

DEFINITIONS

Urban and Community Forestry: The art, science, and technology of managing trees, forests, and natural systems on nonfederal public lands in and around rural towns, suburbs, and cities, for the health and well-being of all people.

Disadvantaged Communities: Communities that do not receive equitable financial and technical assistance as other communities, in maximizing the benefits from the conservation and management of their natural resources. These areas also identify the gaps in our natural resource, social and economic systems that if improved have one of the greater impacts in addressing forest and community resiliency. In this context we consider Disadvantaged Communities as low income, under-represented racial / ethnic minorities; Native Americans; people with disabilities and the elderly living within degraded natural resource areas and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as, but not limited to: heat islands, flooding, air and water pollution, and environmental stresses on physical and mental health.

Ecological Impact Areas: Communities lacking sustainable ecosystem services due to inadequate urban/community forest structure and management that diminishes environmental, socioeconomic, and health benefits.

Environmental Justice: Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This goal will be achieved when everyone enjoys:

- The same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and
- Equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

Green Infrastructure: Green infrastructure is strategically planned and managed networks of natural lands, working landscapes and other open spaces that conserve ecosystem values and functions and provide associated benefits to human populations.

Nontraditional: Organizations, agencies, businesses not traditionally involved in urban and community forestry.

Forest Resiliency: Forest Resiliency is the capacity of an urban or rural community forest ecosystem to respond to a disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly.

Innovation: the ability to address issues and opportunities by enhancing existing or creating new solutions, processes, practices and/or policy.

Cloning in plants is creating new plants through asexual propagation. Plant cloning is a successful and widely used horticultural technique that allows plant growers and gardeners to reproduce faithful copies of a source plant, otherwise known as a “mother plant”. In this process, stem or leaf cuttings are taken

from the mother plant, the cut being treated with Clonex® Rooting Gel, then stuck into a rooting medium. In a short time, new roots develop from the Clonex® treated cut area, and a new plant bearing the identical genetic characteristics of the mother plant, is born. Cloning plants is extremely useful in the mass production of seedlings for transplanting, and for the faithful reproduction of plants that don't reproduce true from seed.

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are created through the process of genetic engineering: a technology that takes DNA from one organism and moves it into another, creating new varieties of plants and animals that wouldn't be found in nature. Genetic engineering is prohibited in organic food and farming because of concerns about their environmental and health repercussions. [Learn more about genetic engineering.](#)

Seed Zone: A seed zone is a contiguous area that represents the origin of seed.

Stock Type: The size, and type of planting culture utilized by nurseries to propagate and sell trees for planting. These may include bareroot vs container, and the age or size specifications of the seedling or the container.

Local: In reference to local seed zone origins, is the smallest unit of area for defining locality for plants. Historically a geographic area in which seed transfer can be done with little risk for mal adaption. We are trying to separate the idea of seed "origin" from 'seed transfer' or where it should be planted if reference to climate change conditions.

RESOURCES:

- Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources (RNGR) - <https://rngr.net/participate>
- [New Leaf Climate Partners and U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities Collaborate to Publish Nursery Landscape Assessment - U.S. Endowment for Forestry & Communities, Inc. \(usendowment.org\)](#)
- [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#)
- Social Vulnerability Index: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/index.html>
- EJScreen: <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>
- [The Current Role of Land Use Planning in Food Policy Councils](#)
- Trust for Public Lands – Heat Island Map
<https://tpl.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1b6cad6dd5854d2aa3d215a39a4d372d>
- [Read the Factsheet about the EPA's Office of Environmental Justice.](#)
- [Environmental Justice Executive Order](#)
- [Climate Change Executive Order](#)