

## APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Aggradation	Is the accumulation of sediment in rivers and nearby landforms. Aggradation occurs when sediment supply exceeds the ability of a river to transport the sediment.
CB	Cutbank
CFS	Cubic feet per second
Channel (watercourse)	An open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. River, creek, run, branch, anabranh, and tributary are some of the terms used to describe natural channels.
CMP	Corrugated metal pipe
CY	Cubic yards
Debris torrent	Rapid movement of a large quantity of materials (wood and sediment) down a stream channel during storms or floods. This generally occurs in smaller streams and results in scouring of streambed.
Dewater	To remove water from (a waste product or streambed, for example).
Drainage basin Or basin	A part of the surface of the earth that is occupied by a drainage system, which consists of a surface stream or a body of impounded surface water together with all tributary surface streams and bodies of impounded surface water.
DRC	Ditch relief culvert
Encumbered Land	Federal land selected by State and native corporations for transfer of ownership. An interest or right in real property which may effect the value of the fee, but does not prevent conveyance of the fee by the owner. Mortgages, taxes, and judgments, are encumbrances known as liens. Restrictions, easements and reservations are encumbrances, though not liens.
Hydrograph	A graph showing stage, flow, velocity, or other property of water with respect to time.
Hydrologic connectivity	In an ecological context to refer to water-mediated transfer of matter, energy and/or organisms within or between elements of the hydrologic cycle.
IBD	Inboard (road) ditch
OBF	Outboard (road) fill

Precipitation	As used in hydrology, precipitation is the discharge of water, in liquid or solid state, out of the atmosphere, generally upon a land or water surface. It is the common process by which atmospheric water becomes surface or subsurface water
Red Pipe	Surveyed culverts on streams with fish that do not allow fish migration are termed “Red” pipes.
Rehabilitation	To improve physical environment to an environmentally functioning system that supports a desired condition
Restoration	To alter physical environment to pre-industrial human condition
Riparian	Pertaining to the banks of a stream and associated vegetation type.
Road closure/closed road	<b>By order of Forest Supervisor</b> , traffic on Forest roads may be prohibited by any vehicle or vehicle type, type of land resource use, speed, load, weight, height, length, width, or other limitations specified by the order, or based on operating a vehicle carelessly, recklessly, or without regard for the rights or safety of other persons or in a manner or at a speed that would endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property.
Road decommission	Demolition, dismantling, removal, obliteration and/or disposal of a deteriorated or otherwise unneeded asset or component, including necessary cleanup work. This action eliminates the deferred maintenance needs for the fixed asset. Portions of an asset or component may remain if they do not cause problems nor require maintenance.
Road storage	Remove or bypass all drainage structures to restore natural drainage patterns, add water bars as needed to control runoff, revegetate. This is intended to be the primary maintenance strategy applied on intermittent use roads during their closure cycle. In this strategy, bridges and culverts on live streams are completely removed to restore natural drainage patterns. Cross drains and ditch relief culverts will be bypassed with deep water bars but left in place to minimize the cost of reusing these roads in the future. Due to the isolated nature of the road system, which makes maintenance costly and difficult, and their infrequency of use, storage is the most appropriate strategy for these roads. <b>Maintenance Level 1</b> , closure and basic custodial maintenance, is assigned. Storage eliminates car and truck use, and discourages use by other motor vehicles.

Road stormproof	Provide water bars, rolling dips, out sloping, etc., to assure controlled runoff until any needed maintenance can be performed on the primary drainage system. Control roadside brush to maintain passage. This strategy will provide roadway features such as drivable water bars, and out sloping to control runoff in case the primary drainage system of culverts and ditches is overwhelmed during a storm event. Each culvert will be evaluated as to where the water would go if the culvert were to fail to carry the high flow. A water bar or out slope at this location will minimize the potential of erosion of long stretches of ditch line or roadway. This is intended to be the primary maintenance strategy applied to roads assigned <b>Maintenance Level 2</b> . Storm proofing may also be a useful management tool to discourage or slow travel.
Sediment	Fragmental material that originates from weathering of rocks and is transported by, suspended in, or deposited by water or air or is accumulated in beds by other natural agencies.
Sedimentation	Deposition of sediment.
Stream	A general term for a body of flowing water. In hydrology the term is generally applied to the water flowing in a natural channel as distinct from a canal.
Streamflow	The discharge that occurs in a natural channel. Although the term discharge can be applied to the flow of a canal, the word streamflow uniquely describes the discharge in a surface stream course.
Turbidity	Turbidity is due to suspended solids such as clay, plankton, silt, finely divided organic matter, microscopic organisms and similar materials. These solids will deflect (or scatter) light as it passes through the sample. Turbidity is a measurement of the scattered light as compared to the amount of light scattered by a standard. The more light that is deflected the higher the turbidity of the sample. Turbidity is read as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).
Watershed	The divide separating one drainage basin from another and in the past has been generally used to convey this meaning. However, over the years, use of the term to signify drainage basin or catchment area has come to predominate, although drainage basin is preferred.
WB	Waterbar
XRD	Cross road drain