

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### A

**Acre:** A unit of measure used to describe large areas; equal to 43,560 square feet. A square acre would be approximately 209 feet by 209 feet and a circular acre would have a radius of 117.75 feet. Visually, one acre is about the size of a football field.

**Adaptation:** An alteration or adjustment in physical structure or habits. Adaptations are often hereditary by which a species or individual improves its ability to survive and reproduce in its environment. Adaptations can be changes in fur color, amount of fur, better night vision, etc.

**Agriculture:** Farming, raising crops and livestock for human use. Prior to the discovery of irrigation and use of fertilizers, many of the soils in which longleaf pine forests grow were poorly suited for agriculture.

**Arsonist:** Malicious individuals who purposely set fire to the woods without regard to its effects on human life or property. Usually done during the hottest, driest, and windiest times of year to increase the level of damage caused by the fire.

**Ax (Axe):** Logging and turpentine hand tool. Were used to either fell longleaf trees or to cut off limbs once the tree was on the ground. Could be either single bit (one blade) or double bit (blades on two sides). Also used in the turpentine industry to start a catface or box cut (a broad ax or long ax respectively).

### B

**Backfire:** Fire set to push against the wind. Backfires move through the longleaf pine forest at about one foot per minute.

**Berries:** Soft fruits produced by blueberries, dogwoods, blackberries, plums, and other berry producing shrubs/trees that are eaten by many animals and insects in the longleaf pine forest. Also called soft mast.

**Biodiversity:** The number of different plant, animal and insect species found within a particular area. Longleaf forests have high biodiversity. This diversity, however, is often found not by looking up to the tree canopy but by looking down at your feet. Most of the diversity of this forest is found mostly on the forest floor. Fire helps to maintain this high biodiversity.

**Bobwhite Quail:** Ground nesting and roosting species of game bird. These birds thrive in longleaf pine forests maintained by fire.

**Bogs:** An open area with wet soils and low nutrients; maintained by. Many plants in the longleaf pine forest are endemic to these bogs such as the pitcher plants.

**Boll Weevil:** A small insect of the weevil family about ¼ inch long that may be reddish-brown, gray, or almost black. A non-native insect that entered the United States near Brownsville, TX from Mexico in 1892 and devastated the cotton industry.

**Box Cut:** A term from the turpentine industry. A cut that was notched into the bottom of a pine tree where gum draining down the tree face collected.

**Brand:** Marks burned onto the hides of live cattle with a red-hot branding iron. Such marks were used to help identify ownership of cattle. During a time when cattle were not fenced in, the lack of brands could make the identification of one's cattle very difficult.

**Bulk Goods:** Heavy and/or large commodities like lumber, logs, timber, coal, barrels of turpentine, cotton bales, and the likes. Bulk goods could be transported by rail, horse drawn wagons, paddle-boats or bundled together and floated to the markets.

**Bugging:** The act of searching for insects to eat. Young birds are especially notorious for eating insects. Insects contain a large amount of protein. Protein is important for young birds to help grow feathers. A bugging area is relatively unobstructed by leaf litter and other rubbish and allows young (small) birds areas to find, capture, and consume insects. Fire plays an important role in keeping these bugging areas free of debris.

**Burrow:** An underground home sometimes constructed with a series of tunnels. Both gopher tortoises and pocket gophers can construct burrows. Often times, these burrows are used by other critters.

**Butterfly:** Flying insects typically having a slender body with knobbed antennae and broad colorful wings. The adult phase of caterpillars.

## C

**Canopy:** A general term used to describe the area at the tops of trees. The term can mean all the treetops in a forest area, or parts of an individual, mature tree that are green. As longleaf pine reaches maturity, this canopy stops growing in height and flattens out – it is not beneficial to be the tallest tree in an environment dominated by lightning. Such a canopy in an old longleaf pine forest is called "flat-topped".

**Cant:** A squared off piece of timber that was initially a round log. The pieces cut off the log to make the square cant were called slabs. Slabs were often discarded or burned by lumber companies.

**Cant Hook:** A specialized piece of logging equipment used to leverage large timbers around. A swiveled hook attached to the end of a stout pole not more than 3 feet long. Cant hooks are still in use today in the forest industry. Similar to a peavey, but of an earlier design. Also called a cant dog.

**Caralog:** A large two-wheeled cart that was used to move logs. The wheels had wooden spokes and a metal rim. Tar was used to lubricate the axels of the cart. Oxen, mules, or horses were used to move the caralog.

**Carnivorous Plants:** Plants that trap and digest insects for food. These plants live in soils that are low in nutrients. Nutrients are obtained from digesting insects. Fire is a vital part of their reproductive cycle of these plants. Carnivorous plants have various mechanisms to attract and trap insects. Flies, ants and other insects are attracted to the pitcher plant by the sweet smelling liquid in its trumpet shaped body. Sticky filaments on the dewthread and sundew will trap and later assist in the digestion of insects that happen to get stuck on them. The Venus flytrap simply closes around an insect like a leg-hold trap.

**Catastrophic Wildfire:** A fire not set by prescription but instead set by Mother Nature. Usually these fires burn during the hottest, driest days of the year and can result in loss of habitat, human structure or life. Historically, most fires started by Mother Nature were not catastrophic in scope because fire as a regular natural process on the landscape and the fuels were kept in-check. Fires started becoming more catastrophic when man interrupted the fire regime through fire suppression and thus caused an un-natural buildup of fuel.

**Caterpillar:** Larval stage of moths and butterflies.

**Catface:** A term used by the turpentine industry. The chevron marks slashed into a tree during the collection of resin (gum, oleoresin) using a tool called a hack. The slashes resemble cat whiskers and help direct the flow of resin downward. Bark is removed during the slashing processes creating an open "face" (or wound) on the tree's side.

**Caulking:** The process of stuffing material like tar into the cracks of wooden ship planks to stop water leaks. Caulking essentially "waterproofs" a wooden ship.

**Cavities:** Large holes excavated into tree trunks for use as nesting and roosting sites. These can be excavated into dead trees (snags) such as by red-headed woodpeckers or living trees such as by the red-cockaded woodpecker.

**CCC:** See Civilian Conservation Corps

**Cellulose:** The substance that makes up the cell walls in wood and is used for the production of paper when the lignin is removed. Can also be used in the manufacture of explosives.

