leaf, flowering plants that are neither grasses nor grass like.

Gregarious: Tending to form a group with others of the same species

Herbaceous: A plant with no persistent woody stem above ground; characteristics of that of an herb.

Herbivory: the eating of plants, especially ones that are still living.

Hydrologic: Pertaining to the occurrence, circulation, distribution, and properties of the water.

Migration: seasonal movement of animals from one region to another.

Montane: of, relating to, growing in, or being the biogeographic zone of relatively moist cool upland slopes below timberline dominated by large coniferous trees; made up of montane plants or animals

Overshoot: occurs when a population exceeds the long-term carrying capacity of its environment. The consequence of overshoot is called a crash or die-off.

Primary summer range: The areas used by most of the Rocky Mountain National Park / Estes Valley elk population during June, July, and August. It includes the Kawuneeche Valley and subalpine and alpine areas within the park as well as areas outside the park.

Primary winter range: From October through April, most elk use the primary winter range, which is on the eastern portion of the park and extends outside the park to the Estes Valley and eastward.

Range: The geographical extent of a species or subspecies. See also primary range and core winter range.

Recharge (groundwater): the process of water moving downward from the surface to groundwater. Recharge is the primary method that water enters an aquifer.

Riparian: Pertaining to, situated or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water.

Sapling: A small tree, usually between 2 and 4 inches diameter at breast height.

Scrub: A large area covered with low trees and shrubs.

Sedentary: abiding in one place; not migratory; pertaining to animals that move about little.

Seedling: a young tree not yet three feet high.

Suckers or Shoots: Basal shoots, root sprouts, adventitious shoots, water sprouts and suckers are various types offshoots which grow from a bud at the base of a tree or shrub or from adventitious buds in its roots.

Trophic Cascade: A trophic cascade occurs when predators in a food web suppress the abundance or alter the behavior of their prey, thereby releasing the next lower trophic level from predation (or herbivory if the intermediate trophic level is a herbivore).

Willow: a tree or shrub of temperate climates that typically has narrow leaves, bears catkins, and grows near water.