

APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY

Adfluvial – migrating between lakes and rivers or streams.

Aerobic – with oxygen.

Aggradation – the process of building up a stream channel as sediment is deposited.

Ammocoetes – a prolonged larval stage of lampreys.

Anadromous – fish that spawn in fresh water, migrate to sea as juveniles, grow to maturity, and return to their freshwater stream to reproduce.

Anaerobic – without oxygen. This condition occurs in soil when water fills all of the pore spaces, leaving no room for oxygen.

Aquatic – consisting of, relating to, or being in water; also, living in, on, or near water.

Bankfull – the flow stage of a river or stream in which the flow completely fills the channel and the elevation of the water surface coincides with the bank margins.

Bedload – the sediment along a streambed.

Benthic – of, pertaining to, or living on the bottom or at the greatest depths of a body of water.

Biochemical oxygen demand – the amount of oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to decompose the organic matter in a sample of water.

It is used as a measure of the degree of water pollution

Biodiversity – a measure of the variety of living things in an area.

Caldera – a large crater formed by volcanic explosion or by collapse of a volcanic cone.

Capability – the highest ecological status an area can obtain given political, social, or economical constraints.

Channel confinement – the degree to which the shape of a stream channel is constrained by resistant bedrock or boulders.

Channel habitat types (CHT) – stream segments that have similar characteristics with regard to slope, sinuosity, confinement, substrate, and other parameters.

Channel morphology – the study of the channel pattern and the channel geometry at several points along a river channel, including the network of tributaries within the drainage basin. Also known as river morphology; fluviomorphology; stream morphology.

Channelization – the process of reconstructing the natural course of a stream in order to make it flow into a restricted path.

Colluvium (*adj.* colluvial) – loose deposit of rock debris accumulated through the action of gravity at the base of a cliff or slope.