



GLOSSARY

Adaptive Management: a process by which adjustments to management actions are made resulting from careful monitoring of the outcomes of prior actions.

Adult salmon: a salmon that is at least two years old, generally three years or older, that has reached sexual maturity.

Alevin: a newly hatched salmon still attached to the yolk.

Anadromous: fish that hatch in freshwater, migrate to seawater as juveniles and return to freshwater as adults to spawn.

Armouring: using rock or other hard substance to resist erosion from the action of waves or current.

Anthropogenic: man made or man-caused.

Basin: the geographic area from which all water flows to a specific waterbody.

Benthic: an environment or habitat related to the bottom of a stream or body of water.

Biological Indicators: a biological measurement or observation that implies relative biological health of a larger system.

Bottleneck: a factor which limits the ability of an entire system to function efficiently.

Bulkhead: a retaining wall along a waterfront.

Chironomids: dipterans (midges) that have aquatic larval stages that commonly provide a food source for juvenile fish.

Cobble: stones of about two to six inches in diameter.

Dewatering: exposure of aquatic habitat by reduced stream flow or lowering lake levels.

Dissolved Oxygen: oxygen held within the water so that it is accessible to aquatic life.

Diurnal: activity that occurs during the day.

Ecosystem: a community of organisms and their physical and biological environment functioning as a unit.

EDT: Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment – an approach to suggesting what the highest value actions might be in restoring an ecosystem (developed by Lars Mobrand).

Epibenthic: on or just above the bottom of a stream or body of water.

Epilimnetic: in the upper water column of a lake.

Escapement: the number of adult fish which return to a stream to reproduce.

Estuary: the transition zone from freshwater to seawater where the two mix, commonly having a relatively thin layer of reduced salinity on the surface and a higher salinity layer below.

Eutrophication: the process by which a body of water becomes enriched in dissolved nutrients that overstimulate the growth of aquatic plant life usually resulting in the depletion of dissolved oxygen.

Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU): the geographic area across which a species is felt to be genetically closely related.

Exotic Species: fish species that have been artificially introduced to a watershed where they did not naturally live.

Fall Run Chinook: chinook of a stock that commonly return to their natal stream in the autumn to spawn. They typically have “ocean-type” young that rear in freshwater for no more than a few months before migrating to seawater.

Fry: an early life stage of salmon that has emerged from gravel but still within its first few months of life. Generally about 30-50 mm in length.

Habitat: the physical, biological and climatic conditions that provide the environment necessary for survival of a species, commonly a wide range of conditions for salmon.

Hatchery Stock: salmon that have been artificially bred and reared under controlled conditions, generally for more than one generation.

Homothermal: of similar temperature.

Hydrology: a science dealing with the properties, distribution and circulation of water.

Impervious Surface: surface of the earth that has been converted from natural soil to some artificial form (such as building roofs, pavement, sidewalks, etc.) that is impenetrable to rainfall.

Juvenile Salmon: young salmon (fry, smolt) that have not reached sexual maturity. Generally referring to young salmon that have not yet migrated to the sea, or have just entered the sea.



- Lentic:** lake type waters that are not actively moving.
- Limnetic:** the open water area of a lake or similar body of water.
- Limnological:** related to bodies of fresh water such as lakes.
- Littoral Zone:** the nearshore zone of a water body that is sufficiently shallow to permit photosynthetic activity by macrophytes.
- Macrophytes:** multicellular aquatic plants that attach to the bottom by roots or holdfasts, as opposed to planktonic plants which are free floating.
- Mean Temperature:** average temperature.
- Milfoil:** an invasive aquatic plant found in many northwest lakes.
- Morphology:** the external structure of rocks in relation to the development of erosional forms or topographic features.
- Natal Stream:** the stream in which an adult salmon returns to spawn where it originally incubated and reared.
- Native Stock:** salmon that are genetically derived from wild fish native to the watershed.
- Naturally Producing or Spawning Stock:** salmon of wild or hatchery origin that spawn in a natural environment.
- Ocean Type:** salmon that spend only a brief period (weeks to several months) rearing in freshwater before they migrate to seawater, as contrasted to “stream-type” salmon that spend at least one winter in freshwater.
- Pelagic:** residing in the water column rather than near the bottom or shoreline in the sea.
- Phosphorus:** a non-metallic element of the nitrogen family.
- Piscivorous:** fish eating.
- PIT Tag:** passive integrated transponder. Small microchip, which can be read by a scanner, injected into fish to assist in tracking them for scientific purposes.
- Predation:** consumption of a fish by another larger fish or other animal. Also consumption of smaller organisms by fish.
- Redd:** the nest formed by a spawning female salmon as it digs in a small area of the stream bottom with its tail to form several depressions (egg pockets) in which eggs are deposited.
- Riparian Zone:** that portion of the land adjacent to a stream or body of water, usually within several hundred feet of the surface water.
- Scouring:** e.g., displacement of spawning gravel and incubating embryos and alevins in a stream due to high flows.
- Smolt:** a life stage of salmon that is undergoing or has completed the physiological transition that allows it to live in seawater. Commonly involves changes in body form to a slightly more streamlined form and silvery body coloration.
- Spawning Areas:** those areas in the freshwater system which are used for egg laying by salmonids.
- Spikes:** sudden increases.
- Stratify:** to be separated into distinct layers.
- Stream Type:** salmon that rear for approximately a year or more in freshwater prior to migrating to seawater, as contrasted to “ocean-type” salmon.
- Sustainable:** able to maintain a steady population over time.
- Trophic Interactions:** interactions between organisms which comprise different levels of the food web.
- Watershed:** see Basin.
- Wetland:** land or areas containing much soil moisture, such as a swamp or marsh.
- Wild Stock:** a group of fish from a watershed that have continuously spawned naturally, and have not been intermixed with a hatchery population.