

APPENDIX F - GLOSSARY

DRAFT

GLOSSARY

- A -

Accretion means the gradual or imperceptible increase or extension of land by natural forces acting over a long period of time.

Adfluvial Fish means fish species that spend most of their life cycle in a lacustrine or lake environment, but return to rivers and streams to reproduce.

Adverse Impact means an impact that can be measured or is tangible and has a reasonable likelihood of causing moderate or greater harm to ecological functions or processes or other elements of the shoreline environment.

Aggradation means the accumulation of sediment in rivers and nearby landforms. Aggradation occurs when sediment supply exceeds the ability of a river to transport the sediment.

Algal Bloom means a proliferation of algae in a lake, stream, or pond. Algal blooms often cause water quality problems because as the algal bloom dies, the decomposition process uses dissolved oxygen from the water. .

Alluvial Fan means a fan-shaped deposit of sediment and organic debris formed where a stream flows or has flowed out of a mountainous upland onto a level plain or valley floor. Sediment is deposited because of a sudden change in sediment transport capacity (e.g., significant change in slope or confinement).

Alluvium is a general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar other unconsolidated materials, deposited during comparatively recent geologic time by a stream or other body of running water, as a sorted or semi-sorted sediment in the bed of the stream or on its floodplain or delta.

Alteration means any human-induced change in an existing condition. Alterations include, but are not limited to, grading, filling, channelizing, dredging, clearing (vegetation), draining, construction, compaction, excavation, or any other activity that changes the character of the area.

Anadromous Fish means fish species that spend most of their life cycle in salt water, but return to fresh water to reproduce.

Anthropogenic Sources means that the result or occurrence originated from the activity of humans. Anthropogenic sources include industry, agriculture, mining, transportation, construction, and residences.

Appurtenance means development that is connected to the use and enjoyment of a single-family residence and is located landward of the OHWM and/or the perimeter of a wetland. Appurtenances include a garage, deck, driveway, utilities, fences and grading which does not exceed 250 cubic yards (except to construct a conventional drainfield).

Aquifer means an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, silt, or clay) from which groundwater can be usefully extracted from a well.

Aquitard means a geologic formation that may contain groundwater but is incapable of transferring that water to the surface.

Archaeological Object means an object that provides physical evidence of an indigenous and subsequent culture including material remains of past human life such as monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, graves, skeletal remains and technological byproducts.

Archaeology means the systematic, scientific study of the human past through time.

Armoring means the addition of structures or material along the shoreline to decrease the impact of waves and currents or to prevent the erosion of banks or bluffs.

Artifact means a human-made object, such as a tool, weapon or ornament, especially those of archaeological or historical interest.

Assimilative Capacity means the capacity of a natural body of water to receive wastewater or toxic materials without deleterious effects and without damage to aquatic life or humans who consume the water.

Associated Wetlands means wetlands that are in proximity to and either influence or are influenced by a shoreline stream, lake or tidal water. This influence includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: periodic inundation, location within a floodplain, or hydraulic continuity (WAC 173-22-040).

Avulsion means an abrupt channel change to a river or stream, usually caused by a flood event.

- B -

Basin means the area drained by a river and its tributaries or a depressed area with no surface outlet.

Bedlands means those submerged lands below the line of navigability of navigable lakes and rivers.

Bedload means the particles that are transported in the water above the streambed by rolling, sliding, and/or saltating.

Bedrock is a general term for rock, typically hard, consolidated geologic material, that underlies soil or other unconsolidated, superficial material or can be exposed at the surface.

Berm means one or several accreted linear mounds of sand and gravel generally paralleling the shore at or landward of OHWM; berms are normally stable because of material size or vegetation, and are naturally formed by littoral drift.

Best Management Practices or **BMPs** means conservation practices or systems of practices and management measures that control soil loss, reduce water quality degradation, minimize impacts to surface waters, and control site runoff.

Bioengineered Shoreline Stabilization means biostructural and biotechnical alternatives to hardened structures (bulkheads, walls) for protecting slopes or other erosive features. Bioengineered stabilization uses vegetation, geotextiles, geosynthetics and similar materials. An example is Vegetated Reinforced Soil Slopes (VRSS), which use vegetation arranged and embedded in the ground to prevent shallow mass movement and surficial erosion.

Biological Oxygen Demand means the amount of oxygen required for the oxidation of the organic matter in a water sample or a waterbody.

Biotic means relating to life and living organisms, or caused by living organisms.

Biotoxin means a toxic substance of biological origin.

Boat Ramp means an inclined slab, set of pads, rails, planks, or graded slope used for launching boats with trailers or occasionally by hand.

Boathouse means any roofed and enclosed structure built onshore or offshore for storage of watercraft or floatplanes.

Bog means a type of wetland dominated by mosses that form peat. Bogs are very acidic, nutrient-poor systems, fed by precipitation rather than surface inflow, with specially adapted plant communities.

Braided Channel means to branch and rejoin repeatedly to form an intricate pattern or network of small interlacing stream channels.

Branch means a small stream that flows into another, usually larger, stream.

Break Bulk means any material that must be loaded individually; it is commonly associated with shipping cargo.

Buffer (Buffer Zone) means the area adjacent to a shoreline and/or critical area that separates and protects the area from adverse impacts associated with adjacent land uses.

Bulkhead means a wall-like structure such as a revetment that is placed parallel to the shoreline (at or near the OHWM) primarily for retaining uplands and fills prone to sliding or sheet erosion and to protect uplands and fills from erosion by waves or currents.

- C -

Calcined means to heat a substance below its melting point, causing a loss in moisture content and the decomposition of carbonate material.

