

10.0 ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

10.1 ACRONYMS

ACOE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

ASMFC Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

B_{limit} Biomass that can be rebuilt in 10 years or less

BLM Bureau of Land Management

BMP Best Management Practice

B_{MSY} Biomass needed to sustain Maximum Sustainable Yield

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CISnet Coastal Intensive Site Network

CMER Cooperative Marine Education and Research

CPUE Catch-Per-Unit-Effort

CV Coefficient of Variation

CWA Clean Water Act

CZM Coastal Zone Management

CZMA Coastal Zone Management Act

CZMP Coastal Zone Management Program

DARP Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

DDT Dichlorodiphenyl Trichloroethane

DOC U.S. Department of Commerce

DOD U.S. Department of Defense

DOI U.S. Department of Interior

DOT U.S. Department of Transportation

DPS Distinct Population Segment

ECOHAB Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms

EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone

EFH Essential Fish Habitat

ELMR Estuarine Living Marine Resources

EMAP Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FMP Fishery Management Plan

HAB Harmful Algal Bloom
HAPC Habitat Area of Particular Concern
ICES International Council for the Exploration of the Seas
IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MAFMC Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council
MARMAP Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment, and Prediction
MDMF Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries
MPA Marine Protected Area
M-SFCMA Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
MSY Maximum Sustainable Yield
NASCO North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
NASQUAN National Stream Quality Accounting Network
NAWQA National Water Quality Assessment
NCPDI National Coastal Pollutant Discharge Inventory
NEFMC New England Fishery Management Council
NEFSC Northeast Fisheries Science Center
NEP National Estuary Program
NERRS National Estuarine Research Reserve System
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service
NMSA National Marine Sanctuaries Act
NMSP National Marine Sanctuaries Program
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
NURP National Undersea Research Program
PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyls
RA Regional Administrator
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RICRMP Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program
SAV Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act

SFA Sustainable Fisheries Act

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture

USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS United States Geological Survey

UV Ultraviolet

10.2 GLOSSARY

a priori ≡ Planned methodology.

alevin ≡ The period after the hatching of an Atlantic salmon egg when the salmon is entirely dependent upon the yolk sac for nutrition.

anadromous ≡ Referring to fish that breed in freshwater but spend most of their adult life in the sea.

anoxia ≡ Environmental conditions totally devoid of dissolved oxygen.

aquaculture ≡ Any activity that manipulates reproduction, spawning, feeding, settlement, growth, and development of marine or freshwater organisms; the controlled cultivation and harvest of aquatic animals and plants.

aquatic ≡ Referring to freshwater.

ascidian ≡ Another name for sessile tunicates; majority spend life attached to substrate, some free swimming.

ballast water ≡ Water within a ship to help maintain balance.

bathypelagic zone ≡ The water column between 1000 meters and about 4000 meters in depth.

bedforms ≡ Classifications of sediment structure.

benthic ≡ Pertaining to the seafloor environment; organisms living on or near the seafloor.

bias ≡ Samples taken from a population with a known parameter, should give sample statistics, which when averaged, does not give the parametric value.

biodiversity ≡ The variety of living creatures in a given area.

biogenic ≡ Of, relating to, or produced by a living organism.

biomass ≡ The number of individual organisms (in some area or volume or region) multiplied by the average weight of the individuals.

biotic ≡ Of, relating to, or produced by a living organisms.

bioturbation ≡ Disturbance of soft sediments by the movements and feeding activities of fauna.

brackish ≡ A mix of salt water and fresh water.

bryozoan ≡ Phylum Bryozoa. Sessile / colonial animals.

bulkhead ≡ A rigid vertical retaining wall built along a waterfront used to retain fill material or for erosion control.

bycatch ≡ Inadvertent catch of non-target organisms.

carcinogenic ≡ Substance that causes cancer.

carrying capacity ≡ The maximum population size that a given area or ecosystem can

support indefinitely under a given set of environmental conditions.

catchability ≡ The portion of a fish population in the path of fish gear which is caught and retained by a defined unit of effort.

channelization ≡ To provide a channel for.

clupeids ≡ Family Clupeidae. Herrings. Highly mobile, schooling bony fish.

conservation ≡ The rules, regulations, conditions, methods, and other measures which are useful in rebuilding, restoring, or maintaining, any fishery resource and the marine, aquatic, estuarine, or riparian environment.

contagious ≡ Clumped frequencies which have an excess of observations at the tails of the frequency distribution and consequently a shortage of observations at the center.

culvert ≡ A drain or conduit under a road or embankment.

cumulative impact ≡ The combined outcome of numerous actions and stresses which alone may have relatively minor impacts, yet add up to severe implications.

debris ≡ discarded material found within aquatic, estuarine, marine and terrestrial habitats.

demersal ≡ Pelagic species that live near the seafloor (see also epibenthic).

diatom ≡ Single-celled plant organism.

dissolved oxygen (D.O.) ≡ The amount gaseous oxygen within the water as measured in units (mg/l).

drilling mud ≡ Water- or oil-based complex and variable mixture of fluids, suspended solids, and chemical additives.

