



Definitions for the Certified Wildlife Friendly™ and Predator Friendly® Certified Production Standards

A:

Active attack: When a predator is seen to chase, wound or kill a domestic animal. Evidence of predators consuming livestock is not evidence of an active attack.

Active grazing: See Area of active grazing, below.

Adaptive feeding: Using feed to gather livestock as part of collecting them in a secure location at night or at other strategic periods to function as a protective strategy.

Adaptive grazing: Scheduling pasture use to take advantage of seasonal lulls in predation pressure. Knowledge of dens and patterns of wildlife use is necessary to implement this strategy.

Adaptive management: Management of the farm or ranch and its livestock that changes in response to changing patterns of wildlife use of the land and predation risk.

Agricultural land: Land used for agricultural production, whether crops or livestock.

Animals, smaller: Livestock species of lesser stature than most cattle and horses, including sheep, goats, poultry and others.

Approvals Board: The Board with the delegated authority to make decisions on the approved status of the applicant or approved entity.

Area of active grazing: An area of the farm or ranch where at a particular point in time livestock have access for grazing or feeding.

Area of sighting: Refers to the location where a wild animal is or was seen.

Attractant: Any substance that attracts predators or other wild animals. This could include feed, carcasses, afterbirth and slaughterhouse wastes.

Audit: A physical visit to compare a production system with a set of standards. Certified Wildlife Friendly™ and Predator Friendly® Certified farms and ranches are audited annually.

B:

Balance: In standards, this refers to a balance of feed and forage or pasture and feedstuffs. Having a balance means that sufficient nutrition is available for both farmed livestock and wildlife.

Barrier: A fence or other obstacle that prevents or limits movement or access.

Bee yard: The place where hives of honey bees are kept.

Biodiversity: The variety of plant and animal life forms in a specific environment. Biodiversity is considered a measure of ecosystem health.

Bone yard: A place where the bones and other wastes from dead animals accumulate or are kept.

Breeding stock: A group of animals used for the purpose of planned breeding.

Bunk feed: Providing supplementary feed from a fixed trough.

C:

Calf: A young bovine animal.

Cattle: Bovine animals. Those kept primarily for meat are called "beef cattle" while the animals kept primarily for producing milk are called "dairy cattle."

Certified Wildlife Friendly™ program: A defined method of land and livestock management that ensures key wildlife species and their habitat are protected.

Colony: Individual birds of the same species living closely together. Within a larger flock there can be small groups.

Competent person: Someone who has acquired the knowledge to safely and humanely carry out a specific task or operation.

Compliant: Conforming to requirements or standards.

Conflict: Refers to wildlife-livestock conflict, in which wild animals disturb or attack livestock and/or livestock disturb wildlife.

Conflict incident: The occurrence of conflict at a particular, known time.

Conservation: The act or process of preservation, protection, or restoration of the natural environment, natural ecosystems, vegetation, and wildlife.

Corral: A pen for livestock; especially cattle or horses.

Corridors: See also Migration corridor. Areas of habitat that provide connectivity for wildlife populations.

Cow: A female bovine animal that has given birth to a calf.

Cow-calf operation: The keeping of a breeding herd of cows and production of weaned calves.

Cover: Shelter.

Cover crop: A crop grown primarily to provide shelter or habitat for wildlife.

Critically Non-Compliant (CNC): A farm is considered to be Critically Non-Compliant under the Certified Wildlife Friendly™ or Predator Friendly® Certified program when at audit it is found not to comply with standards that are deemed critical to ensuring good wildlife stewardship.

Cropland: Land that is suited to or used for growing crops.

Crop rotation: The practice of growing different crops in different years, growing seasons or areas of the farm.

Crown land: Land owned by a branch of government (Canadian), referred to as public land in the U.S.

Culling: Permanent removal of animals or birds from a herd or flock.

Cultivated area: Land that is cultivated for crops.

D:

Dam: Mother.

Debris: Anything that would not naturally occur in the environment in which it is found. Debris could include scrap metal, garbage or fallen tree branches which could cause a risk to the animals.

Den: A place where an animal gives birth to, looks after and/or shelters its young.

Deterrent, mechanical: A device that deters animals by sight, sound or touch.

Deterrent, electronic: A device that deters animals by sight, sound or touch.

Dog, herding: A dog that by genetic predisposition and through proper training, possesses the skills to move animals effectively and humanely with minimal physical contact.

