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**Genetic diversity:** variation among and within species that is attributable to differences in hereditary material.

**Genetically improved seed and/or vegetative propagules:** seed or propagule that originate from a tree breeding program and that have been specifically designed to improve some attribute of seeds, seedlings, or vegetative propagules selection.

**Genotype:** the entire genetic constitution, or the sum total of genes of an organism, in contrast to the phenotype.

**Geographic information system (GIS):** a computer system designed to allow users to collect, manage and analyze large volumes of spatially referenced information and associated attribute data.

**Geotextile filter fabric:** a synthetic material placed on the flat, under road fill, with the primary functions of layer separation, aggregate confinement, and distribution of load.

**Girdling:** to kill a tree by severing or damaging the cambium layer and interrupting the flow of food between the leaves and the rest of the tree. A method of 'brushing' carried out using a hatchet or special tool to cut through the bark and cambium of the tree.

**Goal:** goals provide general purpose and direction. They are the end result of ultimate accomplishment toward which an effort is directed. They generally should reflect perceived present and future need. They must be capable of being effectively pursued.

**Grading:** classifying timber, lumber or logs according to quality or end-use.

**Grapple yarder:** a machine used in harvesting to bring logs into a landing. The grapple closes like teeth around the log and is controlled by the machine operator.

**Grazing lease:** a lease of Crown land issued for grazing purposes under the Land Act.

**Grazing schedule:** sets out the class and number of livestock that can use an area described in the schedule, the dates the livestock can use the area and other prescribed information.

**Grazing season:** a period during which livestock may graze on Crown land under a grazing licence or grazing permit.

**Green tree retention:** the reservation of live trees of a specific species and size from harvesting, to achieve a site-specific objective.

**Greenbelt:** an extensive area of largely undeveloped or sparsely occupied land associated with a community set aside to contain development, preserve the character of the countryside and community and provide open space.

**Greened-up:** a cutblock that supports a stand of trees that has attained the green-up height specified in a higher level plan for the area, or in the absence of a higher level plan for the area, has attained a height that is 3 m or greater, and if under a silvicultural prescription, meets the stocking requirements of that prescription, or if not under a silviculture prescription, meets the stocking specifications for that biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification specified by the regional manager.

**Gross total volume:** volume of the main stem of the tree including stump and top. Volume of the stand including all trees.

**Ground-based systems:** logging systems that employ ground-based equipment such as feller-bunchers, hoe chuckers, skidders, and forwarders.

**Ground truthing:** the use of a ground survey to confirm the findings of an aerial survey or to calibrate quantitative aerial observations.

**Groundwater:** water below the level of the water table in the ground; water occupying the sub-surface saturated zone.

**Group selection:** see Selection silvicultural system.

**Growing stock:** the sum of all trees in a forest or specified part of it.

**Grubbing and retention:** removal of stumps, roots, embedded logs, organics, and unsuitable soils before or concurrently with subgrade construction.

**Guidebooks:** Guidebooks are guidelines and recommendations on how to best achieve the requirements of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act. The guidebooks are not legally enforceable. However, specifications and procedures recommended by the guidebooks may be incorporated into plans, prescriptions and contracts in which case those specifications and procedures may become legally enforceable.

**Guideline:** an optional practice or new practice not currently in the Forest Practices Code. Although guidelines are generally voluntary, the implication is that practitioners will use these concepts and principles in meeting their resource objectives.

**Gully assessment procedure:** a procedure for determining gully sediment and debris transport potential, and suggested management strategies.