

Glossary

Term or phrase	Definition
Adaptive management	An approach that allows actions to be taken in the face of some uncertainty or lack of data, but provides for monitoring and the ability to change operations in response to new information to meet a particular objective
Adfluvial	A life history type in which fish live in lakes but migrate into streams to spawn
Alevin	A recently hatched juvenile salmonid that still has its yolk sac and has not emerged from the gravel
Ammocoete	A protracted larval stage of lamprey
Anadromous	A life history type in which fish mature in marine waters but migrate into fresh water to spawn
Anchor habitat	Distinct stream reaches that currently harbor specific life history stages of salmon and steelhead to a greater extent than the stream system at large
Bankfull discharge	The maximum discharge that can be accommodated by a stream channel without overtopping the banks and spreading onto the floodplain. Bankfull discharge is generally associated with a 1.5- to 2-year streamflow event.
Basin	The topographic region from which a stream receives runoff, throughflow, and groundwater flow. Drainage basins are divided from each other by topographic barriers. In this HCP, "basin" is used to refer to the collection of all watersheds that flow into the same river system.
Cobble	Particles in the stream substrate between 64 and 128 millimeters (mm) in size
Critical abundance threshold	Threshold below which populations of a species, an Evolutionarily Significant Unit, or a Distinct Population Segment are at relatively high risk of extinction over a short period of time
Diameter at breast height (dbh)	The diameter of a tree measured 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree

Term or phrase	Definition
Distinct Population Segment	A subgroup of a vertebrate species that is treated as a species for purposes of listing under the Endangered Species Act. It is required that the subgroup be separable from the remainder of and significant to the species to which it belongs (61 Fed. Reg. 4722, Feb. 7, 1996).
Downramping	Reductions in instream flows as a result of changes in water supply or hydroelectric facility operations—often expressed as a rate of drop of river water elevation in inches per hour
Drawdown	The point in time each year when the water supply diversion consistently exceeds reservoir inflows and precipitation is not anticipated
Easement	A right-of-way giving specified individuals other than the owner permission to use a property for a specific purpose
Environmental impact statement	A report that documents the information required to evaluate the environmental impact of a project under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
Escapement	The number of fish that avoid or escape all harvest and return to spawn at their home stream
Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU)	A sub-portion of a species that is defined by substantial reproductive isolation from other units and represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species
Exceedance	The amount that a river exceeds flow projections at a named location. In this HCP, exceedance is expressed as a probability that the flow at certain locations will be more than the median flow.
Fluvial	A life history type in which fish mature in rivers but migrate into smaller tributaries to spawn
Fry	A free-swimming, juvenile salmonid that has recently emerged from the gravel and fully absorbed its yolk sac
Glide	A stream habitat type that is relatively shallow and slow, characterized by a relatively uniform depth and a smooth water surface

Term or phrase	Definition
Habitat	The environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by a plant or animal species, or a population of a species. An individual may require or use more than one type of habitat to complete its life cycle.
Hydroacoustic survey	A method for underwater assessment of fish locations and number using echoes resulting from emitted sound pulses
Hydrologic	Pertaining to the cycling, movement, distribution, and properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil, and underlying rocks and in the atmosphere
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)	Codes identifying hydrologic units in a nation-wide classification system; hydrologic units are arranged by size from the largest to the smallest.
Incidental Take Permit	A permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that allows take of a listed species incidental to otherwise lawful activities in accordance with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan.
Introgression	The entry or introduction of a gene from one gene complex into another through hybridization
Iteroparous	A life history type in which individuals breed more than once and may live to spawn in several years
Juveniles	Salmonid life stage after emergence from gravel and and prior to maturation or residence in marine waters; includes fry, parr, and smolts
Large wood	Large pieces of wood in, or partially in, stream channels, including logs, pieces of logs, and root wads. Large wood provides streambed and bank stability and habitat complexity.
Median flow	For this HCP, median flows are the month-specific daily flows that are exceeded on 50% of all dates for that month for the period from 1940-2006.
Metamorphs	Characterized by metamorphosis or change in physical form
Mitigation	Methods of reducing adverse impacts of a project or compensating for the impact by providing substitutes

