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APPENDIX K

GLOSSARY OF SOME TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

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- acclimate:** Adaptation to slowly changing new conditions
- alevin:** A young salmonid that still has its yolk sac attached (pre “fry” stage)
- anadromous:** Fishes which migrate from fresh to salt water and vice versa
- carrying capacity:** The maximum number of individuals of a particular species that can be supported indefinitely by a given part of the environment
- crustacean:** Primarily aquatic, gill-breathing animals, such as shrimp, crabs, and lobsters
- euryhaline:** Ability to withstand high salinity concentrations
- eutrophication:** The enrichment of bodies of fresh water by inorganic plant nutrients (e.g., nitrate, phosphate). It may occur naturally, but can also be the result of human activity (e.g., fertilizer runoff, sewage discharge). The biomass of phytoplankton and herbivorous zooplankton increases, and species diversity decreases. The water becomes turbid in the summer, the growth of the large aquatic plants may eventually become suppressed and algal blooms are frequent. The water may be low in dissolved oxygen through the decay of large amounts of organic matter.
- fry:** Term assigned to the young salmonid that has recently emerged from the gravel (pre “juvenile” stage)
- grisle:** Male anadromous salmonid that has spent only one year at sea before returning to fresh water.
- jack:** See “grisle”

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juvenile:	Term assigned to young salmonid that has reached a given length, the length differs from study to study (after the “fry” stage)
limiting factor:	Factor which has the potential to restrict an individual or population
metabolic rate:	A measure of the rate of metabolic activity in a living organism. The rate at which an organism uses energy to sustain essential life processes such as respiration, growth, reproduction, blood circulation, muscle tone, and activity.
milt:	Testis or sperm of fishes
natal stream:	Stream where fish hatch
parr:	See “parr-smolt transformation”
poikilotherm:	A “cold-blooded” animal. An animal which has very limited capability in terms of regulating body temperature.
redd:	Nest
repeat spawners:	Adult steelhead that returns to the ocean and then to the stream to spawn again
resident:	Fish which does not migrate to sea (e.g., rainbow trout)
salmonid:	Trout and salmon.
smolt:	See “parr-smolt transformation”

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- parr-smolt transformation (smoltification):** Behavioral, morphological, and biochemical changes that transform a darkly pigmented, bottom dwelling freshwater salmonid (the parr) into a pelagic silvery fish (the smolt)
- threshold effect:** The harmful effect of a small change in environment which exceeds the limit of tolerance of an organism or population, and which becomes evident
- threshold value:** A critical level or value which must be reached before an event occurs
- yolk sac:** The membranous sac rich in blood vessels which develops around the yolk in the eggs of vertebrates, such as fishes and mammals, and which is attached to the embryo and through which nutrients pass from the yolk.

¹ Sources: Lawrence, E. 1995. Henderson's dictionary of biological terms. Eleventh Edition. John Wiley & Sons. 693 pp

Bond, C. E. 1979. Biology of Fishes. W B. Saunders Company. 514 pp.