

hyporheic zone

The subsurface zone where stream water flows through short segments of its adjacent bed and banks (Winter et al. 1998).

lentic

Relatively still-water environment (Goldman and Horne 1983).

lotic

Running-water environment (Goldman and Horne 1983).

macrophyte (also known as SAV-Submerged Aquatic Vegetation)

Larger aquatic plants, as distinct from the microscopic plants, including aquatic mosses, liverworts, angiosperms, ferns, and larger algae as well as vascular plants; no precise taxonomic meaning (Goldman and Horne 1983).

macroinvertebrate

Small benthic organisms which are retained on sieves with a mesh size ≥ 2 mm (Thorp and Covich 1991).

mesotrophic (2-4)

Having a nutrient loading resulting in moderate productivity (Wetzel 1983).

morphological characteristics (2-2)

The morphological characteristics of a waterbody are the characteristics that comprise the shape of the waterbody. In stream systems, morphology usually refers to the shape of the stream channel.

NPDES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The EPA program that regulates point source discharges through the issuance of permits to discharges and enforcement of the terms and conditions of those permits.

oligotrophic (2-4)

Trophic status of a waterbody characterized by a small supply of nutrients (low nutrient release from sediments), low production of organic matter, low rates of decomposition, oxidizing hypolimnetic condition (high DO) (Wetzel 1983).

parafluvial

Sediments within the active channel, outside the wetted stream; lateral sandbars (Holmes et al. 1994).

periphyton

Associated aquatic organisms attached or clinging to stems and leaves of rooted plants or other surfaces projecting above the bottom of a water body (USEPA 1994).

primary production

Quantity of new organic matter created by photosynthesis or chemosynthesis, or stored energy which that material represents (Wetzel 1983).

probability sampling

A sampling process wherein randomness is a requisite (Hayek 1993).

production/respiration ratio

The primary production to respiration ratio is a measure of community or whole system metabolism. This measurement can be used to assess ecosystem health and determine if the system is heterotrophically or autotrophically dominated.

Q10

The estimated discharge of ten year flood (USEPA 1994).

random sampling

Generic type of probability sampling, randomness can enter at any stage of the sampling process (Hayek 1993).

RTAG (Regional Technical Assistance Group)

Group of technical experts assembled at the EPA Regional level to assist in establishing criteria for States, Tribes and nutrient ecoregions.

reference conditions

Describe the characteristics of water body segments least impaired by human activities. As such, reference conditions can be used to describe attainable biological or habitat conditions for water body segments with common watershed/catchment characteristics within defined geographical regions.

riparian

Riverside, usually referring to vegetation (riparian vegetation) (Goldman and Horne 1983).

Secchi disk

A white or black and white disk used to measure transparency of a waterbody. The Secchi disk transparency is measured as the mean depth of the point where a weighted white (or black and white) disk, 20 cm in diameter, disappears when viewed from the shaded side of a vessel, and that point where the disk reappears upon raising it after it has been lowered beyond visibility (Wetzel 1983).

secondary production

New organic material created by an organism that uses organic substrates (i.e. uses material from primary producers) (Wetzel 1983)

seston/sestonic

organic matter suspended in the water column generally comprised of phytoplankton, bacteria and fine detritus (Thorp and Covich 1991).

STORET

EPA's computerized water quality database that includes physical, chemical, and biological data measured in water bodies throughout the United States (USEPA 1994).

Stratification, stratified random sampling

Type of probability sampling where a target population is divided into relatively homogenous groups or classes (strata) prior to sampling based on factors that influence variability in that population (Hayek 1993). In stratified sampling, a heterogenous environment is divided into homogenous strata or parts. Analysis of variance can be used to identify statistically different parameter means among the sampling strata or classes. The strata are the analysis of variance treatments (Poole 1972).

TMDLs

Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are defined by calculating the assimilative capacity of a waterbody for a substance (e.g. total phosphorus) and identifying the sources to determine the maximum load the waterbody is capable of carrying without causing detrimental effects.

trophic state

The trophic status of a waterbody (Carlson 1977).

TSS (total suspended solids)

Particulate matter suspended in the water column.

turbidity

Cloudiness or opaqueness of a suspension. In our context, refers to the amount of suspended matter in the water column, usually measured in nephelometric turbidity units (Atlas and Bartha 1993).

TVSS (total volatile suspended solids)

Volatile particulate matter suspended in the water column.

watershed

The area of land that drains water, sediment, and dissolved materials to a common outlet at some point along a stream channel. In American usage, *watershed* is synonymous with the terms *drainage basin* and *catchment* (Dunne and Leopold 1978).