ecosystem ≡ A major interacting system that involves both organisms and the nonliving environment.

endocrine ≡ Hormone secreted within circulatory system of vertebrates.

enhancement ≡ Activities conducted in existing marine, aquatic, estuarine, or riparian areas, which improve one or more of the ecological functions and/or the biodiversity of existing, but degraded or impoverished, habitats.

entrain / impinge ≡ To catch or entrap.

epibenthic ≡ Referring to pelagic species that live in association with the seafloor.

epifauna ≡ Animals that live on, or attach to, a substrate surface.

epipelagic ≡ The upper region of the sea from the surface to about 200 - 300 meters in depth.

estuary ≡ a semi-enclosed body of water, positioned with a connection to the open ocean.

eutrophication ≡ Process whereby a body of water becomes enriched with nutrients, increases productivity, and accumulates organic debris.

evolution ≡ Genetic change in a population of organisms; in general, evolution leads to

progressive change from simple to complex.

evolutionary significant unit ≡ A population of animals that is substantially reproductively isolated from other populations and represent an important component in the evolutionary legacy of the species.

exclusive economic zone ≡ Adjacent to state waters, which extend three miles out from the coast, the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone includes waters from three to two hundred nautical miles from shore.

exotic ≡ Referring to non-native organisms; organisms which do not naturally occur; invasive species.

fauna ≡ The animal life of any particular area or of any particular time.

fish processing ≡ Cleaning, cooking, canning, smoking, salting, drying, or freezing of fish products. Preparing fishery products for market.

fishery management plan amendment ≡ A formal change to a fishery management plan. The Council prepares amendments and submits them to the Secretary of Commerce for review and approval. The Council also may change FMPs through a "framework adjustment process" (see below).

forage ≡ A search for food.

fossil fuels ≡ The altered remains of once-living organisms that are burned to release energy; coal, oil, and natural gas.

framework adjustment ≡ Adjustments to a fishery management plan within a range of measures previously specified in an FMP. A change usually can be made more quickly and easily by a framework adjustment than through an amendment. For plans developed by the New England Fishery Management Council, the procedure requires at least two Council meetings including at least one public hearing and an evaluation of environmental impacts not already analyzed as part of the FMP.

fry ≡ Life stage of salmonids; three to six weeks after hatching, after alevins stage, as it emerges from the gravel to seek food.

fungicide ≡ Chemical compound that kills fungus.

gravel lag ≡ Gravel areas (pavement) that are left behind and exposed after rising sea levels and other forces (e.g., glacial activity) erode sand ridges.

groin ≡ Series of small structures built perpendicular to the shore which extend from the beach into the surf zone to limit or prevent erosion.

gyre ≡ Circular current offshoot of a major current.

Hague line ≡ International boundary line between the United States and foreign countries.

halocline ≡ The zone of the ocean showing the greatest change in salinity with depth.

heavy metals ≡ Elements that present toxic effects to organisms.

herbicide ≡ A component designed to kill or limit the growth of non-woody plants.

hydroid ≡ Class Hydrozoa. The polyp form of a cnidarian, as distinguished from the medusae form.

hydrologic / hydrological ≡ Movement of water masses.

ichthyoplankton ≡ Finfish life history stage that occurs in the water column; egg and larvae.

impervious ≡ Incapable of being permeated by moisture.

impoundment ≡ A body of water unnaturally closed.

indigenous ≡ Native conditions.

inshore ≡ Coastal marine and estuarine environments, including rocky intertidal areas, exposed beaches, mudflats, salt marshes, seagrass flats, kelp beds, near-shore rocky bottoms, near-shore soft bottoms, tidal inlets, pelagic zone and other coastal habitats.

Interim Final Rule ≡ A federal regulation is usually published in the *Federal Register* as a proposed rule with a time period for public comment. After the comment period closes, the proposed regulation may be changed or withdrawn before it is published as a final rule, along with its date of implementation and response to comments. As an interim final rule, the regulation is available for an additional 60-day public comment period, and takes effect 30 days following publication in the *Federal Register*. Pending publication of a final rule, the regulations within the interim final rule are fully enforceable.

isobath ≡ A line on a map connecting points of equal depth of the seafloor.

jetties ≡ Structure built perpendicular to the shore at mouth of a channel or inlet, often used to protect a harbor or channel.

life history ≡ Development of an organism.

macroalgae ≡ Green seaweeds; often found in coastal waters.

marine ≡ Referring to saltwater environments.

marine protected areas (MPA) ≡ Any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying waters and associated flora and fauna, and historical and cultural features which has been reserved by legislation to manage and protect part or all of the enclosed environment (4th World Wilderness Conference). Section 6.4.1.

maximum sustainable yield ≡ The largest annual catch that can be taken continuously from a stock without overfishing it under the present environmental conditions.

mesopelagic zone ≡ The water column from the bottom of the epipelagic zone to about 1000 meters in depth.

microflora ≡ Small / microscopic plant life.