Candidate means a species considered for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, indicating that there is a possibility that the species has potential to be at risk of becoming threatened or endangered in the foreseeable future.

Cascade means a waterfall, especially a small fall or one of a series of small falls, descending over steeply slanting rocks.

Catchment Area means an area surrounded by a continuous ridge within which all runoff is expected to join into a single stream; it extends from the point of junction of the stream to the highest point of the catchment ridge.

Channel Migration Zone means the area along a river or stream within which the channel can reasonably be expected to migrate over time as a result of normally occurring processes. It encompasses the area of current and historic lateral stream channel movement that is subject to erosion, bank destabilization, rapid stream incision, and/or channel shifting, as well as adjacent areas that are susceptible to channel erosion.

Channelization means the straightening, relocation, deepening or lining of stream channels, including construction of continuous revetments or levees, for the purpose of preventing gradual, natural stream meander and progression.

Colluvium is a general term applied to any loose, heterogeneous (mixed), and incoherent mass of soil material and/or rock fragments deposited by rainwash, sheetwash or slow continuous downslope creep; it usually collects at the base of gentle slopes or hillsides.

Comprehensive Plan means the guiding policy document for all land use and development regulations in a defined area and for regional services throughout the area including transit, sewers, parks, trails and open space.

Confluence means a place of meeting of two or more streams; the point where a tributary joins the main stream.

Conservation means the prudent management of rivers, streams, wetlands, wildlife and other environmental resources in order to preserve and protect them. This includes the careful use of natural resources to prevent depletion or harm to the environment.

Conservation Easement means a legal agreement that the property owner enters into to restrict uses of the land and conserve natural resources. The easement is recorded on a property deed, is attached to the land, and is legally binding on all present and future owners of the property.

Contaminant means any chemical, physical, biological, or radiological substance that does not occur naturally in groundwater, air, or soil or that occurs at concentrations greater than natural levels.

County means Clark County, Washington.

Critical Aquifer Recharge Area or CARA means an area designated by WAC 365-190-080(2) that is determined to have a critical recharging effect on aquifers (i.e., maintain the quality and quantity of water) used for potable water as defined by WAC 365-190-030(2).

Critical Areas means the following areas designated in RCW 36.70.030: critical aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, geologically hazardous areas, frequently flooded areas, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

Critical Habitat means habitat areas with which endangered, threatened, sensitive or monitored plant, fish, or wildlife species have a primary association (e.g., feeding, breeding, rearing of young, migrating). Such areas are identified herein with reference to lists, categories, and definitions promulgated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife as identified in WAC 232-12-011 or 232-12-014; in the Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) program of the Department of Fish and Wildlife; or by rules and regulations adopted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, or other agency with jurisdiction for such designations.

- D -

Dam means a barrier across a stream or river to confine or regulate flow or raise water levels for purposes such as flood or irrigation water storage, erosion control, power generation, or collection of sediment or debris.

Debris Flow means a moving mass of rock fragments, soil, and mud but more than half of the particles are larger than sand size. It is a general term that describes a mass movement of sediment mixed with water and air that flows readily down slopes.

Deciduous means falling off or shed seasonally or at a certain stage of development in the life cycle, as in plant leaves.

Deepwater Habitats means permanently flooded lands. Deepwater habitats include environments where surface water is permanent and often deep, so that water, rather than air, is the principal medium in which the dominant organisms live. The boundary between wetland and deepwater habitat in the riverine and lacustrine systems lies at a depth of two meters (6.6 feet) below low water; however, if emergent vegetation, shrubs, or trees grow beyond this depth at any time, their deepwater edge is the boundary.

Degradation as it pertains to riverine morphology means the lowering of a streambed due to such factors as increased scouring.

Denitrification means the conversion of nitrate (NO_3^-) to gaseous nitrogen (N_2) by bacteria. In wetlands and riparian zones, denitrification can remove excess nitrogen resulting from agricultural runoff and residential fertilizers.

Deposition means the laying, placing, or accumulation of any material.

Detrital as it pertains to geology is the adjective form of “detritus,” which is loose rock or mineral material that is worn off or removed by mechanical means; especially fragmented material such as sand, silt, and clay that is derived from older rocks and moved from its place of origin.

Development means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures, dredging, drilling, dumping, filling; removal of any sand, gravel or minerals; bulkheading; driving of pilings; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature that interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to the Shoreline Management Act at any state of water level.

Dike or **Diking** means an artificial wall, embankment, ridge, or mound, usually of earth or rock fill, built around a relatively flat, low lying area to protect it from flooding.

Dissolved Oxygen means the amount of oxygen, in parts per million by weight, dissolved in water, generally expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Distinct Population Segment or **DPS** means 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.

Dock means all platform structures or anchored devices in or floating upon waterbodies to provide moorage for pleasure crafts or landing for water-dependent recreation, including but not limited to floats, swim floats, floatplane moorages, and water ski jumps. Launch ramps are excluded.

Downcutting means stream erosion in which the cutting is directed in a downward direction.

Dredging is the removal or excavation of bottom sediments and is carried out at least partly underwater.

Dry Bulk means cargo that is unpackaged, in large quantities, and is not wet; common examples include grain, gravel, and coal.

- E -

Ecological Functions or **Shoreline Functions** means the work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline's natural ecosystem. See WAC 173-26-200 (2)(c). Functions include, but are not limited to, habitat diversity and food chain support for fish

and wildlife, groundwater recharge and discharge, high primary productivity, low flow stream water contribution, sediment stabilization and erosion control, storm and floodwater attenuation and flood peak desynchronization, and water quality enhancement through biofiltration and retention of sediments, nutrients, and toxicants. These beneficial roles are not listed in order of priority.

