

GLOSSARY

Abiotic	Physical elements such as geological features, soils, topography, climate and water.
Allelopathic effect	The effect of grasslands and old field vegetation inhibiting the germination of woody species.
Backshore	The area above the average water level of a wetland, watercourse or water body.
Bathymetric	Measurements of depth under water.
Benthic	On the bottom of a watercourse or water body.
Benthos	Flora or fauna living on the bottom of a watercourse or water body.
Clay lens	A clay layer in otherwise well-drained soils that results in a locally high water table.
Damping-off	The death and decay of seedlings as a result of a fungal infection.
Dredgeate	Sediments removed from a watercourse or water body.
Emergents	Aquatic plants that have roots below the surface of the water and leaves above it.
Fascine	Similar to wattle, but less tightly bound.
Fetch	Line of continuous open water from point to point.
Fines	Fine soils or sediments, usually with a diameter of 0.3 mm or less.
Forbs	Non-woody plants, excluding grasses, sedges, and ferns.
Geomorphology	Study of the earth's surface and its relation to geological features.
Hydroseeding	Spraying of a mixture of water, mulch, seed, and fertilizer onto the soil.

Impermeable	Non-porous surfaces that impede the flow or percolation of water.
Infiltration	The act of gradual permeation and penetration of the earth's surface.
Innoculate	Bacteria which assist plants by fixing nitrogen in root nodules.
Littoral zone	The nearshore area of a water body where sunlight can penetrate to the substrate with sufficient intensity to support aquatic plant photosynthesis.
Macrophytes	Multi-celled aquatic plants, usually with well-defined roots, stem, and leaves.
Mycorrhizae	A system of fungi in plant roots.
Nurse crop	The establishment of a species that creates a better growing environment for another species.
Permeable	Porous surfaces through which water can percolate.
Plant Pallet	A selection of plant material appropriate to the site conditions and design intent.
Plug	A rooted cutting or seedling which is grown in individual self-contained soil medium.
Riffles	Rapids caused by the naturally undulating profile of most streams.
Riparian	Occuring on the bank of a watercourse.
Runoff coefficient	The percent of precipitation not absorbed into the ground, which causes overland flow and drains into streams and ponds.
Seral stage	A stage in natural succession.
Stratification	The process of storing seeds at cold temperatures in a moist environment for a given length of time to induce germination.

Stream order	A method of ranking stream segments in a drainage basin in which larger segments are given higher order numbers.
Submergents	Aquatic plants that grow below the water surface.
Thalweg	The line where the slopes of opposite banks meet beneath a watercourse.
Wattle	A wired bundle of cuttings.

Abbreviations

LWL	Low water level
MWL	Median water level
HWL	High water level