Dog, working: A type of canine animal bred and trained for various farm tasks, including herding.

Dog, Livestock Guardian: A type of canine animal bred for the purpose of protecting livestock from predators.

Depredation: The act of a wild animal in preying upon another animal.

Depopulation: The removal of an entire herd or flock of livestock from the farm or production system due to sale, slaughter or euthanasia.

Domesticated animals: Animals that are owned and managed in a fenced or otherwise enclosed area.

Dry matter basis: A system of comparing or calculating the intake of feed through assessment of the feed with zero moisture content. Daily dry matter basis is the quantity provided, or consumed, in a 24 hour period.

E:

Ecology: The study of the relationships that living organisms have with each other and with their natural environment.

Ecosystem: A community of plants, animals and other life forms defined by the interactions among the life forms, and those of the community with their environment.

Educational purpose: A farm or ranch that serves as a practical demonstration to promote and educate other farmers and/or the public about wildlife stewardship practices.

Environment: The air, water, minerals, plants and animals and all other external factors that surround and affect a plant, animal or other life form.

Euthanization: Putting an animal to death in a high welfare manner.

Exclusion: Keeping something out of a particular area or place.

Exclusionary Fencing: A fence or other barrier used to keep wildlife out of a place such as a hay field or calving area.

Exsanguination: Bleeding or loss of blood.

Extensive grazing: A system where animals are kept with a large area of land available per animal and where animals may stay on an extensive grazing range for months at a time.

F:

Fallow: Left unused.

Family farm: A farm rented or owned on which a family or individual owns the animals, is engaged in the day to day management of the farm operation and its animals, and derives a share of the family's or individual's livelihood from that farm.

Family farm networks: Voluntary groupings among independent family farmers for a common sales and marketing benefit.

Feeder animal: Animals being raised for meat which have been weaned but are not yet in the fattening period.

Feeding bunks: Troughs usually constructed of concrete or wood that can be used to hold feed for cattle.

Fence: A barrier enclosing or partially enclosing a field, used to mark a boundary or confine livestock.

Fence, barbed wire: A type of fence in which two strands of twisted, non-galvanized wire with pointed, barbs along their length is strung across wood, steel, or other posts.

Fence, boundary: A fence that defines the limits of the entire farm or ranch.

Fence, smooth wire: A type of fence in which galvanized wire without barbs is strung across wood, steel, or other posts.

Fence, woven wire: A type of fence with both horizontal and vertical wires, which create pattern of squares, strung across wood, steel, or other posts. Commonly known as field or sheep fence.

Fladry: A line of flags strung along a rope mounted on a fence, which flap with the breeze and may serve as a temporary deterrent to wolves and other wildlife. Fladry resembles parking lot flagging. Both non-electric and electrified forms exist.

Flock: A group of animals assembled or herded together.

Flood area: The area that is naturally affected by flooding if a river rises above its banks or at times of extreme rainfall.

Focal point: Center of activity. Focal points could include feeders or mineral buckets.

Forage: Crops consumed in a green state by livestock or preserved by drying or ensiling. Can also mean to graze or browse for food.

Forest: An area where trees and other woody plants are the dominant type of plant cover.

G:

Game animal: An animal that is not normally domesticated that is kept or bred for hunting.

Glue boards: A tray or board coated in a sticky adhesive that captures and immobilizes rodents on contact.

Good standing: Status of a farm or ranch which has been audited or reviewed within the required schedule and is in compliance with all Certified Wildlife Friendly™ or Predator Friendly® Certified standards or has an approved corrective action plan, whose conditions and timelines are being met. Farms or ranches must not have taken any action since their last review or audit that could affect compliance with all Certified Wildlife Friendly™ or Predator Friendly® Certified standards.

Grassland: An area where grasses and forbs (non-woody, flowering plants) are the dominant type of plant cover.

Grazing lease: A land parcel rented by contractual agreement for the purpose of providing forage for livestock.

Guardian animal: A domesticated animal which by breed or temperament serves to protect livestock from wildlife, especially predators.

H:

Habitat: The physical environment that surrounds, influences and is utilized by wildlife for food and other aspects of its living.

Habitat, quality: A physical environment whose vegetation and water resources are sufficient to attract and provide for the needs of wildlife.

Harassment: To irritate or torment (as predators may do to livestock).

Harassment techniques: Actions to discourage predators from approaching livestock and from using or settling in particular areas of the farm or ranch.