Ecoregion means a relatively large area of land or water containing geographically distinct assemblages of natural communities and species.

Ecosystem Processes or Ecosystem-wide Processes means the suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; they can include specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and the associated ecological functions.

Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment or EDT Modeling means the application of an analytical computer model that is able to link species' population abundances to varying habitat conditions in order to predict the response of a species to various conditions; it is able to predict the amount of increase or decrease of a population in response to habitat conditions.

Embankment means a linear structure, usually of earth or gravel, constructed to extend above the natural ground surface and designed to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of land.

Embayment means a bay, either the deep indentation or recess of a shoreline, or the large body of water thus formed.

Emergent means non-woody, erect wetland plant species that typically grow emerging from flooded areas and shallow marshes.

Emergent Wetland means a wetland with at least 30 percent of the surface area covered by erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation as the uppermost vegetative strata.

Endangered as it relates to species or habitats means listed and protected under the Endangered Species Act, indicating that the described species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Enhancement means actions performed within an existing degraded shoreline, critical area and/or buffer to intentionally increase or augment one or more functions or values of the existing area. Enhancement actions include, but are not limited to, increasing plant diversity and cover, increasing wildlife habitat and structural complexity (snags, woody debris), installing environmentally compatible erosion controls, or removing non-indigenous plant or animal species.

Environment Designation means a categorical classification of a land parcel that reflects the type of development that has or should take place in a given area.

Erosion means a process whereby wind, rain, water and other natural agents mobilize, transport, and deposit soil particles.

Erosion Hazard Areas means lands or areas underlain by soils identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) as having a high potential to destabilize in the future. **Severe or Very Severe** as it pertains to erosion means hazards and areas subject to impacts from lateral erosion related to moving water, such as river channel migration and shoreline retreat.

ESA means Endangered Species Act.

Estuary means a partially enclosed, coastal body of water that has an unhindered connection to the ocean and is fed by one or more freshwater streams or rivers.

Eutrophic means having waters rich in mineral and organic nutrients that promote a proliferation of plant life, especially algae. After the algae population explodes, bacterial degradation reduces the dissolved oxygen content of the water and often causes harm to other aerobic organisms.

Eutrophication is the process by which waters become more “eutrophic”.

Evolutionarily Significant Unit or **ESU** means a population of organisms that is considered distinct for purposes of conservation. Delineating ESUs is important when considering conservation actions. This term can apply to any species, subspecies, geographic race, or population.

Excavation means the disturbance, displacement and/or disposal of unconsolidated earth material such as silt, sand, gravel, soil, rock or other material from all areas landward of OHWM.

- F -

Fecal Coliform means a group of bacteria that are commonly associated with feces produced by humans, mammals and birds and that can be found in untreated sewage water.

Feeder Bluff means a primary sediment input area that can feed miles of beaches.

Fill Material means any solid or semi-solid material, including rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mining or other excavation activities, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure, that when placed, changes the grade or elevation of the receiving site.

Filling means the act of transporting or placing by any manual or mechanical means fill material from, to, or on any soil surface, including temporary stockpiling of fill material.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (FWHCA) are areas important for maintaining species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that fragmented populations are not created.

Fish Habitat means a complex of physical, chemical, and biological conditions that provide the life supporting and reproductive needs for a species or life stage of fish. Although the habitat requirements of a species depends on its age and activity, the basic components of fish habitat in rivers, streams, ponds, and nearshore areas include, but are not limited to, clean water; appropriate temperatures; adequate water depth and velocity; appropriate substrates for spawning; adequate supply of aquatic and terrestrial insects; and unimpeded passage.

Fisheries means all species of fish and shellfish (commonly or regularly originating or harvested commercially for human sustenance and sport), combined with the aquatic plants, animals and habitat needed for continued propagation and growth of such species.

Fisheries Enhancement means actions taken to rehabilitate, maintain or create fisheries habitat, including but not limited to hatcheries, spawning channels, lake rehabilitation, and planting of fisheries stocks. Fisheries enhancement differs from aquaculture in that the increase in fisheries stocks eventually becomes available for public rather than private harvest.

Float means a floating platform similar to a dock that is anchored or attached to pilings.

Flood or **Flooding** means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas due to the overflow of inland waters and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Insurance Rate Map or **FIRM** means the map that displays the federally designated floodplains in a specific location. Such maps are used in city and county planning, in the insurance industry, and by individuals who want to avoid moving into a home at risk of flooding or who want to know how to protect their property.

Flooding Regime means the temporal pattern during which flooding occurs.

Floodplain or **FEMA Floodplain** means all federally-designated lands along a river or stream that may be inundated by the base flood of a river or stream.

Floodplain Management means a long-term program to reduce flood damages to life and property and to minimize public expenses due to floods through a comprehensive system of planning, development regulations, building standards, structural works, monitoring and warning systems.

Floodway means the area, as identified in a master program, that either:

1. has been established in federal emergency management agency flood insurance rate maps or floodway maps, or
2. those portions of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually

Flume means an artificial inclined channel used for conveying water for industrial purposes, such as power production.

Fluvial means of or pertaining to a river; a system that is influenced by a river or rivers.

Forage Fish means small fish which breed prolifically and serve as food for predatory fish.

Forest Land means all land that is capable of supporting a merchantable stand of timber and is not being actively used, developed, or converted in a manner that is incompatible with timber production.

Forest Practices means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing of timber; including, but not limited to: (1) road and trail construction; (2) fertilization; (3) prevention and suppression of diseases and insects; or other activities that qualify as a use or development subject to the Shoreline Management Act. Excluded from this definition is preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying and removal of incidental vegetation such as berries, greenery, or other natural products whose removal cannot normally be expected to result in damage to shoreline natural features. Also excluded from this definition is preparatory work associated with the conversion of land for non-forestry uses and developments. Log storage away from forest land is considered under industry.