mitigation ≡ A means of sequentially avoiding impacts, minimizing impacts, and compensating for remaining unavoidable impacts.

mortality ≡ The rate at which fish in a population die from either natural causes (M =

natural mortality rate) or from fishing (F = fishing mortality rate).

mutagenic ≡ Genetic disruption in development.

natal stream ≡ The birth stream of Atlantic salmon.

neritic ≡ Pelagic waters of the continental shelf and inshore waters.

nonindigenous ≡ Non-native environmental conditions or organisms.

non-point-source pollution ≡ Pollution originating from a range of non-specific locations.

nudibranch ≡ Shell-less gastropods.

nursery ≡ Referring to areas that provide a level of predation refuge and nutritional requirements.

offshore ≡ Open-waters, including habitat seaward of the inshore designation.

oil ≡ Any hydrocarbon (e.g. polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon) or petroleum substance.

ontogeny ≡ The course of development of an individual organism.

organochlorides ≡ e.g. polychlorinated biphenyls

palustrine emergent ≡ Upland wetland habitat type characterized by abundant vascular plants.

parr ≡ The period of the development of Atlantic salmon following the fry stage.

pathogen ≡ Disease promoting or causing organism.

pelagic ≡ Referring to the ocean water column and the organisms living therein.

pesticide ≡ Compound designed to remove or limit the proliferation of an organism.

photosynthesis ≡ The utilization of light energy to create chemical bonds; the synthesis of organic compounds from carbon dioxide and water.

phytoplankton ≡ Autotrophic plankton.

Pleistocene ≡ The period of geologic time of the last ice age.

point-source pollution ≡ Pollution originating from a discrete, specific location.

Pomatomidae ≡ The bluefish family; important recreational and commercial species.

potable water ≡ Drinkable water.

precautionary approach ≡ State where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment 1992).

predation ≡ The act of an animal feeding upon another animal.

pre-recruit ≡ Life stage before fish reaches a certain size or age in a given year that is

harvestable.

prop scarring ≡ Physical damage to the seafloor and associated flora and fauna from the propeller of a boat.

prop wash ≡ The result of a ship propeller or impeller disturbing bottom sediments.

pycnocline ≡ The water layer in which density changes most rapidly with depth.

radioactive waste ≡ Radionuclides.

recruitment ≡ The addition of fish that reach a certain size or age in a given year, thereby adding to the fishable population

red tide ≡ Generic name given to episodic algal bloom events; often giving water a reddish appearance.

redd ≡ A depression dug in the gravel by Atlantic salmon in which the eggs are laid.

restoration ≡ Re-establishment of marine, aquatic, estuarine, or riparian resource characteristics and function(s) at a site where they have ceased to exist, or exist in a substantially degraded state.

riffle ≡ A rocky shoal or sandbar lying just below the surface of a waterway.

riparian ≡ On, of, or pertaining to the bank of a river, or small lake or pond.

riverine ≡ Freshwater streams, rivers, and streamside wetlands including banks and associated vegetation that may be bordered by other freshwater habitats.

salinization ≡ The intrusion of saltwater.

salmonids ≡ Family Salmonidae.

scrub-shrub ≡ Upland wetland habitat classification of low-lying vegetation; bushes.

seawall ≡ Structure built along the coast of the open ocean for erosion control.

secondary source ≡ Contaminated origin that may re-release contaminants / threats to the environment.

sediment ≡ Small particles of rock debris or organic materials deposited by wind, water, or ice.

semidiurnal tide ≡ A tide with two high waters and two low waters each tidal day.

settlement / settling ≡ Life history stage of organisms coming out of the water column to the benthos; larval to juvenile.

silviculture ≡ The care and cultivation of forest trees; forestry.

smolt ≡ A silvery-colored, juvenile Atlantic salmon during its active migration to sea in the spring. Smolts, unlike parr, are able to survive the natural transition from fresh to salt water.

stock ≡ A reproductively isolated population of organisms; unit of independent exploitation.

stratified random sampling ≡ Collection regime approach to limit statistical bias.

submerged aquatic vegetation ≡ Rooted, vascular, flowering plants, that, except for some flowering structures, live and grow below the water surface.

substrate ≡ Material making up the base on which an organism lives or to which it is attached.

survivorship ≡ To remain alive or in existence.

suspended particle ≡ Sediment or organic matter within the water column.

synergistic impact ≡ Complex magnification to produce a greater impact than additive effects.

tectonic ≡ The movement of the earth's crust.

terrestrial ≡ Upland or inland description of the environment.

thermal shock ≡ Drastic change in ambient temperature, causing development or survival considerations.

thermocline ≡ The water layer in which temperature changes most rapidly with increasing depth.

topography ≡ Vertical structure of aquatic, marine or terrestrial terrain.

trophic web ≡ see food web.

turbidity ≡ Reduced visibility in water due to the presence of suspended particles.

variance ≡ The square of the sum divided by the sample size (n); variability in a sample.

well cutting ≡ Byproduct of mining operations.

zooplankton ≡ Planktonic animals.