Heifer: A young female bovine animal that has not yet had a calf.

Hen: A female fowl.

Herbaceous matter: Low growing non-woody perennial plants.

Herd: A group of animals living together -particularly refers to cattle- that most likely have been put together for management purposes.

High welfare practices: Practices to ensure that animals can exhibit their natural behaviors; have suitable feed and water; are not subject to discomfort, pain, injury and disease and are not subject to fear and stress.

Humane or humanely: With the minimum of pain or stress.

Hunting, commercial: Hunting as an economic activity; where the farm or ranch is paid or receives a reward for hunting to take place.

Hunting, cultural: Hunting relating to the beliefs, religious and spiritual practices, customs, and social behavior of a society.

Hunting, subsistence: Hunting for the sake of survival or sustenance.

Hunting, trophy: Hunting for the primary purpose of collecting or keeping parts of the hunted animal e.g. hide or head.

Husbandry: The care and management of the farm or ranch and its animals.

I:

Impermeable: As in fencing; an exclusionary fence (see definition above).

Intercropping: Growing one plant or crop between the rows of another type of plant or crop.

J:

K:

Key Species: Key species are defined as the following:

1. Any species defined by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and or legislation as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened.
2. Any species of concern including keystone species and predators. These are species that may not be listed by IUCN but which play a critical functional role in the ecosystem.
3. Other species that are important in the local context but may not have legal protection for a variety of reasons.

Keystone Species: Wildlife species that play a critical role in maintaining the structure of an ecological community.

L:

Latrine: A place where one or more animals defecates.

Lay-down: Applies to fencing; lengths of fencing that can be laid on the ground when livestock are not present, to allow wildlife to cross easily.

Leg hold trap: A trap with a mechanism that catches and holds an animal by its legs.

Lethal control: The targeted killing of a specific wild animal that has been found to be in conflict with farm or ranch livestock.

Licensed hunter: A hunter with the appropriate permits to carry a particular weapon and hunt a particular type of animal at a time of year when this is permitted.

Linkage: Area of habitat that connects wildlife populations or other areas of habitat.

Livestock guardian animal: See Guardian animal, above.

Live trap: See Trap, live, below.

M:

Midden: A dungheap – see also Latrine.

Migration: As in migration corridor; the habitat along which animals migrate. Migration corridors may only be used at certain times of year.

Migratory birds: Birds which undertake a regular, seasonal journey from one area to another.

Monitoring (livestock): The act of observation of the presence and activities of farmed species.

Monitoring (key species): The act of observation and recording of the presence and activities of key species over a period of time; and keeping these species under review.

Morbidity: The percentage or proportion of a herd or flock that becomes affected by a particular disease.

Mortality: The percentage or proportion of a herd or flock that die.

Must: A standard has to be adhered to as directed.

N:

Natural habitat (See habitat above): The area that is inhabited by a particular species.

Natural waterway: A natural channel through which water flows. Note; irrigation ditches are not natural waterways.

Nest: A structure or place made or chosen for a bird or animal to shelter its young.

Nesting habitat: Vegetation with the age class, species, structure, sufficient area, and adequate food source to meet the needs of particular species of nesting birds.

Night corral: A pen for livestock where animals are confined at night.

Night feeding: Feeding livestock late in the day/at night in order to bring them together for protection from predators.

Noise box: A scare device that emits a noise to deter predators.

NRCS: The Natural Resources Conservation Service, a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. For more information, see www.nrcs.usda.gov

O:

Off stream: As in off-stream water source; a water source that is away from watercourses and riparian areas, e.g. a stock tank placed in the middle of a field.

P:

Paddock: A fenced or otherwise delineated unit of pasture as defined by the farmer.

Pasture: Land covered with vegetation suitable for grazing or foraging by farm animals. (See also Range.)

Pasture-rotation: Method of maintaining vegetative growth and animal health by planned movement of animals from one area to another.

Perennial crops: Crops/plants that live for more than two years.

Pesticides: Categories of toxic chemicals including herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and rodenticides.

Poaching: The illegal taking and/or killing of livestock without consent by a landowner or of wildlife without permission by the state, province or other legally-authorized party.

Predators: An animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals as its feeding strategy. Top predators play a keystone role in an ecosystem, increasing the biodiversity and abundance of life on earth.

Predator Friendly® Certified program: A defined method of land and livestock management that ensures key wildlife species and their habitat are protected.