Forested Wetland means a wetland that supports a forested canopy over more than 30 percent of the habitat area as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Classification System for wetlands.

Fork as it pertains to a riverine system means a place where two or more streams join to form a larger waterway.

Freeboard means the additional height above the recorded or design high-water mark of an engineering structure, such as a dam, seawall, flume, or culvert, that represents an allowance against overtopping by transient disturbances, including waves induced by surge or landslides.

Frequently Flooded Areas means lands in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year and those lands that provide important flood storage, conveyance and attenuation functions, as determined by a local government in accordance with WAC 365-190-080(3). Classifications of frequently flooded areas include, at a minimum, the 100-year floodplain designations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Flood Insurance Program.

Fry as it pertains to fisheries means juvenile fish.

Function Assessment or **Functions and Values Assessment** mean a set of procedures, applied by a qualified consultant, to identify the ecological functions being performed in a shoreline or critical area, usually by determining the presence of certain characteristics, and determining how well the area is performing those functions. Function assessments can be qualitative or quantitative and may consider social values potentially provided by area. Function assessment methods must be consistent with Best Available Science.

- G -

Gabions are composed of masses of rock, rubble, or masonry tightly enclosed, usually by wire mesh, to form massive blocks. They are used to form walls on beaches to retard wave erosion or as foundations for breakwaters or jetties.

Game Fish means those species of fish that are classified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife as game fish (WAC 232-12-019).

Gastropod means a mollusk (such as snails and slugs) usually with a univalve shell or no shell, and a distinct head bearing sensory organs.

Geologically Hazardous Areas means areas that, because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, pose unacceptable risks to public health and safety and may not be suited for commercial, residential, or industrial development.

Geologically Unstable means the relative instability of a shoreform or landform for development purposes over the long term or the intended life of any proposed structure. Soil, slope, ground or surface water, other geologic conditions, vegetation and effects of development are common factors that contribute to instability. Areas characterized by banks or bluffs composed of unconsolidated alluvial or glacial deposits (till and drift material), severely fractured bedrock, active and substantial erosion, substantially deformed trees and shrubs, or active or inactive earth slides are likely to be considered geologically unstable.

Geomorphic means pertaining to or like the form or figure of the earth.

Glacial Outwash means the stratified detritus (chiefly sand and gravel) removed from a glacier by meltwater streams and deposited in front of or beyond the terminal moraine or along the margin of an active glacier.

Glacial Drift means drift transported by glacier or icebergs, and deposited directly on land or in the sea.

Glaciation means having been covered with a glacier or subject to glacial epochs in the past.

Glide means a gently flowing, calm reach of shallow water in a stream.

Gorge means a narrow, deep valley with nearly vertical rocky walls, enclosed by mountains, smaller than a canyon, and more steep-sided than a ravine.

Gradient means the degree of inclination, or rate of ascent or descent, of an inclined part of the earth's surface with respect to the horizontal; it is the steepness of a slope. It is expressed as a ratio (vertical to horizontal), a fraction (such as meters/ kilometers or feet/miles), a percentage (of horizontal distance), or an angle (in degrees).

Grading means the movement or redistribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land.

Groundwater means all the water that exists beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of any stream, lake or reservoir, or other body of surface water.

Growth Management Act or **GMA** means RCW 36.70A and 36.70B, as amended.

- H -

Habitat means the natural environment in which an organism normally lives or occurs.

Hazardous Area means any shoreline area which is hazardous for intensive human use or structural development due to inherent and/or predictable physical conditions such as, but not limited to, geologically hazardous areas, frequently flooded areas, and coastal high hazard areas.

Hazardous Substance means any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the physical, chemical or biological properties described in WAC 173-303-090 or 173-303-100.

Headland means the source of a stream.

Headwater means the source and upper part of a stream, especially of a large stream or river, including the upper drainage basin.

Historic Site means those sites that are eligible or listed on the Washington Heritage Register, National Register of Historic Places or any developed historic registry formally adopted by a local government.

Hydric Soil means a soil that is saturated, flooded or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The presence of hydric soil shall be determined following the methods described in the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual (RCW 36.70A.175).

Hydrologic Soil Groups means soils grouped according to their runoff-producing characteristics under similar storm and cover conditions. Properties that influence runoff potential are depth to seasonally high water table, intake rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a low permeable layer. Hydrologic soil groups are normally used in equations that estimate runoff from rainfall, but can be used to estimate a rate of water transmission in soil. There are four hydrologic soil groups:

- Low runoff potential and a high rate of infiltration potential;
- Moderate infiltration potential and a moderate rate of runoff potential;
- Slow infiltration potential and a moderate to high rate of runoff potential; and
- High runoff potential and very slow infiltration and water transmission rates.

Hydrology means of or pertaining to the movement, distribution or quality of water on the earth.

Hydromodifications means the direct change of streambanks or channels that has the capacity to alter streamflow or habitat availability.

Hydrophytic Vegetation means macrophytic plant life growing in water or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen.

Hyporheic Zone means the saturated zone located beneath and adjacent to streams that contain some proportion of surface water from the surface channel mixed with shallow groundwater. The hyporheic zone serves as a filter for nutrients, as a site for macroinvertebrate production, is important in fish nutrition, and provides other functions related to maintaining water quality.

- I -

Igneous means rock or minerals that solidified from molten or partly molten material; magma.

Impairment means damage that compromises or reduces the strength or quality of the item. It is commonly used as a classification of water under the Clean Water Act meaning poor water quality.

