

## APPENDIX I

### GLOSSARY

**ALGAE** - Chlorophyll-bearing aquatic plants with no true leaves, stems or roots. Ranging from microscopic single-cell organisms or colonies to large seaweeds.

**ALGAL BLOOM** - Rapid and flourishing growth of algae.

**AMBIENT** - Surrounding on all sides.

**ANADROMOUS** - Of/ fish (such as salmon) which ascend fresh water streams from saltwater to spawn.

**AQUATIC** - Growing, living in, frequenting or pertaining to water.

**BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND** - The amount of oxygen required to decompose (oxidize) a given amount of organic compounds to simple, stable substances.

**BRAIDED CHANNEL** - Division of the main channel into two or more channels which successively meet and redivide. Braiding may be an adjustment to debris load too large to be carried by the single channel.

**COVER (SHELTER)** - Areas of a stream channel that provide aquatic organisms protection from predators and/or a place in which to rest and conserve energy due to a reduction in the force of the current.

**DESICCATION** - Drying out.

**DISSOLVED OXYGEN** - An amount of gaseous oxygen dissolved in volume of water.

**DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM** - A state of relative balance between forces or processes having opposite effects.

**ECOLOGY** - The study of the interrelationships of organisms with and within their environment.

**ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE** - A system's ability to return to a prior state following environmental perturbation (stress).

**ECOSYSTEM** - A community and its (living and nonliving) environment considered collectively.

**ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY** - Implications of ecosystem properties as a whole, especially of resilience or its lack.

**ECOSYSTEM STRUCTURE** - The who, what, and where of an ecosystem; its functionally important and weighable components mostly organism; the pattern of organism's interrelations and spatial arrangements.

**ENVIRONMENT** - The sum total or the resultant of all the external conditions which act upon an organism.

**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING** - The systematic (simultaneous or sequential) measuring of various components constituting the environment.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS** - Physical, chemical or biological components and their interactions which can be stated in quantitative terms; a parameter is what is measured by a statistic.

**EROSION** - The removal of soil or rock by wearing away of land surface.

**ESTUARINE** - Of/ the mouth region of a river that is affected by tides.

**FISHERY RESOURCE** - Standing crop of all fishes, total environment, usage, prevailing aesthetics, and potential maximum productivity on a sustained annual basis.

**FERTILITY** - Relative term meaning the capacity of a stream to sustain production of an organism(s).

**FLOOD PLAIN** - That portion of a river valley which is covered in periods of high (flood) water.

**GLACIAL FLOUR** - Material pulverized to the consistency of silt and clay by the movement of glaciers and ice sheets.

**GRADIENT** - The general slope, or rate of change in vertical elevation per unit of horizontal distance.

**HABITAT** - The place where a population lives and its surroundings, both living and nonliving; includes the provision of life requirements such as food and shelter.

**HERBICIDE** - A chemical substance used to kill plants or inhibit plant growth.

INSECTICIDE - Any substance used to kill insects.

INTERACTION - A relationship in which each component influences the other.

LEACHATE - The soluble material which is washed or dissolved during leaching.

LIMITING FACTOR - An environmental factor (or factors) which limits the distribution and/or abundance of an organism or its population.

NUTRIENTS - Chemical elements essential to life.

PESTICIDE - Toxic chemical used for killing organisms.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS - Synthesis of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water with chlorophyll as a mediator using light as energy with oxygen as a by-product.

POLLUTANT - A residue (usually of human activity) which has an undesirable effect upon the environment (particularly of concern when in excess of the natural capacity of the environment to render it innocuous).

POLLUTION - An undesirable change in atmospheric, land or water conditions harmfully affecting the material or aesthetic attributes of the environment.

PREDATOR - An organism which kills and consumes another organism in whole or part.

RESILIENCE - The ability of an ecosystem to resist or to recover from stress.

REGIME - The characteristic behavior, orderly procedure or systematic plan of a phenomenon or process. The system or order characteristic of a stream in regard to velocity, volume, sediment transport and channel morphology changes.

RESISTANT - Said of organisms not overly susceptible to environmental stresses.

RIFFLE - A shallow rapids in a stream, where the water surface is broken into waves by obstructions wholly or partly submerged.

RIVERINE - Of/ rivers.

- SALMONID - Of/ salmon, trout, char and allied freshwater and anadromous fishes.
- SEDIMENT - Any usually finely divided organic and/or mineral matter deposited by air or water.
- SILTATION - Referring to the deposition of sediment particles.
- STABILITY (ecological) - The tendency of systems, especially ecosystems, to persist, relatively unchanged, through time.
- STRESS - The result or consequent state of physical or chemical, or social stimulus on an organism or system.
- SYSTEM STABILITY - The degree to which a system continues to function relatively unchanged when stressed (perturbed).
- TOLERANCE - An organism's capacity to endure or adapt to (usually temporary) unfavorable environmental factors.
- TOLERANT (LESS EXACTING) ORGANISM - An organism exhibiting a capacity to survive relatively large environmental changes.
- TOXIC - Of/ poison.
- WATERSHED - An entire drainage basin including all living and non-living components of the system.