**Civilian Conservation Corps:** (also called CCC) Government agency formed to relieve the mass unemployment of the Great Depression and to restore abused lands in the 1930's. In the southeast, many in the CCC were used to replant cutover longleaf forests with slash or loblolly pine. They were also used to help put out fires.

**Clayey Soils:** Soil where the texture has a large percentage of small (clay) particles. Clay is smooth when dry and sticky when wet. Soils high in clay content are called heavy soils. Clay also can hold a lot of nutrients, but doesn't let air and water through it well. Sandy soil is the

opposite of clayey soil in that it is made up of larger particles. In the south, clayey soil is usually distinguished as an orange, orange-red color.

**Clearinghouse:** A central agency for collecting and giving out information

**Climax community:** The end point in plant succession. Longleaf pine forests are not considered climax because fire prevents the later stages of plant succession from occurring.

**Coarse Woody Debris:** Dead woody material, in various stages of decomposition, located above the soil, larger than 3 inches in diameter, and is not self-supporting. Snags and stumps (intact in ground) are considered self-supporting. Pieces of coarse woody debris may be suspended on nearby live or dead trees, other pieces of coarse woody debris, stumps or other terrain features.

**Cohort:** A generation born during the same time frame (year, season, month, etc.). A cohort of seedlings are ones germinated in the same seed year (for longleaf pine, this may be every several years).

**Color Phase:** Animals of the same species but exhibit different color fur, feathers, etc.

**Commensalism:** A mutual relationship where one individual benefits while the other is neither harmed nor benefited. For example, the dung beetle relies on the scat of the gopher tortoise which it crafts into a ball and rolls to a location where it can be eaten later. The gopher tortoise is neither harmed nor benefited by the beetle.

**Competition:** Two or more individuals attempting to secure finite resources for themselves. Competition can occur with abiotic factors like light, nutrients, living space, water, or biotic factors like mates. For example, a longleaf pine seedling may stay in the grass stage for several years until competition is reduced and resources become available.

**Conservation:** The wise use of resources so that they are never depleted. For example, little regard was given to the conservation of the longleaf pine forest in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The idea was simply to “cut out and get out”.

**Construct:** To build. It may take the red-cockaded woodpecker several years to build a cavity in a living longleaf pine tree. It may take a gopher tortoise only several days to construct a burrow. Many buildings and structures were constructed from the wood of longleaf pine trees.

**Coral Snake:** Venomous multicolored snake common to the southeastern U.S., familiar rhyme "Red touching black, friend of Jack, Red touching yellow, Kill a Fellow!" describes the difference between coral snakes and non-venomous look-a-likes.

**Cordage:** Rope used in sailing and other outdoor uses.

**Covey:** A small social group of birds of the same species (like quail) that stay together during the fall and winter.

**Cowpen:** An area (usually a garden) enclosed by fence to keep out free-range cattle.

**Croaker Sack:** Although "croaker" is how it is commonly pronounced in the South, the term likely is derived from "crocus sack". A crocus sack is defined as a gunnysack or a sack made of coarse (usually burlap) material. The derivation of the name is likely because crocus, or saffron, was first shipped in sacks made of this material; also called a "tow sack" or "grass sack" in the South.

**Crosscut Saws:** Two-man saw used to cut wood. One man pulls on the saw handle while the other pushes on the saw handle and vice versa until the saw moves (cuts) back and forth across the log. The song sung by these men was "I don't want it, you take it. No I don't want it, you take it."

**Cut Out and Get Out:** A philosophy employed early in the 20th century whereby logging companies cut all the available longleaf pine trees and then left the area without replanting.

## **D**

**Deadhead:** A submerged pine log. Because longleaf pine trees were dense with resin, many logs sank (or partially sank) as they were floated down rivers and streams to sawmills in the early 20th century. The rot resistant heart pine of the log meant that most trees did not decay once submerged. Often, this created a navigation hazard for decades to come. However, these sunken logs also provide valuable refuge for the diverse fish, turtles, and invertebrates found in the southeast. Deadheads are also called sinkers, sleepers or submerged sawyers.

**Deal:** A raft made of squared (cant) timber. See also log-raft.

**Decomposition:** The process of rotting. Rotting is essentially the process of reducing organic material into inorganic components by fungi and/or bacteria. The warm temperatures and high rainfall in the southeast are ideal conditions for microbes that assist in decomposition. However, some plant materials (like pine straw) are recalcitrant and fairly resistant to decomposition. Fire plays a role in helping to break down these recalcitrant materials.

**Defense Mechanisms:** Defenses developed by various plants and animals to protect themselves against predators and enemies.

**Defense Behavior:** Either the threat or actual act of using a defensive mechanism. For example, the eastern diamondback rattlesnake will rattle its tail to let you know when it is alarmed by your presence. When threatened, the Pine Barrens tree frog will inflate itself with air making it larger and more difficult to consume by a predator.

**Den:** Holes in trees or in the ground where some animals live; particularly to shelter and raise young.

**Depredation:** The act of predation; eating or destroying.

**Depression:** A period of economic distress, unemployment and such. There were two major periods of economic depression in the south – post civil war and during the Great Depression.

**Detritus:** The remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up. Also, loose material (stone fragments and silt) that is worn away from rocks. Essentially, detritus is forest "junk".

**Dipping:** A term used by the turpentine industry. The process whereby, resin (gum) is scraped out of pots affixed to the tree's side or scooped out the box cut at the base of the tree.

**Distilling:** A term used by the turpentine industry. Cooking down gum to yield various products. Mainly cooking down of gum to yield solid rosin and liquid spirits of turpentine (also called gum spirits). Distilling is done at a distillery.

**Disturbance:** Something out of the norm which can cause disruption and can be natural or man-made. These can be large or small in size (scale). In longleaf pine forests, hurricanes, lightning, fire, tornado, and insects are examples of natural disturbances. A man-made example would be logging.

**Diurnal:** Active during the day. Diurnal animals are active during the day and sleep at night. Diurnal flowers are open during the day and closed at night.

**Donkey Engine:** A small, steam powered engine of one to four horsepower that burned wood for fuel (later, combustion engines replaced the steam engine). An extremely valuable innovation in early logging. The correct name is the Dolbeer Logging Engine named after its inventor John Dolbeer in 1881. Although it had many uses, the engine was used in logging for dragging logs through the forest, or lifting and carrying them on an aerial cable tramway. When mounted on a railroad car, the donkey engine instantly becomes a convenient steam crane for use in building the railroad.