Term or phrase	Definition
Monitoring	Periodic assessment to determine whether the HCP measures implemented have resulted in anticipated changes in habitat conditions
Off-channel habitat	A habitat type that is located in a stream's floodplain, can be either perennially or seasonally wetted, but is only connected to the main channel at its upstream end when the stream floods
Outmigration	Process by which smolts leave freshwater habitat and enter salt water habitat
Parr	Juvenile salmonid fish rearing in fresh water that have developed parr marks before reaching the smolt, or sub-adult, stage
Parr marks	Oval or circular dark marks on the sides of pre-smolt juvenile salmonids
Peak flow	The highest flow recorded at a gauging stations during a calendar or water year
PIG	Habitat standards used by USFS, based on the Columbia River Basin Anadromous Fish Policy Implementation Guide (PIG) objectives. These include habitat standards to aid selection on habitat enhancement projects for streams used by anadromous fish (USFS, 1991).
Pool	A stream habitat type that is relatively slow and deep, characterized by a gradient less than 1%
Pool tail-out	The downstream portion of a pool habitat type, where the water usually becomes shallow and velocity increases
Range of Natural Variation (RNV)	RNV modeling is an approach to maintaining sustainable populations of plant and animal communities by emulating the types and amount of habitat that existed across a regional landscape under natural disturbance regimes. The underlying concept behind RNV is that, over relatively recent history prior to European settlement, the native communities of plants and animals adapted to particular ranges in the amounts of forest types and ages created by the dominant forest-regenerating disturbances of the pre-settlement forest.

Term or phrase	Definition
Reach	A lineal section of a river
Rearing	Life stage during which juvenile fish find shelter and food prior to outmigration
Redd	A salmonid fish nest, created by excavating a shallow pit in gravel where eggs are buried for incubation
Riffle	A stream habitat type that is relatively shallow and swift, characterized by a gradient between 1% and 8% and an agitated water surface
Riparian	Relating to, living, or located on the bank of a natural watercourse, such as a river, a lake, or a tidewater
River mile (RM)	Statute miles as measured along the center line of a river; the distance expressed by river miles is the distance upstream from the mouth of the river.
Salmonids	Fish species belonging to the family Salmonidae, which includes trout and salmon, among others
Scour	The erosion of a stream bed and/or banks, caused by flowing water in a river or stream
Semelparous	Life history type in which individual fish breed only once then die after spawning
Side channel	A secondary channel containing a portion of the stream flow from the main channel and separated from the main channel at bankfull discharge
Smolt	The life stage of a juvenile salmon during which it migrates to salt water and changes physiologically to adapt to this new environment
Spawning	The act of reproduction of fish, which includes egg laying and fertilization, and sometimes nest building (e.g. salmon)

Term or phrase	Definition
Species	A unit of the biological classification system below the level of genus; a group of individual plants or animals that have common attributes and are capable of interbreeding. The federal Endangered Species Act defines species to include subspecies and any Distinct Population Segment or Evolutionarily Significant Unit of any species.
Take	To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect a federally listed endangered species of fish or wildlife. Includes disturbance of species, nests, or habitat when disturbance is extensive enough to disrupt normal behavioral patterns and result in injury or death (Endangered Species Act of 1973, Section 3[10])
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	A written plan with an analysis that determines the total amount of a pollutant that can be present in a specific waterbody and still meet water quality standards according to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act
Viability abundance threshold	Threshold above which populations have negligible risk of extinction due to local factors over a long time frame (e.g, 100 years)
Viable salmonid population (VSP)	An independent population of any Pacific salmonid (genus <i>Oncorhynchus</i>) that has a negligible risk of extinction due to threats from demographic variation, local environmental variation, and genetic diversity changes over a 100-year time frame
Water Quality Limited	A receiving stream that does not meet narrative or numeric water quality criteria during the entire year or defined season even after the implementation of standard technology—for more information see Water Quality Standards: Beneficial Uses, Policies, and Criteria For Oregon Department Of Environmental Quality Water Pollution Division 41 340-041-0002, Definitions, Part 70 a-c.
Watershed	The land area from which surface runoff drains into a stream, river, lake, reservoir, or other body of water

Term or phrase	Definition
Weighted Usable Area (WUA)	An integrated measure of fish habitat quantity and quality as a function of river flow, weighted for differences among sampling locations with respect to depth, velocity, substrate, and cover. In this HCP, WUA was calculated for spawning and rearing life stages.
Wood recruitment	The accumulation of wood from trees that have fallen from riparian or upstream areas into a stream channel