Impervious Surface means a hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle. Common impervious surfaces may include, but are not limited to, rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Impervious surfaces do not include surface created through proven low impact development techniques.

Infiltration means the downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil.

Incised Stream means a stream that has cut its channel through the bed of the valley floor, as opposed to one flowing on a floodplain.

Intermittently means coming and going at intervals; not continuous.

Intertidal is the substratum from the extreme low water of spring tides to the upper limit of spray or influence of ocean-driven salts. It includes all land that is sometimes submerged, but sometimes exposed to air.

Inundation means spreading of water over land that is not normally submerged.

Invasive Species means a species that is (1) non-native (or alien) to a specific geographic area; and (2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive species can be plants, animals, and other organisms (e.g., microbes). Human actions are the primary means of invasive species introductions.

- J -

Juvenile Salmon are immature salmon; fry.

- K -

- L -

Lacustrine means pertaining to lakes.

Lagoon means a narrow water body between the mainland and a barrier that parallels the shore.

Lake means a body of standing water in a depression of land or expanded part of a stream, of 20 acres or greater in total area. A lake is bounded by the OHWM, or where a stream enters the lake, the extension of the lake's OHWM within the stream.

Landslide is a general term covering a wide variety of mass movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport, under gravitational influence, of soil and rock material en masse; it includes debris flows, debris avalanches, earthflows, mudflows, slumps, mudslides, rockslides, and rock falls.

Landslide Hazard Areas means areas that, due to a combination of site conditions like slope inclination and relative soil permeability, are susceptible to mass wasting.

Large Woody Debris or **LWD** means the large trees, sticks and branches that fall into streams and rivers. They can divert water and provide microhabitats for organisms.

Lay Berth means a facility or location where a ship can dock. It commonly has access to electricity, water and other utilities.

Leeward means the direction downwind from the point of reference.

Levee means a natural or artificial embankment on the bank of a stream designed to keep floodwaters from inundating adjacent land. Some levees have revetments on their sides.

Limnetic means relating to the pelagic or open part of a body of fresh water.

Liquefaction means a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of a soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading.

Liquid Bulk means cargo that is unpackaged, in large quantities, and is wet; common examples include petroleum, liquefied natural gas and chemicals.

Lithic means of or relating to stone.

Lithic Scatter means a surface scatter of cultural artifacts and debris that consists entirely of lithic (stone) tools and chipped stone debris.

Littoral means living on, or occurring on, the shore.

Littoral Drift means material, such as gravel and sand, which is moved along the shore by a littoral current.

- M -

Macrophytic Algae means algae that are distinguished by the differentiation of cells into complex tissues and organs similar to higher plants. These algae are usually attached to a substrate via a specialized holdfast.

Mainstem means the principal course of a stream.

Marsh means a low, flat wetland area on which the vegetation consists mainly of herbaceous plants such as cattails, bulrushes, tules, sedges, skunk cabbage or other hydrophytic plants. Shallow water usually stands on a marsh, at least during part of the year.

Mass Wasting means downslope movement of soil and rock material by gravity. This includes soil creep, erosion, and various types of landslides, not including bedload associated with natural stream sediment transport dynamics.

Mean Annual Flow means the average flow of a river or stream (measured in cubic feet per second) from measurements taken throughout the year. If available, flow data for the previous 10 years should be used in determining mean annual flow.

Meander means one of a series of regular curves, bends, loops, or windings in the course of a stream.

Mesotrophic is a lake classification describing middle-aged bodies of water; between oligotrophic (young) and eutrophic (old) classifications; a body of water having a moderate amount of dissolved nutrients.

MHHW means Mean Higher High Water, a tidal datum. It is the average of the higher high water heights of each tidal day observed over the roughly 18 year cycle known as the “National Tidal Datum Epoch”. For stations with time series shorter than 18 years, station data are compared with a nearby control tide station in order to derive a complete time series.

MLLW means Mean Lower Low Water; a tidal datum. It is the average of the lower low water heights of each tidal day observed over the roughly 18 year cycle known as the “National Tidal Datum Epoch”. For stations with time series shorter than 18 years, station data are compared with a nearby control tide station in order to derive a complete time series.

Migration (salmonid) means the systematic movement of a salmon population from their natal freshwater streams, out to the open ocean, and back to the same stream where they hatched.

Mitigation means individual actions that may include a combination of the following measures, listed in order of preference:

- Avoiding an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of actions;
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation;
- Rectifying impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
- Reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;
- Compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments; and
- Monitoring the mitigation and taking remedial action when necessary.

Mooring means the location where a vessel can fasten to a fixed object such as a pier or quay, or to a floating object such as an anchor buoy.

- N -

Natal means pertaining to birth.

Nearshore Habitats lie along the shoreline and include the strip of shallow water and the land immediately adjacent to the shoreline.

Native Vegetation means plant species that are indigenous and historically found in the local area.

No Net Loss means the maintenance of the aggregate total of a local government's shoreline ecological functions. The no net loss standard requires that the impacts of shoreline development and/or use, whether permitted or exempt, must be identified and mitigated such that there are no resulting adverse impacts on ecological functions or processes.

Non-point Source means a diffuse source of contaminants, without a single point of origin, introduced into a receiving stream.

- O -

Off-channel Habitat means areas distinctly separate from the main channel that lie outside the main channel cross-sectional profile such as sloughs, meander cutoffs, and secondary or abandoned channels.

Oligotrophic means lacking in plant nutrients and having a large amount of dissolved oxygen throughout.

Open Space means any parcel or area of land or water not covered by structures, hard surfacing, parking areas and other impervious surfaces except for pedestrian or bicycle pathways, or sites dedicated for active or passive recreation, visual enjoyment or critical area development buffers.

