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Glossary

Adaptive Management	An iterative approach to managing ecosystems, where the methods of achieving the desired objectives are unknown or uncertain. In the context of wetland restoration, a process for the interactive management of a project.
ARM Fund	Aquatic Resource Mitigation Fund; established by NH RSA 482-A to collect and distribute funds for the purpose of the restoration, preservation or creation of wetlands to offset the impacts resulting from the permitting of wetland impacts elsewhere.
Aquifer	An underground porous, water-bearing geological formation.
Base Flow	Stream discharge derived from groundwater sources as differentiated from surface runoff.
Berm	A narrow embankment along a slope often used as dike or dam.
Biological Control	The use of a species to consume or otherwise control the population of a pest or invasive species. One example is the use of beetles of the genus <i>Gallerucella</i> to control purple loosestrife.
BMP	Best Management Practice; Design, construction, and maintenance practices and criteria for stormwater facilities that minimize the impact of stormwater runoff rates and volumes, prevent erosion, and capture pollutants.
Channelization	The process of straightening a stream or river by removing natural meanders. A channelized stream has

steeper slopes and faster stream flow.

Confluence

The place at which two streams flow together to form one larger stream.

Ditch Plug

Filling a portion of the drainage ditch to natural ground level.

Drain Tile

Pipe made of perforated plastic, burned clay, concrete, or similar material, laid below the soil surface to a designed grade and depth, to collect and carry excess water from the soil. Also known as a Tile Drain, Farm Tile or Field Tile.

Ecological Restoration

The process of using ecological principles and experience to return a degraded ecological system to a more ecologically functional state. The goal of this process is to emulate the structure, function, diversity, and dynamics of a specified ecosystem.

Eutrophic

Eutrophic waters generally have high levels of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus; such waters can be choked by abundant plant life, rapid algal growth, and a lack of dissolved oxygen.

FGDC

Federal Geographic Data Committee; a committee formed by federal agencies which promotes the coordinated development, use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data on a national basis.

Function (Wetland)

A term used to describe wetland processes. A function refers to what a wetland does; the processes it performs.

Geospatial

Having to do with entities or events that can be described in a geographic fashion; mapped information is geospatial data.

GIS

Geographic Information System; A computerized system of organizing and analyzing any map-related data or information.

Headwater

The source of a stream; the water upstream from a structure or point on a stream.

Hydric Soil

A soil that is water saturated through a significant part of the growing season, or flooded long enough to eliminate oxygen in the root zone.

Heuristic Model	A set of ordered steps for solving a problem whose general purpose is not to find the optimal solution, but an approximate solution where the time or resources to find a perfect solution are not practical.
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code; Refers to a strictly hierarchical mapping of watershed units conducted by US Geological Survey.
In-lieu Fee	A payment made to the ARM Fund; In-lieu fee mitigation occurs in circumstances where a permittee provides funds to the ARM Fund instead of either completing project-specific mitigation.
Monotypic	In assessing ecological dominance, a community with only one type or species.
OHRV	Off-Highway Recreational Vehicle such as a four wheeler or dirt bike.
Organic Soil	Soil derived from once living plant material, such as peat or muck.
Orthophotograph	An aerial photograph geometrically corrected (orthorectified) such that the scale is uniform: the photo has the same lack of distortion as a map.
Remote Sensing	Any technique for analyzing landscape patterns and trends using low altitude aerial photography or satellite imagery. Any environmental measurement that is done at a distance.
Tributary	A stream that flows into a larger stream or body of water at a confluence.
Udorthent	The technical term applied to soils in areas of cut and fill; made land.
Watershed	The land area that drains into a stream; the watershed for a major river may encompass a number of smaller watersheds that ultimately combine at a common point.
Wetland Creation	An activity that results in the formation of a new wetland in an upland area.
Wetland Enhancement	An activity that improves the habitats and functions of an existing wetland.

Wetland Restoration

An activity that re-establishes the habitats and functions of a former wetland.

WRAM

Wetland Restoration Assessment Model; the GIS-based model built to complete this project consisting of the Site ID Model and the Site Prioritization Model.