**Driver:** A person who controls the movement or direction of a team of horses, mules or oxen. An oxen-driver was also called a bullwhacker or a bull puncher.

**Duff:** An accumulation of non-living organic debris (mostly plant stuff) on the forest floor. Duff is often material that has already begun to decompose.

**Dummy Line:** a term used in railroad logging to describe railroad tracks that did not connect communities nor seem have any direction to them. Also called spur or tram lines.

**Dung:** The excrement of an animal. Also called scat.

**Dung Beetle:** A beetle in the longleaf pine forest that has specialized to feast on the undigested plant matter of animals' dung. Will craft dung into a ball and roll it to its burrow.

## **E**

**Early Successional Species:** Species that pioneer in or benefit from disturbances; if a plant species it usually needs full sun to succeed. Over time, these species are later replaced by others.

**Ecological Maturity:** The period when an item has contributed all it can to an ecosystem. For longleaf pine forests, this maturity can be upwards to 300 years plus.

**Economic Maturity:** The period when an item has made all the money it can make. Beyond that point, an item begins to lose money. With trees grown for fiber, that period is usually 15 – 20 years. When reaching economic maturity, the trees are cut.

**Economy:** Commerce, trade, wealth, employment and their interactions.

**Ecosystem:** Plant and animal communities, their environment, and the resulting interactions. An ecosystem can be as simple as a mud puddle or dead log or as complex as a forest containing thousands of acres.

**Ecotype:** An identifiable ecosystem, such as the longleaf – wiregrass *ecotype*

**Ecotone:** A transitional area between two ecotypes such as the area between a longleaf pine forest and a pitcher plant bog.

**Education:** Learning, teaching

**Endangered:** A plant, animal or insect that is in imminent danger of extinction. Can be federally endangered (in peril of global extinction) like the red-cockaded woodpecker or American chaffseed plant or state endangered (in peril of extinction from a region) such as the gopher tortoise in Mississippi.

**Endangered Species Act:** A 1974 federal law that provides for protection of plants and animals that are in danger of extinction. Also protects critical habitats of those species.

**Endemic:** Found only within that system. Many legumes are endemic to longleaf pine forests.

**Epiphyte:** A form of commensalism where the individual uses a host plant (or animal) for mechanical support rather than a source of nutrients and water. The host is neither harmed nor benefited. In longleaf pine forests, Spanish moss is considered an epiphyte.

**Escape:** Avoid danger. Many animals in the longleaf pine forest have developed ways to escape being harmed by fires.

**Exotic:** Something not found in an area naturally. In most cases it was introduced to an area by man. With few natural predators, these exotics can reproduce unchecked, e.g., fire ants, kudzu, feral hogs.

**Export:** Goods and products shipped to another nation or region for sale. Both turpentine and lumber from the longleaf pine forest were widely exported.

**Extinction:** Ceasing to exist. Extinct species will never reappear on the earth. It can also be referred as globally extinct. Longleaf forest examples include: passenger pigeons, Carolina parakeet, and possibly the Bachman's warbler and ivory-billed woodpecker.

## **F**

**Fatwood:** The resin laden wood of longleaf pine. Known also as lightwood or lighterwood or littard due to the ease it takes to catch on fire. It is used a lot as kindling.

**Fences:** In colonial times, most fences were of wooden rails (cut from smaller longleaf pine trees) and were used to keep animals out of agricultural fields and occasionally in a pen or corral.

**Feral Animal:** Domestic animals gone wild. Physical changes are usually noted in offspring such as teeth elongating, coat growing longer and changing colors as in the case with feral hogs.

**Fiber:** Stringy plant material or cellulose strands used to make paper.

**Fire-Break:** An area where all organic (burnable) material is scraped away by hand or with a machine. It can be used to keep a fire from moving either in or out of an area.

**Fire-Climax Community:** A plant and animal community that is limited by and adapted to an early successional stage by frequent fire disturbances. Longleaf pine forests are considered fire climax.

**Fire Dependent:** Species or ecosystem that requires fire for survival or persistence.

**Fire Shadow:** An area directly behind a fire resistant structure like a dead log that shelters it from the fire.

**Fire Tolerance:** The ability to tolerate fire without suffering mortality or severe damage.

**Folklore:** Legends, tales, and knowledge, often about nature and usually orally presented that is developed by a society over time and repeated to successive generations.

**Food Web:** A community of organisms where there are several inter-related food chains. Take away one organism and the "web" may collapse. This collapse is also called the "rivet popping theory" meaning you can take rivets (organisms) off an airplane (ecosystem) and it still may fly (function). Take away too many rivets or the wrong rivet and the plane will fall apart and most likely will crash.

**Foraging:** Searching for food. Term can be used for insects, animals, and people.

**Forest Floor:** A general term used to describe that above-ground portion of the forest ground.

**Forest Industry:** A commerce that is driven by forest related products. Although usually wood related products (like timber), it may also relate to other forest product like pine-straw producers.

**Forest Opening:** An opening without trees. A meadow or gap in the tree canopy where extra resources are available (like light, soil moisture, nitrogen, etc.) and fires may not be as intense. Usually these openings are required by certain plant species to regenerate such as the case with longleaf pine seedlings.

**Forest Products:** Traditionally lumber, poles, pulpwood, pine straw, and the likes. Can also mean wildlife, foodstuffs, clean air and water, recreation, and aesthetics.

**Fox Squirrel:** Largest tree squirrel in North America. Southeastern subspecies adapted to mature longleaf and scrub oak forests.

**Fragmentation:** Breaking up of habitat or ecotypes by roads, agriculture and the likes into small islands, limiting success of inhabitants and making exchange of genetic material difficult. Today, the longleaf pine ecosystem is heavily fragmented.

**Free Range:** A practice no longer allowed whereby livestock are released into the forest to graze. Fences were used to keep livestock out of areas rather than fence them in. The animals were left to graze where they pleased. Brands and ear notches were methods used to identify ownership.

**Freshen:** In range management, the "green up" of tender grasses for grazing following a fire.

**Fuel Reduction:** The reducing of flammable materials by prescribed fire, mechanical, or other means to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires.

## **G**

**Gap:** A small opening in the forest canopy caused by the death of one or several trees. The results are an increase in resources such as light, nitrogen, soil moisture reaching the forest floor. A gap is required for young longleaf pine to regenerate.

**Germination:** The process whereby seeds or spores sprout and begin to grow. Longleaf pine generally needs bare mineral soil to germinate and become established.

**Gopher Tortoise:** A medium sized land turtle that inhabits the sandy ground of open longleaf forests. Its den is important to the well-being of dozens of other species. Not found throughout the entire range of the longleaf pine forest. Since the gopher tortoise is cold-blooded, it spends a great deal of time outside in the entrance of the burrow (called the apron) soaking up the sun.

**Grass Stage:** The early period in a longleaf pine seedling's life, where it has no aboveground stem. In fact, the tree more resembles a clump of grass rather than a tree. Despite little sign of above-ground growth, the tree is growing an immense root system below-ground that we can't see.

**Graze:** Foraging for grassy or herbaceous vegetation by animals like cattle or bison.

**Groundcover:** A generic term used to describe the mat of plants found on the forest floor. In longleaf pine forests, this groundcover is usually dominated by a species of grass like wiregrass or split-beard bluestem.

**Gum:** A complex and sticky blend of organic resinous compounds essentially dissolved in liquid commonly called turpentine. Resin is transported in channels called resin ducts. These ducts are held under significant pressure such that when the bark is broken and underlying wood is cut into, the resin flows for several days, or longer, until the resin crystallizes and the wound heals. Not to be confused with sap. Also called resin or oleoresin.

## **H**

**Habitat:** An animal's environment (where it lives). This area must supply all of the animal's life needs.

**Habitat Niche:** The portion of the environment that an animal occupies; e.g., parula warblers feed on insects and nest in the tops of mature hardwood trees. Towhees may live and nest in the same habitat, but nest in the brushy layer near the ground and scratch for food on the forest floor.

**Habitat Selection:** Animals select habitat depending on how well it meets their life needs such as food, shelter, water, and space.

**Hack:** A term used by the turpentine industry. A tool which was used to cut into the inner bark of pine trees, wound the tree and stimulate resin flow (the tree's defense to the wounding).

**Hatchet:** Short-handled ax usually used to chop wood. However, it was also effective in preparing food (for example to lop the head of a chicken) or as a weapon.

**Hard-Mast:** Acorns, nuts and other "hard" fruits produced by a tree or scrub. They are eaten by animals and insects (and sometimes man).

**Headfire:** A fire burning with the wind.

**Heartpine:** An industry term used to call the heartwood of longleaf pine trees. Usually described as a reddish-brown color with dense wood. Because of its high resin content, the wood was usually very strong and rot resistant.

**Heartwood:** The center, woody portions of a tree where dead material accumulates. It is often dark in appearance, full of resin and rot-resistant.

**Helper Birds:** In red-cockaded woodpeckers, males from previous broods, essentially uncles, may stay behind to help the breeding pair feed new nestlings.

**Herbal Medicines:** Medicines derived from plants and plant materials.

**Host Plant:** Species of plants that some organism depends upon, i.e., either lives on or within the plant. Usually used to describe some sort of symbiotic relationship between two organisms; a host (like butterfly weed) and a symbiont (like monarch butterfly).

**Host Specific:** An organism (the symbiont) depends upon one particular species of plants, animal, or insect for its host.

**Human Induced Fire:** Fires set deliberately or accidentally by humans. Early Americans, settlers, and present day managers all use fire as a tool. Arsonists and careless people occasionally start fires as well.

**Hunter-Gatherer:** Societies which do not farm or raise their own food but forage or hunt for it. Many of these societies are nomadic or semi-nomadic. Early settlers often resembled hunter-gatherer societies in their activities, particularly in hard times or crop failures.

**Hunting:** Taking game animals for means of food, clothing, or medicine.

## **I**

**Indian:** The first Americans also called American Indians, native people or aboriginal people. In the southeast, most Native Americans were killed outright by the American military (such as Andrew Jackson's efforts in the southeast), white settlers, killed by disease or shipped off to other states (like Oklahoma) along the "Trail of Tears". See also Native American.

**Indigenous:** Endemic to a specific area. Usually used to describe cultures, such as the Native Americans.

**Invasive:** Something involved in an invasion or aggressive attack. For example, kudzu is a very invasive plant and can quickly take over an area.

**Ivory-billed Woodpecker:** A large black-and-white woodpecker with an ivory colored bill that was once common in southern United States and Cuba. It had been considered extinct, but recently there have been some possible sightings in Arkansas, Louisiana and the panhandle of Florida. Strangely, this bird had earned the nickname "Lord-God" by Georgians.

## **J**

**Jobber:** A person contracted for a specific job. In this case, loggers who were contracted by a logging company to cut trees or raft logs to the mill. Also called a log-jobber or gyppo.

## **K**

**Keystone Species:** A species on which a group of other animals and plants depend for survival or success. The gopher tortoise is considered a keystone species because so many animals and plants depend on it.

**Knot:** A round piece of wood that was once the branch of a tree. Knots made of longleaf heart-pine are common in many areas because they do not decay readily. On cut boards, a knot is a cross-grained piece of wood that signifies where a branch emerged from the tree trunk.

## **L**

**Legends:** Tales passed down from generation to generation, often exaggerated. In an era when few people could read (let alone write), such legends were vital for passing on information such as family history. Also called oral legends.

**Legume:** Plants in the pea or bean family which can convert atmospheric nitrogen to elemental nitrogen. The fruit is usually in the form of a pod. Many legumes can be found in the longleaf pine forest. Fire is beneficial to many of these legumes.

**Lighterwood:** The resin laden wood of longleaf pine. Known also as lightwood, fatwood, or littard due to the ease it takes to catch on fire. It is used a lot as kindling.

**Lightning-ignited Fire:** Fires created by lightning. Either the energy from the lightning bolt is transmitted down the tree trunk to ignite grasses or a blazing chunk of the struck tree is blown off and the grasses ignited. In the southeast, such fires usually occur within the summer months.

**Lindsey Wagon:** An eight wheeled wagon patented in 1899 in Laurel, MS and designed for hauling heavy loads of logs over uneven and rough landscapes. At the time this wagon was revolutionary and greatly increased the productivity of logging.

**Littard:** The resin laden wood of longleaf pine. Known also as lightwood or fatwood due to the ease it takes to catch on fire. It is used a lot as kindling.

**Livestock:** Domesticated animals like cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, or goats.

**Loblolly Pine:** A common southeastern pine species which grows fast and provides good fiber crops and valuable lumber. It grows on a variety of sites. It is not very tolerant of fire (especially at smaller sizes). It is also called "old-field" pine because of its ability to rapidly colonize areas abandoned by agriculture.

