

GLOSSARY

A

Accumulate: To create and increase storage of a water category in a reservoir.

acre-foot: Volume of water (43,560 cubic feet) that would cover 1 acre, 1-foot deep.

active conservation storage: Water storage for later release for purposes such as municipal and industrial (M&I) uses, hydropower, or irrigation.

affected environment: Existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as the result of a proposed human action. Also, the chapter in an environmental impact statement describing current environmental conditions.

air quality: Measure of the health-related and visual characteristics of the air, often derived from quantitative measurements of the concentrations of specific injurious or contaminating substances.

algae: Mostly aquatic single celled, colonial, or multicelled plants, containing chlorophyll and lacking stems, roots, and leaves.

algal bloom: Rapid and flourishing growth of algae. A heavy growth of algae in and on a body of water as a result of high phosphate concentration such as from farm fertilizers and detergents.

All reservoirs: For this document, the term “all reservoirs” refers collectively to the five Federal reservoirs (Lake Tahoe, Prosser Creek Reservoir, Stampede Reservoir, Boca Reservoir, and Martis Creek Reservoir) and the two non-Federal reservoirs (Donner Lake and Independence Lake) in the Truckee River/Lake Tahoe system. This term is not used in the Draft Agreement.

Alpine court: The U.S. district court that supervises and administers the *Alpine* Decree.

alternatives: Courses of action which may meet the objectives of a proposal at varying levels of accomplishment. Alternatives include no action, the most likely future conditions without the project or action.

amphibian: Vertebrate animal that has a life stage in water and a life stage on land (e.g., salamanders, frogs, and toads).

anchor ice: Ice forming below the surface of a stream, on the streambed, or upon a submerged body or structure.

anoxia: Absence of oxygen.

aquatic: Living or growing in or on the water.

aquifer: Stratum or zone below the surface of the earth containing water.

archaic: In American archeology, a cultural stage following the earliest known human occupation in the New World (about 5,500 B.C. to A.D. 100). This stage was characterized by a hunting and gathering lifestyle and seasonal movement to take advantage of a variety of resources.

archeology: Study of human cultures through the recovery and analysis of their material relics.

artifact: A human-made object.

avian: Of, or having to do with, birds.

B

benthic: Bottom of lakes or oceans; refers to organisms that live on the bottom of water bodies.

biomass: Total mass or amount of living organisms in a particular area or environment.

biota: Plant and animal life of a region.

bypass (water): Water that is not diverted at a structure but is allowed to flow downstream.

C

California Species of Special Concern: Species which are not Federal- or State-listed as endangered, threatened, or rare, but are declining or are so few in number in California that extirpation is a possibility.

candidate species: Plant or animal species that are not yet officially listed but which are undergoing a status review as published in the Federal Register by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are candidates for possible addition to the list of threatened and endangered species.

canid: An animal belonging to the Canidae family, such as coyotes and foxes.

canopy: The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and shrubs.

carnivore: An animal that kills and eats other animals.

cavity excavator: A species that digs or chips out cavities in wood to carve out a site for nesting, roosting, or foraging.

cavity nesters: Animals that nest in cavities.

channelization: Straightening a stream or river to allow water to travel through the area more quickly.

colonial nesting: Birds (from different species) that nest together in close proximity.

colonization: The successful establishment of a new habitat by a species.

community: A group of one or more interacting populations of plants and animals in a common spatial arrangement at a particular point in time.

concentration: Relative quantities of physicochemical parameters. The density or amount of a substance in a solution.

conservation pool: A residual pool maintained in a reservoir to support fish and other aquatic life.

critical drought period: For this document, a time span that has a water supply less than that provided during the 1928-1935 period.

crown cover: The amount of canopy provided by branches and foliage of trees, shrubs, and herbs in a plant community.

cubic foot per second (cfs): As a rate of streamflow, a cubic foot of water passing a reference section in 1 second of time. A measure of a moving volume of water (1 cfs = 0.0283 cubic meter per second).

cultural resource: Any building, site, district, structure, or object significant in history, architecture, archeology, culture, or science.

cuttings (plants): A piece cut from a plant, such as root or stem, and used for propagation.

D

dabbling ducks: Species of ducks, such as mallard, green-winged teal, gadwall, northern pintail, and American wigeon, that uses shallow water areas and feeds by tipping tail-up to reach aquatic plants, seeds, or invertebrates.

dead storage: Storage in a reservoir that cannot be released by the dam.

deciduous: Perennial plants, trees, and shrubs that shed their leaves at some time of the year, particularly in the fall.

decomposition: Degradation of organic matter.

delta: A formation created by sediment deposit and/or channel incision at a river mouth from upstream erosion. The delta formed at Pyramid Lake is a result of channel incision.

deposition: The process where sediments are laid down through the actions of wind, water, ice, or other natural occurrences.

desiccate: To dry up; remove moisture from a substance.

desiccation: The process of drying out.

discharge: All water that passes a specific location, including all water that flows out of a particular facility. In the case of a lake or reservoir, discharge includes all water that passes through the outlet facilities, passes over the spillway, is pumped from the reservoir, seeps through the dam or foundation into the stream, or in any other fashion flows from the lake or reservoir into the stream channel downstream from the lake or reservoir. Expressed in acre-feet per year.

displacement: An operation whereby a water category of higher storage priority causes one of lower storage priority in the same reservoir to be exchanged, released, or spilled to the extent that both categories cannot be simultaneously stored in the reservoir.

dissolved inorganic nitrogen: Nitrogen primarily in the form of nitrite, nitrate, or ammonia.

dissolved oxygen (DO): Amount of free oxygen in water.

diversion: A structure in a river or canal that diverts water from the river or canal to another watercourse.

draw down: Lowering a reservoir's water level; process of releasing reservoir storage.

drought situation: When the April 15 forecast for the Truckee River indicates there would not be sufficient unregulated water and Floriston Rate Water to maintain Floriston Rates through the water year or if the elevation of Floriston Rate Water in Lake Tahoe is forecast to drop below 6223.5 feet Lake Tahoe datum before November 15. See critical drought period.

dry water year: A dry water year would exist when the April 15 forecast for the Truckee River indicates there would not be sufficient uncontrolled runoff and Floriston Rate Water storage to maintain Floriston Rates through the water year.

E

ecosystem: Complex system composed of a community of animals and plants as well as the chemical and physical environment.

effluent: A discharge of waste, such as sewage effluent.

emergent vegetation: Aquatic plants having most of their vegetation growing above water.

endangered species: A species or subspecies whose survival is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

entrainment: To be moved by water motion involuntarily.

ephemeral: Streams that contain running water only for brief periods of time in direct response to precipitation.

epilimnion: The upper layer of a stratified lake. In a thermally stratified lake, this layer is warmest. In a salinity stratified lake, this layer has the lowest salt concentration.

erosion: Refers to soil and the wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other physical processes.

eutrophication: Overenrichment of a lake or other water body with nutrients, resulting in excessive growth of organisms and depletion of oxygen.

evaporation: Loss of moisture as water vapor.

evapotranspiration: Moisture returned to the air through direct evaporation or transpiration of vegetation.

exotic species: A non-native species that is introduced into an area.

extirpated: A species of plant or animal that is no longer found in a particular area.

F

facilities: Manmade structures, such as the Truckee Canal, spillways, outlet works, and fishways.

facultative: Not required or compulsory. An environmental factor is optionally (not necessarily) required for an organism to grow.

fawning: The process of a deer giving birth.

Federal reservoirs: See Truckee River reservoirs.

fingerling: A young or small fish.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Species of Concern: Species identified by the FWS for which further biological research and field study are needed to resolve these species' conservation status.

flood control pool: Reservoir volume above the active conservation and joint-use pool that is reserved for flood runoff and then released as soon as possible to keep that space available for the next flood event.

flood control storage: Storage above the active storage and joint-use storage that is reserved for flood event.

Floriston rates: Required rates of streamflow in the Truckee River. The rates measured at the U.S. Geological Survey stream gaging station at Farad, California, vary from 300 cfs to 500 cfs, depending on the water elevation of Lake Tahoe and the time of year.

flushing flows: Discharges (natural or human-caused) of sufficient magnitude and duration to cause scouring and removal of fine sands from the streambed gravel to maintain intragravel permeability.

flushing of fish: Downstream movement of fish because of water velocity.

Fremont cottonwood: This is the common Cottonwood of the Verde Valley, and most of Arizona. (*Salicaceae Populus fremontii*).

fry: Life stage of fish between the egg and fingerling stages.

G

gauging station: Specific location on a stream where systematic observations of hydrologic data are obtained through mechanical or electrical means. Also referred to as a "gauge."

germination: The development of a seed, bulb, etc., into a plant.

groundwater: Water beneath the ground, consisting mostly of surface water that has seeped down.

H

habitat: Area where a plant or animal lives.

harvest (fishery): In a recreational fishery, refers to numbers of fish that are caught and kept.

head cutting: A natural process of active erosion in a water channel caused by an abnormal and abrupt change in channel gradient. This change causes a “waterfall” action as water tumbles from the upper level vertically to the lower. The turbulence erodes the channel by undercutting the substrate material. This causes the collapse of the upper level (head). The “undercut-collapse” process advances up the channel whenever water is present until bedrock is reached.

herbaceous: Refers to vegetation growing close to the ground that does not develop persistent woody tissue, usually lasting for a single growing season.

herpetofauna: General grouping for reptiles and amphibians.

hydroelectric plant: Structure that houses turbines, generators, and associated control equipment which uses the flow of water to generate electricity.

hydrologic: Pertaining to the quantity, quality, and timing of water.

hydrophytic: A plant which grows in association with standing water or saturated soil (e.g., cattails, bulrushes, sedges, and rushes).

hypolimnetic: Refers to the cold bottom water zone below the thermocline in a lake.

hypolimnion: The lower layer of a stratified lake. In a thermally stratified lake, this layer is coldest. In a salinity stratified lake, this layer has the highest salt concentration.

I

inactive storage: Lake or reservoir storage not available for release without pumping.

incubation: Eggs in the process of hatching.

indicator: Organism, species, or community which was chosen to represent the potential impacts of an action on other organisms, species, or communities.

indigenous: Native plant or animal species.

in situ: In the site of.

insectivorous: Feeding on insects.

inundate: To cover with impounded waters or floodwaters.

invertebrate: An animal lacking a spinal column.

J

juvenile: Young animal that has not reached reproductive age.

K

kilowatt (kW): Unit of electric power (capacity) equal to 1,000 watts, or about 1.34 horsepower.

kilowatthour (kWh): Basic unit of electric energy equal to an average of 1 kilowatt of power applied over 1 hour.

L

lacustrine: Of or pertaining to a lake.

lake: A relatively large natural body of water.

Lake Tahoe datum: The elevation reference point at Lake Tahoe Dam for measuring the elevation of Lake Tahoe. The point is assumed to be at an elevation of 6230.00 feet mean sea level.

land bridge: A continuous land connection between two land masses.

larva: The newly hatched, earliest stage of animal that undergoes metamorphosis, differing markedly in form and appearance from the adult.

leaf senescence: Aging of a leaf.

life cycles (aquatic life): The stages through which an organism passes between reproduction by one generation and reproduction by the next.

life history: Life cycles through which organisms pass, with emphasis on reproduction and survival mechanisms.

littoral zone: Pertains to the shallow water area along the edge of a body of water.

loading: A substance (such as dissolved nitrogen) added to something (such as a body of water).

lower Truckee River: That reach of the Truckee River downstream from Derby Diversion Dam to Pyramid Lake.

M

M&I: Municipal and industrial use.

macroinvertebrate: Invertebrate that can be seen by the unaided eye.

mandatory signatory: U.S. Department of the Interior, State of California, State of Nevada, Sierra Pacific Power Company, and Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians

mechanical aeration: Using mechanical means (aerators) to increase dissolved oxygen in bodies of water.

mitigation (measures): Action taken to avoid, reduce the severity of, or eliminate an adverse impact. Mitigation can include one or more of the following:

- (1) avoiding impacts
- (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action
- (3) rectifying impacts by restoration, rehabilitation, or repair of the affected environment
- (4) reducing or eliminating impacts over time
- (5) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments to offset the loss

Modoc-Great Basin cottonwood-willow riparian forest: An open canopied, broadleafed, deciduous riparian forest dominated by Fremont cottonwood and willows.

Modoc-Great Basin riparian scrub: An open to dense, broadleafed, deciduous shrubby thicket dominated by willow species.

montane black cottonwood riparian forest: A fairly dense, mixed riparian forest dominated by black cottonwood.

montane freshwater marsh: A freshwater marsh found in high elevations with a short growing season due to cold winters.

montane riparian scrub: An open to dense, broadleafed, deciduous shrubby riparian thicket dominated by willow, alder, or dogwood species.

movement corridor: A linear area of primarily continuous vegetation, such as along streamcourses, which provides an avenue for wildlife to disperse from one habitat or geographical area to another, or for seasonal movements between high and low elevations.

N

National Register of Historic Places: A federally maintained register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, architecture, archeology, and culture.

natural flow: Streamflow that is unregulated and unrestricted in every way (no diversion or reservoir structures that impede or restrict the flow). Also describes unimpeded runoff.

nitrogen-fixing: Refers to microorganisms that reduce gaseous nitrogen to ammonia or other compounds.

no action alternative: The most likely future conditions without the project or action.

non-Federal reservoirs: Donner and Independence Lakes.

normal water year: A water year when the April 15 forecast for the Truckee River indicates there would be sufficient uncontrolled runoff and Floriston Rate Water storage to maintain Floriston Rates through the water year.

O

obligate brood parasite: A bird which lays its eggs in the nest of other birds which raise the young, such as the brown-headed cowbird.

obligate riparian species: A species that depends completely upon habitat along a body of water.

obligatory stream spawner: Refers to fishes whose reproductive behavior includes migration of adults into streams and whose young cannot survive without developing in streams during certain early life stages (egg, larval, and/or young-of-year development).

oligotrophic: Lacking appreciable concentrations of nutrients and minerals.

omnivorous: Eating both animals and plants.

order (taxonomy): A group of organisms consisting of one or more families and constituting all or part of a class.

Orr Ditch court: The U.S. district court that supervises and administers the *Orr Ditch Decree*.

outmigration: The movement of a group of organisms out of an area.

overgrazing: Excessive grazing use of area by livestock, resulting in detrimental impacts on the environment.

overstory: The portion of the trees or shrubs that form the uppermost portion of the canopy layer.

oxbow: 1. A bow-shaped bend in the river. 2. A bow-shaped lake formed in an abandoned channel of the river.

P

palustrine emergent wetlands: Wetlands dominated by erect, rooted herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding moss and lichens.

palustrine forested wetlands: Wetlands dominated by woody vegetation greater than 20 feet tall.

palustrine scrub/shrub wetlands: Wetlands dominated by woody vegetation less than 20 feet tall.

perennial: Refers to plants that have a life cycle that lasts for more than 2 years.

periphyton: Algae found on rocks and other bottom substrates.

permeable: Having pores or openings that permit liquids or gases to pass, such as rock through which water can move perceptibly. Capable of being permeated.

permeate: To diffuse through or penetrate something.

phytoplankton: Algae found in the water column.

planimetry: The measuring of a mapped area.

pond-like area: For this environmental impact statement/environmental impact report (EIS/EIR), refers to cut off meanders (oxbows) and low-lying areas on the flood plain.

population viability: Probability that a population will persist for a specified period across its range despite normal fluctuations in population and environmental conditions.

precipitation: Liquid or solid water particles that fall from the atmosphere and reach the Earth's surface. It includes drizzle, rain, snow, snow pellets, snow grains, ice crystals, ice pellets, and hail.

predation: The consumption of one organism (the prey) by another (predator).

primary wetlands: Wetlands (see definition of wetlands) located within Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area, Carson Lake and Pasture, and the Fallon Indian Reservation (i.e., the Lahontan Valley wetlands designated by P.L. 101-618).

Private Water: Referred to as Privately Owned Stored Water in the Draft Agreement.

protective armoring (in relation to streambeds): Natural roughening of a streambed surface by erosion which protects the fine, erodible materials below.

public involvement: Process of obtaining citizen input into each stage of development of planning documents. Required as a major input into any EIS.

Pyramid Lake fishes: Federally endangered cui-ui and threatened Lahontan Cutthroat Trout.

R

raptor: Any predatory bird, such as a falcon, eagle, hawk, or owl, that has feet with sharp talons or claws and a hooked beak.

reach: Any specified length of a stream, river, channel, or other water conveyance.

recruitment: Survival of young plants and animals from birth to a life stage less vulnerable to environmental change.

Region 1 FWS Species of Management Concern: Vulnerable or declining species, subspecies, or distinct populations of migratory birds that could become federally listed as endangered or threatened, without active management or removal of threats.

relative abundance: The density or number of individuals of a particular species relative to other species in an area.

release: The portion of the discharge from a lake or reservoir that supplies identified demands (for diversions, storage, instream flow, flood control). Expressed in cfs.

reptile: Coldblooded vertebrate of the class Reptilia, comprised of turtles, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles.

reservoir: Artificially impounded body of water. “Reservoir” includes the dam, spillway, etc., because it is assumed the reservoir is used for storage and regulation of water and thus includes these associated “facilities.” Reservoir also includes the storage created by a dam, such as Donner and Independence Lakes, or artificial lake used to store water for community use.

resident: A wildlife species commonly found in an area during a particular time; summer, winter, or year round.

riparian: Of, on, or pertaining to the bank of a river, pond, or lake.

riparian corridor: River and streams with their associated vegetation.

riverine: Pertaining to a river.

river stages: River surface elevation at a specified flow.

rodents: Small mammals with incisors such as mice, squirrels, and beavers.

roost site: Place where a bat or bird will rest during the day or night, typically protected from weather and predators.

run-of-the-river: River releases unregulated by hydraulic control and storage structures.

runoff: The discharge of incident precipitation that occurred over a land area or water which travels over the ground surface to a channel (or other water collection structure). That part of precipitation that appears in surface streams. Runoff contributes to streamflow, groundwater, lakes, and reservoir storage.

S

saline: Bodies of water which have measurable salt concentrations.

salinity: A measure of the quantity of the total dissolved solids in water.

salmonid: Fish belonging to the family Salmonidae, including salmon, trout, and whitefish.

saplings: Young trees generally between 1 to 4 inches in diameter at breast height.

scour: Water forces removing debris and sediments from a channel.

sediment: Unconsolidated solid material that comes from weathering of rock and is carried by, suspended in, or deposited by water or wind.

self-sustaining: Maintaining a population of organisms by natural means.

shorebirds: Birds that forage along the edge of lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, and rivers, such as sandpipers, plovers, and killdeer.

shore zone: The land bordering a body of water.

shrubs: Plants with woody stems, generally less than 20 feet tall, such as willows.

significance: CEQ Guidance, 43 CFR section 1508.27, explains that significantly requires considerations of the context of the action (society as a whole, the affected region, affected interests, and locality) and intensity (the severity of impact).

site: In archeology, any location of past human activity.

slough: An inlet or backwater swamp, bog, or marsh.

snag: A standing dead tree.

songbird: Small to medium-sized birds that perch and vocalize or “sing,” primarily during the breeding season.

spawn: To lay eggs, especially in reference to fish.

spawning flows: Riverine fish habitat.

spawning run: The migration of a group of fish for the purpose of spawning.

special status species: For this EIS/EIR, those FWS Species of Concern, California Species of Special Concern, Region 1 FWS Species of Management Concern, and Forest Service Sensitive and Watch List Species that may occur within the study area.

species: In taxonomy, a subdivision of a genus which (1) has a high degree of similarity, (2) is capable of interbreeding only in the species, and (3) shows persistent differences from members of allied species.

species richness: The number of different species in an area.

spill: Any discharge from a lake or reservoir that is not a release.

stock: See strain.

strain: A genetically distinct group of fish maintained as a self-sustaining, interbreeding population with definable characteristics, through either artificial or natural production (also called stock).

stranding: The isolation of an organism out of its original habitat, generally caused by an event such as high flows which then decline, intermittent streamflows, changes in habitat, or other event.

stratification: The formation of separate layers in a lake or reservoir. In thermal stratification, cold water, which is denser than warm water, sinks, forming a layer at the bottom. In density or salinity stratification, saline water, which is denser than fresh water, sinks, forming a layer at the bottom.

streamflow: Water flowing within the bounds of a channel (mostly natural channels). Contributing components of streamflow include tributaries from other streams, baseflow (from groundwater), surface runoff, and direct precipitation.

submergent vegetation: Plants that grow completely under the water except when flowering.

substrate: Surface on which a plant or animal grows or is attached.

sucker (fish): A freshwater fish belonging to the family Catostomidae.

suspension: State in which particles of a substance are mixed with a fluid but are not dissolved, or a system made up of small particles kept dispersed by agitation.

T

terminus: The end point of a stream or river. Pyramid Lake is the terminus for the Truckee River.

terrestrial: Growing or living on land.

thermal stratification: Cold water, which is denser than warm water, sinks, forming a layer at the bottom.

thermocline: Boundary layer in a lake in which the temperature changes sharply with depth.

threatened species: Any species which could become endangered in the near future.

threshold of significance: A quantitative or qualitative standard, or set of criteria, pursuant to which the significance of a given environmental effect may be determined.

tolerance limits: The upper or lower level of an environmental condition in which a particular organism will not be able to survive a change.

topographic: Measuring and displaying on maps of physical surface features such as rivers, mountains, or roads.

total dissolved solids (TDS): The total concentration of solids (or salts) dissolved in water. Specific conductance is a surrogate measure of dissolved solids. This value is an aggregate of carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, nitrates, calcium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, and other cations that form salts in water.

total storage: The volume of a reservoir below the maximum controllable storage, including dead storage.

traditional cultural property: A site or resource that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community.

transient: A wildlife species not commonly found in an area but which may occasionally pass through.

transmontane freshwater marsh: Freshwater marsh found in low to mild elevations, subject to low temperatures in the winter, often found adjacent to rivers.

tributary: River or stream flowing into a larger river or stream.

Truckee River basin: The entire land area in which water drains into the Truckee River and Pyramid Lake.

Truckee River General Electric court: The U.S. district court that supervises and administers the *Truckee River General Electric* Decree.

Truckee River reservoirs: As defined in P.L. 101-618 “the storage provided by the dam at the outlet of Lake Tahoe, Boca Reservoir, Prosser Creek Reservoir, Martis Reservoir, and Stampeded Reservoir.” Also called Federal Reservoirs.

Truckee River system: Includes the Truckee River, all tributaries to the Truckee River, and all reservoirs and lakes associated with the Truckee River.

turbidity: Cloudiness of water, measured by how deeply light can penetrate into the water from the surface.

U

undercutting: A process in which a stream, through degradation, cuts its channel into the bed of the valley. Also a bank that has had its base cut away by the water or has been manmade and overhangs part of the stream.

unregulated flow: For this document, unregulated flow in a stream means all water that:

- (1) is runoff downstream from a reservoir;
- (2) was spilled from a reservoir;
- (3) was passed through a reservoir without being stored;
- (4) was released from a reservoir after being temporarily stored for the purpose of flood control; or
- (5) was discharged from a tributary without a reservoir.

upper Truckee River basin: For this document, the upper Truckee River Basin is defined as the Truckee River basin in California.

usable storage: The storage normally available between the maximum controllable level and the dead storage.

V

vertebrate: An animal having a segmented backbone or vertebral column. Includes mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, and reptiles.

vigor: Refers to plants with healthy growth.

W

“watch list” species: A U.S. Forest Service term to indicate plant species of limited distribution.

water category: a type of water use or storage discussed in the Draft Agreement and this document. See tables 2-1 and 2-6.

water bird: Any swimming or wading bird, such as loons, pelicans, cormorants, herons, or egrets.

water demand: Refers to requirements for delivery of water, such as M&I, irrigation, hydropower generation, and streamflow.

waterfowl: Swans, geese, and ducks, collectively.

water operations: The management of categories of water stored in a reservoir or flowing in a river to meet specific objectives (such as serve water rights, achieve streamflows). Operations include such techniques as accumulating water in storage, exchanging water categories, and releasing water from storage.

water requirement: Refers to fish/wildlife/vegetation requirements for water.

water table: The depth below which the ground is saturated with water.

water year: Period of time beginning October 1 of one year and ending September 30 of the following year and designated by the calendar year in which it ends. See dry, normal water year.

wetland habitat: Habitat provided by shallow or deep water (but less than 6-feet deep), with or without emergent and aquatic vegetation in wetlands.

wetlands: Lands transitional between aquatic and terrestrial systems where the water table is usually at or near the land surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Often called marshes or wet meadows.