Ordinary High Water Mark or **OHWM** means that mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks of a lake or stream and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation as that condition exists on June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with approved development. In any area where the OHWM cannot be found, the OHWM adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water. For braided streams, the OHWM is found on the banks forming the outer limits of the depression within which the braiding occurs.

Overwater Structure means any manmade structure that hangs over a surface water body such as a dock, deck, bridge, or building.

Oxbow means a closely looping stream meander resembling the U-shaped frame embracing an ox's neck, having an extreme curvature such that only a neck of land is left between two parts of the stream.

- P -

Palustrine means wetlands that include inland marshes and swamps as well as bogs, fens, tundra and floodplains. Palustrine systems include any inland wetland which lacks flowing water, contains ocean-derived salts in concentrations of less than 0.05%, and is non-tidal.

Peat means an accumulation of partially decayed vegetation matter.

Pelagic Habitats are habitats that are found in zones of open sea or ocean; they are not near the coast.

Perched Aquifer means groundwater separated from an underlying body of groundwater by an unsaturated zone.

Perennial means present at all seasons of the year.

Permeability means the property or capacity of a porous rock, sediment, or soil for transmitting a fluid; it is a measure of the relative ease of fluid flow through a substrate.

Pilings means either wood, reinforced concrete or steel cylinders that are driven deep and embedded into the ground to serve as an intrinsic part of a deep foundation for a structure.

Plug means a mass of sediment filling the part of a stream channel abandoned by the formation of a cutoff.

Point Source means a stationary location or fixed facility from which contaminants are discharged; it is a single identifiable source of contamination.

Pool / riffle means an area of stream or river habitat, which is seemingly stagnant at the surface but in reality, water is flowing downstream. A riffle is an area where the water flows through the channel at a higher velocity due to a moderate gradient.

Pre-contact Materials means archeological items that originated prior to European contact.

Preservation means actions taken to ensure the permanent protection of existing, ecologically, culturally, or historically important areas, structures, or species that a local government has deemed worthy of long-term protection.

Priority Habitat means a habitat type with a unique or significant value to one or more species. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must have one or more of the following attributes: comparatively high fish or wildlife densities; comparatively high fish or wildlife species diversity; fish spawning habitat; important wildlife habitat; important fish or wildlife seasonal range; important fish or wildlife movement corridors; rearing and foraging habitat; refuge; limited availability; high vulnerability to habitat alteration; unique or dependent species; or shellfish beds. A priority habitat may be described by its unique vegetation type or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife (such as oak woodlands or eelgrass meadows). A priority habitat may also be described by a successional stage (such as old growth and mature forests). Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat element (such as talus slopes, caves, snags) of key value to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may contain priority and/or non-priority fish and wildlife (WAC 173-26-020(24)).

Priority Species means wildlife species of concern due to their population status and their sensitivity to habitat alteration, as defined by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Protection means the practice of conserving and guarding valued resources in order to preserve and ensure their existence in the future.

Properly Functioning Conditions or PFCs are the sustained presence of natural habitat-forming processes necessary for the long-term survival of the species through the full range of environmental variation (NMFS, 1996). Indicators of PFCs vary between different landscapes

based on unique physiographic and geologic features. Since aquatic habitats are inherently dynamic, PFCs are defined by the persistence of natural processes that maintain habitat productivity at a level sufficient to ensure long-term survival (NMFS 1996). PFCs commonly include the following elements: water quality, habitat accessibility, the suitability of various habitat elements, channel condition and dynamics, and overall watershed conditions. A condition of “not properly functioning” would be one in which the natural habitat-forming processes have been impaired to the point where the long-term survival of the species is in question.

Public Access means the public's right to get to and use the State's public waters, the water/land interface and associated shoreline area. It includes physical access that is either lateral (areas paralleling the shore) or perpendicular (an easement or public corridor to the shore), and/or visual access facilitated by scenic roads and overlooks, viewing towers and other public sites or facilities.

- Q -

Quaternary means the geologic time period from the end of the Pliocene Epoch roughly 1.8 million years ago to the present.

- R -

Ravine means a small, narrow, deep depression, smaller than a gorge or a canyon but larger than a gully; it is usually carved by running water..

Reach means a segment of shoreline and associated planning area that is mapped and described as a unit (for purposes of inventorying conditions) due to homogenous (similar) characteristics that include land use and/or natural environment characteristics.

Rearing Habitat means areas where juvenile fish grow and mature.

Recharge means the process involved in the absorption and addition of water from the unsaturated zone to groundwater.

Recreation means an experience or activity in which an individual engages for personal enjoyment and health. Most shore-based recreation is outdoor recreation such as: fishing, hunting, clamming, beach combing, and rock climbing; various forms of boating, swimming, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, watching or recording activities such as photography, painting, bird watching or viewing of water or shorelines, nature study and related activities.

Recruitment means the number of juvenile fish that survive to a certain size or age class.

Redd refers to a nest built by salmon in a depression at the shallow edge of a stream where the female lays her eggs. Redds are often built in riffles or downstream of deep pools.

Reestablishment as it pertains to natural resources means measures taken to intentionally restore an altered or damaged natural feature or process including:

- Active steps taken to restore damaged wetlands, streams, protected habitat, and/or their buffers to the functioning condition that existed prior to an unauthorized alteration;

- Actions performed to reestablish structural and functional characteristics of the critical area that have been lost by alteration, past management activities, or other events; and
- Restoration of wetland functions and values on a site where wetlands previous existed, but are no longer present due to lack of water or hydric soils.

Refuge means a place that provides shelter or protection from danger or distress.

Rehabilitation means a type of restoration action intended to repair natural or historic functions and processes. Activities could involve breaching a dike to reconnect wetlands to a floodplain or other activities that restore the natural processes, habitats or structures.

Resident Fish means a fish species that completes all stages of its life cycle within fresh water and frequently within a local area.

Residential Development means buildings, earth modifications, subdivision and use of land primarily for human residence including, but not limited to, single-family and multifamily dwellings, mobile homes and mobile home parks, boarding homes, family daycare homes, adult family homes, retirement and convalescent homes, together with accessory uses common to normal residential use. Camping sites or clubs, recreational vehicle parks, motels, hotels and other transient housing are not included in this definition.

Restore, Restoration or Ecological Restoration means the reestablishment or upgrading of impaired ecological processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive structures and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning ecological processes, functions or areas to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions.

Retention means the portion of rainfall that does not escape a drainage basin as surface runoff; some of the water is retained in local soils and aquifers.

Revetment means a facing (as of stone or concrete) to sustain an embankment.

Riprap means dense, hard, angular rock that can be used for revetments or other flood control works.

Riparian Corridor or Riparian Zone means the area adjacent to a waterbody (stream or lake) that contains vegetation that influences the aquatic ecosystem, nearshore area and/or fish and wildlife habitat by providing shade, fine or large woody material, nutrients, organic debris, sediment filtration, and terrestrial insects (prey production). Riparian areas include those portions of terrestrial ecosystems that significantly influence exchanges of energy and matter with aquatic ecosystems (i.e., zone of influence). Riparian zones provide important wildlife habitat. They provide sites for foraging, breeding and nesting; cover to escape predators or weather; and corridors that connect different parts of a watershed for dispersal and migration.

Riparian Vegetation means vegetation that tolerates and/or requires moist conditions and periodic free flowing water, thus creating a transitional zone between aquatic and terrestrial habitats which provides cover, shade and food sources for aquatic and terrestrial insects for fish species. Riparian vegetation and root systems stabilize streambanks, attenuate high water flows, provide wildlife habitat and travel corridors, and provide a source of limbs and other woody debris to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, which, in turn, stabilize streambeds.

River Mile means the distance measured from the mouth of a river, traveling upstream.

Riverine means located on or inhabiting the banks of a river.

Runoff means surface waters that flow overland during rain events and storms.

- S -

Salmon or **Salmonid** is the common name for several species of fish of the family *Salmonidae*. Typically, salmon are anadromous; they are born in fresh water, migrate to the ocean, then return to fresh water to reproduce.

Scour means the powerful and concentrated clearing and digging action of flowing water or ice, especially the downward erosion by stream water in sweeping away mud and silt on the outside curve of a bend, or during time of floods.

Scrub-shrub Wetland means a class of wetland that is in a transition to becoming a forested wetland. It can have a variety of water regimes and is typified by a mix of woody and shrublike vegetation less than 20 feet tall.

Sediment Load means the material that is moved or carried in a fluid, such as in streams, waves, tides, and currents.

Sediment Transport is the movement and carrying away of sediment by natural agents, especially the conveyance by stream.

Sedimentary Rock means rock resulting from the consolidation of loose sediment that has accumulated in layers.

Seep means an area, generally small, where water percolates slowly to the land surface.

Seismic means of, subject to, or caused by an earthquake.

Shoreline Environment Designation is a mechanism identifying specific shoreline areas for regulatory purposes as specified in WAC 173-26-211. Examples of designations include: Shoreline Residential, Rural Conservancy, Urban Conservancy, Natural, and Aquatic.

Shoreline Modification means any human activity that changes the structure, hydrology, habitat, and/or functions of a shoreline. Bulkheads, piers, docks, shoreline stabilization systems, berms, and dikes are all examples of shoreline modifications

Shoreline Planning Area means to integrate the land use patterns, physical and biological characterizations, and relevant regulations and policies to help managers delineate and categorize development opportunities for a shoreline.

Shoreline Stabilization is structural or non-structural modifications to the existing shoreline intended to reduce or prevent erosion of uplands or beaches. They are generally located parallel to the shoreline at or near the OHWM.

Shoreline Vegetation means all of the plants that inhabit a given shoreline. Given their close proximity to sea spray, many marine shoreline plants are salt tolerant.

Shorelands or Shoreland Areas mean those lands extending landward for 200 feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the OHWM; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of Chapter 90.58 RCW.

Shorelines are all of the water areas of the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030, including reservoirs and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them except:

- Shorelines of statewide significance;
- Shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is 20 cubic feet per second (cfs) or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and
- Shorelines on lakes less than 20 acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.

Shoreline Administrator means the director of planning or development services of a local government, or her/his designee, who performs the review functions required in the Shoreline Master Program.

Shoreline Jurisdiction means all shorelines of the state and shorelands.

Shorelines of Statewide Significance means the shorelines identified in RCW 90.58.030 which because of their elevated status require the optimum implementation of the Shoreline Management Act's policies.

Shorelines of the State means the total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of statewide significance" within the state subject to the Shoreline Management Act and its implementing mechanism, the Shoreline Master Program.

Site means a defined area that can include a parcel or combination of contiguous parcels, or right-of-way under the applicant's ownership.

Slope means the inclined surface of any part of the earth's surface, delineated by establishing its toe and top and measured by averaging the inclination over at least 10 feet of vertical relief.

Smolt means a young salmon or sea trout, about two years old, that is at the stage of development where it assumes the silvery color of the adult and is ready to migrate to the sea.

Smoltification means the process salmon undergo which enables them to adapt from fresh water to salt water as they migrate from freshwater streams and rivers to the ocean.

Snag means a standing, partly or completely dead tree; often it is defined as missing a top or most of the smaller branches in forest ecology, while in freshwater ecology, it refers to trees, branches and other pieces of naturally occurring wood found in a sunken form in rivers and streams.

Soft-shore Armoring means techniques engineered to limit the amount of shoreline erosion by mimicking natural processes such as planting native vegetation, placement of large woody debris, or beach nourishment.

Species of Concern is an informal term, not defined in the federal Endangered Species Act. The term commonly refers to species that are declining or appear to be in need of concentrated conservation actions. Many agencies and organizations maintain lists of these at-risk species.

Spring means a place where groundwater flows naturally from a rock or the soil onto the land surface or into a surface waterbody.

Stormwater means water that accumulates on land as a result of storms and can include runoff from urban areas such as roads and roofs.

Streams are those areas where surface waters produce a defined channel or bed. A defined channel or bed is an area that demonstrates clear evidence of the annual passage of water and includes, but is not limited to, bedrock channels, gravel beds, sand and silt beds, and defined channel swales. The channel or bed need not contain water year-round. This definition includes drainage ditches or other artificial watercourses where natural streams existed prior to human alteration, and/or the waterway is used by anadromous or resident salmonid or other fish populations.

Substantially Degrade means to cause significant ecological impact.

Substrate means the underlying bed layer that makes up the bottom of a lake or stream, frequently composed of rock, gravel, sand, organic material, or a combination of these materials.

Suspended Solids means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids.

- T -

Talus means rock fragments of any size or shape (usually coarse or angular) derived from and lying at the base of a cliff or very steep, rocky slope.

Threatened means listed and protected under the federal Endangered Species Act, indicating that the described species is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

Tidal means related to or affected by the tides, which are a daily shift in local water heights due to the gravitational pull of the moon.

Toe means the lowest part of a slope or cliff; the downslope end of an alluvial fan, landslide, etc.

Top means the top of a slope; or the highest point of contact above a landslide hazard area.

Total Maximum Daily Load or **TMDL** is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet established water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. Water quality standards are set by States, Territories, and Tribes. They identify the uses for each waterbody, for example, drinking water supply, contact recreation (swimming), and aquatic life support (fishing), and the scientific criteria to support that use. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and non-point sources.

Tributary means a stream feeding, joining, or flowing into a larger stream or into a lake.

Trophic means of or relating to nutrition. "Trophic level" means the position that an organism occupies in a food chain.

Turbidity means the state, condition, or quality of opaqueness or reduced clarity of a fluid due to the presence of suspended matter.

Type S, F, Np or Ns means water typing system for State of Washington waters. Streams are classified and typed according to WAC 222-16-031 as Type S Waters (Shorelines of the State), Type F Waters (Fish bearing but non-shorelines), Type Np (Non fish bearing, perennial) or Type Ns (Non-fish bearing stream with seasonal or intermittent flow).

- U -

Unconsolidated Material means loosely arranged, not stratified.

Unincorporated means a region of **land** that is not a part of any **municipality**. To "incorporate" in this context means to form a municipal corporation, i.e. a city or town with its own government. Thus, an unincorporated area is usually not subject to or taxed by a city government but may be by a county government.

Upland means dry lands landward of OHWM.

Urban Growth Area (UGA) means a local government's regulatory measure for delineating an area for urban growth over a period of time. Land within UGA boundaries is made available for urban levels of development, while land outside the UGA remains primarily for rural farming, forestry, or low-density residential development.

Utilities means all lines and facilities used to distribute, collect, transmit, or control electrical power, natural gas, petroleum products, information (telecommunications), water, and sewage.

- V -

Vegetative Stabilization means planting of vegetation to retain soil and retard erosion, reduce wave action, and retain bottom materials. It also means utilization of temporary structures or netting to enable plants to establish themselves in unstable areas.

Volcaniclastic means all volcanic particles regardless of their origin.

- W -

Water-dependent Use means a use that requires direct access to the water to accomplish its primary function. In other words, a use or portion of a use, which cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Examples include commercial fishing, marinas, aquaculture, shipbuilding yard, ferry terminal.

Water-enjoyment Use means a use that does not require access to the water, but is enhanced by a waterfront location, such as a restaurant or aquarium. This includes uses that facilitate public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or uses that provide for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people. The use must be open to the general public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that foster shoreline enjoyment.

Water-oriented Use means a use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.

Water-related Use means a use that does not require direct access to the water, but provides goods or services associated with water-dependent uses (e.g., boater supply, kayak rental). In other words, a use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

- (a) The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or

- shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or
- (b) The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.

Waterbody means a body of still or flowing water, identified at its outer limits by the OHWM.

Water Quality means the characteristics of water, including flow or amount and related physical, chemical, aesthetic, recreation-related, and biological characteristics.

Watershed means a geographic region within which water drains into a particular river, stream or body of water.

Watershed Characterization means systematically describing a watershed (commonly using GIS) based upon available data including but not limited to vegetation type and cover, water quality, biological processes, habitat connectivity, aquatic integrity, development, nutrients, etc.

Weir means a structure in a stream or river for measuring or regulating streamflow.

Wetlands means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

Wetland Buffer means a designated area contiguous or adjacent to a wetland that is required for the continued maintenance, function, and ecological stability of the wetland.

Wetland Class means the general appearance of the wetland based on the dominant vegetative life form or the physiography and composition of the substrate. The uppermost layer of vegetation that possesses an aerial coverage of 30 percent or greater of the wetland constitutes a wetland class. Multiple classes can exist in a single wetland. Types of wetland classes include forest, scrub/shrub, emergent, and open water.

Windthrow means a natural process by which trees are uprooted or sustain severe trunk damage by the wind.

WRIA means Water Resource Inventory Area and refers to watersheds within the State of Washington.