**Log Dog:** Tool used in the logging industry used to keep log rafts together. Log dogs were essentially shackles affixed on either end with two spikes. Each spike was driven into a log and the shackles held the logs together. Another variation used to hold logs together was basically a large staple called a raft dog. Logs that were held together were said to be "dogged" together.

**Log Raft:** A series of cut logs held together and floated downstream to a sawmill. A large auger (about 5 feet) called a raft auger was used to bore holes near the ends of the logs and they were arranged side by side using "lash poles" (smaller saplings laid perpendicular to the log raft). Next "lash poles" were nailed to the raft with wooden pigs (large wooden dowels or pegs). Often, logs were bored on land. Only the most skilled experts could bore holes in a log while it was afloat. Later the sapling and peg method was replaced with metal raft shackles or dogs. Many logs could be lashed side by side forming a large "platform" raft or smaller rafts, three to

four trees wide could be dogged together to form a "snake raft". The later were preferred in smaller, more sinuous streams. A raft made of squared off (cant) timbers was called a "deal".

**Logging:** Cutting trees to produce forest products such as lumber, poles, paper, and the likes.

**Longleaf Pine:** A southern pine species which once dominated the uplands of the southeastern United States. It is the state tree of Alabama. Also called: The Fire Forest, Pine Barrens, Pineywoods, High Pines, Flatwoods, Mountain Pine, Yellow Pine Forests, etc.

**Lumber:** Boards sawn from logs and used for high-quality pieces in construction, e.g., flooring or paneling. Longleaf pine produces high quality heartpine lumber.

## M

**Malaria:** A disease caused by parasites that is transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito; marked by sudden fits of chills and fever. At one time, this disease was very common in the South. Many people living on coast escaped the hordes of mosquitoes in the summertime by moving inland into the longleaf pine forests.

**Mast:** Food source produced by a tree, shrub or plant. Can be a hard or soft mast. Also masts are a vertical spar for supporting sails on wooden sailing ships. Because longleaf pines were straight and tall, they made excellent masts for ships.

**Mast Year:** The period of time when a tree, shrub or plant produces mast. For longleaf pine, this is infrequent, occurring once every several years.

**Markets:** Places where products are bought and sold.

**Mattock:** A kind of pick that is used for digging - has a flat-baled set at right angles to the handle. Also commonly called a "grubbing tool".

**Megafauna:** Large, ice-age animals such as mammoth, mastodon, giant sloth, and the likes.

**Metamorphosis:** A complete change of physical form. Also, the marked and rapid transformation of a larva into an adult that occurs in some animals and insects (such as the butterfly).

**Microhabitat:** Small areas that is different than the larger area in which they are contained. Examples include pitcher plant bogs, caves, and cypress ponds.

**Milkweed:** A group of plants with milky sap and light wind-blown seeds. Many milkweed species serve as host plants for butterflies and are abundant in longleaf pine forests.

**Milling:** Making a finished product from a raw material at a sawmill.

**Mimicry:** Plants and animals which closely resemble another as a form of protection. Some animals mimic dangerous animals to frighten off potential predators. Others are carefully camouflaged to resemble their backgrounds and hide from enemies.

**Monoculture:** Areas with low biodiversity. In fact, these areas are often managed for only a single species, e.g., loblolly pine plantations grown strictly for fiber can be a monoculture.

**Mutualistic Relationship:** A symbiotic relationship between two organisms where both organisms benefit.

## N

**National Forests:** A system of publicly owned forestlands scattered across the nation and managed for multiple uses by the U.S. Forest Service. Compared to the forests in western United States, little of the southern longleaf pine landscape is contained in National Forests – most is privately owned.

**Native:** Naturally found in an area. Opposite of non-native or exotic.

**Native American:** The first Americans also called American Indians, native people or aboriginal people. In the southeast, most Native Americans were killed outright by the American military (such as Andrew Jackson's efforts in the southeast), white settlers, killed by disease or shipped off to other states (like Oklahoma) along the "Trail of Tears".

**Natural Fire:** Fire caused by natural agents such as lightning.

**Naval stores:** Substances (such as pitch and tar) derived from pine resin that was historically used to waterproof ships and ropes in the British Royal Navy, hence the name. Later came to be associated with all pine resin products, including turpentine and gum spirits.

**Needle:** The leaf structure of a pine tree. Longleaf pine has the longest needles of all southern pines.

**Nettles:** Plants covered with stinging hairs as a form of defense against being eaten.

**Nitrogen Fixation:** A process that occurs between rhizobium and legumes (a symbiotic relationship) where gaseous nitrogen is taken from the air and converted to a form usable by the plant.

**Non-native:** Something not found in an area naturally. In most cases it was introduced to an area by man. With few natural predators, these non-natives can reproduce unchecked, e.g., fire ants, kudzu, feral hogs. Also called exotic.

**Non-venomous:** Snakes or other animals whose bite or sting contain or imparts no toxins.

**Nutrient Cycling:** The process of nutrient exchange. For instance, the decay of organic material and the return of nutrients to the soil in elemental form (like nitrogen, phosphorus, etc.).

This elemental form is then taken up and incorporated by plants, perhaps eaten by animals, etc. and returned to the soil as it is recycled again.

## **O**

**Oak:** Hardwood tree species that produce acorns (hard mast), which are a great wildlife food. Fire keeps these oaks low in stature in longleaf pine forests.

**Off-site:** Not found in that area unless man intervenes to put it there.

**Oleoresin:** A complex and sticky blend of organic resinous compounds essentially dissolved in liquid commonly called turpentine. Resin is transported in channels called resin ducts. These ducts are held under significant pressure such that when the bark is broken and underlying wood is cut into, the resin flows for several days, or longer, until the resin crystallizes and the wound heals. Also called gum or resin. Not to be confused with sap.

**Open range:** A practice no longer allowed whereby livestock are released into the forest to graze. Fences were used to keep livestock out of areas rather than fence them in. The animals were left to graze where they pleased. Brands and ear notches were methods used to identify ownership. Also called free range.

**Operant conditioning:** A type of associative learning that directly affects behavior. Also called trial and error learning.

**Over consumption:** The act of consuming something in excess. For example, in longleaf pine forests, wild hogs over-consumed longleaf pine seedlings.

**Overexploitation:** The overharvest or overuse of a resource. The result is a depletion or exhaustion of that resource. Overexploitation is the opposite of conservation. Longleaf pine forests were overexploited in the late 19th early 20th century. Species can also be overexploited (such as wood's bison or the passenger pigeon) and can result in their extinction.

## **P**

**Parasite:** A relationship between two organisms where one benefits and the other is harmed.

**Partnership:** Collaboration. Working together to accomplish a common goal. Bringing back the longleaf pine forest will take a partnership of many individuals.

**Passenger Pigeon:** A North American migratory pigeon that is now extinct. These pigeons were said to have roosted in "southern pines".

**Pasture:** A field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock. When the woods were free-range, cattle men generally did not worry about lack of food for the animals. As a rule of thumb, generally one cow could be sustained on 20 acres of native grasses. However, as fencing laws were passed and cows were herded into smaller areas, food became

limiting. Trees were cut to allow more light to reach the ground and native grasses were replaced with non-native pasture grasses.

**Peavy:** A logging tool. A hybrid between a pike and cant hook developed in 1870 by a blacksmith named John Peavey. The tool accomplished what both the pike and cant hook were designed to do...roll and push logs. Also called the American peavey. The stout wooden handle is called a stock.

**Phloem:** The tree equivalent to veins of the human body. Essentially it is a system of tubes that transport sugar and other organic nutrients throughout the plant.

**Pike:** A logging tool. Although it's full name is a "jam pike" it is commonly called "pike" by loggers. A spike on the end of a long pole used to pry and push around rafted logs.

**Pine Needles:** The green, leafy portion of pine trees. Shape is similar to long, thin needles (hence the name). Longleaf pine has the longest needles of all the southern pines. The needles of longleaf pine grow in groups of three. Groups of needles are found as a circular bunch out on the ends of branches (with a similar appearance to a burst of fireworks you see on the Fourth of July). The green needles of longleaf pine are responsible for photosynthesis and protecting the tree's buds (the growing tips of the tree) from fires.

**Pine straw:** The dead, fallen needles of pine tree. Used as a mulch in gardening and may also supply fuel for a fire.

**Piney-woods rooter:** Barn yard pigs which have essentially gone wild (or feral); also called razorback or wood's hog. These pigs had an acquired appetite for longleaf pine seedlings and often devoured entire cohorts of longleaf pine seedlings. Some said that hogs that fed exclusively on pine seedlings tasted like turpentine. Often riddled with parasites, the hogs were malnourished and often looked half starved. In fact, the bony spinal column showing is what earned the hogs the name razorback.

**Pitcher plant:** Carnivorous plants whose modified leaves trap insects to be digested.

**Plant Succession:** The natural progression of plant communities following disturbance and resulting in a climax community which is stable. In the south, the progression usually starts with small seeded grasses and seeds, replaced in succession by large seeded grasses and seeds; pines and light seeded hardwoods; pine; oak and hickory forests; and finally beech and magnolia (climax) forests. The forest will remain in this state until the next disturbance. Fire is a natural process that does not allow (retards) succession to proceed to later (climax) stages in longleaf pine forests.

**Plantation:** A large landholding usually owned by a single family for a specific purpose. One group of plantations is the cotton and rice plantations stereotypical of the antebellum south (e.g., *Gone with the Wind*). The other group of plantations is the quail-hunting plantations where recreation plays a key role in management of the property. In forestry, the term plantation refers to planted stands of trees in tidy rows. These tree plantations are usually one species.

**Poison ivy:** A plant which contains the irritating oil urushiol in its leaves, berries and roots. This oil causes itching, blisters and discomfort when it comes into contact with skin. Same defensive mechanism as poison oak. Common in the longleaf pine forest.

**Poles:** A forest product made from the straightest, strongest trees and used to support utilities like power lines and telephone lines. Fire causes longleaf pine to maintain a straight form, thus making it the most superb tree for making poles.

**Pollination:** Transfer of pollen from one flower to another yielding fruits and seeds. Pollination is carried out by insects, birds, animals, rain, and the wind.

**Population explosion:** A large (and often unexpected) increase in the population of some plant, animal or insect. Often times, the population surpasses the ability of an area to sustain them. Without food to sustain themselves, population explosions can be followed by large die offs or population busts. Usually, in the absence of natural predators, non-natives experience population explosions.

**Predation:** The capturing of prey as a means of maintaining life. One (of many) examples of predation in the longleaf pine forest is the grey fox. Using its strong sense of smell and keen eyesight, the fox hunts around the forest looking for food. One food type the fox is particularly fond of is ground-nesting birds like bobwhite quail.

**Prescribed fire:** Fire set by trained personnel under specific weather conditions for a specific objective.

**Prey:** An animal hunted or caught for food. Also called quarry.

**Private Ownership:** Land not under public control. Most land in the southeast is privately owned.

**Pulp and Paper Industry:** The industry that converts wood to pulp and (eventually) paper or paper products (like cardboard).

**Public land:** Land paid for and supported by public tax dollars.

## **Q**

## **R**

**Rafting:** A means of transporting goods to processing facilities or markets. Logs were often rafted to sawmills (see log raft). However, it was not uncommon for large barrels of turpentine to be lashed together and floated down stream.

**Rail:** Fencing materials or tracks for trains. Young longleaf pine trees around 10 – 20 feet tall (saplings) were halved or quartered and stacked upon one another to make rail fences. Rail tracks for trains (such as those used in logging) were often made of metal and of a narrower

"gauge" than normal passenger trains. Rails could have also been made of wooden cants or the trees themselves.

**Range:** An area where a species can naturally occur. Range can be limited by geography, climate, soils, elevation, aspect, etc. Also can be used to describe areas where livestock are grazed. May also be used to describe a collection of mountain peaks such as those found in north Georgia and Alabama where longleaf pine once thrived.

**Range Management:** Management of livestock range with fire, fertilizers, and other management tools to improve its quality.

**Razorback:** See also piney-woods rooster. Some have suggested that unlike the piney-woods rooster, razorback hogs were direct decedents of the hogs brought to North America by early European explorers. Furthermore, some have suggested that razorback hogs occupied different areas than the piney-woods rooster (also called the wood's hog or feral hog). Razorbacks were said to occupy ridge-tops while wood's hogs occupied lower lying areas. Such distinction, however, is likely based on speculation and folklore.

**Red-cockaded woodpecker:** A species of woodpeckers which nests only in living pines and prefers mature, open and park-like longleaf pine forests. This bird is endangered with global extinction. Also called a peckerwood by Georgians.

**Red-heart disease:** A disease that rots the inner portions of a tree. This disease does not kill trees, since the pathogen only attacks the internal, inactive (non-living) heartwood. Trees with advanced infections, however, are subject to wind breakage due to the structurally debilitating effects of the associated wood decay. Rarely, if ever, is red heart a problem on younger trees.

**Red-heart fungus:** The fungus that causes red-heart disease in pine trees. Transmitted through fungal conks.

**Reforestation:** Getting trees back on open land by planting or natural seeding.

**Refuge:** Safe places. Often places used to escape predators.

**Regeneration:** Getting trees back on open land by planting or natural seeding.

**Resin:** A complex and sticky blend of organic resinous compounds essentially dissolved in liquid commonly called turpentine. Resin is transported in channels called resin ducts. These ducts are held under significant pressure such that when the bark is broken and underlying wood is cut into, the resin flows for several days, or longer, until the resin crystallizes and the wound heals. Also called gum or oleoresin. Not to be confused with sap.

**Resin wells:** Small holes chipped into the side of a living pine tree by the red-cockaded woodpecker. Resin flows from these holes and accumulates on the face of the pine tree. This resin is an irritant to reptiles and prevents many tree-climbing snakes from preying on the woodpecker nest. Resin wells give the pine tree a very visible white appearance.

**Resource:** A supply that can be drawn upon when needed. Supplies can be abiotic factors like light, nitrogen, and water or biotic factors such as meat.

**Restoration:** Putting things back the way they used to be. In the case of longleaf pine forests, refers to getting back the trees, the understory community and the animal communities that once inhabited them.

**Retention:** Keeping what we have at present.

**Rhizobium:** Microscopic bacteria found in nodules on the roots of legumes. Form a symbiotic relationship with legumes to help in nitrogen fixation.

**Road monkey:** An unskilled position in logging operations. The person who cleans the logging roads of debris and animal manure. Also called a chickadee or sandman.

**Rocket Stage:** A period in the life of a longleaf pine seedling when it begins growing very rapidly to get ahead of the next fire that may come through an area.

**Roller:** A logging term used to describe the man who end-stamps logs for identification, and then piles the logs together for transportation elsewhere. A stumping or marking hammer was used to stamp the log with a distinctive mark.

**Root:** Below ground portion of plants.

**Root Sprouting:** The ability of a tree to sprout (or branch) from the root rather than from the tree trunk. Most oaks in the longleaf pine forest have the ability to sprout from the root system.

**Rosin:** Dried resin. Used for many purposes ranging from cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, paper coatings and even baseball player "stickum". In country singer, Charlie Daniel's song "The Devil Went Down to Georgia" the character Johnny rosined up his bow in preparation to play his fiddle hard.

**Rotation:** A forestry term used to describe the period of time it takes for trees to reach their economic maturity, cut and reforested.

## S

**Sand Dove:** A small dove native to the longleaf forest, particularly the Sandhills.

**Sandy Soil:** Soils that are predominately made up of sand particles. They are usually dry and nutrient poor.

**Sap:** A water-based solution containing mineral nutrients taken up by the roots from the soil. Also, a sugar-rich watery liquid just inside the bark in specialized tissue called phloem. Not to be confused with resin.

**Sapwood:** The outer, living portion of a tree where most nutrient and water uptake happens.

**Sawmills:** Mills where logs are converted to lumber.

**Scarlet king snake:** A non-poisonous mimic of the coral snake.

**Scarlet snake:** A non-poisonous coral snake look-alike.

**Scat:** The excrement of an animal. Also called dung.

**Scorpion:** An arthropod (invertebrate) with a poisonous sting.

**Scrape:** The crystallized gum that has collected on the face of a pine tree. The dried gum was scraped off into a bucket, dumped into a large wooden barrel, transported to a distillery and cooked down. Sometimes referred to as gum (because of its gummy feel).

**Scratch feeders:** Birds that feed primarily on the ground. These birds use their feet to scratch at loose litter to uncover food like seeds and insects. Common examples in the longleaf pine forest include; bobwhite quail, sand doves and eastern turkey.

**Seedlings:** Young trees.

**Seepage slope:** A wet, nutrient poor area on the side of a hill where pitcher plants may be found.

**Settlement:** Where people live. The term is usually reserved to describe the earliest settlements of a region.

**Settlers:** The first people in an area. Usually refers to the first Europeans in the New World.

**Shade tolerance:** The ability to thrive in low light conditions. Most hardwoods are relatively shade tolerant. Most pines are not.

**Share cropper:** An individual who farms (and often lives on) a piece of land owned by someone else. A portion of that individual's crop (or crops) is used for rent to pay the landowner. Also called a tenant farmer.

**Sinker:** A submerged pine log. Because longleaf pine trees were dense with resin, many logs sank (or partially sank) as they were floated down rivers and streams to sawmills in the early 20th century. The rot resistant heart pine of the log meant that most trees did not decay once submerged. Often, this created a navigation hazard for decades to come. However, these sunken logs also provide valuable refuge for the diverse fish, turtles, and invertebrates found in the southeast. Sinkers are also called deadheads, sleepers or submerged sawyers.

**Skidding:** Pulling logs to a gathering point.

**Slash Pine:** A southeastern pine species particularly well adapted to a variety of soils. It produces good quality forest products. It is not as tolerant of fire as longleaf pine trees.

**Smokey Bear:** A campaign initiated in 1944 to preach the importance of fire prevention in forests. An affectionate black bear called Smokey Bear was adopted as its mascot. The Smokey Bear campaign is the longest running public service campaign in US History. Smokey's forest fire prevention message remained unchanged for 50 years until April 2001, when the Ad Council updated his message to address the increasing number of wildfires in the nation's wildlands.

**Snag:** A standing dead tree. Also called a widowmaker. Home too many critters in the longleaf pine forest and a conduit through lightning can pass and create fires.

**Soft Mast:** Soft fruits produced by blueberries, dogwoods, blackberries, plums, and other berry producing shrubs/trees that are eaten by many animals and insects in the longleaf pine forest. Also called berries.

**Soil Erosion:** The gradual wearing a way of soil (land) by water, wind and general weather conditions. Generally, once trees and plants are removed from an area, erosion is greatly accelerated.

**Southern Forestry Education Project:** A movement sponsored by the American Forest Association aimed to teach people in the south the evils of fire in the forest (pre-Smokey Bear). In 1927, the "Dixie Crusaders" armed with special trucks, generators, and motion picture projectors hit the roads to preach the message of fire prevention to the uninformed. During the few years that the project was funded, over three million people were reached throughout Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

**Specialization:** Either through genetic disposition or behavior, an organization is forced into a narrow range of conditions.

**Species Decline:** A reduction in the actual numbers of a species. Usually this decline is a result of a reduction in the area occupied by species.

**Spirits of Turpentine:** A product of the naval stores industry. A lighter fraction than rosin and is usually vaporized during the distillation process. Cooling the turpentine steam yields a liquid which is used primarily as a cleaner and paint thinner. Also called turpentine.

**Spur lines:** Dead end rail lines built to enable logging in remote areas. Also called dummy lines or tram lines.

**Steam engines:** Engines powered by boilers to drive powerful locomotives and other machinery.

**Steam skidder:** A steam (and later electrically) driven device operating on or near a railroad track, which skids logs by means of a cable. Also called a steam jammer.

**Stumps:** The butts (remnants) of sawed off trees. Usually include the dead root structure of a tree.

**Stump-Wooding:** The process by which longleaf pine stumps were removed (usually by dynamite) and hauled off to the distillery for extraction into turpentine products.

**Subsistence:** The bare necessities of life.

**Succession:** The term used to describe transitions in community structure in ecological time. Usually these transitions occur after some disturbance (wind, ice, fire, etc). In the absence of these disturbances, the environment of the southeastern U.S. would likely be a hardwood forest with little plant growth on the forest floor. This final stage of succession is called a climax community. Frequent fires prevent this stage of succession from happening.

**Sustainable Forestry:** The practice of forest management to yield desirable forest products and a healthy forest forever.

**Symbiosis:** A mutualistic relationship where both organism benefit, e.g., legumes and microscopic rhizobium in nitrogen fixation.

**Swamper:** An unskilled forest worker, who clears the ground of underbrush, fallen trees, and other obstructions in preparation to constructing a logging road, opening out a gutter road, skidding with animals, or yarding with a donkey engine. Also called a beaver, brusher, or gutterman.

## **T**

**Tally Man:** A term used in the turpentine industry to describe the man in charge of keeping a tally on the number of trees boxed or streaked by each worker. The number of tallies accrued by a worker was directly related to the money they'd get paid.

**Tar:** A term used by the turpentine industry. The heavier portion produced in the distillation of resin. When fatwood limbs were cooked down in a fire kiln this was usually produced. Although tar had a variety of uses, it was most often used in the waterproofing of ships. Tar was an early product of the naval stores industry.

**Tater Rake:** A tool that is about the size of a hoe, has a long handle, but has three tines instead of a blade. Short for "potato rake".

**Teamster:** A person who drives horses.

**The Longleaf Alliance:** A non-profit conservation organization whose mission is the restoration of the longleaf pine forest ecosystem across its range, emphasizing its economic and ecological values through research, education, and outreach.

**Threatened Species:** A species that is one step from becoming an endangered species. Although threatened and endangered species are given protection in the United States through the Endangered Species Act, threatened species are considered to be at less risk of extinction than endangered species.

**Timber:** Products of a tree used in construction, e.g., structural beams, railroad ties, bridge timbers. More desired for their strength and durability rather than their looks. Longleaf pine makes very strong, very rot-resistant timbers. Also the term yelled by a lumberjack as a cut tree is falling.

**Tram Line:** Dead end rail lines built to enable logging in remote areas. Also called dummy lines or spur lines.

**Trophic levels:** The feeding position in a food chain such as primary producers, herbivore, primary & secondary carnivore, etc. Green plants form the first trophic level, the primary producers. Herbivores form the second trophic level, while carnivores form the third and even the fourth trophic levels.

**Turpentine:** A product of the naval stores industry. A lighter fraction than rosin and is usually vaporized during the distillation process. Cooling the turpentine steam yields a liquid which is used primarily as a cleaner and paint thinner. Also called spirits of turpentine.

## U

**Understory:** The plants that grow on and are limited to the forest floor. They are often grasses and herbaceous plants or forbs.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:** A federal agency whose mission is conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

## V

**Vaca:** Spanish for "cow".

**Vaquero:** A cowboy of Spanish descent.

**Venomous:** Poisonous.

**Virgin Forest:** A forest which has remained unlogged, regardless of its age or its structure.

**Volatilization:** Cause a substance to become a vapor. For example, when fires burn up green plant leaves, they will cause the substances trapped in the leafy structure (like nitrogen) to become airborne.

## W

**Wetlands:** Areas where the soil is regularly saturated with water during at least some period of the year. Wetlands are valuable wildlife habitat and act as sponges for floodwaters. Wetlands are protected by the Clean Water Act.

**Wet-Prairie:** An open, grassy, flatland habitat whose soils may become saturated with water somewhat easily. Longleaf pine trees may be dotted throughout the habitat. Pitcher plants are common.

**White-Tailed Deer:** The forest deer common to the Southeast and much of the nation.

**Widowmaker:** A standing dead tree. Also called a snag. Home too many critters in the longleaf pine forest and a conduit through lightning can pass and create fires.

**Wildfire:** Fire not caused by man. In today's environment these are usually fires burning out of control. Wildfires can be catastrophic.

**Wood's Hog:** Barn yard pigs which have essentially gone wild (or feral); also called razorback or piney-woods rooper. These pigs had an acquired appetite for longleaf pine seedlings and often devoured entire cohorts of longleaf pine seedlings. Some said that hogs that fed exclusively on pine seedlings tasted like turpentine. Often riddled with parasites, the hogs were malnourished and often looked half starved. In fact, the bony spinal column showing is what earned the hogs the name razorback.

**Wood's Rider:** A term used by the turpentine industry to describe the field superintendent. This individual usually rode a horse and reported directly to the manager of a turpentine operation.

## X

## Y

**Yellow Pine:** A collective term for loblolly, slash and longleaf pines. At one time, however, the term was used exclusively for longleaf pines.

**Yeoman:** The term given to frontier people or early settlers of a region.

**Yoke:** Stable gear that joins two draft animals at the neck so they can work together. Also used to describe a group (or yoke) of oxen.

## Z