Prey: Any animal eaten by a predator. Prey species are often herbivores and use a variety of strategies to avoid predation.

Private grazing lease (See also Public grazing lease): A grazing lease on land that is owned by a private individual or company.

Probationary status: When a certifying producer has to resort to lethal control they will be placed under greater supervision by Certified Wildlife Friendly™ or Predator Friendly® Certified for a certain period of time while their non-lethal management is assessed and adapted as required.

Producer: Refers to an agricultural producer. A farmer or rancher.

Producer, Certified: A farmer or rancher whose land or livestock management practices, and sometimes both, have been approved as meeting the Certified Wildlife Friendly™ or Predator Friendly® Certified Production Standards. A farm or ranch must be in good standing (see definition above) for this term to apply.

Production Standards: The standards that define Certified Wildlife Friendly™ or Predator Friendly® Certified management.

Protected Pasture: Pastures with exclusionary fences or other means to deter the entry of predators or other wildlife.

Public grazing lease (See also Private grazing lease): A grazing lease on land that is owned by a branch of government.

Public land: Land owned by a branch of government. Referred to as Crown land in Canada.

Q:

Quality habitat: See Habitat, quality, above.

R:

Range: Land covered with vegetation suitable for grazing or foraging by farm animals. (See also Pasture).

Raptor: A bird of prey.

Recommended: Viewed as the best practice, but other methods will be accepted as long as the goal of wildlife stewardship is not jeopardized.

Relocation: As in relocation of trapped animals; removal of animals from one area for release in another area.

Required: A standard has to be adhered to as directed.

Riparian: Of or relating to the banks of a river and wetlands adjacent to rivers and other water courses.

S:

Scavenger: An animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material or refuse.

Sensitive area: An area where small changes in management can have big effects on the environment.

Sensitive period: Refers to times on a farm when the potential for predation may be greater than usual, whether due to the increased presence of vulnerable livestock, such as newborn animals, or greater food requirements of local predators at specific times of year.

Shared lease: A grazing lease where more than one farmer or rancher has use of a particular area of land.

Should: The standard should be adhered to, however variations will be accepted as long as the goal of wildlife stewardship is not jeopardized.

Shelter: Something that gives animals protection either via natural features such as trees or artificial structures like buildings or shades. However, it will not necessarily provide the same level of protection as housing.

Snare: A trap for catching birds or animals comprised of a noose of wire, cord or other material.

Species of concern (See also Key Species, above): Species known to be locally rare or listed (or proposed for listing) as Threatened, Endangered or Vulnerable by legislation or authorities that inhabit the area on or near a farm or ranch.

Standards: See Production standards.

Standards Board: The body that is responsible for setting and maintaining standards.

Sustainable: When used in terms of food and agriculture, refers to food production and distribution systems which work in harmony with the natural environment and make efficient use of limited natural resources. Truly sustainable production systems satisfy the food needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

T:

Trap, Live: A device constructed to capture an animal by enclosing it.

Travel corridor: See Migration corridor, above.

U:

Uncultivated area: Land which is not plowed or otherwise cultivated for the production of crops or forage.

V:

Vertical integration: The process in which several steps in the production and/or distribution of the animal production chain is controlled by a single company.

W:

Weed: A plant growing where it is not wanted.

Wildlife: Non-domesticated animals living in a natural state.

Wildlife crossing: Adaptations to a fence to enable wildlife passage.

Wildlife, native: The species of wildlife whose presence is the result of natural processes rather than human intervention.

Wildlife, indigenous: Wildlife originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country.

Wildlife species: One or more specific wild animals, based upon recognized biological classification, e.g. an elk (*Cervus elaphus*).

Wildlife friendly fencing: Fencing designed with wildlife and the passage of wildlife in mind. Fencing that allows wildlife to cross without risk of injury.

Wildlife Services: In the U.S., the program that provides Federal leadership and skill to resolve wildlife interactions that threaten public health and safety, as well as agricultural, property, and natural resources.

Windrow: A single row of trees planted very close together as a wind break.

Winter cover crop: A crop that is sown to provide green cover and to protect the soil over the winter months.

Working Group: Collaboration of stakeholders (i.e. farmers, consumers, etc) that works to research, advise on standards, and decide on actions to solve a problem or resolve an issue.

Woven wire: See Fence, woven wire, above.

X:

Y:

Z: