

**The Environmental Data Exchange Network for Inland Water
(EDEN-IW) Project**
of the
INFORMATION SOCIETIES TECHNOLOGY (IST) PROGRAMME



Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

DELIVERABLE D15 – G4

EDEN-Inland Waters Glossary

(Base: **English**. Partial equivalence in **Danish** and **French**)



Date: 2003.03.31

Security: Public

Contract no.: *IST-2000-29317*

Operative commencement date of contract: *July 3rd 2001*

*Document information:***DELIVERABLE D15**

Date: 2003.03.31

Security: Public

Version	Role	Name	Date	Function
0.1	Prepared by	S. Lucke, B. Felluga	2002.02.15	Author
0.2	Revised by	S. Lucke, P. Plini	2002.05.31	Author
0.3	Edited by and distributed as Interim Version for the Washington Meeting	P. Plini & B. Felluga	2002.06.07	Author
1	Approved for public distribution	B. Felluga & P. Haastrup	2002.07.17	Author
2	Improved edition	S. Lucke, B. Felluga, P. Plini & V. De Santis	2002.12.06	Author
4	Improved edition	S. Lucke, P. Plini & V. De Santis	2003.03.27	Author
3	Revision	B. Felluga, D. Preux	2003.03.27	Reviewer

CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche / National Research Council
 IIA - Istituto sull'Inquinamento Atmosferico / Institute for Atmospheric Pollution
 UTA - Unità Terminologia Ambientale / Environmental Terminology Unit

Via Salaria, km 29,300

C.P. 10

I-00016 Monterotondo Scalo (RM), Italy

E-mail: baf@iia.mlib.cnr.it; lucke@iiat.mlib.cnr.it; plini@iia.mlib.cnr.it; vds@iia.mlib.cnr.it

Tel. ++39 06 90672 270 / 712

Fax ++ 39 06 90 672 660

URL: <http://www.t-reks.cnr.it>URL: http://www.t-reks.cnr.it/UTA/uta_main.htm**© EDEN-IW & European Communities – IST, 2003**

Reproduction is authorized, provided the source is acknowledged, save where otherwise stated. Where prior permission must be obtained for the reproduction or use of textual and multimedia information (sound, images, software, etc.), such permission shall cancel the above-mentioned general permission and shall clearly indicate any restrictions on use.

Quotation:

Lucke, S., Plini, P., De Santis, V., Felluga, B. *EDEN-Inland Waters Glossary*. Pp. vi + 223 + 56; total 286. CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, IIA - Istituto sull'Inquinamento Atmosferico, UTA - Unità Terminologia Ambientale, Rome, 2003. ISBN: 88-86096-05-4.

Dublin Core Element Data Set Name

	Element Name	
1.	Title	EDEN-Inland Waters Glossary
2.	Creator	CNR – National Research Council/IIA – Institute for Atmospheric Pollution/UTA – Environmental Terminology Unit. Rome, Italy
3.	Subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inland waters multilingual glossary; ➤ inland waters multilingual terminology
4.	Description	<i>ditto</i>
5.	Publisher	CNR – National Research Council/IIA – Institute for Atmospheric Pollution/UTA – Environmental Terminology Unit. Rome, Italy
6.	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Office International de l'Eau (France); ➤ National Environmental Research Institute (Denmark)
7.	Date	2003-03-31
8.	Type	collection
9.	Format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ digital; ➤ printed
10.	Identifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ URL: http://www.eden-iw.org:8080/contents/home.html; ➤ DOI: pending; ➤ ISBN: 88-86096-05-4
11.	Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EARTH, Environmental Applications Reference Thesaurus. CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, April 2002; ➤ Thesaurus Eau[©]. IOW - Institute Of Waters, Limoges, 2000.
12.	Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ eng-GB; ➤ dan; ➤ fra
13.	Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EARTH, Environmental Applications Reference Thesaurus. CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, April 2002; ➤ Thesaurus Eau[©]. IOW - Institute Of Waters, Limoges, 2000.
14.	Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ international; ➤ Denmark; ➤ France
15.	Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPR: CNR; ➤ Copyright: EDEN-IW; ➤ Property Rights: EDEN-IW & European Communities – IST, 2003

Index

	Pag.
Document information	ii/vii
Presentation	iii/vii
References	vi/vii
Alphabetical List	1 -:- 223
Annex: List of Definitions Sources	1 -:- 56

Presentation

- **The Version**

The present is the final version, dated March 31st, 2003, of the “EDEN-Inland Waters Glossary”, Deliverable D15-G4, base English with partial equivalence in Danish and French.

- **Work carried out**

- Interaction with IOW Thesaurus management personnel;
- Analysis of EARTH and IOW thesauri;
- Quality control of the English equivalents of the IOW Thesaurus;
- Identification, selection and preparation for merging of terms from both sources;
- Merging, concept based;
- Orthographic checking and normalisation;
- Collection of definitions and their sources;
- Control of semantic coherence between terms and definitions;
- Control of synonyms, duplicated definitions, crossed references;
- Orthographic control;
- Reporting and editing.

- **Number of Processed Terms, Source Documents, Overlapping Terms**

Source Document	Total Number of Terms	Source Language	Number of Terms selected for EDEN-IW	Overlapping Terms	Total Number of Terms
EARTH Thesaurus	13.368	English	698		
IOW Thesaurus	3.420	French	1.187		
GEMET 1999		Danish			
GEMET 1999		French			
				~ 200	
Total, English	16.788				1.482
Danish equivalents					513
French equivalents					995

Note

With respect to the previous deliveries, the total number of terms is smaller, due to the exclusion of overlapping terms/concepts.

- **Number of Terms with Definitions**

Total terms	1.482
Terms with definitions	1.398
Terms without definitions	84

Notes

1. Terms that in the Authors opinion don't need a definition, have been marked with “ND”.
2. A term can have more than one definition, depending on the context.

- **Glossary Master File: Legend of Fields**

Field Name	Content	Example
ENG_CNR	Term in British English	ablation
ENG_DEF	Definition, in English ¹	1) The combined processes, such as sublimation, melting, evaporation which remove snow or ice from the surface of a glacier, snowfield, etc. 2) The amount of snow or ice removed by the above-described processes.
REF_ENG	Source of Definition ²	ECHO
TERM_ORIG	Source of Concept ³	IOW
FRA	Term in French	ablation
DAN	Term in Danish	---

Notes

1. With respect to the original sources, sometimes the definitions have been adjusted.
2. The data of the sources of definitions are reported in the Annex, following the Alphabetic List.
3. It is understood that, while the concept is unequivocal, each original lexical form of representation of the terms in the different languages has been either validated or checked and amended by CNR. To CNR belongs both the authorship and the responsibility for the present form of terms.

- **Sources of Definitions File: Legend of Fields**

Field Name	Example
ACRONYM	3DATLA
TITLE	3D Atlas On line - Human Impact Glossary Terms
AUTHOR	---
PUBLICATION / SITE / YEAR / ISBN	The Learning Company Inc. --- 1999 ---
URL	http://www.3datlas.com/topics/f_top_hum.html

References (in chronological order)

1. Felluga, B. & Batschi, W-D. Eds./EEA, European Environment Agency. **GEMET, General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus**. Pp. ix + Volume 1: Systematic List of Descriptors, pp. 44; Volume 2: Thematic List of Descriptors, pp. 78; Volume 3: Alphabetical List of Terms, pp. 550; Volume 4: Concordance List, pp. 127; Volume 5: Multilingual List of Descriptors, pp. 536. EEA, Copenhagen, August 1999. http://www.mu.niedersachsen.de/cds/etc-cds_neu/software.html#GEMET; http://www.mu.niedersachsen.de/cds/etc-cds_neu/library/select.html.
2. Plini, P., Felluga, B., 2000 - **T-REKS, Thesaurus-based Reference Environmental Knowledge System**. TDCNet, Conférence pour une infrastructure terminologique en Europe. 13-15 mars 2000, Maison de l'UNESCO, Paris, France. <http://www.unilat.org/dtil/etis/actasTDCnet/feluga.htm>.
3. Felluga, B., Plini, P., Lucke, S., Palmera, M., Eds. **EARTH, Environmental Applications Reference Thesaurus**[®]. Pp. vi + Volume 1: Elenco Sistemático, pp. 37; Volume 2: Elenco temático, pp. 159; Volume 3: Elenchi Alfabetici brevi, Italiano-Inglese e Inglese-Italiano, pp. 113 + 113; Volume 4: Elenco alfabetico bilingue, pp. 1418; Volume 5: Elenco delle Concordanze, pp. 115; Volume 6: Elenco Termini liberi – assegnati a liste – esclusi/cancellati, pp. 20; total: vi + 1975 (*GEMET-compatible edition, 5.300 terms*). <http://www.t-reks.cnr.it>.
4. Felluga, B., Plini, P., Lucke, S., Palmera, M., Eds. - **EARTH, Environmental Applications Reference Thesaurus**. Introduction: Pp. + Volume 1: Systematic List of Descriptors, pp. ; Volume 2: Thematic List of Descriptors, pp. ; Volume 3: Alphabetical List of Terms, pp. ; Volume 4: Concordance List, pp. ; Volume 5: Multilingual List of Descriptors, pp. ; Vol. 6: List of Free Terms, Specific Lists Terms; Excluded Terms; Deleted Terms. CNR, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, April 2002 (*Complete edition, 10.000 terms; in preparation*).

5. Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement – Agences de l'Eau – Office International de l'Eau. **Thesaurus Eau**®. Liste Alphabétique Globale, pp. iv + 231 ; Liste Thématique, pp. v + 62+ ; Liste Permutée, pp. iv + 64+. Limoges, 2000. <http://www.oieau.fr>.
6. Plini P., Lucke S., Baffioni C. & Felluga B. - **T-REKS: a Contribution to the Environmental Information Management through a Computer-Supported Modular Knowledge Organisation System for the Environment**. 15th International Symposium Informatics for Environmental Protection, Zurich 2001. "Sustainability in the Information Society". Hilty L.M., Gilgen P. W. (Eds.). October 9-12, 2001. Pp. 691-698. <http://www.empa.ch/deutsch/fachber/empasg/iep01>.
7. Lucke, S., Plini, P. & Felluga, B. **Complete external glossary**, Deliverable D10, Date: 2002.06.07, G3 (base: English, partially multilingual). The Environmental Data Exchange Network for Inland Water (EDEN-IW) Project of the Information Societies Technology (IST) Programme. <http://www.eden-iw.org>.
8. Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. **Dublin Core Metadata Element Set**. Version 1.1. 2003-02-04. <http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/>

... 000 ...

EDEN-Inland Waters Glossary

Alphabetical List

Legenda of the record:

Term in British English	
Definition, in English	
Term Sources:	Definition Sources:
	Term in French
	Term in Danish

Term Sources:
(IOW)

EARTH Thesaurus (CNR) or/and Thesaurus Eau

Definition Sources:

see Annex: List of Definition Sources

ablation

1) The combined processes, such as sublimation, melting, evaporation which remove snow or ice from the surface of a glacier, snowfield, etc. 2) The amount of snow or ice removed by the above-described processes.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ***ablation***

DK: ---

abrupt wave

Translatory wave or rapid increase in depth of water in an open channel caused by a sudden change in conditions of flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***onde à front raide***

DK: ---

absolute viscosity

Measure of the internal resistance of a fluid to flow, usually expressed by a coefficient which varies with temperature.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***viscosité absolue***

DK: ---

absorption loss

Loss of water by infiltration from a canal, reservoir or other body of water or from a field during the process of initial filling.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***perte par absorption***

DK: ---

accelerated flow

In channel hydraulics, flow in which the velocity increases in the direction of flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***écoulement accéléré***

DK: ---

acid deposition

A type of pollution which washes out of the atmosphere as dilute sulphuric and nitric acids. It tends to be a regional rather than a global phenomenon, linked to particular industrial activities and meteorological conditions. It includes rain, more than normally acidic snow, mist, sleet, fog, gas and dry particles. It upsets the balance of nature, disrupting ecosystems, and destroys forests and woodlands, plants and crops; kills aquatic life by altering the chemical balance of lakes and rivers and corrodes building materials and fabrics. The pollutants are caused principally by discharges from power station chimneys of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides released by burning fossil fuels, coal and oil.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: ---

DK: ***sur deposition***

acid lake

Lakes whose acidity increases because of chemicals contained in atmospheric precipitations or because their catchments include soils with high acidity.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GLRRDA

FR: ---

DK: ---

acid rain

Rain having a pH less than 5.6. The acidity results from chemical reactions occurring when water, sulphur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides, generally released by industrial processes, are chemically transformed into sulphuric and nitric acids.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: DUNSTE

FR: *pluie acide*

DK: *sur regn*

acidification

Addition of an acid to a solution until the pH falls below 7.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *acidification*

DK: *forsuring*

acidity

The state of being acid that is of being capable of transferring a hydrogen ion in solution.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *acidité*

DK: *surhedsgrad*

acidity of water

Amount of strong acids, given as milliequivalents of a strong base per litre of water necessary to titrate the sample to a pH value of 7.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *acidité de l'eau*

DK: ---

active capacity

The reservoir capacity normally usable for storage and regulation of reservoir inflows to meet established reservoir operating requirements. It extends from the highest of the top of exclusive flood control capacity, the top of joint use capacity, or the top of active conservation capacity, to the top of inactive capacity. It is also the total capacity less the sum of the inactive and dead capacities.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CONVER

FR: *volume actif*

DK: ---

actual evaporation

Quantity of water evaporated from an open water surface or from the ground.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *évaporation réelle*

DK: ---

adsorption

The physical or chemical bonding of molecules of gas, liquid or a dissolved substance to the external surface of a solid.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ***adsorption***

DK: ***adsorption***

aerobic condition

Condition characterized by the presence of free oxygen.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: USFILT

FR: ***état aérobie***

DK: ***aerob tilstand***

aerobic process

A process requiring the presence of oxygen.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ***aerob proces***

affluent

A stream or river that flows into a larger one; a tributary.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ***affluent***

DK: ---

afforestation

Establishing a forest in a previously non-forested area; the policies and actions for such a process.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ***enforestation***

DK: ***tilplantning***

aggradation

The process of building up surfaces, such as stream-beds or floodplains, by the deposition of sediment and/or colluvium.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: STREAM

FR: ***alluvionnement***

DK: ---

aggressive water

Water having the power of dissolving or disintegrating solids in contact with it.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***eau agressive***

DK: ---

agricultural effluent

Treated and untreated wastewater and washdown from dairies, piggyeries and other places where livestock are kept in large numbers.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PLANGU

FR: ---

DK: *landbrugsaffald*

agricultural pollution

The liquid or solid wastes from farming, including: runoff from pesticides, fertilizers, and feedlots; erosion and dust from plowing; animal manure and carcasses, crop residues, and debris.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *pollution agricole*

DK: *forurening, der stammer fra landbruget*

agricultural waste

Waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses and slaughterhouses; harvest waste; fertilizer run-off from fields; pesticides that enter into water, air or soils; and salt and silt drained from fields.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNSD

FR: *déchet agricole*

DK: *landbrugsaffald*

agricultural waste water

Water carrying waste material from agricultural activities (animal manure, plant stalks, hulls and leaves, etc.).

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *eau usée agricole*

DK: ---

agriculture

The production of plants and animals useful to man, involving soil cultivation and the breeding and management of crops and livestock.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *agriculture*

DK: *landbrug*

agrochemical

Any substance or mixture of substances used or intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, attracting, inhibiting, or controlling any insects, rodents, birds, nematodes, bacteria, fungi, weeds or other forms of plant, animal or microbial life regarded as pests.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *landbrugskemikalie*

air pollutant

Any substance in air that could, in high enough concentration, harm man, other animals, vegetation or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of matter capable of being

airborne. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases or any combination thereof.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ANTRON

FR: ---

DK: *luftforurenende stof*

air-water interaction

The physical processes at the air-water interface: momentum, heat and mass transfer across the air-water interface, mixing of surface water by wind stress and wave breaking, directional wave spectra and wave forces on offshore structures. The air-water interaction is measured by the turbulence and gas exchanges resulting from the mixing of the water column by wind.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WATER

FR: ---

DK: *luft-vand vekselvirkning*

alarm plan

Part of a global emergency plan which describes mainly the information transfer and the alerting procedures.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *plan d'alerte*

DK: ---

alga

Simple, green, aquatic plants without stems, roots or leaves. They are among the microscopic organisms that form the start of the food chain. Algae are found floating in the sea and fresh water, but they also grow on the surface of damp walls, rocks, the bark of trees and on soil. They contain chlorophyll and other pigments that let them grow by photosynthesis. On land, algae can be useful in improving the fertility of soil by nitrogen fixation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: ---

DK: *alger*

algal bloom

Excessive and rapid growth of algae and other aquatic plants when they are stimulated to grow too quickly by pollution. It takes place when there are too many nutrients in the water and is aggravated when accompanied by a rise in temperature. Although the algae grow quickly they soon die because they have swallowed up all the water's nutrients. As they decompose they tend to rise to the surface and form a green slime. Algal bloom have increased because higher levels of nitrogen and phosphates from agricultural areas have leached from the fields into water courses.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: ---

DK: *algevækst*

algal indicator

Algae used to grade quality or changes of aquatic environments.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ---

algicide

Any substance or chemical applied to kill or control algal growth.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *algicid*

alkalimetry

The use of standard acid solutions to determine the concentration of basic solutions of unknown normality.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NIDLIN

FR: *TAC*

DK: ---

alkaline water

Water with a pH value above 7.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau alcaline*

DK: ---

alkalinity

The property of having excess hydroxide ions in solution.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *alcalinité*

DK: ---

allogenic water

Water derived from a distant terrain or from beyond its surface draining area, such as originating in a humid or glacial region and flowing across an arid or desert region.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

allowable catch

Catch allowed to be taken from a stock by a fishery during a specified time period. It is often allocated explicitly amongst those having access rights to the stock.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNSD

FR: ---

DK: ---

alluvial

1) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of alluvium deposited from flowing water or belonging to such a deposit. 2) Unconsolidated materials of recent time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *alluvial (1), dépôt alluvial (2)*

DK: ---

alluvial channel

Channel with a movable bed in loose sedimentary materials.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lit à fond mobile*

DK: ---

alluvial fan

A low, outspread, relatively flat to gently sloping mass of loose rock material, shaped like an open fan or a segment of a cone, deposited by a stream at the place where it issues from a narrow mountain valley upon a plane of broad valley, or where a tributary stream is near or at its junction with the main stream, or wherever constriction in a valley abruptly ceases or the gradient of the stream suddenly decreases.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

alluvial groundwater

Ground water that is hydrologically connected to a surface stream that is present in permeable geologic material, usually small rocks and gravel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: EXTCOL

FR: *nappe alluviale*

DK: ---

alluvial plain

A level or gently sloping tract or a slightly undulating land surface produced by extensive deposition of alluvium, usually adjacent to a river that periodically overflows its banks; it may be situated on a flood plain, a delta, or an alluvial fan.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *plaine alluviale*

DK: *flodslette*

alluvial sheet

Volume of underground water contained in alluvial grounds, in general free and often in relation to a river.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RDB

FR: ---

DK: ---

alluvion

An overflowing; an inundation or flood, especially when the water is charged with much suspended material.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *alluvion*

DK: *alluvium*

alluvium

Clay, silt, sand, gravel, pebbles or other detrital material deposited by water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *alluvions*

DK: ---

amateur fishing

Recreational catching of fish by means of hook and line; game fishing.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FISHBA

FR: ---

DK: ---

amoeba

A usually microscopic single-celled protozoan that is widely found in fresh and salt water. Some types of amoebas cause diseases such as amoebic dysentery.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SEPTIC

FR: *amibe*

DK: ---

amphibian

A class of vertebrate animals characterized by a moist, glandular skin, gills at some stage of development, and no amnion during the embryonic stage.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *amfbier****anaerobic condition***

A mode of life carried on in the absence of molecular oxygen.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *état anaérobie*DK: *anaerob tilstand****anaerobic process***

A process which only occurs in the absence of molecular oxygen.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: SIUEDU

FR: ---

DK: *anaerob proces****anaerobiosis***

A mode of life carried on in the absence of molecular oxygen.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

anchor ice

Submerged ice found attached to underwater objects (such as the channel bed and aquatic vegetation).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *glace de fond*

DK: ---

angling

Recreational catching of fish by means of hook and line; game fishing.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FISHBA

FR: ---

DK: *sportsfiskeri****angularity correction***

Correction to be made to an observed velocity at a cross section when the direction of the current is not at right angles to that section.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *correction d'obliquité*

DK: ---

annual flood

1) Highest peak discharge in a water year. 2) Flood which has been equalled or exceeded once each year on average.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crue annuelle*

DK: ---

annual flow

Total volume of water that flows during a year, usually referring to the outflow of a drainage area or river basin.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *abondance annuelle*

DK: ---

annual maximum series

Extreme-value series with largest annual values.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *série des maxima annuels*

DK: ---

annual minimum series

Extreme-value series with smallest annual values.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *série des minima annuels*

DK: ---

annual runoff

Total volume of water that flows during a year, usually referring to the outflow of a drainage area or river basin.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement annuel*

DK: ---

annual series

Hydrological series the terms of which represent some characteristic or element for each of a series of years.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *série de valeurs annuelles*

DK: ---

antifouling paint

Paints formulated especially for boat decks and hulls, docks and other below-water-line surfaces and structures to prevent the growth of barnacles and other organisms on ships' bottoms.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PAINTO

FR: ---

DK: ---

applied hydrology

That branch of hydrology which refers to its application to fields connected with water-resources development and management.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie appliquée*

DK: ---

aquaculture

The cultivation and harvest of freshwater or marine animals and plants, in ponds, tanks, cages or on protected beds. This is usually done in inland waters, estuaries or coastal waters. It is estimated that commercial fish farming accounts for more than 10% of the world's fish needs.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WRIGHT;

FR: ---

DK: *akvakultur*

aquatic animal

Animal having a water habitat.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *vanddyr*

aquatic ecology

The study of the relationships among aquatic living organisms and between those organisms and their environment.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: *hydroøkologi*

aquatic ecosystem

Any watery environment, from small to large, from pond to ocean, in which plants and animals

interact with the chemical and physical features of the environment.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: *écosystème aquatique*

DK: *akvatisk økosystem*

aquatic environment

Waters, including wetlands, that serve as habitat for interrelated and interacting communities and populations of plants and animals.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LEE

FR: ---

DK: *vandmiljø*

aquatic fauna

Animal organisms living in or near water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *faune aquatique*

DK: ---

aquatic flora

Plants that grow in water, of which there are three kinds: submersed, which grows beneath the surface; emersed, which root below but extend above the water e.g. cattails and water lilies; and floaters e.g. water hyacinths.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PESTMA

FR: *flore aquatique*

DK: ---

aquatic mammal

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *havpattedyr*

aquatic microbiology

Study of microscopic plants and animals and their interrelationships.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BIOQUA

FR: ---

DK: ---

aquatic microorganism

Microorganisms having a water habitat.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *akvatisk mikroorganisme*

aquatic organism

Organisms which live in water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *vandorganisme****aquatic pest***

Aquatic plant or animal organism that is injurious to health or the environment.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: OCEPA

FR: ---

DK: ---

aquatic pest control

Any of various techniques employed to reduce or destroy aquatic pests such as algae, undesirable fish, mosquitoes and other aquatic organisms, through biological or chemical agents.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NMD; DS&TAP

FR: ---

DK: ---

aquatic plant

Plants adapted for a partially or completely submerged life.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ---

DK: *vandplante****aqueduct***

A channel for supplying water; often underground, but treated architecturally on high arches when crossing valleys or low ground.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: HARRIS

FR: *aqueduc*DK: *akvædukt****aquiclude***

Saturated bed, formation, or group of formations of low hydraulic conductivity which yield inappreciable quantities of water to drains, wells, springs and seeps.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *formation à microporosité*

DK: ---

aquifer

Permeable water-bearing formation capable of yielding exploitable quantities of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *aquifère*DK: *akvifer****aquifer recharge rate***

Amount of water added to an aquifer per unit area and per unit time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *taux de recharge*

DK: ---

aquifer recovery

Rising movement of the water table or the piezometric surface caused by recharge following upon a period of depletion.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *remontée de nappe*

DK: ---

aquifuge

Formation which has no interconnected openings and hence cannot absorb or transmit water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *formation imperméable*

DK: ---

Aral sea

The site of what has been called the greatest environmental disaster of all time. The Aral Sea has been drying up. Massive water diversions to grow cotton in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have led to the Sea drying up. The area which had dried up as of 1996 is bigger than Lake Erie. In the 1960's the Aral Sea's area was 69,000 square km. By the late 1990's it had fallen to about 30,000 km and is likely to shrink much further. The rates of cancer and anemia in the area are extremely high due to the toxic (salt plus fertilizers) dust raised from the dried up basin by the wind. The Globe and Mail reported in 1998 that some officials in Uzbekistan fear that the Sea may disappear altogether by 2015.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RWIGLE

FR: ---

DK: ---

arch dam

Curved masonry or concrete dam, convex in shape upstream, that depends on arch action for its stability; the load or water pressure is transferred by the arch to the abutments.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: STREAM

FR: *barrage voûte*

DK: ---

area of influence

Area around a pumping or a recharging well in which the water table (in unconfined aquifers) or the piezometric surface (in confined aquifers) is lowered or raised to a significant degree by pumping or recharging.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *zone d'appel*

DK: ---

area-elevation curve

Curve showing what part of the area of a river basin is situated above an indicated elevation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe surface-hauteur*

DK: ---

areal precipitation

Precipitation in a specific area expressed as the average depth of liquid water over this area.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *précipitation surfacique*

DK: ---

arheic

Relates to areas which almost completely lack superficial drainage.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *aréisme*

DK: ---

arid zone

1) Zone in which precipitation is lacking to the extent that irrigation must be practised to support cultivation. 2) Zone in which average evaporation exceeds precipitation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *zone aride*

DK: ---

arid-zone hydrology

Hydrology of arid or semi-arid zones stressing the interaction between water and arid climate.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie de la zone aride*

DK: ---

artesian aquifer

Aquifer whose piezometric surface lies above the ground surface (sometimes used loosely as syn. for confined aquifer).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *formation aquifère artésienne*

DK: ---

artesian basin

Geological structural feature, often of important dimensions, in which water is confined under artesian pressure.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassin artésien*

DK: ---

artesian head

Elevation of the piezometric surface in an artesian aquifer above a given datum.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *charge artésienne*

DK: ---

artesian spring

Spring yielding water from an artesian aquifer, generally through some fissure or other opening in the confining bed that overlies the aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source artésienne*

DK: ---

artesian well

Well tapping a confined or artesian aquifer in which the static water level stands above the surface of the ground.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *puits artésien*

DK: ---

artificial accretion

Artificial buildup of land due to the construction of a groin, breakwater, dam or beach fill.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

artificial lake

Lakes created behind manmade barriers.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PARCOR

FR: *lac artificiel*

DK: *kunstig sø*

artificial recharge

Augmentation of the natural replenishment of groundwater in aquifers or groundwater reservoirs by supply of water through wells, through spreading or by changing natural conditions.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

artificial waterbody

Areas which are covered by water due to the construction of artefacts such as reservoirs, canals and artificial lakes. Without these the area would not be covered by water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FAOINF

FR: ---

DK: ---

attached groundwater

Portion of groundwater adhering to the pore walls. It is assumed to be equal in amount to the residual water after drainage.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau de rétention*

DK: ---

aufeis

Ice formed when brook water or underground water emerges and freezes on previously formed ice.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *aufeis*

DK: ---

automatic sampler

A device designed to collect samples at preset times or when triggered by some other parameter such as water level.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: PCASTA

FR: *préleveur automatique*

DK: ---

available head

Amount of fall in a stream which is available for hydroelectric power development.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hauteur de chute utile*

DK: ---

available storage capacity

Volume of water in a reservoir between the minimum and the maximum water levels during ordinary operating conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tranche utile d'un réservoir*

DK: ---

average velocity

Discharge divided by the cross-sectional area at right angles to the direction of flow or, for a vertical, area of a velocity curve divided by the depth.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *vitesse moyenne*

DK: ---

average year

Year for which the observed hydrological or meteorological quantity approximately equals the long term average of that quantity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *année moyenne*

DK: ---

avifauna

All the birds in a particular region.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *fuglefauna*

avulsion

Separation of a portion of land by the action of a river when it breaks across the narrow neck of a horseshoe bend or, due to entire change in the course of a river when it breaks through one of its banks.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *avulsion*

DK: ---

axisymmetric flow

Flow in which the streamlines are situated in meridional planes passing through one straight line (axis) and all such planes have the same streamline pattern.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement à symétrie axiale*

DK: ---

backwater

A rise of water level in a stream caused by a natural or artificial obstruction.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: DMAJRC

FR: *remous*

DK: ---

backwater curve

Longitudinal profile of the water surface upstream in a stream where the water surface is raised by a natural or artificial obstruction.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe de remous*

DK: ---

bacteriological pollution

Contamination of water, soil and air with pathogen bacteria.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *pollution bactériologique*

DK: *bakteriologisk forurening*

bank

Rising land bordering a river margin of a channel at the left-hand (right-hand) side when facing downstream.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rive*

DK: *bred*

bank protection

Engineering work which aims at the protection of banks of a river, or slopes of embankments along it, from erosion by the current of flow, from floods, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: *beskyttelse af bredden, bredbeskyttelse, dækværk, kystsikrin*

bank storage

Water absorbed and stored in the permeable bed and banks of a stream, lake or reservoir and returned in whole or in part as the level of the surface of the water body falls.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *emmagasinement dans les berges*

DK: ---

bankfull discharge

Discharge conveyed in a water course without overtopping the banks.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit de débordement*

DK: ---

bankfull stage

Stage at which a stream just overflows its natural banks.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *niveau de débordement*

DK: ---

bar

Bank of sediment, e.g. sand or gravel, deposited on a stream bed or at its mouth, which obstructs flow or navigation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *barre*

DK: ---

base flow

Part of the discharge which enters a stream channel mainly from groundwater, but also from lakes and glaciers during long periods when no precipitation or snowmelt occurs.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit de base*

DK: ---

base level

Level at which the stream may no longer erode. For all streams the ultimate base level is sea level. A rise or fall in sea level will result in a change in the level to which streams can erode. Commonly a lowering of base level causes a stream to erode its channel and a rise in base level may cause a stream to deposit sediment in its channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: COLGAN

FR: *niveau de base*

DK: ---

base width

Time interval between the beginning and the end of the direct runoff produced by a storm.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *temps de base*

DK: ---

basin

Drainage area of a stream, river or lake.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **bassin**

DK: ---

bathing freshwater

Freshwater in which bathing is explicitly authorised or in which bathing is not prohibited and is traditionally practised by a large number of bathers. Water in such areas must meet specified quality standards relating to chemical, microbiological and physical parameters.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: **badeferskvand**

bathing water

All waters, inland or coastal, except those intended for therapeutic purposes or used in swimming pools, an area either in which bathing is explicitly authorised or in which bathing is not prohibited and is traditionally practised by a large number of bathers. Water in such areas must meet specified quality standards relating to chemical, microbiological and physical parameters.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: **badevand**

bathymetry

The measurement of depths of water in oceans, seas and lakes; also the information derived from such measurements.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NOAA2

FR: **bathymétrie**

DK: ---

bay

An open, curving indentation made by the sea or a lake into a coastline.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: **baie**

DK: **bugt**

beach

The unconsolidated material that covers a gently sloping zone, typically with a concave profile, extending landward from the low-water line to the place where there is a definite change in material or physiographic from (such as a cliff), or to the line of permanent vegetation (usually the effective limit of the highest storm waves); a shore of body of water, formed and washed by waves or tides, usually covered by sand or gravel, and lacking a bare rocky surface.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: **plage**

DK: **strand**

beach cleaning

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ***nettoisement de plage***

DK: ---

bed load

Sand, silt, gravel and rock detritus, mainly not in suspension, carried by a stream along its bed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***charge de fond***

DK: ---

bed-load discharge

Amount (weight, mass or volume) of bed load transported through a cross section of a stream per unit time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***débit charrie***

DK: ---

bed-load trap

Device for catching and/or measuring sediment moving on or along a river bed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***trappe à sédiments***

DK: ---

belt of fluctuation

That part of the lithosphere which, because of the fluctuations of the water table, lies part of the time in the zone of saturation and part of the time in the overlying zone of aeration.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***zone de fluctuation de la nappe phréatique***

DK: ---

bench mark station

Hydrological station established in each country or natural region to provide a continuing series of hydrological observations and relatively uninfluenced by past or future artificial changes.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***station de référence***

DK: ---

bench-mark

Permanent mark, natural or artificial, at a known elevation in relation to an adopted datum.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***repère***

DK: ---

benthic ecosystem

A type of marine or freshwater ecosystem consisting of organisms that live on the bottom.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BUTTE

FR: ---

DK: *bentisk økosystem*

benthic fauna

Animals living in or on the bottom substrate of an ocean, lake, stream, or other body of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGHPAE

FR: ---

DK: ---

benthos

Those organisms attached to, living on, in or near the sea bed, river bed or lake floor.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ---

DK: *bentos*

bifurcation

Division of a stream into two branches.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *diffluence*

DK: ---

bifurcation ratio

Ratio of the number of stream segments of a given order in a river basin to the number of segments of the next higher order.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rapport de diffluence*

DK: ---

bilharziasis

A parasite infection by a trematode worm acquired from infested water. Also known as schistosomiasis. Species which live in man can produce liver, bladder, and gastrointestinal problems. Species of the schistosomiasis parasite which cannot live in man cause swimmer's itch.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: OMD

FR: *bilharziose*

DK: ---

bioaccumulation

The uptake and retention of substances by an organism from its food and its surrounding environment. Chemicals that bioaccumulate become more concentrated at each successively higher level of the food chain.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GRTLAK

FR: ---

DK: *bioakkumulation*

biochemical oxygen demand

The amount of oxygen used for biochemical oxidation by a unit volume of water at a given temperature and for a given time. BOD is an index of the degree of organic pollution in water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: *demande biochimique d'oxygène*

DK: *biokemisk iltforbrug/oxygenforbrug*

biochemical process

Chemical processes occurring in living organisms.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *biokemiske processer*

biocide

A diverse group of poisonous substances including preservatives, insecticides, disinfectants and pesticides used for the control of organisms that are harmful to human or animal health or that cause damage to natural or manufactured products.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GRAHAW

FR: ---

DK: *biocid*

biocoenosis

An ecological organization represented by the sum total of all living organisms in a prescribed ecosystem

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: SUPREM

FR: *biocénose*

DK: *biocønose*

bioconcentration

The net increase in concentration of a substance in plants and animals above what is found in the natural surroundings.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: USFILT

FR: *bioconcentration*

DK: ---

biodegradability

The potential of an organic substance to be broken down into simpler compounds or molecules through the action of microorganisms.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CFECOR

FR: *biodégradabilité*

DK: *biologisk nedbrydelighed*

biodegradation

Breaking down of a substance by microorganisms.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *biologisk nedbrydelighed*

biodiversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. It includes cultivated species and varieties and agricultural ecosystems as well as natural ecosystems and their components.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GLOBUK

FR: ***biodiversité***

DK: ***biodiversitet***

biofilm

An accumulation of microbial growth.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: USFILT

FR: ***biofilm***

DK: ---

biogeochemical cycle

Movement of chemical elements in a circular pathway, from organisms to physical environment, back to organisms. The process is termed a nutrient cycle if the elements concerned are trace elements, which are essential to life. A biogeochemical cycle occurs when vegetation decomposes and minerals are incorporated naturally in the humus for future plant growth.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: ---

DK: ***biogeokemisk kredsløb***

bioinvasion

The introduction of an organism into a new environment or geographical region followed by rapid multiplication and spread.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PEWAG

FR: ---

DK: ---

biological contamination

The presence in the environment of living organisms or agents derived by viruses, bacteria, fungi, and mammal and bird antigens that can cause many health effects.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: KOREN

FR: ---

DK: ***biologisk kontamination/kontaminering***

biological cycle

Complete circulatory process through which a substance passes in the biosphere. It may involve transport through the various media (air, water, soil), followed by environmental transformation, and carriage through various ecosystems.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: IUPAC

FR: ***cycle biologique***

DK: ***biologisk kredsløb***

biological disc

An attached growth waste water treatment system consisting of closely spaced discs up to 3m diameter, or random plastic media in circular wire cages, used in aerobic sewage treatment, that are carried by a horizontal shaft just above the surface of the sewage and revolve with the shaft.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *disque biologique*

DK: ---

biological diversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. It includes cultivated species and varieties and agricultural ecosystems as well as natural ecosystems and their components.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NMFS

FR: ---

DK: ---

biological filtration of water

A biological wastewater treatment technology used in chemical manufacturing facilities, solid waste processing plants, composting operations, and rendering plants. Biological systems use microorganisms that consume and destroy organic compounds as a food source.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SEVERN

FR: *filtration biologique de l'eau*

DK: ---

biological indicator

A species or organism that is used to grade environmental quality or change.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: *indicateur biologique*

DK: *biologisk indikator*

biological invasion

The introduction of an organism into a new environment or geographical region followed by rapid multiplication and spread.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PEWAG

FR: ---

DK: ---

biological phosphate removal

Process based on the capacity of some microorganisms to accumulate phosphate (as polyphosphate) in excess of their normal metabolic requirements. These microorganisms store substrate (PHB) anaerobically which is oxidized in a phase where an electron acceptor like oxygen or nitrate is present. In the presence of nitrate or oxygen phosphate is stored by the microorganisms. By extracting excess sludge from the anoxic or aerobic phase, phosphate is removed from the system.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: TUDELFF

FR: *déphosphatation biologique*

DK: ---

biological pollutant

Animal dander (minute scales from hair, feathers, or skin); dust mite and cockroach parts; fungi (molds); infectious agents (bacteria or viruses); pollen.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: IEDWEB

FR: ---

DK: *biologisk forurener/forurenende stof*

biological process

Processes concerning living organisms.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *procédé biologique*

DK: *biologiske processer*

biological productivity

The amount of organic matter, carbon, or energy content that is accumulated during a given time

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GLOCHA

FR: ---

DK: ---

biological reproduction

Any of various processes, either sexual or asexual, by which an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *reproduktion*

biological resource

Genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BIODIV

FR: ---

DK: *biologiske ressourcer*

biological test

The laboratory determination of the effects of substances upon specific living organisms.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *biologisk test*

biological water balance

The amount of ingoing and outgoing water in a system, which are assumed to be equal in the long term so that the water budget will balance.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: *biologisk vandbalance*

biology

A division of the natural sciences concerned with the study of life and living organisms.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: **biologie**

DK: **biologi**

biomarker

A normal metabolite that, when present in abnormal concentrations in certain body fluids, can indicate the presence of a particular disease or toxicological condition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: DICCHE

FR: **biomarqueur**

DK: **biologisk indikator/markør**

biomass

The mass of living or organic material, usually expressed as dry weight per unit area.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: EDUETE

FR: **biomasse**

DK: **biomasse**

bioreactor

A container, such as a large fermentation chamber, for growing living organisms that are used in the industrial production of substances such as pharmaceuticals, antibodies, or vaccines.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: ---

DK: **bioreaktor**

biotechnology

A combination of biology and technology. It is used to describe developments in the application of biological organisms for commercial and scientific purposes. So "bio" stands for biology and the science of life, and "tech" stands for technology, or the tools and techniques that the biotechnologists have in their workbox. Those tools and techniques include microorganisms and a range of methods for manipulating them, such as genetic engineering.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: **biotechnologie**

DK: **bioteknologi**

biotest

The laboratory determination of the effects of substances upon specific living organisms.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: **bioessai**

DK: ---

biotic factor

The influence upon the environment of organisms owing to the presence and activities of other organisms, as distinct from a physical, abiotic, environmental factor.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL2

FR: ---

DK: *biotisk (miljø)faktor*

biotic integrity index

A method of looking at the quality of water and stream habitat using biotic inventories. Usually, the total number of organisms and the number of different species present are determined. Then these numbers are applied to an index, or scale, that lists organisms according to their sensitivity to pollution.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UGAEDU

FR: *indice biotique d'intégrité*

DK: ---

biotope

A region of relatively uniform environmental conditions, occupied by a given plant community and its associated animal community.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PAENS

FR: *biotope*

DK: *biotop*

biotope protection

Measures taken to ensure that the biological and physical components of a biotope are in equilibrium by maintaining constant their relative numbers and features.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *biotopbeskyttelse*

bird

Any of the warm-blooded vertebrates which make up the class Aves.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *fugle*

bird refuge

Area designated for the protection of birds, within which hunting is either prohibited or strictly regulated.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNSD

FR: ---

DK: ---

blind drainage

Areas in which surface flow collects in sinks or lakes not connected by surface channels to other streams in the basin.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassin hydrographique ferme*

DK: ---

BOD

The amount of oxygen used for biochemical oxidation by a unit volume of water at a given temperature

and for a given time. BOD is an index of the degree of organic pollution in water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ***DBO***

DK: ---

bog

Waterlogged, spongy ground, chiefly composed of decaying vegetable matter, especially of rushes, cotton grass, and sphagnum moss.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: ***tourbière***

DK: ***mose***

boil

Upward flow of water in a sandy formation due to an unbalanced water pressure resulting from a rise in a nearby stream, or from removing the overburden in making excavations.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***renard***

DK: ---

boring

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ***forage***

DK: ---

botany

A branch of the biological sciences which embraces the study of plants and plant life.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ***botanique***

DK: ***botani***

bottom current

Movement of water along the bottom of reservoirs or rivers.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***courant de fond***

DK: ---

boundary layer

The layer of fluid adjacent to a physical boundary in which the fluid motion is significantly affected by the boundary and has a mean velocity less than the free stream value.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ---

DK: ***grænselag***

brackish environment

Environment that is influenced by seawater with a salinity less than 35 parts per thousand (usually

caused by the presence of an inflow of fresh water).

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GEOGLO

FR: ---

DK: ---

brackish water

Water, salty between the concentrations of fresh water and sea water; usually 5-10 parts x thousand.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *eau saumâtre*

DK: *brakvand*

brackish water ecosystem

A complex and dynamic habitat found in estuaries, lagoons, backwaters and mangrove forests since these areas are connected to sea and thereby fluctuation in salinity due to tidal effects, rainfall and floods etc. The brackish water areas has been recognised as the most productive ecosystem on our planet since these areas are rich in nutrients especially nitrogen and phosphates needed for plant and animal growth. The supply of these nutrients is continuously replenished by flow from rivers, seas and the adjacent land. The estuarine/brackish water areas are well recognised as nursery grounds, feeding grounds and as spawning areas for many fin fishes, several crustaceans of commercial importance and many other invertebrates.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: VEDAM

FR: ---

DK: ---

braided stream

Part of a river system in which the flow passes through a number of smaller interlaced channels separated by bars or shoals.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau anastomose*

DK: ---

breakthrough curve

Curve expressing the time variation of tracer concentration (e.g. chloride-ion concentration) at an observation point located downstream of an injection point in groundwater flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe d'avancement*

DK: ---

bridge

A structure that spans and provides a passage over a road, railway, river, or some other obstacle.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *pont*

DK: *bro*

broad-crested weir

Weir of such crest length in the direction of flow that critical flow occurs on the crest of the weir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *déversoir à seuil épais*

DK: ---

brook

A small stream or rivulet, commonly swiftly flowing in rugged terrain, of lesser length and volume than a creek; especially a stream that issues directly from the ground, as from a spring or seep, or that is produced by heavy rainfall or melting snow.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *ruisseau*

DK: *bæk*

buoyancy

Resultant force, in an upward direction, exerted by water on a body which is wholly or partly immersed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *poussée*

DK: ---

buried stream bed

Stream bed which has been buried below volcanic or alluvial deposits.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau souterrain*

DK: ---

by-catch

Incidental taking of non-commercial species in drift nets, trawling operations and long line fishing; it is responsible for the death of large marine animals and one factor in the threatened extinction of some species.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *bifangst*

cableway

Cable stretched above and across a stream, from which a current meter or other measuring or sampling device is suspended, and moved from one bank to the other, at predetermined depths below the water surface. The instrument may be operated from the bank or from a cable carrying personnel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *téléphérique*

DK: ---

calibration

Experimental determination of the relationship between the quantity to be measured and the indication of the instrument, device or process which measures it.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tarage*

DK: *kalibrering*

canal

An artificial watercourse of uniform dimensions designed for navigation, drainage or irrigation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *canal*

DK: *kanal*

canoeing

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *passe à canoë*

DK: ---

canyon

A long deep, relatively narrow steep-sided valley confined between lofty and precipitous walls in a plateau or mountainous area, often with a stream at the bottom; similar to, but larger than, a gorge. It is characteristic of an arid or semiarid area (such as western U.S.) where stream downcutting greatly exceeds weathering.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *canyon*

DK: *canyon*

capacity

1) Maximum volume that can be contained by a reservoir. 2) Maximum rate of flow that can be carried by any conveying structure.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité*

DK: ---

capillarity

The process by which water rises through rock, sediment or soil caused by the cohesion between water molecules and an adhesion between water and other materials that "pulls" the water upward.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ATLAS

FR: *capillarité*

DK: ---

capillary diffusion

Movement of water by capillarity in a porous medium.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *diffusion capillaire*

DK: ---

capillary fringe

Zone immediately above the water table in which all of the interstices are filled with water that is under pressure less than atmospheric.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *frange capillaire*

DK: ---

capillary interstice

Interstice small enough to hold water against gravity above a water table.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *interstice capillaire*

DK: ---

capillary pressure

Difference of pressure across a curved air/water interface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tension capillaire*

DK: ---

capillary rise

1) Rise of a liquid in a capillary tube, immersed in a liquid, measured from the surface level of the outside liquid. 2) Rise of water above the water table through the action of capillarity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ascension capillaire*

DK: ---

capillary suction

Phenomenon due to capillary forces that causes a liquid below atmospheric pressure to be sucked into a porous medium.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *succion capillaire*

DK: ---

capillary water

Water held in, or moving through, small interstices or tubes by capillarity.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *eau capillaire*

DK: ---

carbon cycle

The cycle of carbon in the biosphere, in which plants convert carbon dioxide to organic compounds that are consumed by plants and animals, and the carbon is returned to the biosphere in inorganic form by processes of respiration and decay.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *cycle du carbone*

DK: *carbonyklus*

carbonate hardness

Hardness of water resulting from the presence of dissolved calcium and magnesium bicarbonates.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *dureté en carbonate*

DK: ---

carryover storage

Storage of water collected during a wet surplus year used for making up deficiencies in dry years.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *emmagasinement interannuel*

DK: ---

cartography

The making of maps and charts for the purpose of visualizing spatial distributions over various areas of the earth.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *cartographie*

DK: *kartografi*

cascade

Small waterfall or one of a series of small falls.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cascade*

DK: ---

catch yield

The yield obtained from a given fishery; fishery catches should be strictly controlled so that the fish population can have a sufficient breeding mass and thus give a sustained yield for future generations.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: ---

DK: *fangsudbytte*

catchment area

Area having a common outlet for its surface runoff.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: *afvandingsområde*

catchment basin

An area from which all the drainage water passes into one stream or other body of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: ---

celerity

Speed of propagation of a wave.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *celerité*

DK: ---

cesspool

A covered tank with open joints constructed in permeable soil to receive raw domestic wastewater and

allow partially treated effluent to seep into the surrounding soil, while solids are contained and undergo digestion.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: USFILT

FR: *puisard*

DK: ---

channel

1) Deepest portion of a river bed, in which the main current flows. 2) Natural or artificial waterway, clearly distinguished, which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *chenal*

DK: ---

channel clearing

The removal from river channels of silt, sand and gravel brought in by streams and surface runoff in order to re-establish their natural width and depth; sometimes it also involves cutting down by scythe the vegetation growth and grasses on banks.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: LANROU

FR: *curage*

DK: ---

channel detention

Volume of water which can be temporarily stored in channels during flood periods.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *emmagasinement temporaire*

DK: ---

channel flow

Flow of water with a free surface in a natural or artificial channel (watercourse).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement dans un canal*

DK: ---

channel precipitation

Precipitation falling directly on the water surface within a channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *précipitations sur l'eau*

DK: ---

channel scour

Localized removal of channel bed material by flowing water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: LOLOSO

FR: *affouillement du lit d'un cours d'eau*

DK: ---

channel storage

DK: *kemisk forurening*

chemical waste

Type of waste consisting of/or containing chemical substances. It includes: laboratory chemicals, film developer, disinfectants expired or no longer needed, solvents, cleaning agents and other.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAREWA

FR: ---

DK: *kemisk affald*

chlorophyll

A green pigment, present in algae and higher plants, that absorbs light energy and thus plays a vital role in photosynthesis. Except in Cyanophyta (blue-green algae), chlorophyll is confined to chloroplasts. There are several types of chlorophyll, but all contain magnesium and iron. Some plants (e.g., brown algae, red algae, copper beech trees) contain additional pigments that masks the green of their chlorophyll.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: *chlorophylle*

DK: *klorofyl*

cholera

A disease transmitted primarily through contaminated water and food, especially raw vegetables and sea-food. If drinking water supplies become contaminated, particularly in overpopulated areas with bad sanitation, infection spreads rapidly. The disease-causing organism is a bacterium called vibrio cholerae

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *cholera*

DK: ---

choleric vibrio

Bacterium that causes cholera, the life threatening aspects of which are caused by the exotoxin. Short, slightly curved rods, highly motile (single polar flagellum), gram-negative. Adhere to intestinal epithelium (adhesion mechanism unknown) and produce enzymes (neuraminidase, proteases) that facilitate access of the bacterium to the epithelial surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: OMD

FR: *vibron cholérique*

DK: ---

chrysophyta

The golden-brown and orange-yellow algae; a diverse group of microscopically small algae which inhabit fresh and salt water, many being planktonic. They contain carotenoid pigments and may be unicellular, colonial, filamentous or amoeboid.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: *gulalger*

civil engineering

The planning, design, construction, and maintenance of fixed structures and ground facilities for industry, transportation, use and control of water or occupancy.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

coast

A line or zone where the land meets the sea or some other large expanse of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *kyst*

coastal protection

Measures to prevent coast erosion including the stabilization of beaches and dunes by mechanical means in the lower parts of the beaches, and by both mechanical and vegetational means on the upper beaches and dunes. Heavy sea walls and revetments may also be used in appropriate cases. Groynes are used extensively to slow beach erosion and to build beaches. Made of wood or other material, and designed to take advantage of the long-shore currents that carry the sediments along the beach, groynes are usually developed in a series so that their spacing, length and height, form a tapering system. Natural vegetation has been the most effective measure in stabilizing dunes and upper beaches; the vegetation may consist of herbs, shrubs and trees. Wattles, fences and stakes may be used in conjunction with plantings to inhibit the movement of sand. The planting arrangements are related to the topography, wind, and drift-character of the sands.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP

FR: ---

DK: ---

coastal stream

Short river discharging directly into the sea.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *fleuve côtier*

DK: ---

coastal zone planning

The comprehensive assessment, setting of objectives, planning and management of coastal resources, taking into account traditional, cultural and historical perspectives and conflicting interests and uses. It is done through a continuous and evolutionary process for co-operation and co-ordination among sectors, integrating national and local interests in the management of activities concerning the environment and development. Where appropriate, river basins, ecosystems or entire islands are taken into account.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NETCOA

FR: ---

DK: *fysisk planlægning i kystområder*

COD

Chemical oxygen demand.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *DCO*

DK: ---

coefficient of compressibility of water

Relative decrease in water volume per unit increment of pressure at a given temperature.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: **colorant**

DK: ---

commercial port

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

compensating reservoir

Secondary reservoir reducing discharge fluctuations due to peak-load operation of the principal reservoir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **bassin de compensation**

DK: ---

compensation water

That fraction of stream flow released through a hydroelectric dam specifically to meet the needs of downstream users.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: AWASKA

FR: **débit réservé**

DK: ---

composite unit hydrograph

Hydrograph obtained by superposition of unit hydrographs for the important subdivisions of a large catchment, with the times of beginning of rise appropriately lagged by the times of travel from the outlets of the sub-areas to the outlet of the catchment.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **hydrogramme unitaire composé**

DK: ---

compound cross section

Cross-section of a channel in which the width suddenly increases above a certain level.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **section transversale totale**

DK: ---

compound hydrograph

Hydrograph due to a sequence of storms when the flow caused by one storm continues during the next storm.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **hydrogramme composé**

DK: ---

concentration

The process of increasing the quantity of a component in a solution. The opposite of dilution.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *koncentration*

condensation (process)

Transition from the vapour to the liquid state.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *condensation*

DK: *kondensering*

cone of dejection

An alluvial fan with very steep slopes; it is generally higher and narrower than a fan and is composed of coarse and thicker material believed to have been deposited by larger streams.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *cône de déjection*

DK: ---

cone of depression

Depression, in the shape of a cone with convex upward limits, of the piezometric groundwater surface which defines the area of influence of a well.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cône d'appel*

DK: ---

confined aquifer

Aquifer overlain and underlain by an impervious or almost impervious formation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *formation aquifère captive*

DK: ---

confined water

Water that is separated from the atmosphere by an impermeable material.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GROGLO

FR: ---

DK: ---

confining bed

Formation overlying or underlying a much more permeable aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *couche encaissante*

DK: ---

confluence

Joining, or the place of junction, of two or more streams.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *confluent*

DK: ---

conjunctive use

Combined use of surface water and groundwater.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *exploitation combinée*

DK: ---

connate water

Water entrapped in the interstices of a sedimentary rock at the time the rock was formed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau connée*

DK: ---

consumptive use

A use that makes water unavailable for other uses, usually by permanently removing it from local surface or groundwater storage as the result of evaporation and/or transpiration. It does not include evaporative losses from bodies of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: AZWAT

FR: *consommation d'eau des cultures*

DK: ---

contact spring

Spring issuing from a permeable formation overlying a relatively impermeable bedrock.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source de contact*

DK: ---

contamination

Introduction into water of any undesirable substance not normally present in water, e.g. micro-organisms, chemicals, waste or sewage, which renders the water unfit for its intended use.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *contamination*DK: *kontamination****continental hydrology***

That branch of hydrology which refers to hydrological processes in continental areas, stress being laid on the continental phase of the water cycle.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie continentale*

DK: ---

continental water

Waters lying wholly within the area of a continent.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: ---

DK: ---

continuous stream

Stream whose flow is not interrupted in space.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau continu*

DK: ---

continuity equation

Equation describing the conservation of mass of flowing matter (e.g. water).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *equation de continuité*

DK: ---

control section

1) Reach of a stream channel in which there exists a unique discharge-stage relationship. 2) Section of an open conduit or stream where the discharge is uniquely determined by the water level immediately upstream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tronçon de contrôle*

DK: ---

corrosion

A process in which a solid, especially a metal, is eaten away and changed by a chemical action.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *corrosion*DK: *korrosion****creek***

A narrow inlet or bay, especially of the sea.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *vig****crest***

1) Top of a dam, levee, spillway or weir to which water must rise before passing over the structure. 2) Top of a wave or hydrograph.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crête*

DK: ---

crest gauge

Device used to record the highest water stage.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *échelle à maximum*

DK: ---

crisis management

Measures that identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and and/or resolve a threat to public safety.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: BENEDU

FR: *gestion de crise*DK: *krisestyring****critical depth***

Depth of water flowing in an open channel under conditions of critical flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *profondeur critique*

DK: ---

critical discharge

Discharge that maintains critical flow in a channel section for a given depth of flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit critique*

DK: ---

critical flow

Flow conditions at which the discharge is a maximum for a given specific energy, or at which the specific energy is a minimum for a given discharge.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement critique*

DK: ---

critical level

General term referring to the concentration limit beyond which a substance can cause dangerous effects to living organisms.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *kritisk niveau****critical velocity***

1) Velocity at critical flow in a channel. 2) Velocity at which flow changes from laminar to turbulent, or vice versa.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *vitesse critique*

DK: ---

cross section of a stream

Section of a stream at right angles to the main (average) direction of flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *section transversale d'un cours d'eau*

DK: ---

cross-border pollution

Pollution deriving from polluted air, water, or any other contaminated waste, that is generated in one country and transmitted to others.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: BRACK

FR: *pollution transfrontalière*

DK: ---

cryology

Study of solid water, e.g. ice, snow, hail, sleet, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cryologie*

DK: ---

cryptosporidium

A microorganism commonly found in lakes and rivers which is highly resistant to disinfection. Cryptosporidium has caused several large outbreaks of gastrointestinal illness, with symptoms that include diarrhea, nausea, and/or stomach cramps. People with severely weakened immune systems (that is, severely immuno-compromised) are likely to have more severe and more persistent symptoms than healthy individuals.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: EPASAF

FR: *cryptosporidium*

DK: ---

current metre

Instrument for measuring the velocity of water at a point. Traditionally the term refers to instruments with cups or propellers.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *moulinet*

DK: ---

cut-off

Direct channel, either natural or man-made, connecting two points on a stream, thus shortening the length of the channel and increasing its slope.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *coupure*

DK: ---

cyanide fishing

A destructive fishing technique where sodium cyanide or some other cyanide compound is used to stun and capture coral reef fishes for the aquarium and live food trade.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CORIS

FR: ---

DK: ---

cyclonic precipitation

Precipitation caused by the activity of an atmospheric depression.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *pluie cyclonique*

DK: ---

daily storage

Volume of water which can be stored daily in a reservoir between minimum and maximum daily water levels under ordinary operating conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *réserve journalière*

DK: ---

dam

Structure constructed in a valley across a watercourse or stream channel for impounding water or creating a reservoir.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *barrage*

DK: *dæmning*

dam break

May be caused by a shifting of a dam foundation after an earthquake, nearby oil drilling or due to faulty construction. Earth dams are more likely to collapse when excessive rainfall fills the reservoir to overflowing. The excess water then pours over the top of the dam, gradually washing it down and cutting deep channels into it. This weakens the entire structure so that it then gives way entirely. The result of a dam collapse is a sudden release of large amounts of water which sweep over low-lying villages, causing many deaths and injuries.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: OFDAL

FR: ---

DK: ---

dam draining

The drawing of water from a reservoir by means of draining pipes located at the bottom of the basin and controlled by a system of sluices which ensure, if necessary, the emptying of the basin in a given period of time in respect of downstream conditions.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MANCOS

FR: *vidange de barrage*

DK: *dræning af dam*

dam release

Controlled release of water from a reservoir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: OIEAU

FR: *lâchure de barrage*

DK: ---

damage

An injury or harm impairing the function or condition of a person or thing.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *dommage*DK: *skade****damage assessment***

The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from technological or natural disaster.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: DOLAST

FR: *évaluation de dommage*DK: *skadevurdering****damage reparation***

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *réparation de dommage*

DK: ---

data on the state of the environment

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *data om miljøsituationen****DDT***

A persistent organochlorine insecticide, also known as dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, that was introduced in the 1940s and used widely because of its persistence (meaning repeated applications were unnecessary), its low toxicity to mammals and its simplicity and cheapness of manufacture. It became dispersed all over the world and, with other organochlorines, had a disruptive effect on species high in food chains, especially on the breeding success of certain predatory birds. DDT is very stable, relatively insoluble in water, but highly soluble in fats. Health effects on humans are not clear, but it is less toxic than related compounds. It is poisonous to other vertebrates, especially fish, and is stored in the fatty tissue of animals as sublethal amounts of the less toxic DDE. Because of its effects on wildlife its use in most countries is now forbidden or strictly limited.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH; ALL

FR: ***DDT***DK: ***DDT******dead storage***

Storage volume which cannot be released under normal conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *réserve inutilisable*

DK: ---

debris cone

Loose mixture of soil, rock, and organic debris deposited along the toe of steep mountain slopes as the result of debris avalanche and debris flow activity.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: HUMBOL

FR: ---

DK: ---

decantation

Sizing or classifying particulate matter by suspension in a fluid (liquid or gas), the larger particulates tending to separate by sinking.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *décantation*

DK: ---

decomposer organisms

Organisms (mainly bacteria and fungi) that enable nutrient recycling by breaking down the complex organic molecules of dead protoplasm and cell walls into simpler organic and inorganic molecules which may be used again by primary producers.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL2

FR: ---

DK: ---

decontamination

The removing of chemical, biological, or radiological contamination from, or the neutralizing of it on a person, object, or area.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *dekontaminering*

deep percolation

Infiltration of water below the root zone and towards a deeper water table.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *percolation profonde*

DK: ---

deforestation

The removal of forest and undergrowth to increase the surface of arable land or to use the timber for construction or industrial purposes. Forest and its undergrowth possess a very high water-retaining capacity, inhibiting runoff of rainwater.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GILP

FR: *déforestation*

DK: *skovning*

delta

A vast, fan-shaped creation of land, or low-lying plain, formed from successive layers of sediment washed from uplands to the mouth of some rivers. The nutrient-rich sediment is deposited by rivers at the point where, or before which, the river flows into the sea. Deltas are formed when rivers supply and deposit sediments more quickly than they can be removed by waves of ocean currents. Deltas are highly fertile and often highly populated areas. They would be under serious threat of flooding from any sea-level rise.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *delta*

DK: *delta*

demesnial river

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

dendrohydrology

Use of tree rings to study hydrological phenomena.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *dendrohydrologie*

DK: ---

density current

Phenomenon of gravity flow of a liquid relative to another liquid, or of relative flow within a liquid medium, due to difference in density.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courants de densité*

DK: ---

depht of runoff

Runoff volume from a drainage basin, divided by its area, in a specified time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lame d'eau écoulée*

DK: ---

depletion

1) Continued withdrawal of water from groundwater or a reservoir at a rate greater than the rate of replenishment. 2) Reduction of groundwater storage in an aquifer or of the flow of a stream or spring caused by discharge exceeding natural replenishment.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *épuisement*

DK: ---

depletion curve

Curve showing a decreasing rate of runoff or discharge, caused by depletion.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe de tarissement*

DK: ---

depletion rate

Rate at which withdrawal depletes the storage in an aquifer or reservoir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *taux d'épuisement*

DK: ---

depression spring

A spring formed when the water table reaches a land surface because of a change in topography.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: EHNR

FR: *source d'émergence*

DK: ---

desertification

Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. Patches of degraded land may develop hundreds of kilometres from the nearest desert. But these patches can expand and join together, creating desert-like conditions. Desertification contributes to other environmental crises, such as the loss of biodiversity and global warming. Drought often triggers desertification, but human activities are usually the most significant causes. Over-cultivation exhausts the soil. Overgrazing removes vegetation that prevents soil erosion. Trees that bind the soil together are cut for lumber or firewood for heating and cooking. Poorly drained irrigation turns cropland salty, desertifying 500,000 hectares annually, about the same amount of soil that is newly irrigated each year.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECOSOC

FR: *désertification*DK: *ørkendannelse****design flood***

Flood hydrograph or instantaneous peak discharge adopted for the design of a hydraulic structure or river control taking into account economic and hydrological factors.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crue de projet*

DK: ---

design head

The difference in the level of water destined for the operation of the hydro-electric station between maximum headrace level (or water intake level if there is no headrace) and the final tailrace level.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *chute de projet*

DK: ---

design storm

The estimate of a rainfall amount and distribution over a particular drainage area which is accepted for determining the design flood.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *averse nominale*

DK: ---

detention reservoir

Flood-control reservoir with uncontrolled outlets.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *réservoir de régulation à débit non réglable*

DK: ---

detergent

A surface-active agent used for removing dirt and grease from a variety of surfaces and materials. Early detergents contained alkyl sulphonates, which proved resistant to bacterial decomposition, causing foaming in rivers and difficulties in sewage treatment plants. These hard detergents were replaced during

the 1960s with soft biodegradable detergents.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *rensemiddel*

dewatering

All procedures or plants and installations above or below ground for keeping water out of the mine workings, as well as for collecting, clarifying and carrying off incoming water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *exhaure*

DK: ---

diagraphy

General term used to indicate the recording of certain physical parameters characteristic of areas located near wells, such as resistivity, radioactivity, etc., which are measured at the bottom of wells.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CAFREN

FR: *diagraphie*

DK: ---

diatom

Unicellular algae, some of which are colonial, green or brownish in colour (but all contain chlorophyll) and with siliceous and often highly sculptured cell walls. Diatoms make up much of the producer level in marine and freshwater food chains, and they have contributed to the formation of oil reserves. Deposits of diatomaceous earths were formed by the accumulation of diatom cell walls.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: *diatomeer*

diffused pollution

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *pollution diffuse*

DK: ---

diffusion

Process of spreading of a solute as a result of the thermal movement of the molecules of this solute.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *diffusion*

DK: *diffusion*

dike

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; a levee. A dyke may be also be constructed on the shore or border of a lake to prevent inflow of undesirable water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

dike reinforcement

The addition of material to strengthen the structure of the dykes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: HARRIS

FR: ---

DK: ***digeforstærkning***

dilution

The reduction of the concentration of a substance in air or water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ***dilution***

DK: ---

dilution gauging

Method of determining the discharge of a stream by measuring the degree of dilution by the flowing water of an added tracer solution.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***jaugeage par dilution***

DK: ---

dioxin

Term commonly used to refer to a group of seven 2,3,7,8-substituted polychlorinated dibenzo[p]dioxin (PCDD) congeners and ten 2,3,7,8-substituted polychlorinated dibenzofuran (PCDF) congeners. When the number of chlorine atoms per molecule is four, the terms tetrachlorodibenzo[p]dioxin (TCDD) and tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF) are often used. 2,3,7,8-TCDD is the most toxic of all PCDD and PCDF congeners.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NEFSC

FR: ---

DK: ***dioxiner***

direct discharger

Factories and industrial concerns which do not discharge their sewage into public sewers, but directly into a waterway.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: AZENP

FR: ---

DK: ***direktinduktor***

direct runoff

That part of surface runoff which reaches the catchment outlet shortly after the rain starts. Its volume is equal to rainfall excess. Some procedures for its derivation include prompt subsurface runoff but all exclude base flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***écoulement d'averse***

DK: ---

discharge

Weight or volume of flowable material flowing per unit time.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *débit*

DK: ---

discharge measurement

The determination of the rate of discharge at a gauging station on a stream, including an observation of 'no flow', which is classed as a discharge measurement.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: RISCOU

FR: *mesure de débit*

DK: ---

discharge regimen

The characteristic succession of the seasonal discharges of a stream, which depend on meteorological factors and the properties of the drainage basin.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: *udledningsordning****disposal well***

Well used for the disposal of polluted or drainage water, brines, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *puits perdu*

DK: ---

dissolved organic carbon

The fraction of total organic carbon (all carbon atoms covalently bonded in organic molecules) in water that passes through a 0.45 micron pore-diameter filter.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WQA

FR: ---

DK: *opløst organisk kulstof****dissolved oxygen***

The amount of oxygen dissolved in a stream, river or lake is an indication of the degree of health of the stream and its ability to support a balanced aquatic ecosystem. The oxygen comes from the atmosphere by solution and from photosynthesis of water plants. The maximum amount of oxygen that can be held in solution in a stream is termed the saturation concentration and, as it is a function of temperature, the greater the temperature, the less the saturation amount. The discharge of an organic waste to a stream imposes an oxygen demand on the stream. If there is an excessive amount of organic matter, the oxidation of waste by microorganisms will consume oxygen more rapidly than it can be replenished. When this happens, the dissolved oxygen is depleted and results in the death of the higher

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: *oxygène dissous*DK: *opløst ilt****distribution graph***

Unit hydrograph modified to show the fraction of the volume of runoff that occurs during successive units of time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *diagramme de distribution*

DK: ---

ditch

A long, narrow excavation artificially dug in the ground; especially an open and usually unpaved waterway, channel, or trench for conveying water for drainage or irrigation, and usually smaller than a canal. Some ditches may be natural watercourses.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *noue*

DK: *grøft*

diversion of water

Transfer of water from one watercourse to another, such watercourses being either natural or

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *dérivation des eaux*

DK: ---

divining rod

Twig, a metal rod, or any other object, through the use of which certain persons claim to locate underground sources of water, pipe lines, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *baguette de sourcier*

DK: ---

doline

Funnel-shaped cavity at the ground surface which communicates with the underground drainage system in limestone regions and which is caused by solution of the rock.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *doline*

DK: ---

downstream

In the direction of the current in a river or stream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *aval*

DK: ---

drag

Force exerted by a flowing fluid, e.g. water, on an object placed in or adjacent to the fluid, projected in the direction of flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *résistance*

DK: ---

drain

Conduit or small open channel by which water is removed from a soil or an aquifer by gravity in order

to control the water level.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

drainage

1) Removal of groundwater or surface water, or of water from structures, by gravity or pumping. 2) The discharge of water from a soil by percolation (the process by which surface water moves downwards through cracks, joints and pores in soil and rocks).

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO; WHIT

FR: ---

DK: *dræn*

drainage basin

The topographic region from which a stream receives runoff, throughflow, and groundwater flow. Drainage basins are divided from each other by topographic barriers called a watershed.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GEOGLO

FR: ---

DK: ---

drainage canal

Conduit or small open channel by which water is removed from a soil or an aquifer by gravity in order to control the water level.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *canal de drainage*

DK: ---

drainage density

Total channel-segment lengths, accumulated for all orders within a drainage area, divided by the area.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *densité du drainage*

DK: ---

drainage pattern

Arrangement of natural or man-made drainage channels within an area.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *trace du réseau hydrographique*

DK: ---

drainage system

A surface stream, or a body of impounded surface water, together with all other such streams and water bodies that are tributary to it and by which a region is drained. An artificial drainage system includes also surface and subsurface conduits.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *afløbssystem*

drainage water

Incidental surface waters from diverse sources such as rainfall, snow melt or permafrost melt.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: JJK

FR: ---

DK: *aflobsvand*

drawdown curve

1) Vertical section through the centre of a cone of depression. 2) Graph showing the variation with time of the water table as caused by pumping. 3) Profile of the water surface when its surface slope exceeds the bed slope.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *profil du cône d'appel d'une nappe libre*

DK: ---

dredged material

Material removed from the bottom of rivers, canals, water courses and harbours with scooping machines.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LEE

FR: ---

DK: *opgravet mudder*

dredging

Removal of mud from the bottom of waterbodies using a scooping or suction machine or other device. This disturbs the ecosystem and causes silting that can kill aquatic life. Dredging of contaminated muds can expose aquatic life to heavy metals and other toxics.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CASA

FR: ---

DK: *skrabning*

drift

Superficial deposit caused by a current of water or air.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *apports*

DK: ---

drinking fountain

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *borne fontaine*

DK: ---

drinking water

Water that is agreeable to drink, does not present health hazards and whose quality is normally regulated by legislation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GUNN

FR: *eau potable*

DK: *drikkevand*

drinking water protection area

Area surrounding a water recovery plant in which certain forms of soil utilization are restricted or prohibited in order to protect the groundwater.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: AZENP

FR: ---

DK: *beskyttet drikkevandsområde*

drinking water treatment

Treatment through which water is made potable, by modifying its organoleptic, physical and chemical properties, and by eliminating bacteria. The methods employed include filtration, flocculation, decantation, heat, UV radiation, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *rensning af drikkevand*

driven well

Well that is constructed by driving a casing into the ground.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *puits instantané*

DK: ---

drizzle

Fairly uniform precipitation composed exclusively of fine drops of water (less than 0.5 mm diameter) very close to one another.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bruine*

DK: ---

drought

A period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged so that the lack of water causes a serious hydrologic imbalance (such as crop damage, water supply shortage) in the affected area.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *sécheresse*

DK: *tørke*

drought index

Computed value which is related to some of the cumulative effects of a prolonged and abnormal moisture deficiency. An index of hydrological drought corresponding to levels below the mean in streams, lakes, reservoirs, and the like. However, an index of agricultural drought must relate to the cumulative effects of either an absolute or an abnormal transpiration deficit.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *indice de sécheresse*

DK: ---

dry season

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *saison sèche*

DK: ---

dry-weather flow

Flow not affected by recent or current rain.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ENGUTS

FR: *écoulement en période de sécheresse*

DK: ---

dune

A low mound, ridge, bank, or hill of loose, windblown granular material (generally sand, sometimes volcanic ash), either bare or covered with vegetation, capable of movement from place but always retaining its characteristic shape.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *dune*DK: *klit****dune lake***

A lake occupying a basin formed as a result of the blocking of the mouth of a stream by sand dunes migrating along the shore.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

duration curve

Graph representing the time during which the value of a given parameter, e.g. water level, is equalled or exceeded, regardless of continuity in time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe des valeurs classées*

DK: ---

dyking

A method of artificially changing the direction of a course of water or confining water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BAYARE

FR: ---

DK: ---

earth dam

An embankment dam in which more than half of the total volume is formed of compacted fine grained material.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *barrage en terre*

DK: ---

ebb

Falling tide.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *reflux*

DK: ---

ebb-tide current

Flow of water in a given direction that takes place between high water and low water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNECSI

FR: *courant de jusant*

DK: ---

echo sounder

Instrument using the reflection of an acoustic signal from the bottom of a water body to determine its depth.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *sondeur acoustique*

DK: ---

ecocycle

The continuous transfer of essential nutrients from living organisms to the physical environment and back in a cyclical process. Cycle times vary from two million years in the case of water to about two years for compost.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: VOL

FR: ---

DK: ---

ecological abundance

Number of individual specimens of an animal or plant seen over a certain period of time in a certain place.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *økologisk hyppighed/frekvens*

ecological adaptation

Change in an organism so that it is better able to survive or reproduce, thereby contributing to its

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *miljøtilpasning*

ecological balance

The condition of equilibrium among the components of a natural community such that their relative numbers remain fairly constant and their ecosystem is stable. Gradual readjustments to the composition of a balanced community take place continually in response to natural ecological succession and to alterations in climatic and other influences. By removing or introducing plants or animals, by polluting the environment, by destroying habitats and by rapidly increasing their own numbers, humans can cause major changes, some of which may be irreversible.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: *økologisk balance*

ecological carrying capacity

Represents the point of balance between reproduction potential and environmental resistance, that is the maximum population of a species that a specific ecosystem can support indefinitely without deterioration of the character and quality of the resource. The level of use, at a given level of management, which a natural or man-made resource can sustain itself over long period of time. For example, the maximum level of recreational use, in terms of numbers of people and types of activity, that can be accommodated before the ecological value of the area declines.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FAOFIS

FR: ---

DK: *økologisk bæreevne*

ecological diversity

The variety of species present in a habitat or ecosystem. High diversity indicates environmental health.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: ---

ecological niche

1) The space occupied by a species, which includes both the physical space as well as the functional role of the species. 2) Ecological niche refers to the characteristics of an environment that provides all the essential food and protection for the continued survival of a particular species of flora or fauna. In addition to food and shelter, there is no long-term threat to existence in that place from potential predators, parasites and competitors. The concept of the ecological niche goes a long way beyond the idea of the species habitat.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC; WRIGHT

FR: ---

DK: *økologisk niche*

ecological processes

1) The actions or events that link organisms (including humans) and their environment, such as disturbance, successional development, nutrient cycling, productivity, and decay. 2) A continuous action or series of actions governed or strongly influenced by one or more ecosystems

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BOULDE; DEVFOR

FR: ---

DK: ---

ecology

The study of the interrelationships between living organisms and their environment.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: *écologie*

DK: *økologi*

ecosystem

A community of organisms and their physical environment interacting as an ecological unit.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: *écosystème*

DK: *økosystem*

ecotoxicity

Quality of some substances or preparations which present or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GRAHAW

FR: *écotoxicité*

DK: *økotoksicitet*

eddy

Rotational movement occurring in flowing fluid.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tourbillon*

DK: ---

effective evaporation

Quantity of water evaporated from an open water surface or from the ground.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *évaporation effective*

DK: ---

effective permeability

Permeability of a porous medium to a fluid which only partly fills the pore space, the remaining portion of the pore space being occupied by other fluids. It is a function of the saturation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *perméabilité effective*

DK: ---

effective porosity

Amount of interconnected pore space available for fluid transmission. It is expressed as the ratio of the volume of the interconnecting interstices to the gross volume of the porous medium, inclusive of voids.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *porosité effective*

DK: ---

effective rainfall

1) That part of rainfall which contributes to runoff. 2) In agriculture: that portion of the rainfall which remains in the soil and contributes to the growth of crops.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *précipitation effective*

DK: ---

effects on water

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

effluent

1) Liquid flowing out of a container or other system. 2) Water or waste water flowing out of a reservoir or treatment plant. 3) Outflowing branch of a main stream or lake.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *effluent*DK: *aflob*

effluent seepage

Diffused discharge of groundwater to the ground surface or to a river channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *filtration effluente*

DK: ---

embankment

A narrow depositional feature, such as a spit, barrier, or bar, built out from the shore of a sea or lake by the action of waves and currents that deposits excess material at its deep end; it may be merged or submerged.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *digue*

DK: ---

embankment stability

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

emission to water

The discharge of solid, liquid or gaseous pollutants or contaminants into a body of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WWC

FR: ---

DK: *udslip i vand*

empirical flood formula

Formula expressing peak discharge as a function of catchment area and other factors.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *formule empirique de crue*

DK: ---

enclosed aquifer

Aquifer overlain and underlain by an impervious or almost impervious formation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

endangered species

Species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FISHBA

FR: ---

DK: ---

endorheic

Draining into interior basins.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *endoréisme*

DK: ---

endorheic lake

A lake that loses water only by evaporation (i.e. no stream flows from it).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: XREFER

FR: *lac endoréique*

DK: ---

engineering hydrology

That branch of applied hydrology which deals with hydrological information intended for engineering applications, e.g. planning, designing, operating and maintaining engineering measures and structures.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie de l'ingénieur*

DK: ---

enterobacteria

Bacteria which are gram-negative, shaped like rods, and are facultative anaerobes. They live in soil, water, plants, and animals (especially the intestines), and can cause diseases in vertebrate animals.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: BTLSD+

FR: *enterobacter*

DK: ---

enterovirus

Any of a subgroup of the picornaviruses infecting the gastrointestinal tract and discharged in feces, including coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, and polioviruses; may be involved in respiratory disease, meningitis, and neurological disease.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: KOREN

FR: ---

DK: *enterovirus*

entrainment

Process of picking up and carrying away of the material produced by erosive action from the bed and banks of a channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *entraînement*

DK: ---

environmental impact of agriculture

Agricultural activities have significant impacts on water quality, including increases in stream sedimentation from erosion, and increases in nutrients, pesticides, and salt concentrations in runoff. In certain regions, the misuse of pesticides has led to the development of pesticide-resistant strains of pests, destroyed natural predators, killed local wildlife, and contaminated human water supplies. Improper application of fertilizers has changed the types of vegetation and fish types inhabiting nearby waterways and rivers.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RAU; WPR

FR: ---

DK: *landbrugets indvirkning på miljøet*

environmental impact of aquaculture

Fish farming pollutes the water with nutrients, methane and hydrogen sulphide which threaten both farmed fish and other marine life. Dangerous pesticides have been used to treat infestations of sea lice.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *akvakulturens indvirkning på miljøet*

environmental impact of fishing

Fishing may have various negative effects on the environment: effluent and waste from fish farms may damage wild fish, seals, and shellfish. Fish farmers use tiny quantities of highly toxic chemicals to kill lice: one overdose could be devastating. So-called by-catches, or the incidental taking of non-commercial species in drift nets, trawling operations and long line fishing is responsible for the death of large marine animals and one factor in the threatened extinction of some species. Some fishing techniques, like the drift nets, yield not only tons of fish but kill millions of birds, whales and seals and catch millions of fish not intended. Small net holes often capture juvenile fish who never have a chance to reproduce. Some forms of equipment destroy natural habitats, for example bottom trawling may destroy natural reefs. Other destructive techniques are illegal dynamite and cyanide fishing.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *fiskeriets indvirkning på miljøet*

environmental impact of tourism

Extensive damage to the environment caused by recreation and tourism, including despoiling of coastlines by construction of tourist facilities; pollution of the sea; loss of historic buildings to make way for tourist facilities; loss of agricultural land for airport development, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *turismens indvirkning på miljøet*

environmental tracer

Tracer which is found in the natural environment.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *traceurs de l'environnement*

DK: ---

ephemeral lake

Lake becoming dry during the dry season or in particularly dry years.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lac éphémère*

DK: ---

epilimnion

Water above the thermocline in a stratified body of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *epilimnion*

DK: ---

equilibrium drawdown

Drawdown of the water table, or of the piezometric surface near a pumping well, at constant discharge, after a stationary condition has been reached.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rabattement d'équilibre*

DK: ---

erosion

The general process or the group of processes whereby the materials of Earth's crust are loosened, dissolved, or worn away and simultaneously moved from one place to another, by natural agencies, which include weathering, solution, corrosion, and transportation, but usually exclude mass wasting.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *érosion*

DK: *erosion*

erosion control

Practices used during construction or other land disturbing activities to reduce or prevent soil erosion. Typical practices include planting of trees and quick growing grass on disturbed areas and other means to slow the movement of water across a disturbed site and trap the soil that does get transported by runoff.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: YORK

FR: ---

DK: *erosionsbekæmpelse*

erosion fighting

Methods to control land surface features to prevent erosion by surface water or precipitation runoff.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: USACE

FR: *lutte contre l'érosion*

DK: ---

Escherichia coli

Coliform bacteria of fecal origin used as an indicator organism in the determination of wastewater pollution.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: USFILT

FR: ---

DK: ---

estavel

Underground stream in a karstic region.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *estavel*

DK: ---

estuarine biology

Estuaries are the areas where freshwater streams or rivers meet the ocean. These highly productive regions contain widely diverse plant and animal life. The river or stream usually carries many nutrients from inland sources, making estuaries capable of supporting this rich diversity and high productivity. Estuaries are feeding and breeding grounds for a variety of animals, including: waterfowl, reptiles, mammals, and amphibians.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: COMLIB

FR: ---

DK: *flodmundingsbiologi*

estuarine conservation area

Estuarine area which has been reserved by legislation to protect part or all of the enclosed environment for conservation, scientific, educational and/or recreational purposes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ENVAU

FR: ---

DK: *fredet flodmundingsområde*

estuarine ecology

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

estuarine ecosystem

Those ecosystems consisting of tidal catchments and adjacent tidal wetlands that are usually semi-enclosed by land but have open, partly obstructed, or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. This ecosystem extends to the high-tide mark. The estuarine system also includes offshore areas of continuously diluted sea water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BARREN

FR: ---

DK: *økosystem i flodmunding*

estuarine oceanography

The study of the physical, geological, chemical, and biological characteristics of estuaries. The study also includes: tidal and circulation processes, variation of salinity and freshwater fluxes, watershed pollutants, estuary flushing rates, and links with coastal ocean.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GEOBRO; DS&TAP

FR: ---

DK: *flodmundingsoceanografi*

estuary

Area at the mouth of a river where it broadens into the sea, and where fresh and sea water intermingle to produce brackish water. The estuarine environment is very rich in wildlife, particularly aquatic, but it is very vulnerable to damage as a result of the actions of humans.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *estuaire*

DK: *flodmunding*

eutrophic lake

Lake characterized by a great amount of nutrients and biogenic matters and by highly developed phytoplankton in summer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lac eutrophique*

DK: ---

eutrophication

A process of pollution that occurs when a lake or stream becomes over-rich in plant nutrient; as a consequence it becomes overgrown in algae and other aquatic plants. The plants die and decompose. In decomposing the plants rob the water of oxygen and the lake, river or stream becomes lifeless. Nitrate fertilizers which drain from the fields, nutrients from animal wastes and human sewage are the primary causes of eutrophication. They have high biological oxygen demand (BOD).

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *eutrophisation*

DK: *eutrofiering*

evaporation

Conversion from a liquid or solid state to a vapour.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *évaporation*

DK: *fordampning*

evaporation of water

1) Emission of water vapour by a free surface at a temperature below the boiling point. 2) Amount of water evaporated.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *évaporation de l'eau*

DK: ---

evaporation opportunity

Ratio of the actual rate of evaporation from land and water surfaces to the potential evaporation under the existing conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *évaporation relative*

DK: ---

evaporation pan

Evaporimeter composed of a fairly deep tank or pan with a rather large surface area in which the lowering of the water level under the action of evaporation can be measured.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bac évaporatoire*

DK: ---

evaporation rate

Quantity of water which is evaporated from a given water surface per unit time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *taux d'évaporation*

DK: ---

evaporimeter

Instrument for measuring the amount of water evaporated into the atmosphere during a given time interval.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *évaporimètre*

DK: ---

evapotranspiration

The sum of evaporation and plant transpiration. Potential evapotranspiration is the amount of water that could be evaporated or transpired at a given temperature and humidity, if there was plenty of water available. Actual evapotranspiration can not be any greater than precipitation, and will usually be less because some water will run off in rivers and flow to the oceans. If potential evapotranspiration is greater than actual precipitation, then soils are extremely dry during at least a major part of the year.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GLOWAR

FR: *évapotranspiration*DK: *evapotranspiration****exceptional flood***

Flood that takes place on a area wider than the major bed of a river.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DISAS

FR: ---

DK: ---

exorheic

Draining into the ocean.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *exoréisme*

DK: ---

exorheic lake

A lake that has one or more outflow streams.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: XREFER

FR: *lac exoreique*

DK: ---

experimental watershed

Basin in which natural conditions are deliberately modified and in which the effects of these modifications on the hydrological cycle are studied.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassin versant expérimental*

DK: ---

exploratory boring

The act of boring a hole 1) to determine whether minerals are present in commercially recoverable quantities and 2) to accomplish production of the minerals (including drilling to inject fluids).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ORESKO

FR: *forage de reconnaissance*

DK: ---

extraterritorial water

Waters situated outside the territory over which a nation exercises jurisdiction and control.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GLRRDA

FR: ---

DK: ---

fallout

Polluting particles which come down again towards the ground.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *retombées*

DK: *nedfald*

fauna

The entire animal life of a given region, habitat or geological stratum.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ---

DK: *fauna*

fecal coliform

A sub-group of coliforms, found almost exclusively in the intestinal wastes of humans and animals, and seldom found elsewhere in the environment. If detected in water, good indicator that the water has been contaminated by sewage or improperly treated wastewater and therefore may contain disease-causing organisms. Fecal coliforms measured in colonies/100 mL. Water containing fecal coliforms is unsafe to drink.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SEPTIC

FR: *coliforme fécal*

DK: ---

fertiliser

Substance added to soil for the purpose of promoting plant life, usually containing nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, e.g. manure, guano, rock phosphates.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BENNET

FR: *engrais*

DK: *gødningstof*

fetch

Area in which ocean, lake and reservoir waves are generated by the wind. The length of the fetch area is measured in the direction of the wind.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *fetch*

DK: ---

field capacity

Amount of water held in a soil after gravitational water has drained away.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité au champ*

DK: ---

filter

A porous material for separating suspended particulate matter from liquids by passing the liquid through the pores in the filter and sieving out the solids.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *filtre*

DK: *filter*

filtration

Process of passing a liquid through a filtering medium for the removal of suspended or colloidal matter.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *filtration*

DK: *filtrering*

first aid plan

An anticipatory emergency plan to be followed in an expected or eventual disaster, based on risk assessment, availability of human and material resources, community preparedness, local and international response capability, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *plan de secours*

DK: ---

fish

Cold-blooded aquatic vertebrates.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *fish (arter)*

fish breeding

The technique in which fish are bred and raised in specially constructed tanks or ponds. Since a controlled environment is provided, in which the competition for limited food supplies found in nature is removed, fish grow more rapidly in these conditions than they would in a natural state.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GOOD

FR: ---

DK: ---

fish disease

Diseases generally attributed to pollution. They include haemorrhages, tumours, fin root, deformed fins, missing scales and tails.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *fiskesygd****fish farming***

The technique in which fish are bred and raised in specially constructed tanks or ponds. Since a controlled environment is provided, in which the competition for limited food supplies found in nature is removed, fish grow more rapidly in these conditions than they would in a natural state.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GOOD

FR: ---

DK: *dambrug****fish fauna***

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

fish kill

The sudden death of fish due to the introduction of pollutants or the reduction of the dissolved oxygen concentration in a water body.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WEFORG

FR: ---

DK: *fiskedød****fish ladder***

A series of ascending pools of running water constructed to enable fish to swim upstream around or over a dam.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: AMRIV

FR: ---

DK: ---

fish pass

A man made structure built to enable fish to swim upstream over obstacles such as weirs. It consists usually of a series of small steps and pools which fish can swim up or jump over.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CLEOUC

FR: ---

DK: ---

fish pond

A small body of water managed for fish.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: ---

DK: ---

fish resource

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

fish stock

A species, subspecies, geographical grouping, or other category of fish capable of management as a unit.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NOAAAGO

FR: ---

DK: *fiskebestand*

fish toxicity

Toxicity of fish products due to their contamination by pesticide residue, radioactive material, heavy metals, pathogenic microorganisms, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *fiskeforgiftning*

fish warden

A person undertaking fishery protection duties.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: ---

fish way

A man made structure built to enable fish to swim upstream over obstacles such as weirs. It consists usually of a series of small steps and pools which fish can swim up or jump over.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CLEOUC

FR: *passe à poisson*

DK: ---

fisheries management

Policy and measures adopted for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources. Conservation and management measures, whether at local, national, subregional or regional levels, should be based on the best scientific evidence available and be designed to ensure the long-term sustainability of fishery resources at levels which promote the objective of their optimum utilization and maintain their availability for present and future generations; short term considerations should not compromise these objectives.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FIGIS

FR: ---

DK: *styring af fiskeriet*

fishery

The industry of catching, processing and selling fish.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *fiskeri*

fishing

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *pêche*

DK: ---

fishing (recreation)

Fishing activity pursued primarily for leisure; the catch normally being kept for personal consumption.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: TUNA

FR: ---

DK: *fiskeri*

fishing area

Water areas in which fishing is frequently practised.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

fishing industry

Industry for the handling, processing, and packing of fish or shellfish for market or shipment.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: KOREN

FR: *industrie du poisson*

DK: *fiskeindustri*

fishing licence

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *fiskelicens*

fishing preserve

Limited portion of a water body where angling is allowed.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *fiskedam*

fishing production

The output of freshwater and seawater fishing activities.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ---

fishing tax

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

fishing vessel

Any vessel used in catching fish or collecting or transporting fish for landing.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WORKSA

FR: ---

DK: *fiskerfartøj****fissure spring***

Spring which issues from a fissure.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source de faille*

DK: ---

fissured rock model

Model comparing flow through soils to flow through a rock with a system of plane parallel, equidistant fissures.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *modèle à roche fissurée*

DK: ---

fixed film process

Biological wastewater treatment process in which the microorganisms and bacteria treating the wastes are attached to some inert media (e.g., rock, designed ceramic or plastic). This method of wastewater treatment can be used for BOD removal, nitrification and denitrification. Also called attached growth processes. Examples of wastewater treatments that utilize this kind of process include trickling filters and attached growth units.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SEPTIC

FR: *culture fixée*

DK: ---

fjord

A glacial valley or glacial trough found along the coast that is now filled with a mixture of fresh water and seawater.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: GEOGLO

FR: *fjord*

DK: ---

flash flood

Flood of short duration with a relatively high peak discharge.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crue éclair*

DK: ---

flashboards

Temporary or permanent barriers consisting of wooden or metal panels, or a rubber barrier, attached to the crest of a dam by metal pins that are designed to fail (break) or lower when the impoundment water surface elevation reaches a certain height. Flashboards are installed to allow additional storage volume in an impoundment.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: AMRIV

FR: *atardeau en palplanches*

DK: ---

flashy stream

Stream which is susceptible to carry flash floods.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau à crues soudaines*

DK: ---

float

Any natural or man-made body which is supported and partly or fully immersed in water, its vertical motion indicating the changes in water level or its horizontal movement indicating the velocity of water at the surface or at various depths.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *flotteur*

DK: ---

float gauge

Gauge consisting essentially of a float which rides on the water surface and rises or falls with it, its movement being transmitted to a recording or indicating device.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *limnimètre à flotteur*

DK: ---

floating pan

A pan used for determining the amount of evaporation in a body of water, based upon the level of water in a pan floating on its surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: DS&TAP

FR: *bac flottant*

DK: ---

floating waste

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *déchet flottant*

DK: ---

flood

1) Rise, usually brief, in the water level in a stream to a peak from which the water level recedes at a slower rate. 2) Relatively high flow as measured by stage height or discharge. 3) Rising tide.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crue*

DK: *højvande*

flood area

The land bordering a stream which is subject to floods of about equal frequency; for example, a strip of the floodplain subject to flooding more often than once, but not as frequently as twice in a century.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: ---

DK: ---

flood channel

Portion of the river bed that is occupied by water only in the event of floods.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *lit majeur*

DK: ---

flood control

Protection of land areas from overflow, or minimization of damage caused by flooding.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *défense contre les crues*

DK: *sikkerhedsforanstaltning mod højvande*

flood control works

Levees, banks or other works along a stream, designed to confine it to a particular channel or direct it along planned floodways a flood-control reservoir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ouvrages de contrôle des crues*

DK: ---

flood crest

Highest (peak) elevation of the water level during a flood in a channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *pointe de crue*

DK: ---

flood damage

The direct and indirect economic loss caused by floods including damage by inundation, erosion, or sediment deposition. Indirect damages may also include emergency costs and business or financial losses. Evaluation may be based on the cost of replacing, repairing, or rehabilitating; or the comparative change in market or sales value; or on the change in income or production caused by flooding.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: ---

DK: ---

flood flow

Flow of water from a reservoir down a spillway. This happens when the reservoir overflows because of heavy rain in its catchment.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: MELBOU

FR: *écoulement de crues*

DK: ---

flood forecasting

Estimation of stage, discharge, time of occurrence, and duration of a flood, especially of peak discharge, at a specified point on a stream, resulting from precipitation and/or snowmelt.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *prévision des crues*

DK: ---

flood frequency

Number of times a flood above a given discharge or stage is likely to occur over a given number of

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *fréquence d'une crue*

DK: ---

flood marks

Natural marks left on a structure or objects indicating the maximum stage of floods.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *laisses de crues*

DK: ---

flood plain

Nearly level land along a stream flooded only when the streamflow exceeds the water carrying capacity of the channel.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *champ d'inondation*

DK: ---

flood probability

Probability of a flood of a given stage or discharge being equalled or exceeded in a given year.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *probabilité d'une crue*

DK: ---

flood proofing

Techniques for preventing flood damage in a flood-hazard area.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *protection des bâtiments contre les inondations*

DK: ---

flood protection

Protection of land areas from overflow, or minimization of damage caused by flooding.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *protection contre les inondations*DK: *flodbeskyttelse****flood routing***

The process of determining progressively the timing, shape, and amplitude of a flood wave as it moves downstream to successive points along the river.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: SRHNOA

FR: *calcul de la propagation des crues*

DK: ---

flood runoff

The total quantity of water flowing from the catchment during the period of the flood.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: *flodafstrømning****flood spillway***

Auxiliary spillway designed to carry excess runoff from the design storm once the temporary storage volume is filled. Sometimes referred to as an emergency spillway.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: PURDUE

FR: *évacuateur de crue*

DK: ---

flood warning

A cautionary notice of the likelihood of flood levels or flows exceeding specified limits, given from an upstream station to points downstream, to enable timely protective measures to be taken to minimize damage to life and property.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *annonce des crues*

DK: ---

flood warning network

A network whose purpose is to provide advanced warning of impending flooding and to reduce the damages that may result. The system incorporates the collection of "real time" rainfall and stream flow data, computer modeling of river and reservoir systems, and coordination with the National Weather Service (NWS), emergency services and other agencies.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ORGPWD

FR: ---

DK: ---

flood water discharger

Waterway in or about a dam or other hydraulic structure for the escape of excess flood waters, in the form of an open channel or closed conduit.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MEDHY

FR: ---

DK: ---

flood wave

Rise in streamflow to a maximum crest, and its subsequent recession, caused by a period of precipitation, snow melt, dam failure or hydroelectric plant releases.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *onde de crue*

DK: ---

flood-control reservoir

Reservoir used only for the temporary storage of flood water which is then released as rapidly as channel conditions downstream permit.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *réservoir de contrôle des crues*

DK: ---

flooding

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source. A great flow along a watercourse or a flow causing inundation of lands not normally covered by water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *oversvømmelse*

flooding area

Nearly level land along a stream flooded only when the streamflow exceeds the water carrying capacity of the channel.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *zone inondable*

DK: ---

floodwall

Wall built to confine a stream to prevent flooding.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *digue de défense contre les crues*

DK: ---

floodway

Channel constructed to carry excess flood water (in excess of the quantity that can be carried safely in a stream).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *canal d'évacuation des crues*

DK: ---

flow

The forward continuous movement of a fluid through closed or open channels or conduits.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *strømning*

flow metre

An instrument used to measure velocity of fluid movement.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: HVACME

FR: *débitmètre*

DK: ---

flow pattern

Set of streamlines at a given instant.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *modèle d'écoulement*

DK: ---

flow regimen

The pattern of flow in a river which can be described in terms of quantity, frequency, duration and seasonal nature of water flows.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: SYDNEY

FR: *régime d'écoulement*

DK: ---

flow velocity

Vector indicating the speed and direction, at a point, of a moving liquid, e.g. water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *vitesse du courant*

DK: ---

flow-duration curve

Curve showing the percentage of time during which the flow of a stream is equal to or greater than given amounts, regardless of chronological order.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe des débits classés*

DK: ---

flowing water

Moving waters like rivers and streams.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *vandløb*

flowing water ecosystem

Any spring, stream, or river viewed as an ecological unit of the biotic community and the physiochemical environment. Lotic ecosystems are characterized by the interaction between flowing water with a longitudinal gradation in temperature, organic and inorganic materials, energy, and the organisms within a stream corridor. These interactions occur over space and time.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UWMEDU

FR: ---

DK: ---

fluctuation

With reference to a reservoir, the variation in water level, up or down, as a consequence of reservoir operation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *marnage*

DK: ---

fluid mechanics

The study of the effect of forces on liquids.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: AVCFSG

FR: *mécanique des fluides*

DK: ---

fluidisation

Process by which solid particles are suspended in a moving fluid and flowing with it.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *fluidisation*

DK: ---

fluvial flora

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

fluvial morphology

Science of the formation of beds and flood plains and of forms of streams by the action of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *géomorphologie fluviale*

DK: ---

foggara

Subsurface gallery for water supply starting from below the water table and sloping downwards to the ground surface with a gradient flatter than both the water table and the ground surface. Synonym: rhattara.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *foggara*

DK: ---

food chain

A sequence of organisms on successive trophic levels within a community, through which energy is transferred by feeding; energy enters the food chain during fixation by primary producers (mainly green plants) and passes to the herbivores (primary consumers) and then to the carnivores (secondary and tertiary consumers).

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: *chaîne alimentaire*

DK: *fødekæde*

ford

Shallow place where a stream may be crossed by traffic or by wading.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *gué*

DK: ---

forebay

Small reservoir or pond located at the head of a penstock or a pipeline. It may be used to store water in relatively small quantities to take care of variations in the demand for water which occur over short periods of time, usually not exceeding several hours.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassin de mise en charge*

DK: ---

forecasting error

Difference between a forecast and the observed value.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *erreur de prévision*

DK: ---

forestation

The establishment of forest naturally or artificially upon areas where it is at present absent or insufficient.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: FORHT

FR: *boisement*

DK: *skovrejsning på lokalt plan*

fossil water

Water infiltrated into an aquifer during an ancient geological period under climatic and morphological conditions different from the present and stored since that time.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau fossile*

DK: ---

fountain

A stream of water that is forced up into the air through a small hole, especially for decorative effect or the structure in a lake or pool from which this flows.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAMB

FR: ---

DK: *fontæne****fracture spring***

Spring flowing from a fracture in rock.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source diaclasienne*

DK: ---

frazil ice

Fine spicules, plates or discoids of ice suspended in water. In rivers and lakes it is formed in supercooled turbulent waters.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *sorbet*

DK: ---

free groundwater

Ground water vertically in direct contact with atmosphere.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *nappe libre*

DK: ---

free weir

Weir the flow of which is not submerged by the tail water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *déversoir libre*

DK: ---

freezing point

Temperature of solidification of a liquid under given conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *point de congélation*

DK: ---

freshet

Minor flooding or overflowing of a stream caused by heavy rains or snowmelt.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *montée des eaux*

DK: ---

freshwater

Water with salinity less than 0.5 (parts per thousand) dissolved salts.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *eau douce*DK: *ferskvand*

freshwater barrier

Ridge of fresh groundwater kept at a sufficient head to avoid intrusion of salt or brackish water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *barrière d'eau douce*

DK: ---

freshwater biology

The study of the biological characteristics of freshwater.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *ferskvandsbiologi*

freshwater degradation

Modification of the composition and/or condition of water so that it becomes less suitable for any or all of the functions and purposes for which it would be suitable in its natural state. This definition includes changes in the physical, chemical and biological properties of water, or such discharges of liquid, gaseous or solid substances into water as will or are likely to create nuisances or render such water harmful to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, fish or other aquatic life. It also includes changes in temperatures, due to the discharge of hot water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *ferringelse af ferskvand*

freshwater ecosystem

The living organisms and nonliving materials of an inland aquatic environment.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *ferskvandsokosystem*

freshwater lens

Freshwater body floating above saline groundwater.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lentille d'eau douce*

DK: ---

freshwater monitoring

The periodic or continuous surveillance or analysis of a natural body of freshwater, often for the purpose of determining the level of compliance with statutory requirements or the level of pollution.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: OCEPA; APD

FR: ---

DK: *ferskvandsovervågning*

freshwater organism

Organisms which live in freshwater.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *ferskvandsorganisme*

freshwater pollution

Pollution in freshwater caused by man-made discharges and emissions. These comprise nitrogen and phosphorus, oil and other organic substances, waste and soil particles, bacteria and viruses.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ODIN

FR: ---

DK: *forurening af ferskvand*

freshwater resource

The network of rivers, lakes, and other surface waters that supply water for food production and other essential human systems.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NELSON

FR: ---

DK: *ferskvandsressourcer*

freshwater/saltwater interface

Surface separating a body of fresh water and one of brackish or salt water, taken somewhere within the transition zone between the two fluids.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *interface eau douce eau salée*

DK: ---

friction losses

Total energy losses in the flow of water due to friction between the water and the walls of the conduit, channel or porous medium in which it flows. Usually expressed in units of height.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *pertes de charge par frottement*

DK: ---

frog

Any insectivorous anuran amphibian of the family Ranidae, such as *Rana temporaria* of Europe, having a short squat tailless body with a moist smooth skin and very long hind legs specialized for hopping.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *frøer*

front

1) Surface of separation of two air or water masses. 2) Moving air/water interface, generally in a porous medium.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *surface frontale*

DK: ---

fully penetrating well

Well which extends through the whole saturated depth of an aquifer and is constructed in such a manner

that water is permitted to enter the well over its length.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *puits complet*

DK: ---

gaining stream

Stream or stretch of stream which receives water from the saturated zone, and whose flow is being increased by inflow from groundwater.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau effluent*

DK: ---

gas

A substance that continues to occupy in a continuous manner the whole of the space in which it is placed, however large or small this place is made, the temperature remaining constant.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PITT

FR: *gaz*

DK: *gas*

gate

1) (Irrigation) Structure or device for controlling the rate of water flow into or from a canal, ditch, or pipe. 2) (Dam) A device in which a leaf or member is moved across the waterway from an external position to control or stop the flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *vanne*

DK: ---

gauge datum

Vertical distance of the zero of a gauge referred to a certain datum level.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *altitude du zéro de l'échelle*

DK: ---

gauge height

Height of a water surface above a gauge datum. It is used interchangeably with the terms stage and water level.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hauteur lue à l'échelle*

DK: ---

gauge zero

Elevation at which a water level gauge zero is set.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *zéro de l'échelle*

DK: ---

gauging station

Site selected on a stream at which systematic measurements of water level or discharge are made.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *eau douce*

DK: ---

geology

The study or science of the earth, its history, and its life as recorded in the rocks; includes the study of geologic features of an area, such as the geometry of rock formations, weathering and erosion, and sedimentation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *géologie*

DK: *geologi*

geophysical prospecting

Any method of seeing what is beneath the surface of the ground, without actually disturbing the ground.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ARCHE

FR: *prospection géophysique*

DK: ---

geothermal gradient

Increase in temperature of the Earth per unit of depth (approximately 3.3°C per 100 m).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *gradient géothermique*

DK: ---

geyser

A type of hot spring that intermittently erupts jets of hot water and steam, the result of ground water coming into contact with rock or steam hot enough to create steam under conditions preventing free circulation; a type of intermittent spring.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *geyser*

DK: ---

giardia

A microorganism frequently found in rivers and lakes, which, if not treated properly, may cause diarrhea, fatigue, and cramps after ingestion.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: EPASAF

FR: *giardia*

DK: ---

giardiasis

Infection with *Giardia lamblia*, characterized by protracted, intermittent diarrhea with symptoms suggesting malabsorption, and by abdominal pain, distention, and flatulence; light infections are usually asymptomatic.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *giardiase*

DK: ---

glacier

Slow moving masses of ice which have accumulated either on mountains or in polar regions. They are found where warm, moist air or warm water meets cold air or water. They move, influenced by the force of gravity and the pressure of the ice, above the underlying slush layers and slide downhill, eventually melting at lower levels to form rivers or reaching sea-level, where they form ice shelves or fall into the water as icebergs.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *glacier*DK: *gletscher***glacier flood**

A flood caused by the abnormal melting of snow and ice or by a sudden release of water which has been impounded within or by a glacier.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *débâcle glaciaire*

DK: ---

glacier ice

Any ice in, or originating from, a glacier, whether on land or floating in the sea as icebergs.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *glace de glacier*

DK: ---

glaciology

Science dealing with the properties and occurrence of ice, ice accumulation and ice action in all its forms, especially glaciers.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *glaciologie*DK: *glaciologi***gorge**

A narrow, deep valley with nearly vertical rocky walls, enclosed by mountains, smaller than canyon, and more steep-sided than a ravine; especially a restricted, steep-walled part of a canyon.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *gorge*

DK: ---

graded stream

Stream that apparently has achieved an approximate state of equilibrium between the rate of sediment transport and the rate of sediment supply.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau à profil d'équilibre définitif*

DK: ---

gradex method

Method which allows the substitution of a frequency distribution for floods by a distribution for rainfalls (for a given interval of time). It is based on the exponential behaviour of frequency distribution curves for low frequencies (log-log law of representation) and assumes storms large enough to saturate the soil.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *méthode du Gradex*

DK: ---

gravel

A mixture of rock fragments and pebbles that is coarser than sand.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *gravier*

DK: *grus*

gravel extraction

Obtaining a mixture of coarse sand and small water-worn or pounded stones, from the earth.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *grusgravning*

gravel pit

A place where gravel is dug out of the ground.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CAMB

FR: *gravière*

DK: *grusgrav*

gravity dam

A concrete structure proportioned so that its own weight provides the major resistance to the forces exerted on it.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: SRHNOA

FR: *barrage poids*

DK: ---

gravity flow

Flow of water in which the effect of gravity is predominant.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement par gravité*

DK: ---

gravity spring

Spring which flows at the surface due solely to the fact that the land surface intersects the water table.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source de gravité*

DK: ---

grease ice

Thin film of ice, floating on the surface at the start of ice formation and having the appearance of congealed fat.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *glace pâteuse*

DK: ---

green alga

The largest and most diverse division of algae, occurring in fresh and salt water and in damp places on land. Some are microscopically small, often able to move by means of flagella and occur as single cells or as colonies. Others are filamentous or have a flattened thallus.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: ---

greenhouse effect

The warming of the Earth's atmosphere caused by the increasing concentration of atmospheric gases, such as water vapour and carbon dioxide. These gases absorb radiation emitted by the Earth, thus slowing down the loss of radiant energy from the Earth back to space.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: DUNSTE

FR: *effet de serre*

DK: *drivhuseffekt*

gross head

The difference between the upstream water surface (forebay elevation) and the downstream water surface (afterbay elevation) after the water has passed through the hydroelectric plant.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CHAP

FR: *chute brute*

DK: ---

ground water exploitation

Withdrawal from a groundwater reservoir regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: *udnyttelse af grundvand*

groundwater

Water that occupies pores and crevices in rock and soil, below the surface and above a layer of impermeable material. It is free to move gravitationally, either downwards towards the impermeable layer or by following a gradient.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: ---

groundwater artificial recharge

Process by which water is added from outside to the zone of saturation of an aquifer, either directly into a formation, or indirectly by way of another formation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *alimentation artificielle de nappe*

DK: ---

groundwater basin

Physiographic unit containing one large or several connected or interrelated aquifers, whose waters are flowing to a common outlet, and which is delimited by a groundwater divide.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassin hydrogéologique*

DK: ---

groundwater catchment

Collecting groundwater into pipes or canals.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *captage d'eau souterraine*

DK: ---

groundwater dam

Structures that intercept or obstruct the natural flow of groundwater and provide storage for water underground. Their use is in areas where flows of groundwater vary considerably during the course of the year, from very high flows following rain to negligible flows during the dry season. The basic principle of the groundwater dam is that instead of storing the water in surface reservoirs, water is stored underground. The main advantages of water storage in groundwater dams is that evaporation losses are much less for water stored underground. Further, risk of contamination of the stored water from the surface is reduced because as parasites cannot breed in underground water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CSEIND

FR: *barrage souterrain*

DK: ---

groundwater dating

Determination of the time between the recharge of groundwater and its sampling.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *datation de l'eau souterraine*

DK: ---

groundwater divide

Line on a water table or piezometric surface on either side of which the groundwater flow diverges.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ligne de partage des eaux souterraines*

DK: ---

groundwater drawdown

Lowering of the water table or piezometric surface caused by the extraction of groundwater by pumping, by artesian flow from a bore hole, or by a spring emerging from an aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *baisse de la nappe phréatique*

DK: ---

groundwater endangering

Threat to the quality and quantity of groundwater by activities related to the use of land. As some activities (e.g. landfill) present a particular risk of pollution, the closer an activity is to a well or borehole, the greater the risk of the pumped water being polluted. The type of soil, the geology, the rainfall and the amount of water pumped out of the ground must all be taken into consideration.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: ---

DK: *fare for grundvandet*

groundwater extraction

The process, deliberate or inadvertent, of extracting ground water from a source at a rate so in excess of the replenishment that the ground water level declines persistently, threatening exhaustion of the supply or at least a decline of pumping levels to uneconomic depths.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *udvinding af grundvand*

groundwater flow

Movement of water in an aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement souterrain*

DK: ---

groundwater hydrology

That branch of hydrology which deals with groundwater, taking into account the geological conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie souterraine*

DK: ---

groundwater level

Elevation, at a certain location and time, of the water table or piezometric surface of an aquifer.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *niveau de la nappe*

DK: ---

groundwater level drawdown

The difference in water level of an aquifer when a water well is pumped, measured as the distance between the natural water level of the aquifer and the pumping water level in the well.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRES

FR: *abaissement de nappe*

DK: ---

groundwater mining

Withdrawal from an aquifer containing fossil water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *surexploitation des réserves souterraines*

DK: ---

groundwater natural recharge

The filling of groundwater aquifers by rain and melting snow percolating into the ground and saturating the pores between rock and soil particles.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ASSABE

FR: *alimentation naturelle de nappe*

DK: ---

groundwater overabstraction

Excessive withdrawal of groundwater, in quantities greater than the ability of nature to renew the aquifers.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GEO2

FR: ---

DK: ---

groundwater pollution

Contamination of subsurface water from agricultural, urban, and industrial uses, including fertilizers, pesticides, septic tank systems, street drainage, and air and surface-water pollution.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: *pollution de nappe*

DK: *forurening af grundvandet*

groundwater protection

Measures aimed at prevention of ground-water pollution and over-use such as, inter alia, monitoring of ground waters, development of aquifer vulnerability maps, regulations for industry and waste disposal sites paying due account to ground-water protection considerations, geo-ecological assessment of the impact of industrial and agricultural activities on ground waters, and zoning of ground-water protection areas.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GROWAT

FR: ---

DK: *grundvandsbeskyttelse*

groundwater quality

Condition of groundwater with respect to quality standards. Groundwater accounts for over 95% of the earth's useable fresh-water resources; over half the world's population depends on groundwater for drinking-water supplies. This invisible resource is vulnerable to pollution and over-exploitation. Effective conservation of groundwater supplies requires the integration of land-use and water management.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *grundvandskvalitet*

groundwater recharge

Process by which water is added from outside to the zone of saturation of an aquifer, either directly into a formation, or indirectly by way of another formation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *alimentation d'une nappe souterraine*

DK: ---

groundwater restoration

The act or activity of restoring groundwater to its original condition, or to certain minimum standards established by federal, state or tribal government.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ORGVOI

FR: *restauration de nappe*

DK: ---

groundwater storage

Quantity of water in the saturated zone of an aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *emmagasinement d'eau souterraine*

DK: ---

groundwater surface

Surface within the zone of saturation of an unconfined aquifer over which the pressure is atmospheric.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *surface de la nappe phréatique*

DK: ---

gully

Channel deeply eroded by water which flows only due to storm-water runoff and/or during the melting of snow.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ravin*

DK: ---

gutter

A narrow longitudinal strip generally adjacent to the edge of the carriageway specially constructed to carry and lead away surface water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *caniveau*

DK: ---

habitat

1) The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs. 2) The place occupied by an organism, population, or community. It is the physical part of the community structure in which an organism finds its home, and includes the sum total of all the environmental conditions present in the specific place occupied by an organism. Often a habitat is defined to include a whole community of organisms.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: HABIT

FR: *habitat*

DK: *habitat*

harbour

Area of water next to the coast, often surrounded by thick walls, where ships and boats can be sheltered.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAMB

FR: ---

DK: *havn*

harbour dredging mud

Mud resulting from dredging operations of harbours. It may be contaminated with heavy metals, PCBs, PAHs, pesticides, oil and greases and organic matter and it may have an extensive environmental impact on plant and animal life and as a consequence on humans.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR; GRANDC

FR: ---

DK: ---

harbourside

The area adjacent to a harbor (a sheltered part of a body of water deep enough to provide anchorage for ships).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: BARTLE

FR: *zone portuaire*

DK: ---

hard water

Water in which relatively high amounts of minerals, mainly of calcium and magnesium salts, are dissolved.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau dure*

DK: ---

headland (geography)

A cape or promontory jutting seawards from a coastline, usually with a significant sea cliff.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: ---

DK: *pynt*

headrace

Channel or flume which brings water to a water wheel or turbine.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *canal d'amenée*

DK: ---

headwaters

Streams from sources of a river.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours supérieur*

DK: ---

herbicide

A chemical that controls or destroys undesirable plants.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *herbicid****high altitude lake***

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

high water

State of the tide when the water level is highest.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hautes eaux*

DK: ---

historical data

Hydrological and meteorological data of events which occurred in the past.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *données historiques*

DK: ---

hodograph method

Method for showing two-dimensional groundwater flow problems by mapping the flow domain into an auxiliary mathematical plane whose coordinates are the components of the specific discharge or of the hydraulic gradient.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *méthode de l'hodographe*

DK: ---

homothermy

Situation in which the temperature of a water body does not vary with depth.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *homothermie*

DK: ---

hook gauge

Adjustable water-level gauge, used in the accurate measurement of the elevation of a water surface, consisting of a pointed, U-shaped metallic hook, pointing upward and which, after immersion, is raised until the point just makes a pimple on the water surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *pointe limnimétrique*

DK: ---

houseboat

A boat which people use as their home, often kept in one place on a river or canal.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAMB

FR: ---

DK: ---

hovercraft

An amphibious vehicle that travels at a short distance above the ground or water surface on top of a cushion of air held in a chamber beneath the vehicle.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: APD

FR: ---

DK: ---

humic acid

Any of various complex organic acids obtained from humus; insoluble in acids and organic solvents.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

humid zone

Zone in which precipitation exceeds potential evaporation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *zone humide*

DK: ---

humidity

A measure of the moisture content of air; may be expressed as absolute, mixing ratio, saturation deficit, relative, or specific.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CONSUM

FR: *humidité*

DK: ---

humidity meter

A device to measure humidity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: OILFIE

FR: *humidimètre*

DK: ---

hundred-year flood

Flood magnitude which has a one chance in one hundred of being exceeded in any future one-year period. The occurrence of floods is assumed to be random in time, or a regularity of occurrence is implied. The exceeding of a one percent chance flood is no guarantee, therefore, that a similar size flood will not occur next week. The risk of experiencing a large flood within time periods longer than one year increases in a nonadditive fashion. For example, the risk of exceeding a one percent chance flood (i.e., a one hundred year flood) one or more times during a thirty-year period is 25 percent and during a seventy-year period is 50 percent.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SRHNOA

FR: *crue centennale*

DK: ---

hydraulic conductivity

Property of a saturated porous medium which determines the relationship, called Darcy's law, between the specific discharge and the hydraulic gradient causing it.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *conductivité hydraulique*

DK: ---

hydraulic engineering

A branch of civil engineering concerned with the design, erection, and construction of sewage disposal plants, waterworks, dams, water-operated power plants and such.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *vandingsanlæg*

hydraulic grade line

Line joining the elevations to which water would rise in piezometric pipes placed in a conduit along the flow direction.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ligne piézométrique*

DK: ---

hydraulic gradient

1) In a closed conduit: the slope of the hydraulic grade line. 2) In open channels: the slope of the water surface. 3) In porous media: measure of the decrease in head per unit distance in the direction of flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *gradient hydraulique*

DK: ---

hydraulic jump

Sudden transition of water level in an open channel from a depth less than critical depth to a depth greater than critical depth, accompanied by energy dissipation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ressaut*

DK: ---

hydraulic radius

Ratio of the wetted cross-sectional area to the wetted perimeter of a stream or closed conduit.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rayon hydraulique*

DK: ---

hydraulic resistivity

Reciprocal of the hydraulic conductivity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *résistivité hydraulique*

DK: ---

hydraulics

The branch of science and technology concerned with the mechanics of fluids, especially liquids.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *hydraulique*

DK: *hydraulik*

hydrobiologist

A person who undertakes the biological study of bodies of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ---

DK: ---

hydrobiology

Study of organisms living in water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ZINZAN

FR: *hydrobiologie*

DK: *hydrobiologi*

hydrodynamics

The study of the motion of a fluid and of the interactions of the fluid with its boundaries, especially in the incompressible inviscid case.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *hydrodynamique*

DK: ---

hydroelectric dam

A dam and associated reservoir used to produce electrical power by letting the high-pressure water behind the dam flow through and drive a turbogenerator.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: PEPACO

FR: *barrage hydroélectrique*

DK: ---

hydroelectric power

The free renewable source of energy provided by falling water that drives the turbines. Hydropower is the most important of the regenerable energy sources because of its highest efficiency at the energy conversion. There are two types of hydroelectric power plants: a) run-of-river power plants for the use of affluent water; b) storage power plants (power stations with reservoir) where the influx can be regulated with the help of a reservoir. Mostly greater differences in altitudes are being used, like mountain creeks. Power stations with reservoirs are generally marked by barrages with earth fill dam or concrete dams. Though hydropower generally can be called environmentally acceptable, there exist also some problems: a) change of groundwater level and fill up of the river bed with rubble. b) Risk of dam breaks. c) Great demand for land space for the reservoir. d) Diminution, but partly also increase of value of recreation areas. As the hydropowers of the world are limited, the world energy demand however is rising, finally the share of hydropower will decrease.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PORT; PHC; PZ

FR: ---

DK: ---

hydroelectric power plant

Power station which operates with the free renewable source of energy provided by falling water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: *usine hydroélectrique*

DK: *vandkraftværk*

hydrogen-ion concentration

Concentration of hydrogen ions in milliequivalents per litre of solution, generally expressed in pH units.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *concentration en ions hydrogène*

DK: ---

hydrogeochemistry

Science which deals with the chemical composition of natural waters, its changes and the causes of such changes.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrogéochimie*

DK: ---

hydrogeologist

A geologist who specializes in the occurrence, movement, production, and characteristics of ground water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GEOEDU

FR: ---

DK: ---

hydrogeology

The science dealing with the occurrence, distribution, and movement of water below the surface of the earth, with a greater emphasis on geology.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MOWIN

FR: *hydrogéologie*

DK: *hydrogeologi*

hydrograph

A graph showing the water level (stage), discharge, or other property of a river volume with respect to time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: HYDEF

FR: *hydrogramme*

DK: ---

hydrographic basin

1) The drainage basin of a stream. 2) An area occupied by a lake and its drainage basin.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *bassin hydrographique*

DK: *hydrografisk flodomsråde*

hydrographic network

The configuration or arrangement in plan view of the natural stream courses in an area. It is related to local geologic and geomorphologic features and history. Synonym: drainage pattern.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *réseau hydrographique*

DK: *hydrografisk net*

hydrography

Science which deals with the measurement and description of the physical features of the oceans, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their control and utilization.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *hydrographie*

DK: *hydrografi*

hydrologic balance

An accounting of all water inflows to, water outflows from, and changes in water storage within a hydrologic unit over a specified period of time.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *bilan hydrologique*

DK: *vandbalance*

hydrologic cycle

Succession of stages through which water passes from the atmosphere to the earth and returns to the atmosphere: evaporation from the land or sea or inland water, condensation to form clouds, precipitation, accumulation in the soil or in bodies of water, and re-evaporation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: *vands kredsløb*

hydrologic disaster

Catastrophic event caused by floods, inundations, overflowing of rivers and reservoirs, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *hydrologisk katastrofe*

hydrologic flow

The characteristic behaviour and the total quantity of water involved in a drainage basin, determined by measuring such quantities as rainfall, surface and subsurface storage and flow, and evapotranspiration.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *vandstrøm*

hydrologic model

Mathematical formulations that simulate hydrologic phenomenon considered as processes or as

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MOWIN

FR: ---

DK: ---

hydrologic profile

The water characteristic of an area.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: EMANRE

FR: ***profil hydrologique***

DK: ---

hydrologic regimen

Variations in the state and characteristics of a water body which are regularly repeated in time and space and which pass through phases, e.g. seasonal.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***régime hydrologique***

DK: ---

hydrological cycle

Succession of stages through which water passes from the atmosphere to the earth and returns to the atmosphere: evaporation from the land or sea or inland water, condensation to form clouds, precipitation, accumulation in the soil or in bodies of water, and re-evaporation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***cycle hydrologique***

DK: ---

hydrological data

Hydrological data include records of precipitation, streamflow, ground-water, and quality-of-water analyses.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ILRDSS

FR: ---

DK: ---

hydrological forecasting

Forecasting hydrological characteristics in space and time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***prévision hydrologique***

DK: ---

hydrological network

Aggregate of hydrological stations and observing posts situated within any given area (river basin, administrative region) in such a way as to provide the means of studying the hydrological regime.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***réseau hydrologique***

DK: ---

hydrological station

Place where hydrological observations or climatological observations for hydrological purposes are made.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GLUENH

FR: ---

DK: ---

hydrological year

Any twelve-month period, usually selected to begin and end during a relative dry season. Used a basis for processing streamflow and other hydrologic data.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *année hydrologique*

DK: ---

hydrologist

A scientist who studies water, its movement, occurrence, quantity and quality.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PUZZLE

FR: ---

DK: ---

hydrology

1) Science that deals with the waters above and below the land surfaces of the Earth, their occurrence, circulation and distribution, both in time and space, their biological, chemical and physical properties, their reaction with their environment, including their relation to living beings. 2) Science that deals with the processes governing the depletion and replenishment of the water resources of the land areas of the Earth, and treats the various phases of the hydrological cycle.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie*DK: *hydrologi***hydrometeorology**

Study of the atmospheric and land phases of the hydrological cycle, with emphasis on the interrelationships involved.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrométéorologie*DK: *hydrometeorologi***hydrometric network**

Aggregate of hydrological stations and observing posts situated within any given area (river basin, administrative region) in such a way as to provide the means of studying the hydrological regime.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *réseau hydrométrique*

DK: ---

hydrometric station

Station at which data on water in rivers, lakes or reservoirs are obtained on one or more of the following elements: stage, streamflow, sediment transport and deposition, water temperature and other physical properties of water, characteristics of ice cover and chemical properties of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *station hydrométrique*

DK: ---

hydrometry

Science of the measurement and analysis of water including methods, techniques and instrumentation used in hydrology.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **hydrométrie**

DK: **hydrometri**

hydrophyte

Plant which normally grows in water or which requires a large amount of moisture.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **hydrophytes**

DK: ---

hydrosphere

The waters of the Earth, as distinguished from the rocks (lithosphere), living things (biosphere), and the air (atmosphere). Includes the waters of the ocean; rivers, lakes, and other bodies of surface water in liquid form on the continents; snow, ice, and glaciers; and liquid water, ice, and water vapour in both the unsaturated and saturated zones below the land surface. Included by some, but excluded by others, is water in the atmosphere, which includes water vapour, clouds, and all forms of precipitation while still in the atmosphere.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: **hydrosphère**

DK: **hydrosfære**

hydrostatic pressure

1) Isotropic pressure exerted by water at rest. 2) In soil water: (syn. neutral stress) pore pressure.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **pression hydrostatique**

DK: ---

hyetograph

1) Map or chart displaying temporal or areal distribution of precipitation. 2) Graph displaying the intensity of precipitation versus time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: **hyétoگرامme**

DK: ---

hygrometry

That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere, with the theory and use of the instruments constructed for this purpose.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: OMD

FR: **hygrométrie**

DK: ---

hygroscopic coefficient

Quantity of moisture contained in a soil in equilibrium with an atmosphere saturated with water vapour,

at a given temperature, expressed as a percentage of the weight of the oven-dried soil.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *coefficient d'hygroscopicité*

DK: ---

hypolimnion

Water below the thermocline in a stratified body of water. It is remote from surface influences and has a relatively small temperature gradient.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hypolimnion*

DK: ---

hypsometric curve

Curve showing what part of the area of a river basin is situated above an indicated elevation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe hypsographique*

DK: ---

hysteresis

Variability of the stage-discharge relation at a gauging station subject to variable water surface slope where, for the same gauge height, the discharge on the rising stage is different from that on the falling stage.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hystérésis*

DK: ---

ice

Solid form of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *glace*

DK: *is*

ice cover

Ice on the surface of an open body of water, e.g. a lake or river.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *couverture de glace*

DK: ---

ice drift

Movement of ice fields or floes in lakes and reservoirs, caused by wind or currents.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *dérive de la glace*

DK: ---

ice jam

The choking of a stream channel by the piling up of ice against an obstruction, forming a temporary

dam; an accumulation of ice at a given location which, in a river, restricts the flow of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *embâcle*

DK: ---

ichthyology

The natural history of fishes; that branch of zoology which relates to fishes, including their structure, classification, and habits.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: OMD

FR: ---

DK: ---

immission

The level of a particular pollutant in the environment.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PAPER0

FR: ---

DK: *immission*

immission forecast

The prediction of immissions is calculated on the basis of the pollutant load, the source height, the wind speed and the dispersion coefficient.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FLGISA

FR: ---

DK: *immissionsprognose*

impermeabilisation

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *imperméabilisation*

DK: ---

impounded water

A body of water confined by a dam, dike, floodgate, or other barrier.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: ---

impounding dam

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *barrage réservoir*

DK: ---

impoundment

Body of water formed by collecting water, as by a dam.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *retenue*

DK: ---

inactive storage

The reservoir capacity from which stored water cannot be evacuated by gravity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: DES0WW

FR: *volume inactif*

DK: ---

inbank capacity

Discharge conveyed in a water course without overtopping the banks.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité de débit entre les berges*

DK: ---

incised river

River which has cut its channel through the bed of the valley floor.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rivière encaissée*

DK: ---

inclined gauge

Sloping water level gauge graduated to indicate vertical heights.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *échelle inclinée*

DK: ---

indicator of fecal contamination

Bacteria, associated with the digestive tract, usually of the coliform group, used to assess water quality.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ATEVAU

FR: *germe témoin de contamination fécale*

DK: ---

indicator organism

Organisms whose presence indicates certain environmental conditions.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: ---

induced recharge

Withdrawal of groundwater at a location adjacent to a stream or body of surface water so that lowering of the groundwater level will induce water to enter the ground from the stream or surface source.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *alimentation provoquée*

DK: ---

industrial dumping

The disposal of any waste generated by a manufacturing or processing process by the agency or body which produced it.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RHW; ERG

FR: ---

DK: *industri depot*

industrial effluent

Materials generally discarded from industrial operations or derived from manufacturing processes.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *effluent industriel*

DK: *industrielt spildevand*

industrial pollution

Pollution as a result of industrial processes and manufacturing.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *pollution industrielle*

DK: *forurening fra industrien/erhvervsvirksomheder*

industrial waste water

Any wastewater which is discharged from trade or industrial premises, other than domestic waste water and run-off rain water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WATORG

FR: *eau usée industrielle*

DK: *industrispildevand*

industry

A group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activities. Industries produce commodities that are sold with the expectation of recovering the total cost of production. A single industry can produce many different commodities.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: SSG/CE

FR: *industrie*

DK: *industri*

infiltration

Flow of water through the soil surface into a porous medium.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: *infiltration*

infiltration gallery

Low gradient closed conduit (drain or tunnel) dug into an aquifer and collecting groundwater by gravity flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *galerie filtrante*

DK: ---

inflatable dam

A dam constructed of heavy-duty rubber or similar material and inflated with air or water and used for small-scale impoundment of flood flows or as flashboards for regulating the overflow of larger dams.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ACESE

FR: ---

DK: ---

inflow

Flow of water into a stream, lake, reservoir, container, basin, aquifer system, etc.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit entrant*

DK: *tilstrømning*

inland fishery

Fishing grounds located in lakes, streams, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *ferskvandsfiskeri*

inland navigation

Navigation on rivers, lakes and channels.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *sejlads ad indre vandveje*

inland water

A lake, river, or other body of water wholly within the boundaries of a state.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *indre vandvej*

inland waterways transport

Transportation of persons and goods by boats travelling on rivers, channels or lakes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *transport ad indre vandveje*

inorganic fertiliser

Inorganic chemical which promotes plant growth by enhancing the supply of essential nutrients such as ammonium sulphate or lime.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: ---

DK: *kunstgødning*

inorganic pollutant

A pollutant that does not contain carbon chemically bound to hydrogen.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UMDEDU

FR: ---

DK: *uorganisk forurenende stof****insecticide***

Any chemical agent used to destroy invertebrate pests.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ---

DK: *insekticid****insulated stream***

Stream or stretch of stream, perched or not, which with respect to groundwater neither contributes water to the saturated zone, nor receives water from it. It is separated from the saturated zone by an impermeable bed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau isole*

DK: ---

intake area

Area which contributes water to an aquifer, either by direct infiltration or by runoff and subsequent infiltration.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *zone d'alimentation*

DK: ---

interflow

1) That portion of the precipitation which has not passed down to the water table, but is discharged from the area as subsurface flow into stream channels. 2) Flow of water from ephemeral zones of saturation. It moves through the upper strata of a formation at a rate much in excess of normal base-flow seepage.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement hypodermique*

DK: ---

intermittent spring

Spring, the discharge of which occurs only during certain periods and ceases at other periods.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source intermittente*

DK: ---

intermittent stream

Stream which flows only in direct response to precipitation or to the flow of an intermittent spring.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau intermittent*

DK: ---

international river basin

Geographical area extending over two or more States determined by the watershed limits of the system of waters, including surface and underground waters, flowing into a common terminus.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: HELSIN

FR: ---

DK: *internationale flodbassiner*

international watercourse

Portions of a geographical area which constitutes a hydrogeological unit as the catchment area for a single river which are under the jurisdiction of two or more countries.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *internationale vandløb*

international waters

Waters available for use by all nations.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *eaux internationales*

DK: ---

internationally important ecosystem

Ecosystems whose importance is recognised at international level and which are, in some cases, protected by international conventions.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *økosystem af international betydning*

interrupted stream

Stream which contains alternating stretches of perennial and intermittent flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau discontinu*

DK: ---

intumescence

Temporary and mobile swelling of the water surface in a stream or a lake.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *intumescence*

DK: ---

inundation

1) Overflowing by water of the normal confines of a stream or other body of water, or accumulation of water by drainage over areas which are not normally submerged. 2) Controlled spreading of water for irrigation, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

invertebrate

Any animal lacking a backbone, including all species not classified as vertebrates.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *hvirvelløse dyr*

inverted capacity

Maximum rate at which a recharge well can dispose of water admitted to it.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité d'un puits*

DK: ---

ionic pollution

Contamination of water, soil, etc. with cations and anions deriving from copper, zinc, phenols, cyanides, chromates, mercury, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CORBIT

FR: ---

DK: ---

irrigation canal

A permanent irrigation conduit constructed to convey water from the source of supply to one or more farms.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ---

DK: *vandingskanal*

irrigation system

A system of man-made channels for supplying water to land to allow plants to grow.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *vandingsanlæg*

island

A land mass entirely surrounded by water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: AMHER

FR: *île*

DK: *ø*

isobath

Line connecting points of equal depth in a water mass.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: EVERTE

FR: *isobathe*

DK: ---

isochrone map

Map or chart of a drainage basin in which a series of lines (isochrones) gives the times of travel of water

originating on each isochrone to reach the outlet of the basin.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *carte des isochrones d'écoulement*

DK: ---

isogram

On a diagram or chart, the line of equal value of a hydrological or meteorological element.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *isogramme*

DK: ---

isohaline

Line (or surface) connecting points of equal saline content in groundwater or bodies of surface water.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *isohalines*

DK: ---

isopach

1) Line on a map drawn through points of equal thickness of a designated geological unit. 2) Line of equal groundwater rise or fall during a given period.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *isopaches*

DK: ---

isopiestic line

Line (or surface) joining points of equal piezometric head.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ligne (ou surface) isopiézométrique*

DK: ---

isotherm

Line or surface passing through points of equal temperature.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *isotherme*

DK: ---

isovel

Line of equal velocity in a cross section of a watercourse.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *isotaches*

DK: ---

jetty

A structure built from a shore out into the water to direct currents or protect harbour.

Term Sources: CNR Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: ---

juvenile water

Water derived from the interior of the Earth that has not previously existed as atmospheric or surface water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau juvénile*

DK: ---

karst

The karst geo-morphology is usually characterized by dolines (sinkholes), hums (towers), caves, and a complex subsurface drainage system. Karstification is the geologic process of differential chemical and mechanical erosion by water on soluble bodies of rock, such as limestone, dolomite, gypsum, or salt, at or near the Earth's surface. Karstification is exhibited best on thick, fractured, and pure limestones in a humid environment in which the subsurface and surface are being modified simultaneously. The term "karst" stems from the region Krs in Slovenia which is typified by stony barren rock. The Indo-European word "kar" for rock and the Italian word "carso" evolved to the Germanized term "karst," which is now the accepted term for solution-derived landscapes like those just north and east of the Adriatic Sea.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GEOCHA

FR: *karst*DK: *karst*

karst hydrology

That branch of hydrology which deals with the hydrology of geological formations having large underground passages or fractures which enable underground movement of large quantities of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie karstique*

DK: ---

karstic morphology

Morphology characterized by dolines (sinkholes), hums (towers), caves, and a complex subsurface drainage system.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DAACDO

FR: ---

DK: ---

karstic river

River which originates from a karstic spring or flows in a karstic region.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rivière karstique*

DK: ---

lake

An enclosed body of water, usually but not necessarily fresh water, from which the sea is excluded.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: *lac*DK: *sø*

lake basin

1) The depression in the Earth's surface occupied or formerly occupied by a lake and containing its shore features. 2) The area from which a lake receives drainage.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *søbassin*

lake cleansing

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

lake ice

Floating ice formed in lakes.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *glace de lac*

DK: ---

lake in the dunes

A lake occupying a basin formed as a result of the blocking of the mouth of a stream by sand dunes migrating along the shore.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

lake pollution

The direct or indirect human alteration of the biological, physical, chemical or radiological integrity of lake water, or a lake ecosystem.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *søforurening*

lake restoration

Any action taken to prevent lake deterioration or return a lake system to an unimpaired state or condition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: EYWA

FR: *restauration de lac*

DK: ---

laminar flow

Flow of a fluid in which the viscous forces are predominant. In channel flow the fluid particles move approximately in definite, relatively smooth paths with no significant transverse mixing.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement laminaire*

DK: ---

landfill leachate

Liquid (which may be partly produced by decomposition of organic matter) that has seeped through a landfill or a compost pile and has accumulated bacteria and other possibly harmful dissolved or suspended materials. If uncontrolled, leachate can contaminate both groundwater and surface water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GDRC

FR: *lixiviat de décharge*

DK: *perkolat fra lossepladser*

landfill lining

Earthen or plastic barrier between landfill contents and the ground. A layer placed under the garbage and above the ground to protect the ground and ground water from liquids percolating through the landfill.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: EIEIO

FR: ---

DK: *foringsmateriale*

landfill sealing

Sealing of a landfill with a relatively impermeable barrier designed to keep leachate inside. Liner materials include plastic and dense clay.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: EPAGLO

FR: ---

DK: *forsegling af lossepladsers underlag*

landslide

Mass-movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport, under gravitationary influence of soil and rock material en masse.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *glissement de terrain*

DK: *jordflydning*

larva

Among invertebrates, an immature stage in the life cycle which usually is much smaller than, and morphologically different from, the adult. In insects with metamorphosis, the larva must become a pupa before reaching adulthood.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BERKEL

FR: ---

DK: ---

leachate

Water that collects contaminants as it trickles through wastes, pesticides or fertilizers. Leaching may occur in farming areas, feedlots, and landfills, and may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, ground water, or soil.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: OCEPA

FR: ---

DK: ---

leakage

1) (Hydrology) The flow of water from one hydrogeologic unit to another. This may be natural, as through a somewhat permeable confining layer, or Anthropogenic, as through an uncased well. It may also be the natural loss of water from artificial structures, as a result of hydrostatic pressure. 2) (Dams) The uncontrolled loss of water by flow through a hole or crack.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: *fuite*

DK: *utæthed*

leakage detection

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *recherche de fuite*

DK: ---

leather industry

Industry for the production of leather goods such as garments, bags, etc.; it causes water and air pollution.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *industrie du cuir*

DK: *læderindustri*

left bank

Rising land bordering a river margin of a channel at the left-hand side when facing downstream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rive gauche*

DK: ---

legislation on water resources

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

length of reservoir

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *longueur du réservoir*

DK: ---

lentic water

Standing bodies of water like ponds and lakes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: ---

lentic water ecosystem

Freshwater ecosystem typical of standing waters bodies such as lakes and ponds.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ---

leptospira

Genus of Spirochaete bacteria that cause a mild chronic infection in rats and many domestic animals. The bacteria are excreted continuously in the urine and contact with infected urine or water can result in infection of humans via cuts or breaks in the skin. Infection causes leptospirosis or Weil's disease, a type of jaundice, that is an occupational hazard for sewerage and farm workers.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: OMD

FR: *leptospire*

DK: ---

leptospirosis

A bacterial infection that is transmitted through direct contact with water, food, or soil containing urine from an infected animal. (see leptospira)

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: AMNHOR

FR: *leptospirose*

DK: ---

levee

Water-retaining earthwork used to confine streamflow within a specified area along the stream or to prevent flooding due to waves or tides.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *levée*

DK: ---

life cycle

The phases, changes, or stages through which an organism passes throughout its lifetime.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNUN

FR: ---

DK: *livscyklus*

limicolous fauna

Animal organisms living in mud, margin of pools or lakes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MOBOT

FR: ---

DK: ---

limnic eruption

Gas-driven eruptions that take place in lakes. The water is initially enriched in a dissolved gas; as the gas-bearing liquid becomes oversaturated, a gas exsolves through bubble nucleation and growth. Because the density of gas bubbles is much lower than that of the liquid, the volume of the bubbly system expands. When conditions permit, rapid gas exsolution leads to explosive volume expansion upward to

the surface. A massive gas release from Lake Nyos, Cameroon, in 1986, killed ~1700 people. A similar though smaller event occurred at Lake Monoun in 1984, killing ~40 people.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UMICH

FR: ---

DK: ---

limnigram

A line made by a water level recorder, showing water stage changes with time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ***limnigramme***

DK: ---

limnigraph

A device that records automatically, either continuously or at regular time intervals, the water level as detected by a sensor.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ***limnigraphie***

DK: ---

limnimetry

The measurement of variations of level in lakes.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WEBSTE

FR: ***limnimétrie***

DK: ---

limnology

The study of bodies of fresh water with reference to their plant and animal life, physical properties, geographical and geological features.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ***limnologie***

DK: ***limnologi***

liquid

A state of matter intermediate between that of crystalline substances and gases in which a substance has the capacity to flow under extremely small shear stresses and conforms to the shape of a confining vessel, but is relatively incompressible, lacks the capacity to expand without limit, and can possess a free surface.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

liquid waste disposal

The final discarding of fluid waste, for example by discharge to an ocean or receiving water, land application or deepwell injection.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WWC

FR: ---

DK: ---

littoral

The intertidal zone of the seashore.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: *littoral*

DK: *kyst*

live storage

Volume or cubic capacity of a lake or reservoir between the maximum and minimum operating levels.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité utile*

DK: ---

loam

A rich, permeable soil composed of a friable mixture of relatively equal and moderate proportions of clay, silt, and sand particles, and usually containing organic matter (humus). It usually implies fertility, and is sometimes called topsoil in contrast to the subsoils that contain little or no organic matter.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *limon*

DK: ---

lock

A section of a waterway, such as a canal, closed off with gates, in which vessels in transit are raised or lowered by raising or lowering the water level of that section.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: *écluse*

DK: *(kanal)sluse*

longitudinal profile

The section along the course of a stream, showing the slope of the bed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *profil en long*

DK: ---

losing stream

Stream or reach of stream that is losing water to the ground, and contributes water to the saturated zone. The upper surface of such a stream stands higher than the water table or other potentiometric surface of the aquifer to which it contributes.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau émissif*

DK: ---

low flow

Phase of lowest level of a water course.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ZINZAN

FR: ---

DK: *strømning med lavt tryk*

low tide

The point of a tide at which the water is the lowest.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CHRONC

FR: *étiage*

DK: ---

low water

1) State of the tide when the water level is lowest for any given tide (tidal) cycle. 2) Lowest level reached in a river or a lake.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *basses eaux*

DK: ---

lower reach

Part of a stream channel in the lower region of a drainage basin.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tronçon du cours inférieur*

DK: ---

low-flow channel

Stream channel occupied during periods of low flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lit mineur*

DK: ---

lysimetry

The measurement of the water percolating through soils and the determination of the materials dissolved by the water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *lysimétrie*

DK: *lysimetri*

macroplankton

Planktonic organisms that are 200-2,000 micrometers in size.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SUNYSB

FR: *macroplancton*

DK: ---

magmatic water

Water brought to the Earth's surface from great depths by the upward movement of intrusive igneous rocks.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau magmatique*

DK: ---

malaria

A group of human febrile diseases with a chronic relapsing course caused by hemosporidian blood parasites of the genus Plasmodium, transmitted by the bite of Anopheles mosquito.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *paludisme*

DK: *malaria*

mangrove

Plant communities and trees that inhabit tidal swamps, muddy silt, and sand banks at the mouths of rivers and other low-lying areas which are regularly inundated by the sea, but which are protected from strong waves and currents. Mangroves are the only woody species that will grow where the land is periodically flooded with sea water; individual species have adapted themselves to different tidal levels, to various degrees of salinity, and to the nature of the mud or soil. Mangrove swamps and thickets support hundreds of terrestrial, marine, and amphibian species; have a special role in supporting estuarine fisheries; provide shelter, refuge and food for many forms of wildlife.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: *mangrove*

DK: *mangrove*

man-made lake

Lakes created behind manmade barriers.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PARCOR

FR: ---

DK: ---

marinas

A small port that is used for pleasure rather than trade, often with hotels, restaurants and bars.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAMB

FR: ---

DK: *lystbådehavn*

marsh

A periodically inundated area of low ground having shrubs and trees, with or without the formation of peat.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *marais*

DK: *mose*

marsh plant

Herbaceous vegetation that grows in water whether rooted in the mud or floating without anchorage.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: IFAS

FR: ---

DK: ---

marshland

A transitional land-water area, covered at least part of the time by estuarine or coastal water, and

characterized by aquatic and grasslike vegetation, especially without peatlike accumulation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

maximum possible flood

Greatest flood to be expected, assuming complete coincidence of all factors that would produce the heaviest rainfall and maximum runoff.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crue maximale possible*

DK: ---

maximum probable flood

Greatest flood that may be expected, taking into account all pertinent factors of location, meteorology, hydrology and terrain.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crue maximale probable*

DK: ---

mean daily discharge

The arithmetic mean of all the discharge values registered during a day.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *débit journalier moyen*

DK: ---

mean gross head

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *chute brute moyenne*

DK: ---

mean monthly discharge

Arithmetic mean of all the individual monthly mean discharges for a named month in a period of record.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit moyen mensuel*

DK: ---

mean water level

Midpoint between the lowest astronomical tide and the highest astronomical tide.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: FREMER

FR: *niveau d'eau moyen*

DK: ---

meander

One curved portion of a sinuous or winding stream channel, consisting of two consecutive loops, one

turning clockwise and the other anticlockwise.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *méandre*

DK: ---

meander belt

That part of a valley floor situated between two parallel lines tangential to successive meanders at their extreme limits.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lit des méandres*

DK: ---

meander length

Distance along the river between two corresponding points at the extreme limits of two successive meanders.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *longueur d'onde d'un méandre*

DK: ---

meander width

Amplitude of swing of a meander, measured from midstream to midstream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *gabarit d'un méandre*

DK: ---

meandre drain

Breaking through the banks of a stream, thus forming a new channel or a cut-off.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *coupure de méandre*

DK: ---

mean-section method

Method for computing the discharge of a stream by dividing the cross-section by adjacent verticals at an equal distance. The total discharge is the product of that distance by the sum of the products of the mean of the depths of two adjacent verticals by the mean of the average velocities over those two verticals.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *méthode des sections moyennes*

DK: ---

measuring flume

Man-made channel with clearly specified shape and dimensions which may be used for the measurement of discharge.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *canal jaugeur*

DK: ---

measuring instrument

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *appareil de mesure*

DK: *måleinstrument*

measuring section

Cross-section of an open channel in which measurements of depth and velocity are made.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *section de mesure*

DK: ---

meromictic lake

Lake which undergoes incomplete circulation at the autumn overturn.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lac méromictique*

DK: ---

mesotrophic lake

Lake containing a moderate amount of plant nutrients.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lac mesotrophique*

DK: ---

metallic pollutant

Metal contaminants such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc that may be discharged into the environment and may be found as suspended particulate matter in the atmosphere, in stream and marine sediments, or dissolved in water. If inhaled or ingested they may have acute toxic effects.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: ---

metallurgic industry

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *industrie métallurgique*

DK: ---

metamorphic water

Water that is driven out of rocks by the process of metamorphism.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau de métamorphisme*

DK: ---

meteorology

The science concerned with the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *météorologie*

DK: *meteorologi*

microbiological analysis

Analysis for the identification of viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *analyse microbiologique*

DK: *mikrobiologisk analyse*

microfiltration

The separation or removal from a liquid of particulates and microorganisms in the size range of 0.1 to 0.2 microns in diameter.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WQA

FR: *microfiltration*

DK: *mikrofiltrering*

microplankton

The component of the plankton that consists of organisms 20 to 200 µm (0.02 to 0.2 mm) in size.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: MGHPAE

FR: *microplancton*

DK: ---

micropollutant

Pollutant which exists in very small traces in water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *mikroforurening*

migratory bird

Birds which migrate in a body.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *trækfugle*

migratory fish

Fishes that migrate in a body, often between breeding places and winter feeding grounds.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *vandrende fiskeart*

migratory species

Animal species which move from one place to another according to the season.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *migrerende arter*

mine tailings

Wastes separated out during the processing of mineral ores, including residues of raw materials.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNSD

FR: ---

DK: ---

mineral matter

Inorganic materials having a distinct chemical composition, characteristic crystalline structure, colour, and hardness.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: DUNSTE

FR: *matière minérale*

DK: *mineralstof*

mineral micropollutant

Pollutant of mineral origin which exists in very small traces in water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: ---

mineral pollution

Pollution deriving from all classes of mining operations and having an adverse effect on aquatic life, water supplies and the recreational use of waters.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *mineralsk forurening*

mineral spring

Spring the water of which contains significant quantities of mineral salts.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source minérale*

DK: ---

mineral water

Water containing naturally or artificially supplied minerals or gases.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *eau minérale*

DK: *mineralvand*

minimum flow

The lowest discharge observed in a given period.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *débit minimal*

DK: ---

mining industry

Industry related to the extraction of solid mineral resources from the earth.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: BARTLE

FR: *industrie minière*

DK: *minedrift*

minor bed

Stream channel occupied during periods of low flow.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

molecular diffusion

Process of spreading of a solute as a result of the thermal movement of the molecules of this solute.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *diffusion moléculaire*

DK: ---

monitoring station

Station where the presence, effect, or level of any polluting substance in air or water, noise and blasting, radiation, transport movements, land subsidence, or change in the character of vegetation are measured quantitatively or qualitatively.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: *station de contrôle*

DK: *målestation*

moor

A tract of unenclosed waste ground, usually covered with heather, coarse grass, bracken, and moss.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *mose*

mooring

A place where or an object to which a craft can be made fast.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WEBSTE

FR: ---

DK: ---

morphometrical characteristics of basin

Characteristics of a drainage basin, e.g. basin area, longitudinal stream profile, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *caractéristiques morphométriques d'un bassin*

DK: ---

mountain lake

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

mud (sediment)

A mixture of clay and/or silt with water to form a plastic mass with a particle size preponderantly below 0.06 mm diameter. It is deposited in low-energy environments in lakes, estuaries and lagoons. It may also be deposited in deep-sea environments.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: ---

DK: ***mudder******muskeg***

In the northern United States and Canada: a swamp or bog in an undrained or poorly drained area of alluvium or glacial till, or, more especially, in a rocky basin filled with water-saturated muck, decayed vegetal matter, and sphagnum moss incapable of sustaining much weight. The surface is commonly hummocky. In Alaska: more widely applied to any mossy and swampy ground regardless of topographic environment.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***muskeg***

DK: ---

nanofiltration

A specialty membrane filtration process which rejects solutes larger than approximately one nanometer (10 angstroms) in size.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: USFILT

FR: ***nanofiltration***

DK: ---

nappe

Sheet of water overflowing a weir or other structure.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***lame déversante***

DK: ---

national fishing reserve

Limited portion of a water body belonging to the State where angling is allowed.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ***nationalt fiskereservat******natural areas protection***

Active management of nature areas in order to ensure that wildlife is protected and the quality of its environment is maintained.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: ***fredning af naturområder***

natural catastrophe

Violent, sudden and destructive change in the environment without cause from human activity, due to phenomena such as floods, earthquakes, fire and hurricanes.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNUN

FR: *catastrophe naturelle*

DK: ---

natural channel

A watercourse created by the erosive forces of water moving over land.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: TESCU

FR: ---

DK: ---

natural drainage system

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *naturligt dræningssystem*

natural flow

Flow in a stream as would occur under natural conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement naturel*

DK: ---

natural lake

Lakes formed by geological processes such as receding glaciers (kettle lakes), volcanoes and earthquakes, eroding limestone (solution lakes) and river activity (oxbow lakes).

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DUEPUR

FR: ---

DK: ---

natural levee

Low alluvial ridge adjoining the channel of a stream, composed of sediment deposited by flood water which has overflowed the banks of the channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *digue naturelle*

DK: ---

natural regulation

Smoothing-out of variations in streamflow as a result of storage in a lake.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *régularisation naturelle*

DK: ---

natural risk

The vulnerability of the area in terms of expected number of lives lost, persons injured, damage to property and disruption of economic activity due to a natural hazard. In other words, a natural hazard becomes a natural risk when population and property might be affected.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ILWIS

FR: *risque naturel*

DK: ---

nautical sport

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *sport nautique*

DK: ---

navigable river

Natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GLOWAT

FR: ---

DK: ---

navigation

The science or art of conducting ships or aircraft from one place to another, esp. the method of determining position, course, and distance travelled over the surface of the earth by the principles of geometry and astronomy and by reference to devices (as radar beacons or instruments) designed as aids.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WEBSTE

FR: ---

DK: *navigation*

navigation canal

A human-made waterway built to let boats navigate from one body of water to another.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: 3DATLA

FR: ---

DK: ---

navigation dam

Dams designed to maintain water levels high enough for navigation. They are not designed for flood control purposes and have little effect on high water. The dams impound water that would naturally flow away. They divide the river into large flat reaches that cause permanent covering of floodplain areas that otherwise would flood only seasonally or occasionally.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ASSRM

FR: *barrage de navigation*

DK: ---

nitrogen cycle

The circulation of nitrogen in nature, consisting of a cycle of chemical reactions in which atmospheric nitrogen is compounded, dissolved in rain, and deposited in the soil, where it is assimilated and metabolized by bacteria and plants, eventually returning to the atmosphere by bacterial decomposition of organic matter. Also, a model illustrating conversion of nitrogen from one form to another through

a combination of biological, geological, and chemical processes. The process is continuous, with atmospheric nitrogen, N₂, being converted to forms usable by biota and then ultimately returning to the atmosphere as N₂.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: *cycle de l'azote*

DK: *nitrogenkredsløb*

non-carbonate hardness

Hardness of water resulting from the presence of dissolved calcium and magnesium salts other than carbonates.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *dureté permanente de l'eau*

DK: ---

non-uniform flow

Flow in which the velocity vector is not constant along every streamline.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement varie*

DK: ---

nutrient

Substance, element or compound necessary for the growth and development of plants and animals.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *nutriment*

DK: *næringsmiddel*

nutrient balance

Condition in which there is equilibrium between intake and excretion of nutrients.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: STEDMA

FR: ---

DK: *næringsstofbalance*

nutrient cycle

A biogeochemical cycle, in which inorganic nutrients move through the soil, living organisms, air and water or through some of these.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL2

FR: ---

DK: *næringsstoffers kredsløb*

ocean outfall

Sewerage pipes which discharge to the ocean.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: VCCVIC

FR: ---

DK: *udledning til havet*

oceanic climate

A regional climate which is under the predominant influence of the sea, that is, a climate characterized by oceanicity; the antithesis of a continental climate.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *climat océanique*

DK: *kystklima*

oil slick

A layer of oil floating on the surface of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ---

DK: *olieforurening til havs*

oil spill

The accidental release of oil, or other petroleum products usually into freshwater or marine ecosystems, and usually in large quantities. It can be controlled by chemical dispersion, combustion, mechanical containment, and absorption.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR; NETRIZ

FR: ---

DK: *olieudslip*

oil spill dispersion

The breaking up of an oil slick into small droplets that are mixed into the water column by breaking waves and other sea surface turbulence.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAWTHR

FR: ---

DK: ---

old river course

Abandoned river channel left after a major shift in the river course due to natural or man-made causes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ---

oligotrophic lake

Lake deficient in plant nutrients and usually having abundant dissolved oxygen without marked stratification.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lac oligotrophique*

DK: ---

onchocerciasis

Or river blindness. Infection with the filaria *Onchocerca volvulus*; results in skin tumours, papular dermatitis, and ocular complications.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *onchocerkiasis*

open channel flow

Flowing water having its surface exposed to the atmosphere.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement à surface libre*

DK: ---

organic fertiliser

Organic material added to the soil to supply chemical elements needed for plant nutrition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *engrais organique*

DK: ---

organic matter

Plant and animal residue that decomposes and becomes a part of the soil.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: KOREN

FR: *matière organique*

DK: *organisk stof*

organic micropollutant

Pollutant of organic nature which exists in very small traces in water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: ---

organic pollutant

A plant- or animal-produced pollutant.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ERG

FR: ---

DK: *organisk forurenende stof*

organic pollution

Pollution caused by animal or plant material derived from living and dead organisms that may contain pathogenic bacteria and negatively influences the environment.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *organisk forurening*

organism

An individual constituted to carry out all life functions.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *organismer*

organoleptic analysis

An examination using one or more of the senses (e.g. sight, smell, etc.).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: MORREL

FR: *analyse organoleptique*

DK: ---

organoleptic characteristic

Properties relating to the senses (taste, color, odor, feel).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CNIE

FR: *caractéristique organoleptique*

DK: ---

organophosphate pesticide

Class of insecticides whose chemical structure is characterized by the presence of both nitrogen and phosphorus.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: EOS

FR: ---

DK: ---

outflow

Flow of water out of a stream, lake, reservoir, container, basin, aquifer system, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit sortant*

DK: ---

outlet

Opening through which water flows out or is extracted from a reservoir or stream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *exutoire*

DK: ---

overdraft

Amount of water withdrawn from a water resources system in excess of the optimal yield.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *surexploitation*

DK: ---

overfishing

Taking out of the sea more than natural population growth can sustain. Overfishing has a number of causes, the most ruthless being "chronic over capacity" of modern fishing fleets to effectively take far more fish than can be replaced.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *overbefiskning****overflow***

Excess water which spills over the ordinary limits of a surface water or groundwater reservoir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *déversement*

DK: ---

overflow spring

Spring formed against a barrier boundary such as an upper confining bed, or as a fault between a raised bedrock block and a depressed block covered with a thick aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source de trop-plein*

DK: ---

overland flow

Flow of water over the ground before it enters a definite channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ruissellement de surface*

DK: ---

overturn

The circulation, especially in the fall and spring, of the layers of water in a lake or sea, whereby surface water sinks and mixes with bottom water; it is caused by changes in density differences due to changes in temperature, and is especially common wherever lakes are icebound in winter.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *inversion*DK: *efterårs- og forårsblanding*

oxbow lake

A small arc-shaped lake that represents part of the former course of a river. It is an abandoned meander. Oxbows are only found on river floodplains.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: RIVGLO

FR: *bras mort*

DK: ---

oxidation ditch

A shaped ditch, usually oval, with a revolving drum-like aerator which circulates the liquid within it and supplies air to it, to reduce the organic material by the action of aerobic bacteria.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: BIOQUA

FR: *chenal d'oxydation*

DK: ---

oxygen

A gaseous chemical element; an essential element in cellular respiration and in combustion processes; the most abundant element in the earth's crust and about 20% of the air by volume.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *oxygen*

oxygen balance

1) The dissolved oxygen level at any point in a stream, resulting from the opposing forces of

deoxygenation and reaeration. 2) The relation between the biochemical oxygen demand of a wastewater or treatment plant effluent and the oxygen available in the diluting water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CASA

FR: ---

DK: ---

oxygenation

Treating with oxygen.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *oxygénation*

DK: *iltilsætning*

ozonation

A treatment process in which ozone is applied to the water for disinfection, or for taste and odor

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ACEORS

FR: *ozonation*

DK: ---

ozone

Tri-atomic oxygen that exists in the Earth's atmosphere as a gas. Ozone is highest in concentration in the stratosphere (10-50 kilometers above the Earth's surface) where it absorbs the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Stratospheric ozone is produced naturally and helps to protect life from the harmful effects of solar ultraviolet radiation. Over the last few decades levels of stratospheric ozone have been declining globally, especially in Antarctica. Scientists have determined that chlorine molecules released from the decomposition of chlorofluorocarbons are primarily responsible for ozone destruction in the stratosphere. It is also abundant near the the Earth's surface in highly polluted urban centers. In these areas, it forms as a by product of photochemical smog, and is hazardous to human health.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GEOGLO

FR: *ozone*

DK: *ozon*

paddy field

A heavily irrigated or lightly flooded piece of land in which rice is grown.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: WEBSTE

FR: *rizerie*

DK: ---

palinology

The science of reconstructing the past flora and past climate from pollen data obtained from lake and bog sediments. The fossil pollen record is a function of the regional flora and vegetation at a given time and location.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: IWGSDI

FR: ---

DK: ---

pan coefficient

Ratio of evaporation from a large body of water to that measured in an evaporation pan.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

peat

Unconsolidated soil material consisting largely of undecomposed or slightly decomposed organic matter accumulated under conditions of excessive moisture.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *tourbe*

DK: *tørv*

peat bog

A bog in which peat has formed under conditions of acidity.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

peatland

A generic term for any wetland that accumulates partially decayed plant matter. Mire, moor and muskeg are terms for European and Canadian peatlands.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CGIBIN

FR: ---

DK: ---

penstock

A conduit used to convey water under pressure to the turbines of a hydroelectric plant.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: AMRIV

FR: *conduite forcée*

DK: ---

perched aquifer

An aquifer containing unconfined (unpressurized) groundwater held above a lower body of groundwater by an unsaturated zone, often a result of clay lenses in the soil strata.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: COMGRO

FR: ---

DK: ---

perched groundwater

Groundwater body, generally of moderate dimensions, supported by a relatively impermeable stratum and which is located between a water table and the ground surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *nappe perchée*

DK: ---

perched stream

Stream that is separated from the underlying groundwater by a zone of unsaturated material.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau perche*

DK: ---

percolating water

Water which seeps or filters through the ground without any definite channel and not part of the flow of any waterway.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BIDEM

FR: ---

DK: *perkolat*

percolation

The movement, under hydrostatic pressure, of water through the interstices of a rock or soil. Also, the movement of water within a porous medium such as soil without a definite channel.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *percolation*

DK: ---

perennial stream

Stream which flows continuously all through the year.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cours d'eau pérenne*

DK: ---

periphyton

An assemblage of microorganisms (plants and animals) firmly attached to and growing upon solid surfaces, such as the bottom of a stream, rocks, logs, pilings, and other structures.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: *périphyton*

DK: *periphyton*

permeability

The ability of a membrane or other material to permit a substance to pass through it.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *perméabilité*

DK: *permeabilitet*

permeability coefficient

1) The rate of flow of water through a unit cross-sectional area under a Unit Hydraulic Gradient at the prevailing temperature or adjusted to 15°C (59°F). 2) Used for coefficient of hydraulic conductivity but not recommended in this sense.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS; UNESCO

FR: *coefficient de perméabilité*

DK: ---

persistant organic pollutant

Chemical substances that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food web, and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. With the evidence of long-range transport of these substances to regions where they have never been used or produced and the consequent threats they pose to the environment of the whole globe, the international community has

now, at several occasions called for urgent global actions to reduce and eliminate releases of these chemicals.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RUMNET

FR: ---

DK: *persistent organisk forurenende stof*

persistence of pollutants

Persistence refers to the length of time a pollutant remains in the environment. This depends on how quickly it breaks down (degrades), which is largely a function of its chemical composition and the environmental conditions. Persistence is usually expressed as the "half life" (T1/2) of a pollutant.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: EXTVT

FR: ---

DK: ---

pesticide

A general term for chemical agents that are used in order to kill unwanted plants, animals pests or disease-causing fungi, and embracing insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, etc. Some pesticides have had widespread disruptive effects among non-target species.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL

FR: ---

DK: *pesticid*

pesticide pathway

Physical transport or movement of a pesticide, from its point of utilization to one or more of the environmental media (air, land and water).

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ADVIS

FR: ---

DK: *pesticiders transportveje*

pesticide residue

Substance which remains in or on a feed or food commodity, soil, air or water following use of a pesticide. For regulatory purposes it includes the parent compound and any specified derivatives such as degradation and conversion products, metabolites and impurities considered to be of toxicological significance.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: IUPAC

FR: ---

DK: *pesticidrest*

pH

Absolute value of the decimal logarithm of the hydrogen-ion concentration (activity). Used as an indicator of acidity (pH < 7) or alkalinity (pH > 7).

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *pH*

DK: ---

pH value

An expression of the intensity of the basic or acid condition of a liquid; may range from 0 to 14, where 0 is the most acid and 7 is neutral. Natural waters usually have a pH between 6.5 and 8.5.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: OCEPA

FR: ---

DK: *pH-værdi****ph-metry***

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *pHmétrie*

DK: ---

phosphate removal

Replacement of phosphate in detergents by environmentally safer substances, such as zeolite. The substitute will not act as a nutrient, and so will not cause eutrophication as a result of the accelerated growth of plants and microorganisms if it is released into waterways.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *déphosphatation*DK: *fosfatjernelse****phosphate substitute***

All substances that are able to substitute phosphate compounds in detergents; they must have the same chemical and physical properties and must be less polluting for the environment.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *fosfaterstatningsmiddel****phosphatic fertiliser***

Fertilizer compound or mixture containing available (soluble) phosphate; examples are phosphate rock (phosphorite), superphosphates or triple superphosphates, nitrophosphate, potassium phosphate, or N-P-K mixtures.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *fosforholdigt gødningsmiddel****photosynthesis***

The process by which plants transform carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates and other compounds, using energy from the sun captured by chlorophyll in the plant. Oxygen is a by-product of the process. Photosynthesis is the essence of all plant life (autotrophic production) and hence of all animal life (heterotrophic production) on the planet Earth. The rate of photosynthesis depends on climate, intensity and duration of sunlight, available leaf area, soil nutrient availability, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration, and soil moisture regimes.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: DUNSTE

FR: *photosynthèse*DK: *fotosyntese****phreatic cycle***

Period of rise and the succeeding period of decline of a water table or piezometric surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cycle phréatique*

DK: ---

phreatic divide

A line on a water table where on either side of which the water table slopes downward. It is analogous to a drainage divide between two drainage basins on a land surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SRHNOA

FR: *ligne de partage des eaux phréatiques*

DK: ---

phreatic eruption

Steam-driven explosions that occur when water beneath the ground or on the surface is heated by magma, lava, hot rocks, or new volcanic deposits (for example, tephra and pyroclastic-flow deposits). The intense heat of such material (as high as 1,170° C for basaltic lava) may cause water to boil and flash to steam, thereby generating an explosion of steam, water, ash, blocks, and bombs.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CANOES

FR: ---

DK: ---

phreatic water

Groundwater occurring in the zone of saturation and having a water table.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *nappe phréatique*

DK: ---

phreatophytes

Water-loving plants that grow mainly along stream courses and/or where their roots reach the capillary fringe.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *phréatophytes*

DK: ---

physicochemical analysis

Analysis based on the physical changes associated with chemical reactions.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UVAROV

FR: *analyse physicochimique*

DK: *fysisk-kemisk analyse*

phytoplankton

Planktonic plant life.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *phytoplancton*

DK: *fytoplankton*

phytoremediation

Phytoremediation is a bioremediation process that uses various types of plants to remove, transfer, stabilize, and/or destroy contaminants in the soil and groundwater. There are several different types of phytoremediation mechanisms: Rhizosphere biodegradation. In this process, the plant releases natural

substances through its roots that supply nutrients to microorganisms in the soil. The microorganisms enhance biological degradation. Phyto-stabilization. In this process, chemical compounds produced by the plant immobilize contaminants, rather than degrade them. Phyto-accumulation. In this process, plant roots sorb the contaminants along with other nutrients and water. The contaminant mass is not destroyed but ends up in the plant shoots and leaves. This method is used primarily for wastes containing metals. Rhizofiltration. Rhizofiltration is similar to phyto-accumulation, but the plants used for cleanup are raised in greenhouses with their roots in water. As the roots become saturated with contaminants, they are harvested and disposed of. Phyto-volatilization. In this process, plants take up water containing organic contaminants and release the contaminants into the air through their leaves. Phyto-degradation. In this process, plants actually metabolize and destroy contaminants within plant tissues. Hydraulic Control. In this process, trees indirectly remediate by controlling groundwater movement. Trees act as natural pumps when their roots reach down towards the water table and establish a dense root mass that takes up large quantities of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: TECHTR

FR: ---

DK: ---

piezometric head

Elevation to which water will rise in a piezometer connected to a point in an aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *charge piézométrique*

DK: ---

piezometric network

Series of observation wells, regularly distributed, in which periodic measurements are made at appropriate intervals in order to control the changes in the water table level or in the piezometric head.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: RHONE

FR: *réseau piézométrique*

DK: ---

piezometric surface

Surface joining points which are at an elevation equal to the piezometric head in a given aquifer.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *surface piézométrique*

DK: ---

piezometry

The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *piézométrie*

DK: ---

pipe

A tube made of metal, clay, plastic, wood, or concrete and used to conduct a fluid, gas, or finely divided solid.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *canalisation*

DK: *rør*

plane flow

Flow the streamlines of which are contained in parallel planes.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement plan*

DK: ---

plankton

Small animals (zooplankton) and plants (phytoplankton) which mainly float or drift near the surface of rivers, lakes or the sea.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *plancton*

DK: *plankton*

plasmodium

The genus of the parasite that causes malaria. The genus includes four species that infect humans: Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium malariae, and Plasmodium ovale.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SABIN

FR: *plasmodium*

DK: ---

plastic

A polymeric material (usually organic) of large molecular weight which can be shaped by flow; usually refers to the final product with fillers, plasticizers, pigments, and stabilizers included (versus the resin, the homogeneous polymeric starting material); examples are polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and urea-formaldehyde.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *plastique*

DK: *plastic*

playa

1) Lake bed found in arid or desert regions in the lowest part of an enclosed valley whose drainage is centripetal or inward. The lake is usually dry, except after heavy rainstorms, when it may be covered by a thin sheet of water which quickly disappears through evaporation and/or infiltration. 2) Shallow, short-lived lakes that form where water drains into basins with no outlet to the sea and quickly evaporates. Playas are common features in arid (desert) regions and are among the flattest landforms in the world.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lac temporaire*

DK: ---

pleasure boat

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *navigation de plaisance*

DK: ---

pleasure cruising

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *udflugtssejltur*

pluviographic data

Data collected from the time recording of the depth of water from precipitation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *donnée pluviographique*

DK: ---

pluviometric network

A series of rain gauges located at several stations which collect precipitation data for studying and understanding local climate and hydrology and for effectively managing stormwater and local water resources.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *réseau pluviométrique*

DK: ---

point data

Observations at a definite geographical site, e.g. the site of a rain gauge or a stream-gauging station.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *observations ponctuelles*

DK: ---

point-water head

The water level in a well filled with water coming from a point in an aquifer, and which is just enough to balance the pressure in the aquifer at that point.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: FIUEDU

FR: *charge hydraulique ponctuelle*

DK: ---

polar lake

Lakes in which temperatures never rise above 4°C and water is inversely stratified with a single period of summer circulation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: QMUL

FR: ---

DK: ---

polder

A generally fertile tract of flat, low-lying land (as in Netherlands and Belgium) reclaimed and protected from the sea, a lake, a river, or other body of water by the use of embankments, dikes, dams, or levees. The term is usually reserved for coastal areas that are at or below sea level and that are constantly protected by an organized system of maintenance and defense.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *polder*

DK: *kog*

poliovirus

A member of the enterovirus group of Picornaviridae that causes poliomyelitis.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: OMD

FR: *poliovirus*

DK: ---

pollutant

A substance that adversely alters the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the environment. The term includes toxic metals, carcinogens, pathogens, oxygen-demanding materials, heat, and all other harmful substances, contaminants, or impurities.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WQ&WM

FR: ---

DK: *forurenende stoffer*

pollutant analysis

The determination of the composition of any substance that causes pollution, using classical laboratory techniques and other methods involving analytical chemistry.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: APD

FR: ---

DK: *analyse af forurenende stoffer*

pollutant concentration

A measure of the amount of a polluting substance in a given amount of water, soil, air, food or other medium.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FFD

FR: ---

DK: *det forurenende stofs koncentration*

pollutant dispersion

The dilution of pollutants in either air or water. The dispersal of air pollutant is a function of meteorological influences, while the dispersal of water pollutants is subject to hydrological influences. In both cases there may be concurrent chemical and biological interactions.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: DTIC

FR: *dispersion de pollutant*

DK: *spredning af forurenende stoffer*

pollutant immission

The transfer of solid, liquid, or gaseous contaminants in the air, water, and soil.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DIFID

FR: ---

DK: *immission af forurenende stoffer*

pollutant level

A value representing the concentration of a polluting agent in a specified area, often determined by a measuring and recording device.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FFD

FR: ---
 DK: *koncentration af forurenende stoffer*

pollutant load

The amount of polluting material that a transporting agent, such as a stream, a glacier, or the wind, is actually carrying at a given time.

Term Sources: CNR
 Definition Sources: NALMS
 FR: ---
 DK: *forureningsbelastning*

pollutant migration

The movement of a contaminant away from its initial source.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW
 Definition Sources: TISDOE
 FR: *migration de pollutant*
 DK: *forurenende stoffers vandring*

pollutant source

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR
 Definition Sources: ND
 FR: ---
 DK: ---

polluter pays principle

The polluter-pays principle was first propounded by the OECD in 1972. At that time it simply said that polluters should have to bear the full cost of meeting environmental regulations and standards. No subsidies should be given to help in this process. It has since evolved to become a broader principle of cost internalization-polluters should pay the full cost of the environmental damage that their activities produce. Of course, much of that cost will be passed along to consumers in the price of the goods involved, but this then discourages consumption of more pollution-intensive goods.

Term Sources: IOW
 Definition Sources: ORGTRA
 FR: *principe pollueur payeur*
 DK: ---

polluting agent

A substance that adversely alters the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the environment. The term includes toxic metals, carcinogens, pathogens, oxygen-demanding materials, heat, and all other harmful substances, contaminants, or impurities.

Term Sources: CNR
 Definition Sources: WQ&WM
 FR: ---
 DK: *forurennet stof*

pollution

The indirect or direct alteration of the biological, thermal, physical, or radioactive properties of any medium in such a way as to create a hazard or potential hazard to human health or to the health, safety or welfare of any living species.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW
 Definition Sources: ALL
 FR: *pollution*
 DK: *forurening*

pollution abatement

Technology applied or measure taken to reduce pollution and/or its impacts on the environment. The most commonly used technologies are scrubbers, noise mufflers, filters, incinerators, waste-water treatment facilities and composting of wastes.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNSD

FR: *dépollution*

DK: *forureningsbekæmpelse*

pollution charge

Charge for the amount of waste or pollution.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: DAMVAL

FR: *redevance de pollution*

DK: ---

pollution control

Chemical and physical methods to lessen discharges of most pollutants.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: BRACK

FR: *lutte contre la pollution*

DK: *forureningskontrol*

pollution index

A numerical index used to represent measured concentrations of polluting substances.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ---

pollution indicator

Organisms, mostly plants, which are most sensitive to slight changes in environmental factors. When identified their reaction can serve as an early warning of the endangerment of the health of a community.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *forureningsindikator*

pollution load

A measurement of the amount of pollution entering an ecosystem.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: FFD

FR: *charge polluante*

DK: *forureningsbelastning*

pollution measurement

The assessment of the concentration of pollutants for a given time in a given point.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: FLGISA

FR: *mesure de pollution*

DK: *måling af forurening*

pollution of rainwater

Contamination of rain by atmospheric and soil pollutants.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ***pollution de la pluie***

DK: ---

pollution prevention

The use of materials, processes, and practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes at the source. Examples of pollution prevention activities include inventory management/purchasing procedures, source reduction, process modifications, housekeeping/good operating practices, material substitutions, redesign of product, pollution prevention education/outreach, and in-process recycling. Disposal, off site recycling or reprocessing of wastes is not pollution prevention.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: P2AD

FR: ***prévention de la pollution***

DK: ***forebyggelse af forurening***

polynia

Water area enclosed in ice, generally fast ice; this water area remains constant and usually has an oblong form.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***clairière***

DK: ---

pond

A natural body of standing fresh water occupying a small surface depression, usually smaller than a lake and larger than a pool.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ***étang***

DK: ***dam***

pondage

Short-term holding back of water in a surface storage reservoir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***stockage***

DK: ---

ponding

1) Natural formation of a pond in a water course. 2) Creation of free standing water on the soil surface.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***formation d'étang***

DK: ---

pool

A small, natural body of standing water, usually fresh; e.g. a stagnant body of water in a marsh, or a still body of water within a cave.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *mare*DK: *pool****population (ecological)***

A group of organisms of one species, occupying a defined area.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ---

DK: *bestand****porosity***

1) Property of a solid which contains many minute channels or open spaces. 2) The fraction as a percent of the total volume occupied by these channels or spaces; for example, in petroleum engineering the ratio (expressed in percent) of the void space in a rock to the bulk volume of that rock.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *porosité*

DK: ---

port

A place by the shore where ships may run in for shelter from storms, or to load and unload.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: ---

potable water

Water that is agreeable to drink, does not present health hazards and whose quality is normally regulated by legislation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GUNN

FR: ---

DK: ---

potamology

That branch of hydrology dealing with surface streams and their regime. It includes fluvial dynamics and all the phenomena related to erosion of and sedimentation on the stream bed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *potamologie*

DK: ---

potential evaporation

Quantity of water vapour which could be emitted by a surface of pure water in the existing conditions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *pouvoir évaporant*

DK: ---

power station

A stationary plant containing apparatus for large-scale conversion of some form of energy (such as

hydraulic, steam, chemical, or nuclear energy) into electrical energy.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *kraftværk*

price of water

Applying a monetary rate or value at which water can be bought or sold.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RHW

FR: ---

DK: ---

primitive water

Water derived from the interior of the Earth that has not previously existed as atmospheric or surface water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau primitive*

DK: ---

principal hydrometric station

Hydrometric station at which one or a number of elements are observed for a period of many years taking into account the significance of such elements in relation to the physical environment. Such a station is usually equipped with recording instruments.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *station hydrométrique principale*

DK: ---

private water system

A water system constructed, owned, operated, and maintained by private individuals, corporations, or organizations.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MAUIWA

FR: ---

DK: ---

prolongated aeration

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *aération prolongée*

DK: ---

protected area

An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FISHBA

FR: ---

DK: *beskyttet område*

protected fauna

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

protected species

Threatened, vulnerable or endangered species which are protected from extinction by preventive measures.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: RAMADE

FR: *espèce protégée*DK: *beskyttede arter****protozoan***

A diverse phylum of eukaryotic microorganisms; the structure varies from a simple uninucleate protoplast to colonial forms, the body is either naked or covered by a test, locomotion is by means of pseudopodia or cilia or flagella, there is a tendency toward universal symmetry in floating species and radial symmetry in sessile types, and nutrition may be phagotrophic or autotrophic or saprozoic.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *protozoaire*DK: *protozoer****public fountain***

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *fontaine publique*

DK: ---

public water

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

public waterways domain

Rivers, canals and lakes owned by the state as opposed to individuals or corporations.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BLD; RHW

FR: ---

DK: *offentligt vandvejsområde****puddle***

Accumulation of melt water on ice, mainly due to melting snow but in the more advanced stages also to the melting of ice. The initial stage consists of patches of melted snow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *flaque*

DK: ---

pumping test

Pumping of water from a well at one or more selected discharge rates, during which piezometric levels are measured regularly at the pumped well and at nearby observation wells. The data are used for determining the aquifer parameters in the vicinity of the pumped well. Pumping up of ground water in order to estimate the consequences of lowering of the ground-water table, the capacity of the ground-water supply, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *pompage d'essai*

DK: ---

pumping water level

Elevation at which water stands in a well when the well is being pumped at a given rate.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *niveau dynamique*

DK: ---

purifying power

Regenerative capacity of a system, of soils, water, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: *rensningsevne*

quagmire

A soft boggy or marshy area that gives way under foot.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CONTRA

FR: *fondrière*

DK: ---

quality index

A measure of water quality based on biological diversity and water quality-including levels of dissolved oxygen, coliform bacteria, oxygen-demanding substances, and nutrients.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: FICUS

FR: *indice de qualité*

DK: ---

quicksand

Sand that is unstable due to the upward pressure of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *sable boulant*

DK: ---

radioactive contaminant

A radioactive material which has spread to places where it may harm persons, spoil experiments, or make products or equipment unsuitable or unsafe for consumption by living beings, or for some specific purpose.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: VIGYAN

FR: ---

DK: *radioaktivt forurenende stof*

radioactive contamination

The introduction of a radioactive material.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PUBLIC

FR: ---

DK: *radioaktiv kontaminering*

radioactive pollution

The introduction of a radioactive material.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PUBLIC

FR: ---

DK: ---

radioactive waste

Any waste that emit radiation in excess of normal background level, including the toxic by-products of the nuclear energy industry.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GRAHAW

FR: *déchet radioactif*

DK: *radioaktivt affald*

radioactivity

The property possessed by some atomic nuclei of disintegrating spontaneously, with loss of energy through emission of a charged particle and/or gamma radiation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BRACK

FR: ---

DK: *radioaktivitet*

radius of influence

Distance from the axis of a pumped or recharged well at which the effect of the well on the piezometric or the phreatic surface is no longer perceptible.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rayon d'appel*

DK: ---

rain

Precipitation in the form of liquid water drops with diameters greater than 0.5 millimeter.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *pluie*

DK: *regn*

rain runoff

The topographic flow of water from precipitation to stream channels located at lower elevations. Occurs when the infiltration capacity of an area's soil has been exceeded.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GEOGLO

FR: ---

DK: ---

rain water

Water which falls as rain from clouds.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: *eau pluviale*DK: *regnvand****rainfall***

Amount of water which falls as rain on a certain area over a certain period.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: ---

rainfall regimen

The character of seasonal rainfall distribution at any place, including equatorial, tropical, monsoonal, oceanic, or continental westerlies, or mediterranean rainfall.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DS&TAP

FR: ---

DK: ---

Ramsar Convention

The Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty adopted on 2 February 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar, on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. The official name of the treaty – The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat – reflects its original emphasis on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for waterbirds. Over the years, however, the Convention has broadened its scope to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities. For this reason, the increasingly common use of the short form of the treaty's title, the "Convention on Wetlands", is entirely appropriate. The Convention entered into force in 1975 and as of 1 June 2001 has 124 Contracting Parties. More than 1070 wetlands have been designated for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, covering some 81 million hectares. UNESCO serves as Depositary for the Convention, but its administration has been entrusted to a secretariat known as the "Ramsar Bureau", which is housed in the headquarters of IUCN–The World Conservation Union in Gland, Switzerland, under the authority of the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee of the Convention.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: RAMSAR

FR: *convention de Ramsar*

DK: ---

rapids

Reach of a stream where the flow is very swift and shooting, and where the surface is usually broken by obstructions, but has no actual waterfall or cascade.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rapides*

DK: ---

rare species

Species which have a restricted world range.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNUN

FR: ---

DK: *sjældne arter*

rating curve

Curve showing the relation between stage and discharge of a stream at a hydrometric station.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe de tarage*

DK: ---

raw water

Water which has received no treatment whatsoever, or water entering a plant for further treatment.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau brute*

DK: *råvand*

reach

Length of open channel between two defined cross-sections.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bief*

DK: ---

receiving stream

The principal stream of a basin into which tributaries flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *émissaire*

DK: ---

recession

Period of decreasing discharge as indicated by the falling limb of a hydrograph starting from the peak.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *décrûte*

DK: ---

recovery

1) Rising movement of the water table or the piezometric surface caused by recharge following upon a period of depletion. 2) Rising of the water level or piezometric surface in and around a pumped well after stoppage of pumping.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *remontée du niveau dans un puits*

DK: ---

recovery test

Pumping test consisting of the measurement, at pre-determined time intervals, of the rise of the piezometric level or water table in a pumped well or in the surrounding observation wells after stoppage

of pumping.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *test de remontée du niveau*

DK: ---

recreation water

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *eau à usage récréatif*

DK: ---

recreational water

Water used for swimming, boating or other recreation, either in its natural setting or diverted to an artificial pool, and which generally must meet specific standards of clarity and purity.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RHW

FR: ---

DK: ---

recurrence interval

Long-term average interval of time or number of years within which an event will be equalled or exceeded, e.g. flood peak discharge.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *période de récurrence*

DK: ---

reed land

Wetlands dominated by stands of the common reed, wherein the water table is at or above ground level for most of the year. They tend to incorporate areas of open water and ditches, and small areas of wet grassland.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: THESEA

FR: ---

DK: ---

reference basins

Series of small (up to 25 km²) observational areas, mainly for long-term monitoring of hydrological, geomorphological and related characteristics.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassins de surveillance*

DK: ---

reforestation

The planting of trees in forest areas which have been cleared. Reforestation has become increasingly important for preventing or reversing environmental degradation and for helping to maximize economic returns on commercially forested lands.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *reboisement*

DK: *genplantning med skov*

regulated flow

Flow in a stream that has been subjected to regulation by water control structures or diversions.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement régularisé*

DK: ---

regulation of watercourses

Engineering works (including artificial plantations) with or without the construction of embankment, built along a river or a section thereof, in order to direct or to lead the flow into a prescribed channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *régularisation d'un cours d'eau*

DK: ---

relict species

Species that formerly had a much wider distribution and have survived locally through periods of unfavourable conditions by existing in regions called refugia, while becoming extinct elsewhere.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ALL2

FR: ---

DK: ---

replenishment

The act of replenishing an aquifer, usually through artificial recharge, to offset excess groundwater pumping.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *réapprovisionnement*

DK: ---

representative basin

1) Type of basin permitting the study of the hydrological cycle in a characteristic natural region by the simultaneous observation of climatic and hydrometric data. 2) Basin where intensive hydrological studies are conducted under relatively unchanged conditions. 3) Basin in which hydrological stations are installed to make simultaneous hydrometeorological and hydrometric observations so that the measurements would represent a broad area in lieu of making measurements on all basins in a given region.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassin représentatif*

DK: ---

reproduction area

Safe places where animals escape from predators, find shelter from weather extremes, and bear and raise offspring.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: FWPSTA

FR: *zone de reproduction*

DK: ---

reservoir

Body of water, either natural or man-made, used for storage, regulation and control of water resources.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *réservoir*

DK: *reservoir*

reservoir capacity

The amount of water a surface reservoir is capable of storing.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: AZWAT

FR: *capacité de stockage d'un réservoir*

DK: ---

reservoir surface area

The surface area of a reservoir when filled to the normal pool or water level.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SRHNOA

FR: *superficie du réservoir*

DK: ---

residence time

1) The average time during which smoke, toxic substances, chemicals, radioactivity and other pollutants remain in the atmosphere and environment following their emission. 2) Period during which water or a substance remains in a component part of the hydrological cycle.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO; UNESCO

FR: *temps de séjour*

DK: ---

resurgence

Reappearance above ground, at the end of its underground course, of a surface water flow which disappeared underground.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *résurgence*

DK: ---

retaining reservoir

Basin used to hold water in storage.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *opdæmningsreservoir*

retarded flow

Flow in which the velocity decreases with time at a certain point, or in which the velocity decreases along a path-line.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement ralenti*

DK: ---

retarding basin

Basin which reduces peak flood flows of a stream through temporary storage.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *réservoir d'écêtement des crues*

DK: *forsinkelsesbassin*

return flow

Any flow which returns to a stream channel or to the groundwater after use.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement restitué*

DK: ---

return period

Long-term average interval of time or number of years within which an event will be equalled or exceeded, e.g. flood peak discharge.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *période de retour*

DK: ---

rheology

Generally, the study of how matter deforms and flows, including its elasticity, plasticity and viscosity. In geology, rheology is particularly important in studies of moving ice, water, salt and magma, as well as in studies of deforming rocks.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: OILFIE

FR: *rhéologie*

DK: ---

rhattara

Subsurface gallery for water supply starting from below the water table and sloping downwards to the ground surface with a gradient flatter than both the water table and the ground surface. Synonym: foggara.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rhattara*

DK: ---

rice paddy

A heavily irrigated or lightly flooded piece of land in which rice is grown.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WEBSTE

FR: ---

DK: ---

riffle

Shallow rapids in an open stream, where the water surface is broken into waves by obstructions totally or partly submerged.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rapides sur haut fond*

DK: ---

right bank

Rising land bordering a river margin of a channel at the right-hand side when facing downstream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rive droite*

DK: ---

rill

Very small channel created by erosion in which the flow is concentrated.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ruisselet*

DK: ---

riparian buffer zone

Refers to the area of land immediately adjacent to a waterway that acts as a buffer against pollutants running off the land.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CREEK

FR: *zone tampon de berge*

DK: ---

riparian zone

Land areas directly influenced by a body of water. Usually such areas have visible vegetation or physical characteristics showing this water influence. Stream sides, lake borders, and marshes are typical riparian areas. Generally refers to such areas along flowing bodies of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: ---

DK: *bredderne af vandløb*

ripples

Small, undulating ridges and furrows (or crests and troughs) formed by the action of the flow of water on the bed of a channel or on sand or snow by the action of the wind.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rides du fond*

DK: ---

rising limb

Part of a hydrograph in which the discharge is increasing towards a peak.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *branche montante de l'hydrogramme*

DK: ---

river

A stream of water which flows in a channel from high ground to low ground and ultimately to a lake or the sea, except in a desert area where it may dwindle away to nothing. A river and all its tributaries within a single basin is termed a drainage system.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: *rivière*

DK: *å*

river bank filtration

Induced infiltration of river water through bankside gravel strata (by pumping from wells sunk into the gravel strata to create a hydraulic gradient), with the intention of improving water quality.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECEST

FR: ---

DK: ---

river basin

The area drained by a river and its tributaries.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ---

DK: ---

river basin development

A program to develop the use of the water and land resources of a river basin, so coordinated as to obtain a greater efficiency of use than would be possible if the resources were developed by uncoordinated, multiple-purpose projects.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ---

DK: *udvikling af flodbassiner*

river bed

Lowest part of a river valley shaped by the flow of water and along which most of the sediment and runoff moves in interflood periods.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lit*

DK: *flodseng*

river bed quarry

Mining or excavating beds of existing rivers after deflecting their course, or by dredging without changing the flow of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DMMRT+

FR: ---

DK: ---

river bend

Change in the direction of a stream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *coude*

DK: ---

river blindness

Or onchocerciasis. Infection with the filaria *Onchocerca volvulus*; results in skin tumors, papular dermatitis, and ocular complications.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

river capture

Diversion of the flow of water generally in the upper part of a stream by the headward growth of another stream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capture*

DK: ---

river channelling

The alteration of a natural stream by excavation, realignment, lining or other means to accelerate the flow of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *flodkanalisering***river contract**

A voluntary agreement, between the whole of public and private actors, on objectives aimed at reconciling the many functions and uses of waterways, of their approaches and of catchment basin water resources. It therefore also deals with biological diversity. The approach is based on a twofold principle: a necessary integrated approach of the waterway management on the one hand, involvement and consultation of all parties concerned on the other hand.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NATREP

FR: *contrat de rivière*

DK: ---

river corridor

Stretch of river, its banks and the land nearby. The width of the its banks and the land nearby. The width of the corridor depends on how much surrounding land is affected by the river and vice versa.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CITYOF

FR: *corridor fluvial*

DK: ---

river current

The gravity-induced seaward flow of fresh water originating from the drainage basin of a river. In the fresh water portion of the river below head of tide, the river current is alternately increased and decreased by the effect of the tidal current. After entering a tidal estuary, river current is the depth averaged mean flow through any cross-section and finally, into the ocean.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: COOPS

FR: ---

DK: ---

river discharge

Volume of water flowing per unit time.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

river diversion

A turning aside or alteration of the natural course of a flow of water, normally considered physically to leave the natural channel.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PUBS

FR: ---

DK: ---

river dynamics

Branch of potamology which deals with the action of forces on riverbed materials and with water flowing in watercourses.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *dynamique fluviale*

DK: ---

river flow rate

Volume of water flowing per unit time.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

river harbour

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

river hydraulics

Engineering discipline geared toward the physics of water flow in channels, its volume, velocity and elevation, in space and time.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: VALLEY

FR: ---

DK: ---

river maintenance

Mesures including annual river inspections, removal of obstructions, vegetative management and minor erosion control works.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: EWGOVT

FR: *entretien de cours d'eau*

DK: ---

river management

A plan that addresses all river resources in an ecosystem management framework; focusing on recreation, wildlife, fisheries, scenery, cultural resources, and other values.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PSICC

FR: ---

DK: *flodforvaltning*

river mouth

The place where a stream enters the sea or a lake.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *embouchure*

DK: ---

river navigation

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

river pollution

The direct or indirect human alteration of the biological, physical, chemical or radiological integrity of river water, or a river ecosystem.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *vandløbsforurening*

river pool

A small and rather deep body of quiet water in a watercourse.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *fosse*

DK: ---

river restoration

The return of a degraded waterway to the original state in regard to physical structure and stability, functionality, water quality, flow regime, and plant and animal communities.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRCWA

FR: *restauration de cours d'eau*

DK: ---

river silt

1) Fine mineral material formed from the erosion of rock fragments and deposited by rivers. Its particles are the intermediate form between sand and clay. 2) Sedimentary material suspended in running or standing water, especially sediment composed of silt-sized particles.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WRIGHT; ACADEM

FR: ---

DK: ---

river tourism

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

river training

River engineering measures taken to realign a natural water course (straightening, diversion, meander cut-off).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *reprofilage de cours d'eau*

DK: ---

river transport

Transportation of goods or persons by means of ships travelling on rivers.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *transport på indre vandveje*

river transportation

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *transport fluvial*

DK: ---

river warden

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

river water

Water which flows in a channel from high ground to low ground and ultimately to a lake or the sea, except in a desert area where it may dwindle away to nothing.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: ---

DK: *flodvand*

riverine

Relating to watercourses or small islands in river beds; describes vegetation growing close to water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *ripisylve*

DK: ---

riverside vegetation

Plants growing in areas adjacent to rivers and streams.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: EPAGLO

FR: ---

DK: *bevoksning/vegetation langs bredder*

road gully

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *avaloir*

DK: ---

road salt

Salt used against the formation of ice on roads; when excess salt washes off the roads, it can poison roadside vegetation or raise salt concentrations in streams and reserves of underground water. It also accelerates the deterioration of concrete and metal.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *vejsalt*

roiliness

Turbid, milky appearance of water due to suspended particles of silt or clay.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *trouble*

DK: ---

rotifera

The phylum of aschelminths that has members with a ciliated corona surrounding a mouth; muscular pharynx (mastax) present with jawlike features; nonchitinous cuticle; parthenogenesis common; both freshwater and marine species.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: MGHPAE

FR: *rotifère*

DK: ---

running water

Any body of water exhibiting continuous unidirectional flow.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BRACK

FR: ---

DK: ---

runoff

Rate at which water is removed by flowing over the soil surface. This rate is determined by the texture of the soil, slope, climate, and land use cover (e.g. paved surface, grass, forest, bare soil).

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: *afstrømning*

runoff coefficient

Ratio of runoff depth to precipitation depth.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *coefficient d'écoulement*

DK: ---

run-of-river plant

A hydroelectric plant which depends chiefly on the flow of a stream as it occurs for generation, as opposed to a storage project, which has space available to store water from one season to another. Some run-of-river projects have a limited storage capacity (pondage) which permits them to regulate streamflow on a daily or weekly basis.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: PPCPDX

FR: *usine au fil de l'eau*

DK: ---

safe yield

Amount of water (in general, the long-term average amount) which can be withdrawn from a groundwater basin or surface water system without causing undesirable results.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit de sécurité*

DK: ---

sailing

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

salinity

The relative concentration of salts, usually sodium chloride, in a given water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: ---

DK: ---

salt contamination

Pollution of soil or groundwater from irrigation, from overuse of de-icing salt, overexploitation of underground water, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: ---

salt content

Concentration of dissolved salts in water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *teneur en sel*

DK: *saltindhold*

salt front

Surface separating a body of fresh water and one of brackish or salt water, taken somewhere within the transition zone between the two fluids.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *front salé*

DK: ---

salt load

The amount of salts present in waters or in the soil.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *saltbelastning*

salt marsh

Areas of brackish, shallow water usually found in coastal areas and in deltas. There are also inland marshes in arid areas where the water has a high salt level because of evaporation. They are environmentally delicate areas, extremely vulnerable to pollution by industrial or agricultural chemicals, or to thermal pollution, which often results when river water has been used as the coolant in power stations and industrial plants.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: *marais salant*

DK: *(salt)marsk*

salt pollution

Contamination of soil or groundwater from irrigation, from overuse of de-icing salt, overexploitation of underground water, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: *pollution saline*

DK: ---

saltwater intrusion

1) Process by which an aquifer is over drafted creating a flow imbalance within an area that results in salt water encroaching into freshwater supply. 2) Phenomenon occurring when a body of salt water invades a body of fresh water. It can occur either in surface or groundwater bodies.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: COMGRO; UNESCO

FR: *intrusion d'eau salée*

DK: ---

salt-water wedge

An intrusion of seawater into a tidal estuary, characterized by a marked increase in salinity from top to bottom, so that the bottom layers penetrate farther upstream than the upper layers.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: DS&TAP

FR: *coin salé*

DK: ---

sampling kit

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *appareil de prélèvement*

DK: ---

sand

A loose material consisting of small mineral particles, or rock and mineral particles, distinguishable by

the naked eye; grains vary from almost spherical to angular, with a diameter range from 1/16 to 2 millimeters.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *sable*

DK: *sand*

sand filter

A water filter which uses fine silica sand as a filter media.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NEBLUE

FR: *filtre à sable*

DK: ---

sand mining

Removal of large or small quantities of sand from beaches and river mouths, by machine or by hand, usually for building purposes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNECSI

FR: ---

DK: ---

sandbank

A submerged ridge of sand in the sea, a lake, or a river, usually exposed during low tide.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

saprobic index

A number showing how many organic nutrients are present in the water; the higher the number is the more polluted water is. The saprobic index is the most commonly used biological assessment method for the assessment of biological status or quality of river water. The purpose of this index is to classify the saprobic state of running waters, covering the full range from unpolluted to extremely polluted waters.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: FLGISA;

FR: *indice saprobie*

DK: *saprobieindeks*

satellite image

A picture of the earth taken from an earth-orbital satellite. Satellite images may be produced photographically or by on-board scanners.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ESRI

FR: ---

DK: *satellitbillede*

saturated zone

A subsurface zone in which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

schistosomiasis

A disease in which humans are parasitized by any of three species of blood flukes: *Schistosoma mansoni*, *S. haematobium*, and *S. japonicum*; adult worms inhabit the blood vessels.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *schistosomiasis*

scouring

1) Local erosion of water in streams, excavating and carrying away materials from the bed and banks. 2) The removal of material at the base of a slope or streambank by the erosive action of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *affouillement*

DK: ---

sea water intrusion

The invasion of saltwater into freshwater aquifers in coastal and inland areas. This condition can be caused when groundwater, which charges the aquifer, is withdrawn faster than it is recharged by precipitation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GEOGLO

FR: *intrusion d'eau de mer*

DK: ---

sediment

Any material transported by water which will ultimately settle to the bottom after the water loses its transporting power.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *sédiment*DK: *bundfald*

sediment concentration

Ratio of weight of dry solids to the weight of a water/sediment sample.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *concentration des sédiments*

DK: ---

sediment discharge

Discharge of sediment material of a stream at a given cross section.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *débit solide*

DK: ---

sediment grading

Grading of the sediment carried by rivers according to particle size.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *calibrage des sédiments*

DK: ---

sediment sampler

Sampling device for determining the concentration of sediment load.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *turbidisonde*

DK: ---

sediment transport

The movement and carrying-away of sediment by natural agents; especially the conveyance of a stream load by suspension, saltation, solution or traction.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *sedimenttransport*

sediment yield

Total sediment outflow from a watershed or past a given location in a specified period of time. It includes bed load as well as suspended load. Usually expressed in weight per unit of time.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

sedimentation

The separation of an insoluble solid from a liquid in which it is suspended by settling under the influence of gravity or centrifugation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *sédimentation*DK: *bundfældning*

sedimentation process

The act or process of forming or accumulating sediment in layers, including such processes as the separation of rock particles from the material from which the sediment is derived, the transportation of these particles to the site of deposition, the actual deposition or settling of the particles, the chemical and other changes occurring in the sediment, and the ultimate consolidation of the sediment into solid rock.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *sedimentering*

sediment-carrying capacity

Maximum sediment quantity per unit time which can be transported by a specified flow in a channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité de transport de sédiments*

DK: ---

sedimentology

The branch of geology dealing with the study of sedimentary rocks and of the processes by which they were formed. The description, classification, origin and interpretation of sediments.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PIDD

FR: *sédimentologie*

DK: *sedimentologi*

seepage

1) Slow movement of water in a porous medium. 2) Loss of water by infiltration into the soil from a canal or other body of water. 3) Water emerging from a rock or the ground along a line or surface.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *suintement*

DK: ---

seepage basin

A basin impounding water so that it may infiltrate into the ground.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: ---

seepage loss

1) The slow movement of water through small cracks, pores, interstices, etc.; in the surface of unsaturated material into or out of a body of surface or subsurface water. 2) The loss of water by infiltration from a canal, reservoir, or other body of water or from a field. It is generally expressed as flow volume per unit time. Seepage into a body is referred to as "influent seepage"; that away from a body, as "effluent seepage". During the process of priming, such loss is termed as "absorption loss". 3) Water escaping through or emerging from the ground along an extensive line or surface as contrasted with a spring where the water emerges from a localized spot.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: ---

seepage spring

Spring which issues from a permeable medium over a relatively large area.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source de filtration*

DK: ---

seepage water

Water that moves slowly through small openings of a porous material such as soil or the amount of water that has been involved in seepage.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *nedsivningsvand*

seeping water

Water that moves slowly through a porous material such as soil.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

seiche

Oscillation of the surface of a lake or similar body of water, caused by earthquakes, winds, or variations of atmospheric pressure.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *seiche*

DK: ---

semi-confined aquifer

A completely saturated aquifer that is bounded above by a semi-pervious layer, which has a low, though measurable permeability, and below by a layer that is either impervious or semi impervious.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: SWFW

FR: *couche aquifère à nappe semi-captive*

DK: ---

sensible area

Areas of a country where special measures may be given to protect the natural habitats which present a high level of vulnerability.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: BRACK

FR: *zone sensible*DK: *følsomt område*

sensitive natural area

Terrestrial or aquatic area or other fragile natural setting with unique or highly-valued environmental features.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: EPAGLO

FR: ---

DK: *følsomt naturområde*

septic system

A subsurface sewage disposal system that uses the natural absorption of soil to treat wastewater. Typically used for individual lots and structures of low intensity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: GISLOG

FR: *épandage souterrain*

DK: ---

sewage

Waste water that comes from human physiological, agricultural and industrial activities. It contains vast amounts of water and a diversity of organic and inorganic matter, such as detergents, pharmaceuticals, petroleum-based oil, heavy metals and pesticides. It also contains viruses, protozoa, many of which are pathogenic (disease-causing). Sewage needs to be treated before it is discharged.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: SOTON

FR: ---

DK: *spildevand*

sharp-crested weir

Weir with sharp horizontal crest which is so shaped that the water passing over it only touches the upstream edge of the crest.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *déversoir en mince paroi*

DK: ---

sheet erosion

More or less uniform removal of soil from an area by rain-drop splash and overland flow without the development of water channels exceeding 30 cm in depth. Included with sheet erosion, however, are the numerous but conspicuous small rills that are caused by minor concentrations of runoff.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *érosion en nappes*

DK: ---

sheet flow

Flow in a relatively thin sheet, of nearly uniform thickness, over the soil surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement en nappe*

DK: ---

shifting bed

Stream bed, the topography of which changes with time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lit divagant*

DK: ---

ship

A vessel propelled by engines or sails for navigating on the water, especially a large vessel that can not be carried aboard another, as distinguished from a boat.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *bateau*

DK: *skib*

ship garbage

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *skibsfald*

ship waste disposal

The discharging of any solid or liquid material from a vessel to a body of water, including anything spilled, leaked, poured, pumped, emitted or dumped from it.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CRUGLO

FR: ---

DK: *bortskaffelse af skibsfald*

shipyard

A yard where ships are built or repaired.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BARTLE

FR: ---

DK: ---

shoal

1) Submerged bar of sand, resulting from natural deposition on a river bed. 2) Part of the area covered by water (sea or lake or river) where the depth is small.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO; UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

shore ice

Basic form of fast ice, representing a compact ice cover attached to the shore and, in shallow waters, also grounded.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *glace de rivage*

DK: ---

shore line

Line of intersection of the sea or lake with the land. The region immediately landward of the shore-line is the coast, and seaward from this line is the shore.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cote*

DK: ---

siderurgic industry

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *industrie sidérurgique*

DK: ---

sill

A low transverse structure built in order to prevent bed erosion or raise the upstream water level.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *seuil*

DK: ---

silt

Unconsolidated sediment, belonging to the finest fraction, most of the particles of which are smaller than sand and larger than clay particles (between 0,05 mm and 0,002 mm).

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *vase*

DK: *silt*

silt content

Ratio of weight of silt to weight of water, inclusive of silt.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *teneur en éléments fins*

DK: ---

silting up

The filling or partial filling with silt of a reservoir that receives fine-grained sediment brought in by streams and surface runoff.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *envasement*

DK: *opfyldning af reservoir*

sink hole

Place where water disappears underground in a limestone region. It generally implies water loss in a closed depression or blind valley.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *perte d'une rivière*

DK: ---

slope area method

Method of estimating discharge by application of open-channel hydraulic formulae. The most commonly used is the Manning equation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *méthode de la pente-aire*

DK: ---

slow filtration

Process of passing water rich in solids and sediments through a filtering medium consisting of sand or charcoal, at a speed between 4 and 30 m/h, for the removal of suspended or colloidal matter.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: PERSOW

FR: *filtration lente*

DK: ---

sluice

Vertical sliding gate or valve to regulate the flow of water in a channel or lock.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *sluse*

smell of water

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *odeur de l'eau*

DK: ---

snow

The most common form of frozen precipitation, usually flakes or starlike crystals, matted ice needles, or combinations, and often rime-coated.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *neige*

DK: *sne*

snow thawing

Melting of snow and ice at the earth's surface, following a temperature rise above 0°C.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

snow-melt

Transformation of snow into liquid water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *fonte de la neige*

DK: ---

snow-melt flood

Considerable flood rise in rivers occurring every spring and caused by melting of snow pack accumulated during winter period.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *crue due à la fonte de la neige*

DK: ---

snow-melt water

Water from melting of snow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau de fonte*

DK: ---

soil erosion

Detachment and movement of topsoil or soil material from the upper part of the profile, by the action of wind or running water, especially as a result of changes brought about by human activity, such as unsuitable or mismanaged agriculture.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *érosion du sol*

DK: *jordbundserosion*

soil leaching

The removal of water or any soluble constituents from the soil. Leaching often occurs with soil constituents such as nitrate fertilizers with the result that nitrates end up in potable waters.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: *lessivage du sol*

DK: *udvaskning af jorder*

soil water

Water suspended in the uppermost belt of soil, or in the zone of aeration near the ground surface, that can be discharged into the atmosphere by evapotranspiration.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: *grundvand*

sounding

Measuring the depth of water with a line, rod or by other means.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *sondage*

DK: ---

sounding pole

Graduated rigid pole or rod for measuring the depth of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *perche de sondage*

DK: ---

spawning ground

Area of water where fish come each year to produce their eggs.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: *frayère*

DK: *gydeplads*

species

A taxonomic category ranking immediately below a genus and including closely related, morphologically similar individuals which actually or potentially inbreed.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *art*

specific absorption

1) Quantity of water entering a recharge well per unit time and per unit rise of head. 2) Ratio of the quantity of water which can be absorbed by soil which contains retained water only, either to the total amount of water when fully saturated, or to the total soil pore volume.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *absorption spécifique*

DK: ---

spillway

Structure over which excess flood waters flow.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *évacuateur*

DK: ---

spillway capacity

Maximum discharge of water for which a spillway has been designed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité de décharge d'un évacuateur*

DK: ---

spillway design flood

1) Flood used for the design of a dam spillway. 2) Maximum flood flow that could be passed without damage or serious threat to the stability of engineering structures.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO; UNESCO

FR: *crue nominale de l'évacuateur*

DK: ---

sports boat

Sailing boats, row boats and motor boats used for leisure and competition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ---

spring

A place where ground water flows naturally from a rock or the soil onto the land surface or into a body of surface water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *kilde*

spring tapping

Collecting spring water into pipes or canals.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *captage d'une source*

DK: ---

spring water

Water obtained from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface, or would flow naturally to the surface if it were not collected underground.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WQA

FR: *eau de source*

DK: *kildevand*

spur

In river training, a construction built out from the bank so as to control the strength and direction of the current.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *épi*

DK: ---

stable channel

Channel in which the bed and the sides remain sensibly fixed over a substantial period of time and in which scour and deposition during rising and falling stages are inappreciable.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *canal stable*

DK: ---

staff gauge

Graduated scale used to indicate the level of the water surface in a stream channel, reservoir, lake, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *échelle limnimétrique*

DK: ---

stagnant water

Water in some part of a river, lake, pool or groundwater not moving or flowing.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau stagnante*

DK: ---

standing water level

Elevation of the water table or piezometric surface when not influenced by pumping or recharge.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *niveau piézométrique*

DK: ---

state river

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

static water level

Elevation of the water table or piezometric surface when not influenced by pumping or recharge.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *niveau statique*

DK: ---

statistical hydrology

Hydrological processes and phenomena which are described and analysed by the methods of probability theory. Synonym: stochastic hydrology.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie statistique*

DK: ---

steady flow

A flow in which the velocity of the fluid at a particular fixed point does not change with time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UMIST

FR: *régime permanent*

DK: ---

steady water level

Water level which remains constant in time, e.g. water level or piezometric level in a well pumping at constant discharge after the levels have become stabilized.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *niveau dynamique constant*

DK: ---

stochastic hydrology

Hydrological processes and phenomena which are described and analysed by the methods of probability theory. Synonym: statistical hydrology.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie stochastique*

DK: ---

storage dam

A barrier of concrete, earth, etc., built across a river to create a body of water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *vandopdæmning****storage reservoir***

Reservoir impounding water for useful purposes, e.g. water supply, power, irrigation and recreation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lac-réservoir*

DK: ---

storm

An atmospheric disturbance involving perturbations of the prevailing pressure and wind fields on scales ranging from tornadoes to extratropical cyclones; also the associated weather and the like.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *tempête*DK: *storm****storm water***

Water which falls as rain during a storm and which is cleared by storm-water channels.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: ---

storm water basin

Basin used to hold water which falls as rain during a storm.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

streamflow

General term for water flowing in a stream or river channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement fluvial*

DK: ---

subcritical flow

Flow with a mean velocity less than the critical velocity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement sub-critique*

DK: ---

subsidence

The sudden sinking or gradual downward settling of the Earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. The movement is not restricted in rate, magnitude, or area involved. Subsidence may be caused by natural geologic processes, such as solution, thawing, compaction, slow crustal warping, or withdrawal of fluid lava from beneath a solid crust; or by man's activity, such as subsurface mining or the pumping of oil or ground water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *affaissement de terrain*

DK: *landsænkning*

subsoil drainage

The removal of surplus water from within the soil by natural or artificial means, such as by drains placed below the surface to lower the water table below the root zone.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *undergrundsafvanding*

subsurface water

Water in the lithosphere in solid, liquid, or gaseous form. It includes all water beneath the land surface and beneath bodies of surface water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

subterranean river

Body of flowing water that passes through a very large interstice, such as a cave, cavern or a group of large communicating interstices.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rivière souterraine*

DK: ---

subterranean water

Water in the lithosphere in solid, liquid, or gaseous form. It includes all water beneath the land surface and beneath bodies of surface water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *eaux souterraines*

DK: ---

sulphur cycle

A biogeochemical cycle in which plants pick up sulfate to synthesize organic compounds. Consumers use the plant organic material containing sulfur. Decomposition with oxygen available releases sulfate. Decomposition in anaerobic environments (e.g., wetland sediments) releases hydrogen sulfide that becomes oxidized in the atmosphere. The release of sulfur oxides as primary pollutants and the conversion of these into sulfuric acid (a secondary pollutant contributing to acid decomposition) are changing the sulfur cycle.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CHICO

FR: *cycle du soufre*

DK: ---

supercooled water

Water cooled below the freezing point without solidification or crystallization.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau surfondue*

DK: ---

surface runoff

Water that travels over the soil surface to the nearest surface stream; runoff of a drainage basin that has not passed beneath the surface since precipitation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *ruissellement*DK: *overfladeafstrømning****surface velocity***

Velocity of water at or very near the water surface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *vitesse superficielle*

DK: ---

surface water

Water which flows over or is stored on the ground surface.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eaux de surface*DK: *overfladevand****surface water hydrology***

That branch of hydrology which deals with hydrological phenomena and processes which occur on the Earth's surface, emphasizing overland flows.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *hydrologie des eaux de surface*

DK: ---

suspended matter

Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage or other liquids and which are removable by filtering.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MAWSS

FR: *matière en suspension*

DK: *suspenderet materiale*

suspended pollutant

Pollution caused by small solid particles which are held in suspension in water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: DUPONT

FR: *pollution particulaire*

DK: ---

suspended sediment load

Sediment which remains in suspension in flowing water for a considerable period of time without contact with or settling on the streambed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *charge solide en suspension*

DK: ---

sustainable development

Development that provides economic, social and environmental benefits in the long term having regard to the needs of living and future generations. Defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 as: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: *développement durable*

DK: *bæredygtig udvikling*

sustainable fishing

Fishing which does not impair the ability of the target fish population to reproduce and which leaves a healthy aquatic ecosystem. In a healthy ecosystem ecological processes are maintained and the ability of all species present (or dependent on those present), to reproduce, is maintained.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BUSHOR

FR: ---

DK: ---

swallow-hole

Closed depression or doline into which all or part of a stream disappears underground.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *engouffrement*

DK: ---

swamp

1) A permanently waterlogged area in which there is often associated tree growth.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WHIT

FR: ---

DK: *sump*

swimming area

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

tailrace

Channel which conducts water away from a water-wheel or turbine.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *canal de fuite*

DK: ---

tailwater

Water located just downstream from a hydraulic structure on a stream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *eau d'aval*

DK: ---

tank

An artificial pool, pond, reservoir, cistern, or large container for holding and storing water for drinking or irrigation.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *citerne*

DK: ---

tannery

Industrial plant where hide is converted into leather, as by treating with tannin.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *tannerie*

DK: ---

tawing

To convert skin into white leather by mineral tanning, as with alum and salt.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: BARTLE

FR: *mégisserie*

DK: ---

technology

Systematic knowledge of and its application to industrial processes; closely related to engineering and science.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *technologie*

DK: *teknologi*

temporary pond

Depressions which temporarily hold water on poorly drained soils. Temporary pools require sufficient catchment area for recharge; contours to hold water long enough to balance losses to infiltration or evaporation; and impervious soils to hold water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RESECA

FR: ---

DK: ---

territorial waters

The waters over which a nation exercises jurisdiction and control.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: ---

textile industry

Industry for the production of fabrics.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *industrie textile*

DK: *tekstilindustri*

thalweg

Line following the deepest part of a streambed or channel or of a valley.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *thalweg*

DK: ---

thaw

Melting of snow and ice at the earth's surface, following a temperature rise above 0°C.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *dégel*

DK: ---

thermal pollution

A reduction in water quality caused by increasing its temperature, often due to disposal of waste heat from industrial or power generation processes. Thermally polluted water can harm the environment because plants and animals can have a hard time adapting to it.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: WEBRIV

FR: *pollution thermique*

DK: *varmeforurening*

thermal spring

Spring, the temperature of which is above the mean annual temperature of the place where it emerges.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source thermale*

DK: ---

thermal stratification

Vertical temperature stratification that shows the following... The upper layer of the lake, known as the epilimnion, in which the water temperature is virtually uniform; a stratum next below, known as the thermocline, in which there is a marked drop in temperature per unit of depth; and the lowermost region or stratum, known as the hypolimnion, in which the temperature from its upper limit to the bottom is nearly uniform.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ILRDSS

FR: *stratification thermique*

DK: ---

thermal water

Water, generally of a spring or geyser, whose temperature is appreciably above the local mean annual air temperature.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *termalvand*

thermalism

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *thermalisme*

DK: ---

thermocline

Layer in thermally stratified body of water in which the temperature gradient is at a maximum.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *metalimnion*

DK: ---

thermodynamics

The branch of physics which seeks to derive, from a few basic postulates, relationships between properties of matter, especially those connected with temperature, and a description of the conversion of energy from one form to another.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *thermodynamique*

DK: *termodynamik*

thermo-mineral spring

Thermal spring of a high mineral content.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *source thermo-minérale*

DK: ---

tidal amplitude

The difference in height between mean low tide and mean high tide.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: MMGI

FR: *amplitude de la marée*

DK: ---

tidal channel

River in which the flow and water-level are affected by tides.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lit à marée*

DK: ---

tidal power station

Power station where the generation of power is provided by the ebb and flow of the tides. The principle is that water collected at high tide behind a barrage is released at low tide to turn a turbine that, in turn, drives a generator.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PORT; BRACK

FR: ---

DK: *tidevandskraftværk*

tidal range

Difference in height between high tide and a consecutive low tide.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *amplitude du marnage*

DK: ---

tidal river

River in which the flow and water-level are affected by tides.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rivière à marées*

DK: ---

tide

The periodic rise and fall of the water resulting from gravitational interaction between the sun, moon and earth. In each lunar day of 24 hours and 49 minutes there are two high tides and two low tides.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *marée*

DK: *tidevand*

TOC

Total Organic Carbon.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *COT*

DK: ---

torrent

A fast, short stream of water with strong changes in flow.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ZINZAN

FR: *torrent*

DK: ---

torrential flood

A sudden flood of great volume, usually caused by a heavy rain. Also, a flood that crests in a short length of time and is often characterized by high velocity flows. It is often the result of heavy rainfall in a localized area.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: ---

DK: ---

torrential flow

Flow with a mean velocity greater than the critical velocity.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement torrentiel*

DK: ---

total alkalinity

A water's acid-neutralizing capacity, primarily a function of carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide content. Excessive alkalinity levels may cause scale formation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: YORKTO

FR: ---

DK: ---

total dissolved solids

Total weight of dissolved mineral constituents in water per unit volume (or weight) of water in the sample.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *total des solides dissous*

DK: ---

total head

Sum of the elevation of the free surface of a stream above a horizontal datum, at a section, and the velocity head based on the mean velocity at that section.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *charge spécifique*

DK: ---

total organic carbon

The amount of carbon covalently bound in organic compounds in a water sample.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WQA

FR: ---

DK: *samlet mængde organisk carbon*

toxic metal

Metals (usually heavy metals) which interfere with the respiration, metabolism or growth of organisms.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: EPAGLO

FR: ---

DK: *giftigt metal*

toxic substance

A chemical or mixture that can cause illness, death, disease, or birth defects. The quantities and exposures necessary to cause these effects can vary widely. Many toxic substances are pollutants and contaminants in the environment.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DTIC

FR: ---

DK: *giftstof*

toxicity test

Analytical determination of the nature and degree of toxicity. It is usually carried out by tests on laboratory animals (mostly mice and rats), bacteria, and cell tissue cultures and by studying the effects on human populations exposed to high levels at work or by accidents. The results of animal tests are extrapolated to humans.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: EPAGLO

FR: *test de toxicité*

DK: ---

trace element

Any chemical element that an organism needs very small quantities of to survive.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: OMD

FR: *éléments traces*

DK: *sporelementer*

tractive force

Force parallel to the bed exerted by flowing water on a sediment particle at standstill on a river bed.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *force tractrice*

DK: ---

transitional flow

Flow between laminar and turbulent flow, usually between a pipe Reynolds number of 2000 and 4000.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: FLWCOM

FR: *régime transitoire*

DK: ---

translatory wave

Gravity wave that propagates in an open channel in a direction parallel to the flow and results in an appreciable displacement and possible change of the wave profile.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *onde de translation*

DK: ---

transverse profile

The section of a stream perpendicular to the main direction of flow.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *profil en travers*

DK: ---

trap efficiency

Ability of a reservoir to trap and retain sediment, expressed as a percent of sediment yield (incoming sediment) which is retained in the reservoir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité de prise de sédiments*

DK: ---

travel time

Time elapsing between the passage of a water parcel or packet between a given point and another point downstream, e.g. a flood wave, down an open channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *temps de parcours*

DK: ---

tributary

Watercourse flowing into a larger watercourse or into a lake.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tributaire*

DK: ---

tributary stream

Watercourse flowing into a larger watercourse or into a lake.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

turbidity

Cloudy or hazy appearance in a naturally clear liquid caused by a suspension of colloidal liquid droplets or fine solids.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *turbidité*

DK: *uklarhed*

turbine

A fluid acceleration machine for generating rotary mechanical power from the energy in a stream of fluid.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *turbine*

DK: *turbine*

turbulence

Irregular movement of a moving fluid produced by an obstruction, friction or vortex action.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: BENNET

FR: *turbulence*

DK: ---

turbulent flow

Open channel flow characterized by random fluid motion. The flow is laminar or turbulent depending on the value of the Reynolds number, which is a dimensionless ratio of the inertial forces to the viscous forces. In laminar flow, viscous forces are dominant and the Reynolds number is relatively small. In turbulent flow, the inertial forces are very much greater than the viscous forces and the Reynolds number is large. Turbulent flows are predominant in nature.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: BORWOR

FR: *écoulement turbulent*

DK: ---

turnover time

Time required for supplying a volume equal to the total water reserve in a surface or groundwater reservoir, at the average rate of natural inflow or replenishment.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *temps de renouvellement*

DK: ---

ultrafiltration

Separation of colloidal or very fine solid materials by filtration through microporous or semipermeable mediums.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: *ultrafiltration*

DK: *ultrafiltrering*

ultraviolet

The energy range just beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum. Although ultraviolet radiation makes up only about 5 percent of all energy from the sun, it is the major energy source for the stratosphere and mesosphere, playing an important role in both energy balance and chemical composition. Most ultraviolet radiation is blocked by Earth's atmosphere, but some solar ultraviolet makes it through and aids in plant photosynthesis and helps produce vitamin D in humans. Too much ultraviolet radiation can burn the skin, cause skin cancer and cataracts, and damage vegetation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ULTRA

FR: *ultraviolet*

DK: ---

underflow

Movement of water through a pervious stratum under the bed of a river.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *infero-flux*

DK: ---

underground disposal

The disposal of waste at an appropriate depth below the ground surface.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NAP485

FR: *rejet en sous sol*

DK: *underjordisk losseplads*

underground water

Water in the lithosphere in solid, liquid, or gaseous form. It includes all water beneath the land surface and beneath bodies of surface water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *eau souterraine*

DK: ---

uniform flow

Flow in which the velocity vector is constant along every streamline.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement uniforme*

DK: ---

unsaturated zone

The subsurface zone between the water table (Zone of Saturation) and the land surface where some of the spaces between the soil particles are filled with air. It includes the root zone, intermediate zone, and capillary fringe.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *zone d'aération*

DK: ---

unstable channel

Channel in which, on the average, there are significant morphological changes by accretion or scour.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *lit instable*

DK: ---

unsteady flow

Flow in which the velocity changes in magnitude or direction with respect to time.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *écoulement non permanent*

DK: ---

upconing

Upward movement of salt water in a cone-shaped manner from below a freshwater/salt-water interface, under the influence of freshwater pumping above the interface.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *soulèvement de l'interface*

DK: ---

upper reach

Part of a stream channel in the higher region of a drainage basin.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tronçon du cours supérieur*

DK: ---

upstream

In the direction towards the source of a stream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***amont***

DK: ---

urban canal

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

urban effluent

The liquid wastes deriving from domestic, commercial and industrial activities of an urban settlement.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ***effluent urbain***

DK: ---

urban runoff

Runoff derived from urban or suburban land-uses as distinguished from agricultural or industrial sources.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: COLLIER

FR: ---

DK: ---

urban water

Water destined for private and public use in a town.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: ***byvand***

valley

Any low-lying land bordered by higher ground; especially an elongate, relatively large, gently sloping depression of the Earth's surface, commonly situated between two mountains or between ranges of hills or mountains, and often containing a stream with an outlet. It is usually developed by stream erosion, but may be formed by faulting.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ***vallée***

DK: ***dal***

vapour

A gas at the temperature below the critical temperature, so that it can be liquefied by compression, without lowering the temperature.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

velocity curve

Curve of distribution of measured point velocity usually over a vertical line in the cross section of a stream or current.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *courbe des vitesses*

DK: ---

velocity rod

Floating rod weighted at the base so that it travels in an almost vertical position the immersed portion may be adjustable.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *tige lestée*

DK: ---

velocity-area method

Method of measuring the discharge of streams by determining the velocity of the flowing water at a number of points over the cross section, measuring depths over the area of the cross section, and summing products of mean velocities by elemental areas.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *jaugeage par la méthode vitesses-sections*

DK: ---

vena contracta

Minimum cross section of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or over a weir.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *section contractée*

DK: ---

vertebrate

Any chordate animal of the subphylum Vertebrata, characterized by a bony or cartilaginous skeleton and a well-developed brain: the group contains fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *hvirveldyr*

viscosity

Measure of the internal resistance of a fluid to flow, usually expressed by a coefficient which varies with temperature.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *viscosité*

DK: *viskositet*

V-notch weir

Contracted sharp-crested measuring weir notch with sides that form an angle with its apex pointing downward.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *déversoir triangulaire*

DK: ---

vulnerable area

Area that is subject to threatening processes and is likely to become endangered unless the threatening factors cease to operate.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ENVHER

FR: *zone vulnérable*

DK: ---

vulnerable ecosystem

Ecosystem that is likely to become endangered within the next 25 years, unless the factors threatening its extent, survival or evolutionary development cease to operate.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ENVHER

FR: ---

DK: ---

wadi

Channel which is dry except in the rainy season.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *oued*

DK: ---

wading measurement

Discharge measurement made by an observer crossing the stream bed on foot and measuring depths and velocities.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *jaugeage à gué*

DK: ---

wading rod

Light hand-held rigid rod graduated for sounding the depth and positioning the current meter for measuring the velocity in shallow streams suitable for wading. Note: This may be used from boats or ice cover at shallow depth.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *perche légère*

DK: ---

warning stage

The level of a river or stream which may cause minor flooding, and at which concerned interests should take action.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ILRDSS

FR: *niveau d'alerte*

DK: ---

wash load

Relatively fine material, in near-permanent suspension in a stream system, which is transported entirely

through the system without deposition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *charge de ruissellement*

DK: ---

waste transportation

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *transport de déchet*

DK: ---

waste water

Water carrying dissolved or suspended solids from homes, farms, businesses, and industries.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *eau résiduaire*

DK: *spildevand*

water (substance)

Common liquid substance (H₂O) which forms rain, rivers, the sea, etc., and which makes up a large part of the bodies of organisms.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: *eau*

DK: *vand*

water acidification

The process of change in the chemical characteristic – acidity – of water bodies (lakes and rivers). It is characterized by a lowering of the pH (the measure of acidity) from its 'normal' basic (alkaline) values of around 5.5 to 7 towards lower values characterized as acid. This process has both natural and human causes although the later are help accountant for the speed with which acidification proceeds in the post-industrial era. Acidification concerns mostly water bodies (lakes and rivers), soils, and forest ecosystems.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RRIWVU

FR: ---

DK: ---

water aeration

Addition of air to sewage or water so as to raise its dissolved oxygen level.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: *aération de l'eau*

DK: *iltning af vand*

water aggressiveness

1) The ability of water to dissolve rocks. In the context of limestone and dolomite, this term refers especially to water containing dissolved carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) or, rarely, other acids. 2) A characteristic of waters containing acid or oxygen which hasten corrosion (rusting).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: PAGEA; CLEARW

FR: *agressivité de l'eau*

DK: ---

water analysis

Study of the chemical, physical and biological properties of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: *analyse de l'eau*

DK: *vandanalyse*

water balance

An accounting of all water inflow to, water outflow from, and changes in water storage within a hydrologic unit over a specified period.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: OCWDCO

FR: *bilan hydrique*

DK: ---

water body

Any mass of water having definite hydrological, physical, chemical and biological characteristics and which can be employed for one or several purposes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FLGISA

FR: ---

DK: *vandmasse*

water bottom

The floor upon which any body of water rests.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: *vandbund*

water catchment

All activities whereby such structures or mechanisms like dams, wells, storage tanks, cisterns, channels, aqueducts, pipes, storm drains and sewers are used to collect, channel, divert or extract water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PACEED

FR: *captage*

DK: ---

water catchment protection

Area surrounding a water recovery plant in which certain forms of soil utilization are restricted or prohibited in order to protect the groundwater.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: AZENP

FR: *protection de captage*

DK: *beskyttelse af afvandingsområde*

water collection

All activities whereby such structures or mechanisms like dams, wells, storage tanks, cisterns, channels, aqueducts, pipes, storm drains and sewers are used to collect, channel, divert or extract water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PACEED

FR: ---

DK: *vandindvinding*

water colour

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *couleur de l'eau*

DK: ---

water conservation

Measures introduced to reduce the amount of water used for any purpose, and/or to protect it from pollution.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *conservation des eaux*

DK: *vandbeskyttelse*

water consumption

Use of water that allows its evaporation or makes it unfit for any subsequent use.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: POPPAI

FR: *consommation d'eau*

DK: *vandforbrug*

water contamination

Impairment of water quality to a degree which reduces the usability of the water for ordinary purposes, or which creates a hazard to public health through poisoning or spread of disease.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *contamination de l'eau*

DK: ---

water conveyance

A mechanism for transporting water from one point to another, including pipes, ditches, and channels. Or The drainage facilities, both natural and man-made, which collect and provide for the flow of surface water and stormwater from the highest points on the land down to a receiving water. Natural systems include swales, a wetlands streams, etc. Man-made systems include gutters, ditches, pipes, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ANRSTA

FR: ---

DK: ---

water cost

The actual unit cost of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: IPMVP

FR: *coût de l'eau*

DK: *vandudgifter*

water cycle

Succession of stages through which water passes from the atmosphere to the earth and returns to the atmosphere: evaporation from the land or sea or inland water, condensation to form clouds, precipitation, accumulation in the soil or in bodies of water, and re-evaporation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *cycle de l'eau*

DK: ---

water damage

Water damage can be caused by flooding, severe storms, tidal waves, seismic seawaves, storm surges, etc.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WPR

FR: ---

DK: *vandskade****water deficit***

Cumulative difference between potential evapotranspiration and precipitation during a certain period in which the precipitation is the smaller of the two.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

water demand

Actual quantity of water required for various needs over a given period as conditioned by economic, social and other factors.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *besoins en eau*DK: *efterspørgsel efter vand****water depth***

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *hauteur d'eau*

DK: ---

water desalination

Any mechanical procedure or process where some or all of the salt is removed from water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LEE

FR: *dessalement de l'eau*DK: *afsaltning af vand****water disinfection***

The process of killing a large portion of microorganisms in or on a substance, but not bacterial spores. The primary of disinfection in water and wastewater treatment is to kill or render harmless microbiological organisms that cause disease. At the present time Chlorination is the most important disinfection option for drinking water treatment for the foreseeable future; however, other viable disinfection processes include Ozonation and Ultraviolet Radiation (UV).

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *désinfection de l'eau*

DK: ---

water distribution

The management of water which allows water users to receive the amount of water to which they are entitled by law and as supply permits.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: RIDENB

FR: *distribution d'eau*

DK: ---

water distribution network

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

water divining

Locating groundwater with a divining rod.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *radiesthésie*

DK: ---

water economy

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *économie d'eau*

DK: ---

water endangering

Risk of water pollution. It can be caused by a variety of means, e.g. farm pollution from animal wastes and silage liquor (liquors from green leaf cattle food which has had molasses added to promote fermentation and preservation; they are highly polluting and can be a seasonal cause of fish deaths in small streams), leachate from landfill sites, and spoil heaps, solvent discharge to sewers or to land and inadequate sewage treatment works.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PORT

FR: ---

DK: *trussel mod vand*

water exploitation

Use of water or altering of its natural condition with the intention of increasing the production of goods and services.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: ---

water extraction

Pumping of water for different purposes (i.e. agriculture, land reclamation, domestic and industrial use, etc.).

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR

FR: ---

DK: *vandudtrækning*

water filtration

A process for removing particles from water by passing it through a porous barrier, such as a screen, membrane, sand or gravel. Often used in conjunction with a flocculant to settle contaminants

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NEYWAT

FR: *filtration de l'eau*

DK: ---

water flow measurement

The determination of the quantity of a fluid that passes through a pipe, duct or open channel.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

water for consumption

Water removed from available supplies without return to a water resources system, e.g., water used in manufacturing, agriculture, and food preparation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: AGRICU

FR: ---

DK: *drikkevand*

water hammer

A waterhammer is created by stopping and/or starting a liquid flow suddenly. The results of a waterhammer or impulse load are devastating to a pressure sensor. The impulse load occurs suddenly, in the millisecond time frame, but the effects of it last a life time. The hammer occurs because an entire train of water is being stopped so fast that the end of the train hits up against the front end and sends shock waves through the pipe.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: OMEGA

FR: *coup de bélier*

DK: ---

water hardness

A characteristic of water caused by various salts, calcium, magnesium and iron (e.g., bicarbonates, sulfates, chlorides and nitrates).

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: COMGRO

FR: *dureté de l'eau*

DK: *hårdhed (vand)*

water hyacinth

Floating aquatic plant, *Eichornia crassipes* of tropical America, having showy bluish-purple flowers and swollen leafstalks: family Pontederiaceae. It forms dense masses in rivers, ponds, etc., and is a serious pest in the southern U.S., Java, Australia, New Zealand, and parts of Africa.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CED

FR: *jacinthe d'eau*

DK: ---

water infiltration

1) The downward entry of water into soil. Also called percolation. A high rate of infiltration means that soil moisture for crops will be higher. Many conservation practices, such as conservation tillage, reduce rates of runoff and increase infiltration rates. 2) The flow of a fluid into a substance through pores or small openings. It connotes flow into a substance in contradistinction to the word percolation, which connotes flow through a porous substance

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ILRDSS

FR: *infiltration d'eau*

DK: ---

water input

1) Upstream end of any structure through which water may flow. 2) Structure admitting water supplies from the source or through an intake structure built upstream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *entrée*

DK: ---

water intake

Structure or site, the purpose of which is to control, regulate, divert, and admit water directly from the source, through an inlet built upstream.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *prise d'eau*

DK: ---

water leakage

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *fuite d'eau*

DK: ---

water legislation

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *loi sur l'eau*

DK: ---

water level

Elevation of the free-water surface of a body of water relative to a datum level.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *niveau*

DK: *vandspejlets niveau*

water management

Planned development, distribution and use of water resources.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *gestion des eaux*

DK: *vandplanlægning*

water meter

An instrument for recording the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *compteur d'eau*

DK: ---

water mill

A mill whose power is provided by a large wheel which is turned by moving water, especially a river.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAMB

FR: ---

DK: *vandmølle*

water monitoring

An integrated activity for evaluating the physical, chemical, and biological character of water in relation to human health, ecological conditions, and designated water uses. Physical measurements of general conditions such as temperature, flow, water color. Biological measurements of the abundance and variety of aquatic plant and animal life and the ability of test organisms to survive in sample water. Monitoring can be conducted at regular sites on a continuous basis ("fixed station" monitoring); at selected sites on an as needed basis or to answer specific questions (intensive surveys); on a temporary or seasonal basis (for example, during the summer at bathing beaches); or on an emergency basis (such as after a spill). Monitoring can be conducted for many purposes: characterize waters and identify changes or trends in water quality over time; identify specific existing or emerging water quality problems; gather information to design specific pollution prevention or remediation programs; determine whether program goals -- such as compliance with pollution regulations or implementation of effective pollution control actions -- are being met; and respond to emergencies, such as spills and floods.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WICP; OWOW

FR: ---

DK: *vandovervågning*

water planning

An analytical planning process developed and continually modified to address the physical, economic, and sociological dimensions of water use. As a planning process it must assess and quantify the available supply of water resources and the future demands anticipated to be levied upon those resources. Based upon this continuous supply and demand evaluation, water planning must also give direction for moving water supplies to points of use while encouraging users to be good and effective stewards of available water resources. The water planning process requires constant re-evaluation and updating to address changing social, political, economic, and environmental parameters. While the ultimate objective of such efforts is typically the development of a comprehensive, publicly-supported Water Plan, it is also critical to develop and maintain a comprehensive and viable water planning process that covers various aspects of water resource development, transport, water treatment, allocation among various competing uses, conservation, waste-water treatment, re-use, and disposal.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: ---

DK: ---

water plant

Plants adapted for a partially or completely submerged life.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: LBC

FR: ---

DK: ---

water policy

Collection of legislation, legal interpretations, governmental decisions, agency rules and regulations, and cultural responses which guide a country's actions concerning the quantity and quality of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *politique de l'eau*

DK: ---

water pollutant

A chemical or physical agent introduced to any body of water that may detrimentally alter the natural condition of that body of water and other associated bodies of water. Any substance or energy form (heat, light, noise, etc.) which alters the state of a body of water from what would naturally occur.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: FWIE

FR: ---

DK: *vandforurenende stof****water pollution***

Placing in or on, or otherwise introducing into or onto waters, or in a position where it is likely to enter waters, any matter, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, so that the physical, chemical or biological condition of the waters is changed.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: POEO

FR: *pollution de l'eau*DK: *vandforurening****water pollution prevention***

Measures undertaken to conserve and protect water quality - in terms of its use reduction and disposal, waste water treatment, procedural changes and recycling.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ECOBIZ

FR: ---

DK: *forebyggelse af vandforurening****water power***

Energy obtained from natural or artificial waterfalls, either directly by turning a water wheel or turbine, or indirectly by generating electricity in a dynamo driven by a turbine.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *vandkraft****water pricing***

Applying a monetary rate or value at which water can be bought or sold.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RHW

FR: ---

DK: *fastsættelse af vandpris(erne)*

water properties

Elements used to determine water quality. Total hardness, carbonate hardness, pH, ammonia, nitrate and temperature are the most used indicators.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: BADMAN

FR: ---

DK: ---

water protection

Measures to conserve surface and groundwater; to ensure the continued availability of water for growing domestic, commercial and industrial uses and to ensure sufficient water for natural ecosystems.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *beskyttelse af vand*

water protection directive

Directive concerning the use and management of water resources for a rational economical and social development and the protection of the related environmental features.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: DIRAMB

FR: ---

DK: *direktiv om beskyttelse af vand*

water protection legislation

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *lovgivning om beskyttelse af vand*

water pumping

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *refoulement de l'eau*

DK: ---

water purification

Treatment of water (or sewage) to change harmful or undesirable physical properties and remove harmful and undesirable chemical substances and living organisms.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *épuration de l'eau*

DK: *rensning af vand*

water purification plant

Plant where water, through physical and chemical processes, is made suitable for human consumption and other purposes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PARCOR

FR: ---

DK: *vandrensingsanlæg*

water quality

Physical, chemical, biological and organoleptic properties of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *qualité des eaux*

DK: *vandkvalitet*

water quality management

Water quality management concerns four major elements: the use (recreation, drinking water, fish and wildlife propagation, industrial or agricultural) to be made of the water; criteria to protect those uses; implementation plans (for needed industrial-municipal waste treatment improvements) and enforcement plans, and an anti-degradation statement to protect existing high quality waters.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: USCEDU

FR: ---

DK: *styring af vandkvaliteten*

water quality monitoring

An integrated activity for evaluating the physical, chemical, and biological character of water in relation to human health, ecological conditions, and designated water uses.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WICP

FR: ---

DK: ---

water quality standard

Benchmarks established to assess whether the quality of rivers and lakes is adequate for fish and other aquatic life, recreation, drinking, agriculture, industry and other uses.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WQSH

FR: ---

DK: ---

water recycling

Reclamation of effluent generated by a given user for on-site reuse by the same user. See: water reuse.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: USFILT

FR: *recyclage de l'eau*

DK: ---

water regimen

The flow characteristics of a stream with respect to velocity, volume, form of and alterations in the channel, capacity to transport sediment, and the amount of material supplied for transportation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: ---

water reservoir

Artificial or natural area of water, used for storing water for domestic or industrial use.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: *réservoir d'eau*

DK: *vandreservoir*

water resource

Water in any of its forms, wherever located - atmosphere, surface or ground - which is or can be of value to man.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: LANDY

FR: *ressource en eau*

DK: *vandressourcer*

water resources development

Water resources development is based on different projects serving several purposes including navigation (deep water ports and inland waterways), flood and storm damage reduction, hydropower generation, water supply for irrigation and municipal and industrial purposes, recreation, fish and wildlife mitigation and enhancement, and soil conservation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: RMOWAT

FR: ---

DK: *udnyttelse af vandressourcer*

water resources management

Measures and activities concerning the monitoring, assessment, planning, development, conservation, allocation and protection of water resources for use by all sectors that depend on water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CNR; WISC

FR: ---

DK: *forvaltning af vandressourcerne*

water reuse

Utilisation of water that is discharged by one user and is used by other users. Sometimes, it also means water discharged by one unit and used by other units in the same plant. See: water recycling.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: ---

DK: *genbrug af vand*

water salination

Process by which water becomes more salty, found especially in hot countries where irrigation is practised.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: PHC

FR: ---

DK: *forsaltning af vand*

water sampler

Device used to obtain a sample of water, either discretely or continuously, for the purpose of examination of various defined characteristics.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bouteille à prise d'eau*

DK: ---

water sampling

A representative part of a portion used to determine quality of a larger body of water.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *prélèvement*

DK: ---

water sanitation

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *vandrestaurering*

water saving

Management of water resources aiming at ensuring the continued availability of water for human uses and natural ecosystems.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96

FR: ---

DK: *vandbesparelse*

water seepage

The slow movement of water through small openings and spaces in the surface of unsaturated soil into or out of a body of surface or subsurface water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *gennemsvivning*

water self-purification

The ability of a body of water to rid itself of pollutants. The removal of organic material, plant nutrients, or other pollutants from a lake or stream by the activity of the resident biological community. Biodegradable material added to a body of water will gradually be utilized by the microorganisms in the water, lowering the pollution levels. If excessive amounts of additional pollutants are not added downstream, the water will undergo self-cleansing. This process does not apply to pollution by non-biodegradable organic compounds or metals.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: *autoépuration de l'eau*

DK: *selvrensning*

water softening

Reduction of the hardness of water by removing hardness-forming ions (chiefly calcium and magnesium) by precipitation or ion exchange, or sequestering them as by combining them with substances such as certain phosphates, that form soluble but non-ionized salts.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *adoucissement de l'eau*

DK: ---

water sport

Various sports, such as swimming, water skiing, or windsurfing, that take place in or on water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: ---

water statistics

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *vandstatistik*

water storage

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *stockage d'eau*

DK: ---

water stress

Water stress occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. It frequently occurs in areas with low rainfall and high population density or in areas where agricultural or industrial activities are intense. Even where sufficient long-term freshwater resources exist, seasonal or annual variations in the availability of freshwater may at times cause stress. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (nitrates, pesticides, hazardous substances, etc.). Such deterioration can result in health problems and have a negative influence on ecosystems.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WATSTR

FR: ---

DK: ---

water supply

1) A source or volume of water available for use. 2) The system of reservoirs, wells, conduits, and treatment facilities required to make the water available and usable.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *apport d'eau*DK: *vandforsyning*

water supply network

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *réseau d'eau potable*

DK: ---

water supply system

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

water table

Irregular surface of contact between the zone of saturation and the zone of aeration; that surface of a

body of unconfined groundwater at which the pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WSUEDU

FR: ---

DK: *grundvand*

water taste

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *goût de l'eau*

DK: ---

water temperature

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *température de l'eau*

DK: ---

water tower

A standpipe or elevated tank used as a reservoir or for maintaining equal pressure in a water system.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: NALMS

FR: *château d'eau*

DK: ---

water traffic

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *trafik til vands*

water transfer

Artificial conveyance of water from one area to another

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: CHAP

FR: *transfert d'eau*

DK: ---

water transportation

Transportation of goods or persons by means of ships travelling on the sea or on inland waterways.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: *vandtransport*

water treatment

Physical and chemical processes for making water suitable for human consumption and other purposes. The treatment processes of greatest importance are sedimentation, coagulation, filtration, disinfection, softening and aeration.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PARCOR

FR: *traitement de l'eau*
 DK: *vandbehandling*

water turbine

A rotating prime mover driven by water under pressure, often used for driving an electric generator.

Term Sources: CNR Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: ---

water use

Utilization of water by end users for a specific purpose within a territory, such as for domestic use, irrigation or industrial processing.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW Definition Sources: CODED

FR: *usage de l'eau*

DK: ---

water utilisation

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: *anvendelse af vand*

water vapour

The most abundant greenhouse gas, it is the water present in the atmosphere in gaseous form. Water vapor is an important part of the natural greenhouse effect. While humans are not significantly increasing its concentration, it contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect because the warming influence of greenhouse gases leads to a positive water vapor feedback. In addition to its role as a natural greenhouse gas, water vapor plays an important role in regulating the temperature of the planet because clouds form when excess water vapor in the atmosphere condenses to form ice and water droplets and precipitation.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW Definition Sources: GLOWAR

FR: *vapeur d'eau*

DK: ---

water wasting

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW Definition Sources: ND

FR: *gaspillage de l'eau*

DK: ---

water weed cutting

Cutting down by scythe or machine at intervals the vegetation growth and grasses on banks and berms of irrigation and drainage channels or cropped areas.

Term Sources: CNR Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ---

DK: *oprensning af vandplanter*

water well

A well sunk to extract water from a zone of saturation.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *vandbrønd*

waterborne disease

Diseases transmitted by bacteria, insects and other organisms that live or breed in water. These diseases are caused by contaminated water or food, by lack of hygienic washing or sanitation facilities, or by insects which breed or live near water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WRIGHT

FR: ---

DK: ---

water-carrying capacity

Maximum discharge capable of being conveyed in any cross section of a watercourse.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *capacité de débit*

DK: ---

watercourse

A natural stream arising in a given drainage basin but not wholly dependent for its flow on surface drainage in its immediate area, flowing in a channel with a well-defined bed between visible banks or through a definite depression in the land, having a definite and permanent or periodic supply of water, and usually, but not necessarily, having a perceptible current in a particular direction and discharging at a fixed point into another body of water.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *cours d'eau*

DK: *vandløb*

waterfall

A perpendicular or steep descent of the water of a stream, as where it crosses an outcrop of resistant rock overhanging softer rock that has been eroded or flows over the edge of a plateau or cliffed coast.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *chute d'eau*

DK: *vandfald*

waterfowl

Aquatic birds which constitute the order Anseriformes, including the swans, ducks, geese, and screamers.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: MGH

FR: ---

DK: *vandfugl*

waterfowl game

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ND

FR: ---

DK: ---

watering hole

A natural hole, hollow, or small depression that contains water; especially in an arid or semiarid region.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: ---

DK: ---

waterlogging

Natural flooding and overirrigation that brings water at underground levels to the surface. As a consequence, displacement of the air occurs in the soil with corresponding changes in soil processes and an accumulation of toxic substances that impede plant growth.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNSD

FR: ---

DK: ---

waters (geographic)

Waters that form streams, lakes, and seas, and issue from the ground in springs.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: WEBSTE

FR: ---

DK: *farvande****watershed***

Summit or boundary line separating adjacent drainage basins.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *bassin versant*

DK: ---

watershed divide

Summit or boundary line separating adjacent drainage basins.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *ligne de partage des eaux*DK: *vandskel****watershed management***

Administration and regulation of the aggregate resources of a drainage basin for the production of water and the control of erosion, streamflow, and floods. Also includes the operational functions.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: B&J

FR: *gestion d'un bassin versant*DK: *drift og vedligeholdelse af afvandingsområder****waterside development***

Development along river banks and beside lakes.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: ENVOC

FR: ---

DK: *udvikling langs vandløb*

waterway

Navigable width of a river, channel, lake, etc.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *voie navigable*

DK: *vandvej*

wave

Disturbance in a body of water propagated at a constant or varying speed (celerity), often of an oscillatory nature, accompanied by the alternate rise and fall of surface fluid particles.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *onde*

DK: ---

wave propagation

Displacement of waves through water or along the water surface.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *propagation des ondes*

DK: ---

weeds cleaning

Cutting down by scythe or machine at intervals the vegetation growth and grasses on banks and berms of irrigation and drainage channels or cropped areas.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: *faucardage*

DK: ---

weir

Overflow structure which may be used for controlling upstream water level or for measuring discharge or for both.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *barrage déversoir*

DK: ---

well

Shaft or hole sunk, dug or drilled into the earth to extract water.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ---

DK: *brønd*

well protection area

The area surrounding a drinking water well or well field which is protected to prevent contamination of the well(s).

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: YUMAZ

FR: ---

DK: ---

well sanding-up

Accumulation of sand at the bottom of a well, container, etc.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***ensablement d'un puit***

DK: ---

wetlands ecosystem

Ecosystems of areas largely inundated with water but offering elevated lands as a habitat for wildlife. This areas include swamps, both seasonal and permanent, marsh, open fresh water, shallow saline lagoons, the estuaries of rivers, floodplains and coastal sand dunes. They provide food, breeding grounds, water and sanctuary for many forms of fish, birds and other animal and plant life. They are among the most productive ecosystems producing timber, peat moss and crops such as rice and a variety of berries.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: GILP96; WRIGHT

FR: ---

DK: ***et vådområdes økosystem***

wetted area

That part of the cross-sectional area of a stream of flowing water which is bounded by the water surface and the channel boundary.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***surface mouillée***

DK: ---

wetted perimeter

The perimeter over which the flowing water is in actual contact with the stream channel.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ECHO

FR: ***périmètre mouille***

DK: ---

whirlpool

Large eddy or vortex in a water body.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: ***grand tourbillon***

DK: ---

wild fauna

Not domesticated animals living independently of man.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CED

FR: ---

DK: ***vilde dyr***

wildlife

Animals and plants that grow independently of people, usually in natural conditions.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: CAMB

FR: ---

DK: *vilde dyr og planter***wildlife refuge**

Areas set aside to shelter, feed, and protect wildlife; due to political and economic pressures, refuges often allow hunting, trapping, mineral exploitation, and other activities that threaten wildlife.

Term Sources: CNR

Definition Sources: NDWP

FR: ---

DK: ---

willow

No definition.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *saule*

DK: ---

withdrawal

Extraction of water from surface or subsurface reservoirs.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *prélèvement d'eau*

DK: ---

wood industry

No definition.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ND

FR: *industrie du bois*

DK: ---

woodland clearance

The permanent clear-felling of an area of forest or woodland. On steep slopes this can lead to severe soil erosion, especially where heavy seasonal rains or the melting of snow at higher levels cause sudden heavy flows of water. In the humid tropics it may also lead to a release of carbon dioxide from the soil.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: ALL2

FR: *déboisement*DK: *skovrydning***yield of drainage basin**

1) Quantity of water which can be collected for a given use from surface or groundwater sources in a basin in a given time interval. 2) Quantity of water derived from a unit area of a drainage basin in a given time interval.

Term Sources: IOW

Definition Sources: UNESCO

FR: *rendement d'un bassin versant*

DK: ---

zooplankton

Animal portion of the plankton; the animal community in marine and fresh-water situations which floats free in the water, independent of the shore and the bottom, moving passively with the currents.

Term Sources: CNR & IOW

Definition Sources: PESTMA

FR: *zooplancton*

DK: ---

... 000 ...

Annex

EDEN-Inland Waters Glossary

Definition Sources

Legenda: ACRONYM
Title
Author(s)
Publisher | Site | Year | ISBN
URL

3DATLA

3D Atlas On line - Human Impact Glossary Terms

The Learning Company Inc. | --- | 1999 | ---

http://www.3datlas.com/topics/f_top_hum.html

ACADEM

silt

Academic Press, Inc. | San Diego, CA | 1996 | ---

<http://www.academicpress.com/inscight/08231999/silt1.htm>

ACEORS

Glossary of Terms (EXTOXNET - The EXtension TOXicology NETwork)

University of California-Davis, Oregon State University, Michigan State University, Cornell University, and the University of Idaho (primary file maintained by Oregon State University) | Davis,

<http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet/faqs/glossary.htm>

ACESE

Glossary of Water Related Terms

<http://www.aces.edu/waterquality/glossary/glossary.htm>

ADVIS

Managing Shipyard Stormwater Discharges - Shipyard Stormwater Pollutant Sources and Loading - Presented at the 11th Southern States Annual Environmental Conference - Shipyard Environmental Issues Track - Gulfport, Mississippi - September 2001

Dana M. Austin (President - Dana M. Austin Environmental Consulting, Inc.)

Advisory Council - Learning Center Home Page | --- | --- | ---

http://www.advisorycouncil.org/ILC/Download_library/AC10049.pdf

AGRICU

Consumptive water use

Agriculture Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. | --- | --- | ---

http://agriculture.house.gov/glossary/consumptive_water_use.htm

AKRON

Conservation Tillage Fact Sheet. Feeding the Soil - Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio

Manual Rosales, Josh Saunders, Mike Sucik (Soil Quality Team, Natural Resources Conservation Service)

Central Great Plains Research Station - USDA-ARS / NRCS / CSU cooperating in Akron, Colorado - 1907 - 2002 | Akron, CO | --- | ---

http://www.akron.ars.usda.gov/fs_feedingsoil.html

ALL

Macmillan Dictionary of the Environment - Third Edition

Allaby, M.

Macmillan Press Ltd. | London, UK | 1990 | 0-333-45562-2

ALL2

Oxford Dictionary of Ecology

Allaby, M.

Oxford University Press | Oxford, UK | 1994 | 0-19-286160-3

AMHER

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language - Third Edition

Houghton Mifflin Company | Boston, USA | 1996 | 0-395-44895-6

AMNHOR

Glossary ("Epidemic! The world of Infectious Disease", exhibition, on view from February 27 to September 6, 1999)

American Museum of Natural History | New York, NY | 1999 | ---

<http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/epidemic/glossary.html>

AMRIV

Glossary of River-Related Terms

American Rivers staff; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Dam Relicensing Decisions; Foundation for Water and Energy Education; National Weather Service Glossary of Hydrologic Related Terms; Walla Walla Union Bulletin.

American Rivers | Washington, DC | 1997 | ---

<http://www.amrivers.org/glossary.html> / <http://www.americanrivers.org/tableofcontents/glossary.htm>

ANRSTA

Glossary [Opportunities for Action - An Evolving Plan for the Future of the Lake Champlain Basin - Pollution Prevention, Control & Restoration Plan - October 1996 - Prepared by the Lake Champlain Management Conference]

Lake Champlain Basin Program | Grand Isle, Vermont | 1996 | ---
<http://www.anr.state.vt.us/champ/glossary.htm>

ANTRON

Green Glossary

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE | --- | --- | ---
<http://antron.dupont.com/content/>

APD

Academic Press Dictionary of Science and Technology

Morris, Christopher (Ed.)

Academic Press, Inc. | San Diego, CA | 1992 | 0-12-200400-0

ARCHE

Archaeology Glossary

About.com, Inc. | --- | --- | ---
<http://archaeology.about.com/library/glossary/blglossary.htm>

ASSABE

Glossary of Terms

Organization for the Assabet River | Concord, MA | --- | ---
<http://www.assabriver.org/streamwatch/glossary.html>

ASSRM

RIVER NAVIGATION TODAY- LOCKS AND DAMS

Illinois Department of Natural Resources | Springfield, IL | --- | ---
<http://dnr.state.il.us/lands/education/CLASSRM/AquaticILLessons/LocksDams.htm>

ATEVAU

Glossary of TMDL ("Total Maximum Daily Loads") Terms

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality | Richmond, Va | --- | ---

<http://www.deq.state.va.us/tmdl/glossary.html>

ATLAS

La forêt boréale - Glossaire

National Atlas on SchoolNet - L'Atlas national sur le Rescol canadien | --- | --- | ---

http://atlas.gc.ca/legacy/schoolnet/issues/borealnet/n_glos/glosf.htm

AVCFSG

Fact Sheet Glossary (Astro-Venture)

NASA Ames Educational Technology Team, NASA Ames Research Center | Moffett Field, CA | --- | ---

<http://quest.arc.nasa.gov/projects/astrobiology/astroventure/is/pdf/AVCFSG-glossary.pdf>

AWASKA

MADAWASKA RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT REVIEW - Glossary of Terms

Ontario Power Generation Inc. | Toronto, Ontario | --- | ---

<http://www.opg.com/envComm/madawaska/FinalReport/Chapter07and08.pdf>

AZENP

A-Z of Environmental Protection

Dusseldorf Messegesellschaft mbH - NOWEA | Dusseldorf, Germany | 1991 | ---

AZWAT

artificial recharge [GLOSSARY OF WATER-RELATED TERMS]

The Water Resources Research Center - College of Agriculture - The University of Arizona | Tucson, AZ | --- | ---

<http://ag.arizona.edu/AZWATER/glossary/artrech.html>

B&J

Glossary of Geology - Third Edition

Bates, R.L.; Jackson, J.A.

American Geological Institute | Alexandria, USA | 1987 | 0-8129-1079-6

BADMAN

Glossary of Terms

Badmans tropical fish | --- | --- | ---

<http://badmanstropicalfish.com/glossary1.html>

BARREN

Environmental Endowments

Sustainable Development Indicator (SDI) Group - NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC | --- | --- | ---

http://www.hq.nasa.gov/iwgsdi/FW_SD_Env_Endow.html

BARTLE

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Houghton Mifflin Company | --- | 2000 | ---

[http://www.bartleby.com/65/\[@@@\].html](http://www.bartleby.com/65/[@@@].html)

BAYARE

Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan - APPENDIX B: Glossary

San Francisco Estuary Project, Oakland, CA | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.abag.ca.gov/bayarea/sfep/reports/ccmp/ccmpappb.html>

BAYARE

Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan - APPENDIX B: Glossary

San Francisco Estuary Project | Oakland, CA | --- | ---

<http://www.abag.ca.gov/bayarea/sfep/reports/ccmp/ccmpappb.html>

BENEDU

Glossary of Disaster Management

Suburban Emergency Management Project (SEMP) | DuPage County, Illinois | --- | ---

<http://www.ben.edu/semp/htmlpages/glossarya1.html>

BENNET

Concise Chemical and Technical Dictionary - Fourth Edition

Edward Arnold, Miami, 1986, ISBN: 0-7131-3584-0 | --- | --- | ---

BERKEL

UCMP Glossary of Natural History Terms - Volume #5 Ecological Terms

[vedi file D:\T-REKS\fonti\BERKEL.doc]

University of California Museum of Paleontology, Berkeley, and the Regents of the University of California | Berkeley, CA | 1994–2001 | ---

<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/glossary/gloss5ecol.html>

BIDEM

Law Terms

Site prepared at GS University Computer Assisted Language Learning Centre | --- | --- | ---

<http://bidem.gsu.edu.tr/GsuBdem/gloss/law/dict-p.htm>

BIODIV

Article 2. Use of Terms [Convention on Biological Diversity]

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | Montréal, Québec, Canada | --- | ---

<http://www.biodiv.org/convention/articles.asp?lg=0&a=cbd-02>

BIOQUA

Lake and Water Glossary

Bioquatic™ Supply Corp. (BQS) | Maynard, MA | --- | ---

http://www.bioquaticsupply.com/html/lkword_o.htm

BLD

Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition

Black, H.C. et al.

West Publishing Company | St. Paul, MN | 1990 | 0-314-76271-X

BORWOR

Bureau of Reclamation's Glossary of Terms

Bureau of Reclamation Concrete Dams - U.S. Department of the Interior | Denver, Colorado | 1999 |

<http://borworld.usbr.gov/cdams/glossary.html>

BOULDE

Glossary - Forest Ecosystem Management Plan

City of Boulder, Open Space Department | Boulder, Colorado | 1999 | ---

<http://www.ci.boulder.co.us/openspace/xForest/forestgloss.htm>

BRACK

Energy and Environmental Terms: A Glossary

Brackley, P.

Gower | Aldershot, UK | 1988 | 0-566-05759-X

BTLSD+

Life science dictionary

BioTech - Life science resources and Reference Tools - Indiana University & University of Texas |
Indiana, USA | --- | ---

<http://biotech.icmb.utexas.edu/search/dict-search.html>

BUSHOR

Glossary A to Z

NZERN Inc. | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.bush.org.nz/glossary/atoz.html>

BUTTE

NR-27 Glossary (Internet/CD Class Demonstration Site, NR-27, ENVIRONMENTAL

Butte Community College District | Oroville, CA | --- | ---

<http://www.butte.cc.ca.us/~rslavich/demo/demclass/nr27dem/glossary/gloss1.htm>

CAFREN

ÉNERGIE ET MINES - SECTION I : GLOSSAIRE ET LEXIQUE

Alberta Learning - Government of Alberta | Edmonton, AB | --- | ---

http://www.learning.gov.ab.ca/french/EPT_99/ept/gi/enm/enm_lex.pdf

CAMB

International Dictionary of English

Cambridge University Press | Cambridge, UK | 1995 | 0-521-48421-9

CANOES

Photo glossary of volcano terms

U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey | Menlo Park, California, USA | --- | ---

<http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/Products/Pglossary/HydroVolcEruption.html>

CAREWA

Glossary on Health-care waste management

Health-care waste management working group secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland | --- | --- | ---

http://www.healthcarewaste.org/welcome.html?center_frame=glossary.html

CASA

CASA Glossary of Terms

California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) | Sacramento, California | --- | ---

<http://www.casaweb.org/Glossary/>

CAWTHR

GUIDELINES FOR USE IN NEW ZEALAND - OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

Leigh Stevens

Maritime Safety Authority of New Zealand | Nelson, New Zealand | 2000 | ---

http://www.cawthron.org.nz/Assets/Oil_spill_dispersants.pdf#9

CED

Collins English Dictionary

Harper Collins Publishers | Glasgow, UK | 1994 | 0-00-470678-1

CFECOR

Glossary of Composting Terms

Cornell Waste Management Institute - Cornell University | Ithaca, NY | --- | ---

<http://www.cfe.cornell.edu/compost/glossary.html>

CGIBIN

Glossary of Soil Science Terms

Soil Science Society of America, Inc. | Madison, WI | 2001 | ---

http://www.soils.org/cgi-bin/gloss_search.cgi?QUERY=peatland&SOURCE=2

CHAP

GLOSSARY - National Handbook of Recommended Methods for Water Data Acquisition

U.S. Department of the Interior - U.S. Geological Survey | Reston, VA, USA | --- | ---

<http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/chapter11/chapter11M.html>

CHICO

Glossary of terms used in the Conservation Ecology

Douglas G. Alexander

California State University, Chico, CA | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.csuchico.edu/~dalex/Coneco/Glossary.html>

CHRONC

At Sea glossary

Blue Water Voyages - Spirit of Texas Foundation, Inc. | Clear Lake Shores, Texas | --- | ---
<http://www.chron.com/content/interactive/voyager/sail/glossary/index.html>

CITYOF

RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT - THE RYE ON ASHTEAD COMMON NNR (National Nature Reserve), SURREY

Corporation of London | Surrey, UK | --- | ---
http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/living_environment/open_spaces/pdf/river_restoration.pdf

CLEARW

Water Glossary of Terms

Clearwater Well Drilling & Water Conditioning Company | New Jersey, USA | --- | ---
<http://www.clearwaterh2o.com/glossary.html>

CLEOUC

Fish Pass

CLEO (Cumbria Lancashire Education OnLine) | Lancaster, UK | --- | ---
<http://www.cleo.ucsm.ac.uk/content/geography/source2sea/Sor2Sea/FISHPSS.HTM>

CNIE

Agriculture: A Glossary of Terms, Programs, and Laws

Committee for the National Institute for the Environment, Washington, DC | --- | --- | ---
<http://www.cnie.org/nle/AgGlossary/letter-t.htm>

CNR

Felluga, B; Lucke, S.; Plini, P.

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Reparto Ricerca e Documentazione Ambientale | Roma, Italy | --- |

CODED

CODED: Eurostat Concepts and Definitions Database

CIRCA (Communication & Information Resource Centre Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator (CIRCA) - European Commission | --- | --- | ---

<http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/coded/info/data/essai/en/gl00.....htm>

COLGAN

Glossary - English

Northeastern University Geology Department | Boston, MA | --- | ---

<http://www.casdn.neu.edu/~geology/departement/staff/colgan/iceland/glossary.htm>

COLLIER

Stormwater Glossary

Stormwater Management Department | Naples, Florida | --- | ---

<http://www.colliergov.net/stormwater/glossary.htm>

COMGRO

Groundwater Glossary

Groundwater.com - Directory of Groundwater Online Resources | --- | --- | ---

http://www.groundwater.com/groundwater_glossary.htm

COMLIB

Aquatic Communities

About.com, Inc. | --- | --- | ---

<http://biology.about.com/library/weekly/aa061997.htm>

CONSUM

Glossary of Energy Terms

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Network (EREN) - US Department of Energy | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.eren.doe.gov/consumerinfo/glossary.html>

CONTRA

Glossary of Contractor Terms

Contractor School-Online | Salem, Oregon | --- | ---

http://www.contractorschool-online.com/glossary/Glossary_Construction_Terms_q.asp

CONVER

Water Resources Glossary

Convergence Research | Seattle, WA | --- | ---

<http://www.converger.com/x/electricglossary.cfm?show=S>

COOPS

Tide and Current Glossary

NOAA, National Ocean Service / Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS) | Silver Spring, MD, USA | --- | ---

http://co-ops.nos.noaa.gov/glossary/gloss_r.html

CORBIT

Standard Handbook of Environmental Engineering

Corbitt, R.A.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Company | New York | 1990 | 0-07-013158-9

CORIS

Glossary of Coral Reef Terminology - Version 1.0 (CoRIS Metadata Thesauri & Glossary)

Anthony Picciolo & Sheri Phillips

NOAA Paleoclimatology Program of the National Climatic Data Center, National Geophysical Data Center | Boulder, Colorado | 2001 | ---

<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/paleo/coris/glossary.html>

CREEK

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

French Creek Project, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy | Meadville, PA | --- | ---

http://www.wpconline.org/french_creek/drafts/pdf2002/glossary.pdf

CRUGLO

Cruise Ship Waste Disposal and Management - Marine Discharge Glossary

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Juneau, AK | --- | --- | ---
<http://www.state.ak.us/dec/press/cruise/crugloss.htm>

CSEIND

Groundwater dams

CSE Centre for Science and Environment | New Delhi, India | --- | ---
http://www.cseindia.org/html/cmp/water/newslet6_3.htm

DAACDO

KARST LANDFORMS AND LAKES (Geomorphology from Space)

Robert W. Blair, Jr.

GSFC Earth Sciences (GES) - Distributed Active Archive Center | --- | --- | ---

http://daac.gsfc.nasa.gov/DAAC_DOCS/geomorphology/GEO_7/GEO_CHAPTER_7.HTML

DAMVAL

Environmental Economics Glossary

Environmental Damage Valuation & Cost Benefit Website, New York | --- | --- | ---
<http://www.damagevaluation.com/glossary.htm>

DES0WW

Glossary

Andrew Graham

School of Engineering - Durham University | Durham, UK | --- | ---

<http://www.dur.ac.uk/~des0www4/cal/dams/gloss/fg.htm>

DEVFOR

Glossary of Terms [on-line version of: Forests in sustainable development - guidelines for forest sector development cooperation - 208 pages - Catalogue number : CF-62-96-001-C]

European Commission, Directorate-General for Development, Sustainable Development and Natural Resources Unit | --- | --- | ISBN/ISSN : 92-827-8466-5

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/forests/en/en4_6.htm

DICCHE

A dictionary of Chemistry - Third edition
Daintith, J. (Ed.)
Oxford University Press | Oxford, UK | 1996 | 0-19-280031-0

DIFID

Dizionario di Ecologia
Di Fidio, M.
Pirola | Milano, Italy | 1986 | 88-324-5826-8

DIRAMB

Diritto dell'ambiente - ecologia ed educazione ambientale III edizione
Tramontano, L.
Edizioni SIMONE | Napoli, Italy | 1996 | 88-244-0488-X

DISAS

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH (Water and Fire: Floods and Forest Fires)

Services et Conception de systèmes en Observation de la Terre (SCOT); European Spatial Agency (ESA) Earth Observation; L'Institut de Mécanique des Fluides de Toulouse (IMFT) | --- | --- | ---
<http://earth.esa.int/Disaster/water/english/methodapproach.htm>

DMAJRC

Multilingual Glossary - Internationally agreed glossary of basic terms related to Disaster Management

United Nations Secretariat for the ISDR (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) | Geneva, Switzerland | --- | ---

<http://dma.jrc.it/DecisionSupport/Glossary.html>

DMMRT+

Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms [taken from the U.S. Bureau of Mines Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms, published on CD-ROM in 1996]

AA.VV. [Staff of the U.S. Bureau of Mines]

Interagency Minerals Coordinating Group (Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys; Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; U.S. Geological Survey) | --- | 1996 | ---

<http://imeg.wr.usgs.gov/dmmrt/> [[[il simbolo "+" contenuto nell'acronimo della fonte sostituisce le lettere iniziali dei vari termini]]]

DOLAST

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Colorado Department of Local Affairs "Strengthening Colorado Communities" | Denver, CO | --- | ---
<http://www.dola.state.co.us/oem/Operations/plan/html-files/glossary.htm>

DS&TAP

Dictionary of Science and Technology

Morris, C (Ed.)

Academic Press, Inc. | San Diego, CA | 1992 | ISBN: 0-12-200400-0

<http://www.harcourt.com/dictionary/def/3/6/6/8/3668300.html>**DTIC**

Environmental Glossary

National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs Environmental Programs Division | --- | --- | ---
<http://www.ngb.dtic.mil/bureau/ochief/environmental/glossary.htm>

DUEPUR

Reflecting on Lakes - A Guide for Watershed Partnerships

Conservation Technology Information Center (CTIC) | Lafayette IN | --- | ---
<http://www.ctic.purdue.edu/KYW/Brochures/ReflectingLakes.html>

DUNSTE

Dictionary of Natural Resource Management - The comprehensive, single-source guide to natural resource management terms

Dunster, J. & Dunster, K.

CAB International | Wallingford, Oxon | 1996 | 0-85199-148-3

DUPONT

Glossaire Environnement

DuPont Antron® | --- | --- | ---

http://www.dupont.com/antron/europe/french/content/resources/green_glossary/ant06_04_16.shtml

ECEST

Definition of Terms used in ECE Standard Statistical Classifications for the Environment

1995 | --- | --- | ---

ECHO

EURODICAUTOM

European Commission | Brussels, Belgium | --- | ---

<http://eurodic.echo.lu/cgi-bin/edicbin/expert.pl> (or) <http://eurodic.ip.lu:8086/cgi-bin/edicbin/expert.pl>
(or) <http://www2.echo.lu/cgi/edic/edicnew2.plb> (or) <http://europa.eu.int/eurodicautom/Controller>

ECOBIZ

Water Pollution Prevention (Green business practices)

Urban Environmental Management | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-biz/all-biz.html>

ECOSOC

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification: A New Response to an Age-Old Problem /
The Environmental Problem - Desertification and Its Causes

Development and Human Rights Section, United Nations Department of Public Information, New
York, NY | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/sustdev/desert.htm>

ECYWA

Glossary - The Aquatic Weeds Management Fund Grant Guidelines

Washington State Department of Ecology | Olympia, WA | --- | ---

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/grants/glossary.html>

EDUETE

Glossary

Wheeling Jesuit University/Center for Educational Technologies® | Wheeling, WV | --- | ---

<http://www.cotf.edu/ete/modules/carbon/efglossary.html>

EHNR

Glossary

Groundwater Section of the Division of Water Quality - Department of Environment & Natural Resources | Raleigh, North Carolina | --- | ---

<http://gw.ehnr.state.nc.us/GLOSSARY.HTM>

EIEIO

GLOSSARY OF LANDFILL TERMS

Julie Bargmann

Environmental Interest Organization | Charlottesville, VA | --- | ---

<http://www.eieio.org/landfills/geninfo/dumpglossary.html>

EMANRE

Glossary (THE URBAN OUTBACK - WETLANDS FOR WILDLIFE: A Guide to Wetland Restoration and Frog - Friendly Backyards)

Heather M. Gosselin and Bob R. Johnson

Metro Toronto Zoo's | Toronto, Canada | 1997 | ---

<http://www.eman-rese.ca/partners/adoptapond/urbanoutback/part52.html>

ENGUTS

Glossary

Dr. Simon Beecham (Director of Water Engineering)

SWITCH (StormWater Infiltration Techniques: Community Homepage) infiltration website, University of Technology | Sidney, Australia | --- | ---

<http://www.eng.uts.edu.au/~simonb/Switch%20site/Other%20pages/glossary.html>

ENVAU

Australia's Marine and Estuarine Areas--A Policy For Protection

Australian Committee for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources | Canberra, Australia | --- | ---

<http://www.environment.gov.au/portfolio/anca/mpa/iucn.html>

ENVHER

Regional Forest Agreements - Tasmania - Environment and Heritage Report - Glossary and AA.VV.

Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission | Hobart Tasmania | 1996 | 0 7246 4419 9 (set)

<http://www.rfa.gov.au/rfa/tas/raa/envher/volumes1-4/gloss.html>

ENVOG

ENVOG Multilingual Thesaurus of Environmental Terms - Fourth Edition, A product of INFOTERRA
UNEP's Global Environmental Information Exchange Network

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), INFOTERRA | Nairobi, Kenya | 1997 |

EOS

Hydraulics and hydrology vocabulary

James, W. [(1996) Hydraulics and hydrology vocabulary, Web Manual. U. of Guelph, Sch of Eng'rg.
[Http://eos.uoguelph.ca/webfiles/james/wjvocab.html](http://eos.uoguelph.ca/webfiles/james/wjvocab.html)]

University of Guelph - School of Engineering | Canada | 1996 | ---

<http://www.eos.uoguelph.ca/webfiles/james/wjvocab.html#vocabulary>

EPAGLO

Terms of Environment - Glossary, Abbreviation, And Acronyms

EPA | --- | 1993 | ---

EPASAF

Drinking Water Glossary

The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) - Environmental Protection Agency
(EPA) | Washington, DC | --- | ---

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/glossary.htm>

ERG

Environmental Regulatory Glossary - Fifth Edition

Frick, G. William, et al. (Ed.)

Government Institutes, Inc. | Rockville, MD | 1990 | 0-86567-798-X

ESRI

Glossary of GIS Terms

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) GIS & Mapping software, Redlands, CA | --- | --- | ---

http://www.esri.com/library/glossary/*_*.html [[[gli asterischi nell'indirizzo web sostituiscono la lettera iniziale]]]

EVERTE

Glossary

St. Lawrence Centre (SLC) | Montreal, Quebec | --- | ---

http://lavoieverte.qc.ec.gc.ca/CSL/glo/glo005_e.html

EWGOVT

Project Watershed – Level of Service and Funding Policy

Environment Waikato | Hamilton East, New Zealand | 2002 | ---

<http://www.ew.govt.nz/ourenvironment/watershed/funding/documents/finalfundingpolicy.pdf>

EXTCOL

Glossary of Water Terminology

R. Waskom and M. Neibauer

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension | Fort Collins, CO | --- | ---

EXTVT

Pesticides and Aquatic Animals: A Guide to Reducing Impacts on Aquatic Systems

Louis A. Helfrich, Diana L. Weigmann, Patricia Hipkins & Elizabeth R. Stinson

Virginia Cooperative Extension | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.ext.vt.edu/pubs/waterquality/420-013/420-013.html>

FAOFIS

Glossary

FAO Fisheries Department | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.fao.org/fi/glossary/glossary.asp>

FAOINF

FAO Land Cover Classification: A Dichotomous, Modular-Hierarchical Approach

Di Gregorio, A.

FAO Research, Extension and Training Division, Roma, Italy | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/sustdev/EIdirect/EIre0019.htm>

FFD

Facts on File Dictionary of Environmental Science
Stevenson, L.H., et al.
Facts on File, Inc. | New York | 1991 | 0-8160-2317-4

FICUS

Glossary - W

School of Architecture and Community Design, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL | --- | --- | ---
http://www.ficus.usf.edu/docs/guide_issues/glossary/W.htm

FIGIS

7 - FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries)

FIGIS - The FAO Fisheries Global Information System [FAO's Fisheries Data and Information unit (FIDI)], Roma, Italy | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.fao.org/fi/AGREEM/CODECOND/ficonde.asp#71>

FISHBA

FishBase Glossary

Froese, R. & D. Pauly (Eds.)

002. FishBase, World Wide Web electronic publication | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.fishbase.org/Glossary/Glossary.cfm?TermEnglish=angling>

FIUEDU

--- | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.fiu.edu/~pricer/hydraulichead.pdf>

FLGISA

Dizionario dell'inquinamento. Cause, effetti, rimedi, normativa

Floccia, M.; Gisotti, G.; Sanna, M.

NIS, La Nuova Italia Scientifica | Roma, Italy | 1985 | ---

FLWCOM

Technical Glossary

FLW, Inc. | Costa Mesa, CA | --- | ---

http://www.flw.com/glossary/glossary_t.php

FORHT

Glossary of Forestry Terms - Adapted from the Virginia Department of Forestry Stewardship Plan Glossary.

Foresters Incorporated | Blacksburg, VA | --- | ---

<http://www.foresters-inc.com/html/forhtml/glossary.htm>

FREMER

Metocean Glossary

Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER) | Brest, France | --- | ---

<http://www.ifremer.fr/web-com/glossary/glossa39.htm>

FWIE

Glossary: Working Words of Wildland, Natural Resource, and Land-Use Planning and Management (with Select Abbreviations)

LastingForests.com | --- | --- | ---

<http://fwie.fw.vt.edu/rhgiles/appendices/glossw.htm>

FWPSTA

Welcoming Wildlife to Your Backyard - Cover & Reproduction Areas

<http://www.fwp.state.mt.us/wildthings/livingwildlife/welcomewildlife.asp>

GAWATE

How streamflow is measured (part 2)

U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Water Science for Schools web site | Reston, VA, USA | --- | ---

<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/measureflowdetail.html>

GDRC

Solid Waste Management: Glossary

GDRC - THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER - Urban Environmental Management
- Urban Waste Management, Tokyo | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.gdrc.org/uem/waste/swm-glossary.html>

GEO2

GEO 2000 (Global Environment Outlook 2000) - UNEP's Millenium Report on the Environment
AA.VV.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) / Earthscan Publications Ltd | Nairobi, Kenya | 1999
| 1-85383-588-9

GEOBRO

Estuarine Oceanography - Geo 111 - COURSE DESCRIPTION

Brown University, Geological Sciences | --- | --- | ---

<http://pixie.geo.brown.edu/geo111/>

GEOCHA

KARST LANDFORMS AND LAKES

Robert W. Blair, Jr.

Geomorphology from Space - GSFC Earth Science (GES) - Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) |
--- | --- | ---

http://eosdata.gsfc.nasa.gov/DAAC_DOCS/geomorphology/GEO_7/GEO_CHAPTER_7.HTML

GEOEDU

Glossary ("Hazard City: Assignments in Applied Geology" - CD-ROM)

Hobart M. King

Mansfield University of Pennsylvania | Mansfield, Pennsylvania | 2003 | 0-13-009692-X

<http://www.geologyeducation.com/hazardcity/Files/misc/glossary.html>

GEOGLO

Online Glossary of Terms - Fundamentals of Physical Geography

Michael J. Pidwirny

Department of Geography, Okanagan University College | Kelowna, B.C. | 2001 | ---

<http://www.geog.ouc.bc.ca/physgeog/physgeoglos/glossary.html>

GILP

Dictionary of environmental terms

Gilpin, A.

Routledge end Kegan Paul Ltd. | London, UK | 1976 | 0-7100-8959-7

GILP96

Dictionary of Environment and sustainable development

Gilpin, A.

John Wiley & Sons | Chichester, West Sussex, UK | 1996 | 0-471-96220-1

GISLOG

Glossary (Comprehensive Plan for 2020 and Beyond)

Rockingham County - Government and Services Information Guide | County of Rockingham, Virginia, USA | 2002 | ---

<http://rkhm.gislogic.com/pdf/Glossary.pdf>

GLOBUK

Glossary

website for the UK Government 's second White Paper on International Development entitled: "Eliminating World Poverty: Making Globalisation Work for the Poor" (launched by Prime Minister Tony Blair on the 11th December 2000) | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.globalisation.gov.uk/glossary/GlossaryAtoC.htm>

GLOCHA

GLOSSARY (FROM P THROUGH R)

Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security (Oakland, California), Global Change, Editorial Office | Washington, DC | --- | ---

<http://www.globalchange.org/glossall/glossp-r.htm>

GLOWAR

Glossary of Climate Change Terms

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - GLOBAL WARMING SITE | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.epa.gov/globalwarming/glossary.html>

GLOWAT

GLOSSARY FOR TRANSPORT STATISTICS - Document prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics - Second edition, 1997 - INLAND WATERWAYS TRANSPORT (IWT)

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT; UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE STATISTICAL DIVISION; EUROPEAN UNION EUROSTAT | --- | --- |

<http://www1.oecd.org/cem/online/glossaries/glowate.pdf>

GLRRDA

Lucke, S.

C.N.R. Reparto Ricerca e Documentazione Ambientale | Roma, Italy | --- | ---

GLUENH

International Glossary of Hydrology [UNESCO/WMO International Glossary of Hydrology (2nd revised ed., 1992)]

International Hydrological Programme (IHP) of UNESCO and Operational Hydrology Programme (OHP) of WMO | --- | 1992 | ---

<http://webworld.unesco.org/water/ihp/db/glossary/glu/EN/GF0618EN.HTM>

GOOD

Dictionary of Human Geography

Goodall, B.

Penguin Books | London, UK | 1987 | 0-14-051095-8

GRAHAW

Concise lexicon of Environmental Terms

Grant & Hawkins (Eds.)

John Wiley & Sons, Inc. | Chichester, West Sussex, UK | 1995 | 0-471-96357-7

GRANDC

What are Contaminated Sediments?

Laumeyer, A. (Contaminated Sediments Specialist)

Grand Task Force Calumet College | Whiting, IN | --- | ---

<http://www.grandcal.org/01sediment002.htm>

GROGLO

Glossary of Ground Water Terms

Florida Department of Environmental Protection | Tallahassee, Florida | --- | ---

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/groundwater/glossary.htm>

GROWAT

Charter on Ground-Water Management as adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe at its forty-fourth session (1989) by decision E (44) - United Nations, New York, 1989

International Water Law Project, New York | --- | --- | ---

http://www.internationalwaterlaw.org/RegionalDocs/Groundwater_Charter.htm

GRTLAK

Glossary - Word List

Agricultural & Biological Engineering Department, Purdue University and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | Indiana | --- | ---

<http://www.epa.gov/grtlakes/seahome/mercury/src/terms.htm>

GUNN

Multilingual Dictionary of Disaster Medicine and International Relief

Gunn, S.W.A.

Kluwer Academic Publishers | Dordrecht, The Netherlands | 1990 | 0-89838-409-5

HABIT

Glossary Of Terms Pertaining To Plant And Animal Ecology And The Monitoring Of Restoration

The Habitat Restoration Group, Felton, U.S.A. | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.habitat-restoration.com/paeglos.htm>

HARRIS

Dictionary of Architecture & Construction - Second Edition

Harris, C.M.

McGraw-Hill, Inc. | New York | 1993 | 0-07-026888-6

HAWAY

PART VIII: GLOSSARY (Hawaii Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program)

Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program, Office of State Planning | Honolulu, Hawaii | 1996 | ---
<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/VIII-Glossary.pdf>

HELSIN

The Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers - Adopted by the International Law Association at the fifty-second conference, held at Helsinki in August 1966. Report of the Committee on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers.

International Water Law Project | London, UK | 1967 | ---
http://www.internationalwaterlaw.org/IntlDocs/Helsinki_Rules.htm

HUMBOL

--- | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.humboldt.edu/~djj1/definitn.htm>

HVACME

HVAC (Heating Ventilation, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration) Glossary

HVAC Mechanic.com | --- | --- | ---
http://www.hvacmechanic.com/glossary/glossary_f.htm

HYDEF

NWS Glossary of Hydrologic Related Terms

National Weather Service, Central Region Headquarters | Kansas City, Missouri | 1997 | ---
<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/hsd/hydefg-p.html>

IEDWEB

"Biological Pollutants in Your Home"

U.S. EPA - Indoor Environments Division | Washington, DC | --- | ---
http://www.epa.gov/iedweb00/pubs/bio_1.html

IFAS

Aquatic, Wetland and Invasive Plant Glossary

Dave L. Sutton

Aquatic, Wetland and Invasive Plant Information Retrieval System (APIRS); Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS); University of Florida Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants | Fort Lauderdale, FL | --- | ---

<http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/glossary.html>

ILRDSS

Glossary

Illinois River Decision Support System (ILRDSS) | Champaign, Illinois | --- | ---

http://ilrdss.sws.uiuc.edu/glossary_allresults.asp?glosID=W

ILWIS

Analysis of suitability for urban expansion

International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation | Enschede, The Netherlands | --- | ---

<http://www.itc.nl/ilwis/applications/application21.asp>

IPMVP

IPMVP Glossary (Quality Assurance Guidelines for Statistical and Engineering Models)

International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.ipmvp.org/committee/ipmvp-technical-arc/9905/doc00000.doc>

IUPAC

Glossary of Terms Relatings to Pesticides

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) | Research Triangle Park, NC | --- | ---

<http://www.iupac.org/reports/1996/6805holland/o-p1.html>

IWGSDI

SDI Glossary

Sustainable Development Indicator (SDI) Group - NASA Headquarters | Washington, DC | --- | ---

<http://www.hq.nasa.gov/iwgdsdi/glossary.html>

JJK

The Environmental Dictionary and Regulatory Cross-Reference Third edition

King, J.J.

John Wiley & Sons, Inc. | New York | 1994 | 0-471-11995-4

KOREN

Illustrated Dictionary of Environmental Health & Occupational Safety

Koren, H.

Lewis Publishers | Boca Raton, FL | 1996 | 0-87371-420-2

LANDY

Environmental Impact Statement Glossary. A Reference Source for EIS Writers, Reviewers, and Citizens.

Landy, M.

IFI/Plenum Publishing Corporation | New York, | 1979 | 0-306-65185-8

LBC

A Dictionary of Ecology, Evolution and Systematics

Lincoln, R.J.; Boxshall, G.A.; Clark, P.F.

Cambridge University Press | Cambridge, UK | 1982 | 0-521-26902-4

LEE

Environmental Engineering Dictionary - Second edition

Lee, C.C. (Ed.)

Government Institutes, Inc. | Rockville, Maryland | 1992 | 0-86587-298-8

LOLOSO

Glossary

Lolo National Forest | Missoula MT | --- | ---

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lolo/soil-water/monitoring-bmp-rpt/q-glossary.pdf>

MANCOS

Manuale del costruttore e del geometra - materiali, ecologia, geotecnica, urbanistica, strutture, impianti interni, strade, costruzioni idrauliche, cantiere, topografia, agronomia, economia, estimo.

Zanichelli/ESAC | Roma, Italy | 1997 | 88-08-14382-1

MAUIWA

GLOSSARY "By Water All Things Find Life"

Department of Water Supply | County of Maui, Wailuku, HI | --- | ---

<http://mauiwater.org/glossary.html>

MAWSS

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

MAWSS - Mobile Area Water & Sewer System

Mobile, Alabama | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.mawss.com/pdf/hb5.pdf>

MEDHY

Glossaire

[vedi file D:\T-REKS\fonti\MEDHY.doc]

MED-HYCOS | Montpellier Cedex 1, France | --- | ---

<http://medhycos.mpl.orstom.fr/fr/ref/glo.htm>

MELBOU

Glossary

Melbourne Water (owned by the Victorian Government) | Melbourne, VIC, Australia | --- | ---

<http://www.melbournewater.com.au/system/mainFrameset.asp?path=glossary.asp>

MGH

McGraw-Hill Zanichelli Dizionario Enciclopedico Scientifico e Tecnico Inglese-Italiano

Zanichelli | Bologna, Italy | 1998 | ---

MGHPAE

PAE Virtual Glossary (A "Plants, Animals, and the Environment" glossary derived from leading WCB/McGraw-Hill textbooks in zoology, botany, environmental science and marine biology)

WCB/McGraw-Hill | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.mhhe.com/biosci/pae/glossary.html>

MMGI

Management Measures for Marinas and Recreational Boating - IV. Glossary

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Nonpoint Source Control Branch | Washington, DC | --- | ---

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/MMGI/Chapter5/ch5-3.html>

MOBOT

Glossarium Ployglottum Bryoloigiae

http://mobot.mobot.org/cgi-bin/search_vast?GLOSE=627

MORREL

GLOSSARY

Morrell Associates, Public Health Consultants for the foodservice industry | --- | --- | ---

http://www.morrell-associates.com/ms_03a_gloss.htm

MOWIN

Glossary of Natural Resources Terms

Missouri Watershed Information Network - University Outreach and Extension - University of Missouri and Lincoln University | Columbia, MO | --- | ---

<http://outreach.missouri.edu/mowin/Resources/glossary/glossaryh.html>

NALMS

Lake and Water Word Glossary (Compiled by James Vennie), Horton, G., Byron Shaw, Christine Mechenich & Lowell Klessig (University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point), Ken Wagner, CLM (ENSR, Northborough, MA), Libby McCann

North American Lake Management Society

Madison, WI | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.nalms.org/glossary/glossary.htm>

NAP485

Nuclear Wastes: Technologies for Separations and Transmutation

National Academy Press for Committee on Separations Technology and Transmutation Systems,
Board on Radioactive Waste Management, Commission on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources,
National Research Council. | Washington, DC | 1996 | 0309052262

<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309052262/html/485.html>

NATREP

Annex 8.1.: Nature conservation in the Walloon Region

J. Van Goethem (Head of the National Focal Point), Marc Peeters, Anne Franklin, Vicky Leentjes, Han de Koeijer

Belgian National Focal Point to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Royal Belgian Institute of
Natural Sciences | Brussels, Belgium | --- | ---

<http://bch-cbd.naturalsciences.be/belgium/contribution/natrep2/annex81.pdf>

ND

No definition.

Lucke, S.

CNR | Roma, Italy | --- | ---

NDWP

WATER WORDS DICTIONARY - A Compilation of Technical Water, Water Quality,
Environmental, and Water-Related Terms

Horton, G.

Nevada Division of Water Planning - Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - State of
Nevada | Carson City, NV | --- | ---

http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/dict-1/WORD_S.htm
(<http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/dict-1/waterwds.htm>)

NEBLUE

Glossary

Earth Science Laboratories, Inc. | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.pristineblue.com/glossary.htm>

NEFSC

Glossary of Technical Terms, Acronyms, and Units of Measure (Contaminant levels in muscle of four species of recreational fish from the New York Bight apex)

Ashok Deshpande, Andrew F.J. Draxler, Vincent S. Zdanowicz, Mary E. Schrock, Anthony J. Paulson, Tom W. Finneran, Beth L. Sharack, Kathy Corbo, Linda Arlen, Elizabeth A. Leimburg, Bruce W. Dockum, Robert A. Pikanowski, Brian May, & Lisa B. Rosman

Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC), National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) | Washington, DC | --- | ---

<http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/publications/tm/tm157/tm157gloss.htm>

NELSON

Glossary (Our Environment: A Canadian Perspective, 2nd edition)

Nelson Thomson Learning | Scarborough, ON, Canada | --- | ---

<http://environment.nelson.com/glossary.html>

NETCOA

Glossary

Coastal Zone Management Centre (CZMC) | The Hague, The Netherlands | --- | ---

<http://www.netcoast.nl/projects/netcoast/tools/cosmobio/glossary.htm>

NETRIZ

Summary Volume 3 : Biological Assessment of Rivers / Recommendations for harmonisation of current practices in UN/ECE Task Force countries

RIZA, Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment | Lelystad, The Netherlands | --- | ---

http://www.waterland.net/riza/imac-water/task_force/tfsv34.htm

NEYWAT

Glossary

Sydney Water Corporation | Sydney, Australia | --- | ---

<http://www.sydneywater.com.au/html/definitions.cfm>

NIDLIN

9.22 ACIDIMETRY AND ALKALIMETRY

James R. Fromm

IMBRIS, Inc. | Coeur d'Alene, ID | 1987 | ---

<http://www.nidlink.com/~jfromm/chptr9.htm>

NMD

Definitions, Licensing, Equipment Inspections, Record Keeping of Pesticides By Regulated Applicators,
NMDA Rule No. 79-2

New Mexico Department of Agriculture | Las Cruces, NM | 1979 | ---
http://nmdaweb.nmsu.edu/RULES_REGS/aes/pesticid/rule79-2.htm

NMFS

2.1.1.1 United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Montego Bay, 1982 [2.1.1
International Law, Conventions and Agreements]

NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources | Silver Spring, MD | 1982 | ---
http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/PR/fpweb/icri/text/211b.htm

NOAA2

Glossary of Coastal Terminology

Brian Voigt

Washington State Department of Ecology | Olympia, WA | 1998 | ---
<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/text/glossary.html>

NOAAGO

NOAA Fisheries Strategic Plan - Glossary of Terms

NOAA Fisheries | Silver Spring, MD | --- | ---
<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/om2/glossary.html>

OCEPA

Terms of Environment

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | Washington, DC | --- | ---
<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/>

OCWDCO

Glossary of Water Terms

Orange County Water District (OCWD) | Fountain Valley, CA | --- | ---
http://www.ocwd.com/_html/glossary.htm

ODIN

Marine and freshwater pollution

Ministry of the Environment | Oslo, Norway | --- | ---

<http://odin.dep.no/md/engelsk/topics/p10001945/index-b-f-a.html>

OFDAL

GLOSSARY

OFDA's Disaster Program Management (DPM) training program - Embassy of the United States of America in Costa Rica | San José, Costa Rica | --- | ---

<http://www.ofdalac.org/english/glossary.htm>

OIEAU

GLOSSAIRE NATIONAL DES SDAGE, Baudry, F.; Delarocque, J.; Faby, J.A.; Mourrier, J.P.; Zumstein, F.

Office International de l'Eau | Paris, France | --- | ---

<http://www.oieau.fr/eaudoc/integral/sdage.htm>

OILFIE

sedimentary basin (Schlumberger Oilfield Glossary)

Gretchen Gillis (Ed.) [vedi file D:\T-REKS\fonti\OILFIE.doc]

Schlumberger Limited | Sugar Land, Texas | --- | ---

<http://www.glossary.oilfield.slb.com/Default.cfm>

OMD

The On-line Medical Dictionary

Graham Dark

CancerWEB - Gray Laboratory | Northwood, Middlesex, UK | --- | ---

[http://www.graylab.ac.uk/cgi-bin/omd/\[TERM+LETTER\]/](http://www.graylab.ac.uk/cgi-bin/omd/[TERM+LETTER]/)

[http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/cgi-bin/omd?\[TERM+LETTER\]](http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/cgi-bin/omd?[TERM+LETTER])

OMEGA

WATERHAMMER - A COMPLEX PHENOMENON WITH A SIMPLE SOLUTION

OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC. | Stamford, Connecticut | 2000 | ---

<http://www.omega.com/techref/waterhammer.html>

ORESCO

NORESKO glossary of terms

NORESKO Customer Driven Energy Solutions | Westborough, MA | --- | ---

http://www.noresko.com/site/content/info_glossary.asp

ORGPWD

Hydrology Section - Flood Warning System

Water Resources Division, Santa Barbara County, Public Works Department | Santa Barbara, CA | --- |

<http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/water/fws.htm>

ORGTRA

Environment and Trade: A Handbook - International environmental management - 2.2 Principles

United Nations Environment Programme, International Institute for Sustainable Development |
Winnipeg, Manitoba | 2000 | 1-895536-21-9

http://www.iisd.org/trade/handbook/2_2.htm

ORGVOI

Voices from the Earth - Glossary

Southwest Research and Information Center | Albuquerque, NM | --- | ---

<http://www.sric.org/voices/2000/v1n2/glossary.html>

OWOW

Monitoring Water Quality - Introduction

Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds (OWOW) | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/monintr.html>

P2AD

Pollution Prevention Partners - Model Level Certification

Pollution Prevention Assistance Division, Atlanta, GA | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.state.ga.us/dnr/p2ad/modintro.html>

PACEED

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR REGULATION

Pace University School of Law | White Plains, NY | --- | ---

<http://www.pace.edu/lawschool/env/albanianlaw/albanianwatersupply.html>

PAENS

Environment in key word - A multilingual Handbook of the Environment

Paenson, I.

Pergamon Press | Oxford, UK | 1990 | 0-08-024524-2

PAGEA

A Glossary of Karst Terminology

Subsurface Evaluations, Inc. | Tampa, FL | --- | ---

<http://www.subsurfaceevaluations.com/pagea.html>

PAINTO

Glossary of Terms

National Paint & Coatings Association | Washington, DC | --- | ---

http://www.paint.org/ind_info/terms.htm

PAPERO

PAPER GLOSSARY

Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI) | Brussels, Belgium | --- | ---

http://www.paperonline.org/glossary/paperglossary/paperglossary_frame.html

PARCOR

McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Environmental Science & Engineering - Third Edition

Parker, S.P. & Corbitt, R.A.

McGraw-Hill, Inc. | New York, NY | 1993 | ---

PCASTA

Description of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Criteria Air Pollutant - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Minnesota)

MPCA - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency | St. Paul, MN | --- | ---

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/emissions/voc.htm>

PEPACO

Glossary

Promotion of Environmental Protection Awareness (PEPA) | Kowloon, China | --- | ---

http://www.pepa.com.hk/glossary/h_e.html

PERSOW

Dictionnaire du traitement de l'eau

PROTEC traitement des eaux (Produits, techniques et matériels au service du conditionnement de l'eau) | Crosne, France | --- | ---

http://perso.wanadoo.fr/protec/20_Glossaire_du_traitement_de_l'eau.htm

PESTMA

Pest Management Glossary

David Dent & Rosy Allcott (Ed.s)

Pest Management Resource Centre (IPMRC) | --- | 1996 | ---

<http://www.pestmanagement.co.uk/library/glossary.html>

PEWAG

Glossary

The Pew Initiative on Food and Biotechnology - A project of the University of Richmond - Funded by a grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts | Washington, DC | 2002 | ---

<http://pewagbiotech.org/resources/glossary/>

PHC

Dictionary of ecology and the environment - 3rd edition

Collin, P.H.

Peter Collin Publishing | Teddington, Middlesex, UK | 1995 | 0-948549-74-2

PIDD

Petroleum Industry Data Dictionary (PIDD)

Petroleum Industry Data Dictionary Group | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.corvelle.com/library/pidd/frame.htm>

PITT

The Penguin Dictionary of Physics

Pitt, V.H. (Ed.)

Penguin Books | Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England | 1978 | 0-14-051071-0

PLANGU

Environment Management

Wellington Regional Council | Wellington, New Zealand | --- | ---

<http://www.wrc.govt.nz/em/planguide/activ/activ.htm>

PLEXOF

--- | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.plexoft.com/SBF/P04.html>

POEO

Glossary (Protection of the Environment Operations Act)

New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (NSW EPA) | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/prpoeo/glossary.htm>

POPPAI

Definitions of Key Water Terms and Concepts (Excerpted from "Sustaining Water - Population and the Future of Renewable Water Supplies")

Population Action International (PAI) | Washington, DC | --- | ---

<http://www.cnie.org/pop/pai/glossary.html>

PORT

Dictionary of Environmental Science and Technology - Second Edition

Porteous, A.

John Wiley & Sons | Chichester, West Sussex, UK | 1996 | 0-471-96075-6

PPCPDX

Glossary of Electric Industry & Restructuring Terms

Public Power Council | Portland, Oregon | --- | ---

http://www.ppcpdx.org/Side_Bar/glossary.html

PSICC

Glossary (Wild and Scenic River Study Report and Draft Legislative Environmental Impact Statement)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region | Pueblo, CO | --- | ---

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/psicc/eis/glossary.htm>

PUBLIC

Glossary of Water Environment Terms

Water Environment Federation | Alexandria, VA | 2000 | ---

http://www.wef.org/publicinfo/newsroom/wastewater_glossary.jhtml

PUBS

Glossary (Water Quality in the Western Lake Michigan Drainages, Wisconsin and Michigan, 1992-95)

U.S. Geological Survey | --- | --- | ---

<http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/circ1156/circ1156.10.html>

PURDUE

AGEN 526 glossary: pond

Purdue University, Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering | West Lafayette, IN | --- |

<http://pasture.ecn.purdue.edu/~engelb/agen526/glossary.html?pond>

PUZZLE

Terms found in Forest Puzzles

Oregon Museum of Science and Industry | Portland, OR | --- | ---

<http://www.oms.edu/visit/life/forestpuzzles/glossary.html>

PZ

Encyclopedia of Environmental Science and Engineering - Third Edition, Volume 1 A-I + Volume 2 J-Z

Pfaffin, J.R. & Ziegler, E.N.

Gordon and Breach Science Publishers | New York | 1992 | 2-88124-504-8

QMUL

LAKE CLASSIFICATION

Andrew R. Leitch

School of Biological Sciences, Queen Mary, University of London, | London, UK | --- | ---

<http://www.biology.qmul.ac.uk/research/res1/s-araya/thermalclass.htm>

RAMADE

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de l'Ecologie et des Sciences de l'Environnement

Ramade, F.

Ediscience International | Paris, France | 1993 | 2-84074-037-0

RAMSAR

What is the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands?

The Ramsar Convention Bureau | Gland, Switzerland | --- | ---

http://www.ramsar.org/about_infopack_2e.htm

RAU

Environmental Impact Analysis Handbook

Rau, G.J. & Wooten, D.C.

McGraw-Hill | New York | 1990 | 0-07-051217-5

RDB

Nappe alluviale (Origine / rédaction : Extrait du Glossaire du SDAGE RMC)

Réseau des Données sur l'Eau du Bassin Rhône Méditerranée Corse | --- | 2000 | ---

<http://rdb.eaurmc.fr/glossaire/html/Napallu.htm>

RESECA

Wetland restoration - Ephemeral Ponds (THE URBAN OUTBACK - WETLANDS FOR WILDLIFE: A Guide to Wetland Restoration and Frog - Friendly Backyards)

Heather M. Gosselin and Bob R. Johnson

Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network Coordinating Office - Environment Canada - Canada Centre for Inland Waters | Burlington, Ontario, Canada | 1995 | ---

<http://www.eman-rese.ca/partners/adoptapond/urbanoutback/part18.html>

RHONE

Glossaire de l'eau et des milieux aquatiques (Données et informations sur la qualité des eaux, l'état des milieux aquatiques, la pollution, les risques d'inondation, et la politique de gestion de l'eau.)

Réseau de Bassin Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse | Lyon, France | --- | ---

http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/rhone-alpes/bassin_rmc/rdbrcm/glossaire.html

RHW

Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary - CD-ROM Version 3.0

Random House, Inc. | New York, NY | 1999 | 0-375-40840-1

RIDENB

WATER GLOSSARY (based on material developed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Texas Environmental Center, the Department of Water Resources of Nevada, the Idaho Department of Water Resources, and other materials.)

The Snake River Basin Adjudication Directory (SRBA), RIDENBAUGH PRESS | Boise ID | --- | ---

<http://www.ridenbaugh.com/srba/watglos.htm>

RISCPU

Appendix I. Glossary (Manual of Standard Operating Procedures for Hydrometric Surveys in British Columbia-Prepared by Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Resources Inventory Branch for the Aquatic Inventory Task Force, Resources Inventory Committee)

C.H. Coulson (Ed.)

Government of British Columbia, Resources Inventory Committee Publications | Victoria, BC | 1998 |
<http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/risc/pubs/aquatic/hydro/hydrmlv1-55.htm>

RIVGLO

Glossary

Atlantic Europe Publishing Co Ltd. | Henley on Thames, Oxon, UK | --- | ---
<http://www.curriculumvisions.com/river/RiverGlossary.html>

RMOWAT

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - Staff Paper Prepared for the President's Commission to Study Capital Budgeting

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) | College Park, MD | --- | ---
http://www.whitehouse.gov/pcscb/rmo_water.html

RRIWVU

Analysis of Land Use Change: Theoretical and Modeling Approaches - GLOSSARY TERMS

Helen Briassoulis, Ph.D.

The Regional Research Institute, West Virginia University | Morgantown, WV | --- | ---
<http://www.rr.i.wvu.edu/WebBook/Briassoulis/glossaryterms.htm>

RUMNET

UNEP's RESPONSES - International Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | Paris, France | --- | ---
<http://www.agrifood-forum.net/response/pollutants.asp>

RWIGLE

Notable and Infamous Places (Glossary of Environmental Economics Terms)

School of Business and Economics, Wilfrid Laurier University | Waterloo, Ontario, Canada | 2000 | ---
<http://www.wlu.ca/~wwsbe/faculty/rwagle/ec238/ref/places.shtml>

SABIN

Vaccine Science Glossary

The Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute | New Canaan, CT | --- | ---

http://www.sabin.org/vaccine_science_Glossary.htm

SEPTIC

Septic Glossary

Septic-Info.com | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.septic-info.com/>

SEVERN

BioFiltration

Severn Trent Services, Inc. | Birmingham, England | --- | ---

http://www.severntrentservices.com/water_purification/filtration_products/biofiltration_sys.jsp

SIUEDU

Environmental Engineering Glossary

Bill T. Ray

Department of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale | Carbondale, IL | --- | ---

<http://civil.engr.siu.edu/ray/Glossary.htm>

SKENE

Direction Générale de l'Aménagement, du Territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.skene.be/RW/dgatlpnew/PRQ%20CLAS>

SOE200

Algae & blue-green algae

Office of the Commissioner for the Environment | Dickson, Australia | --- | ---

<http://www.envcomm.act.gov.au/Soe2000/IndicatorDescriptions/Algae&blue-greenalgae.htm>

SOTON

Glossary

Southampton University, Highfield, Southampton | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.soton.ac.uk/~engenvir/glossary.html>

SRHNOA

Glossary of Hydrologic Terms

West Gulf River Forecast Centre | Fort Worth, Texas | 1999 | ---

<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/wgrfc/glossary/default.html>

SSG/CE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS - Industry Overview and Economic Impact - THE CONSULTING ENGINEERING INDUSTRY: ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

Industry Canada | --- | --- | ---

<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/ce01227e.html#1>

STEDMA

Stedman Medical Dictionary illustrated - Twenty-second Edition

The William & Wilkins Company | Baltimore | 1972 | 683-07919-0

STREAM

Glossary

Eastern Oregon University | La Grande, OR | --- | ---

<http://140.211.62.101/streamwatch/glossary.htm>

SUNYSB

Glossary of Marine Biology (from Marine Biology: Function, Biodiversity, Ecology by Jeffrey Levinton; Oxford University Press, New York)

J. Levinton

Oxford University Press | New York, USA | 1999 | ---

<http://life.bio.sunysb.edu/marinebio/glossary.lmn.html>

SUPREM

Suprem Glossary (SUPREM Project - Sustainability and Public or Private Environmental Management Project)

Université de Genève | Genève, Suisse | --- | ---

http://suprem.unige.ch/glossary/browse_print.php

SWFW

Glossary

Southwest Florida Water Management District | Brooksville, FL | --- | ---

http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/faqgloss/glossary/d_dicts.htm

SYDNEY

Glossary (Sidney Harbour and Parramatta River)

New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (NSW EPA) | Sydney South NSW, Australia | page published on 23 February 2000 | ---

<http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/ieo/SydneyHarbour/report-06.htm>

TECHTR

Phytoremediation

Technology Tree Web Site | --- | 1998 | ---

<http://www.cpeo.org/techtree/ttdescript/phytrem.htm>

TESCU

Glossary - South Carolina's Forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs)

South Carolina Forestry Commission | Columbia, SC | --- | ---

<http://www.state.sc.us/forest/rbg.htm>

THESEA

Glossary (Living with the Sea LIFE Project - a partnership Project between English Nature, the Environment Agency and the Natural Environment Research Council from August 1999 to 31 December 2003)

English Nature | Peterborough, England | --- | ---

<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/livingwiththesea/glossary/default.asp>

TISDOE

Glossary (Savannah River Site High-Level Waste Tank Closure Final Environmental Impact

U.S. Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations Office | Aiken, South Carolina | 2002 | ---

http://tis.eh.doe.gov/nepa/eis/eis0303/feis/Distrib_Lists.pdf

TUDELFT

Integrated metabolic model for aerobic and denitrifying phosphate removal in activated sludge

S.C.F. Meijer

Department of Biotechnology, Section Bioprocess Technology | Delft, The Netherlands | --- | ---

http://www.bt.tudelft.nl/r_proj/bpk/meijer.htm

TUNA

TWO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON TUNA - Glossary

Secretary, Joint Standing Committee on Treaties, Parliament House | Canberra, Australia | --- | ---

<http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/JSCT/Reports/Report3/tunaglos.htm>

UGAEDU

COWEETA GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory | Otto, North Carolina | --- | ---

<http://sparc.ecology.uga.edu/webdocs/1/glossary.htm>

ULTRA

Glossary : Ultraviolet Radiation

"Windows to the Universe" team

University Corporation of Atmospheric Research (UCAR), The Regents of the University of Michigan

| Boulder, Colorado | --- | ---

http://www.windows.ucar.edu/tour/link=/glossary/glossary_ultraviolet_radiation.html

UMASS

Registration of Research with Pathogenic Microorganisms or Toxins

Department of Environmental Health & Safety, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts |

--- | --- | ---

<http://www.ehs.umass.edu/ehsPathogensInfo.html>

UMDEDU

Glossary: Matter

General Chemistry Online | --- | --- | ---

<http://antoine.fsu.umd.edu/chem/senese/101/matter/glossary.shtml>

UMICH

Research of Professor Youxue Zhang - As of November, 1996

Zhang, Y. (Associate Professor of Geology, Department of Geological Sciences, University of

--- | Ann Arbor, MI | 1996 | ---

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~youxue/research.html>

UMIST

Glossary

Department of Mechanical, Aerospace and Manufacturing Engineering, University of Manchester

Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) | Manchester, UK | --- | ---

<http://www.me.umist.ac.uk/thermo/glossary.htm>

UNEC SI

Glossary (Coastal region and small island papers 5)

Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands (CSI) | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.unesco.org/csi/pub/papers/glimpse11.htm#Salinity>

UNESCO

International Hydrological Programme (IHP) - World Water Assessment Programme

UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.unesco.org/water/ihp/index.shtml> / <http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/index.shtml>

UNSD

Glossary of environmental statistics [Compiled from glossaries in "Glossaries of Environment Statistics" and "Handbook of National Accounting: Intergrated Environmental and Economic Accounting - An operational Manual"]

Statistics Division, United Nations | New York | --- | ---

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ENVIRONMENTGL/default.asp>

UNUN

Glossary of Environmental Education Terms

Unesco-United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | Hungary | 1983 | ---

USACE

Environmental Glossary: E - F (Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program)

US Army Corps Engineers - Buffalo District | Buffalo, New York | --- | ---

<http://www.lrb.usace.army.mil/fusrap/glossary-ef.htm>

USCEDU

EQA Glossary [This glossary is provided for the members of the Environmental Quality Agency as a reference for the technical terms that are associated with the EQA roles.]

School of Policy, Planning, and Development - University of Southern California | Los Angeles, California | --- | ---

<http://www.usc.edu/dept/puad/apex/eqagloss.htm>

USFILT

Water Terms Glossary

US Filter | Warrendale, PA | --- | ---

<http://www.usfilter.com/water/CorporateInfo.asp?wid=280&GID=1697>

UVAROV

Dictionary of Science

Uvarov, E.B. & Isaac, A.

Penguin Books, London, 1993, ISBN: 0-14-051262-4 | --- | --- | ---

UWMEDU

General Background Info Homepage

Timothy J Ehlinger

Fish and Aquatic Ecology Lab Homepage - University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee | Milwaukee, WI, | --- | ---

http://www.uwm.edu/People/ehlinger/background_information.htm

VALLEY

VII. REFERENCES - Program Environmental Impact Report - DRAFT MARCH, 2001

Santa Clara Valley Water District - Stream Maintenance Program | San Jose, CA | --- | ---

http://www.valleywater.org/Water/Technical_Information/Technical_Reports/_Reports/_SMP/ref.htm

VCCVIC

Glossary

Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) | East Melbourne Vic | --- | ---

<http://www.vcc.vic.gov.au/strategy/glossary.HTM>

VEDAM

Records of the Zoological Survey of India: Bibliography of the Indian Estuaries, Lagoons and

C.A.N. Rao J.R.B. Alfred Ramakrishna

Zoological Survey of India | Kolkata, India | 2002 | 81-85874-78-6

<http://www.vedamsbooks.com/no29019.htm>

VIAENV

Environmental Protection, Law on (1993)

APCEL - Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law, National University of Singapore

Singapore | --- | --- | ---

<http://sunsite.nus.edu.sg/apcel/dbase/vietnam/primary/viaenv.html>

VIGYAN

Radioactivity: Glossary, Kamble, V.B.

Vigyan Prasar, Government of India's Department of Science and Technology | New Delhi, India | --- |

<http://www.vigyanprasar.com/dream/apr2001/RADIOACTIVITY.htm>

VOL

Volvo Environment: Glossary

Volvo Group | Sine loco | 1999 | ---

<http://www3.volvo.com/environment/glossary/menu.htm>

WATER

Air/Water Interaction

Water Resources Research - Environmental Information Systems Laboratory - Department of Civil Engineering - McMaster University | Hamilton, Ontario, Canada | --- | ---

<http://water.eng.mcmaster.ca/pages/air.htm>

WATKNO

Parshall Flume

Colorado Water Knowledge homepage - Colorado State University | Fort Collins, CO | --- | ---

<http://waterknowledge.colostate.edu/parshall.htm>

WATORG

--- | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.water.org.uk/information/glossary.htm>

WATSTR

Water Stress - Water Quality and Water Quantity Problems Across Europe (WWF's Water and Wetland Index)

WWF International | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.panda.org/europe/freshwater/wwi/phase1/stress.html>

WEBRIV

A RiverWeb Glossary of Terms [from Water Science Glossary of Terms and the USGS's General Introduction and Hydrologic Definitions]

RiverWebSM Water Quality Simulator - MVHS (Maryland Virtual High School) & The University of Illinois | Silver Spring, MD | --- | ---

<http://mvhs1.mbhs.edu/riverweb/explorer/glossary.html>

WEBSTE

Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language

Merriam-Webster INC, Publishers | Springfield, USA | 1993 | 0-87779-201-1

WEFORG

Glossary of Water Environment Terms

Water Environment Federation | Alexandria, VA | --- | ---

http://www.wef.org/publicinfo/newsroom/wastewater_glossary.jhtml

WHIT

Dictionary of Physical Geography

Whittow, J.

Penguin Books | London, UK | 1984 | 0-14-051094-X

WICP

TECHNICAL APPENDIX A - GLOSSARY OF WATER-QUALITY-MONITORING TERMS - Terms were provided by the agencies listed within the parentheses

Water Information Coordination Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey | Reston, Virginia | --- | ---

<http://water.usgs.gov/wicp/appendixes/AppendA.html>

WISC

POLICIES INFLUENCING PATTERNS OF USE OF WATER RESOURCES IN MALAWI

D. H. Ng'ong'ola

Water Resources Management Policy and Strategies, Ministry of Water Development & Mvalo & Company, Legal Practitioners and Consultants | Lilongwe3, Malawi | 1999 | ---

<http://www.wisc.edu/ltc/live/bassaf9904a.pdf>

WORKSA

Glossary - A glossary of terms commonly used on WorkSafe™ online.

Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.worksafebc.com/glossary/f.asp>

WPR

Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential - 4th Edition - Vol.1: World Problems

K.G. Saur

Union of International Association | Munchen | 1994 | 3-598-11225-4

WQ&WM

Glossary of Water Quality Terms and Acronym List

Vernon N. Cox, Leon E. Danielson, and Gregory D. Jennings

Applied Resource Economics and Policy Group, Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics,
North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service | Raleigh, NC | --- | ---

<http://www.bae.ncsu.edu/programs/extension/publicat/arep/glossary.html>

WQA

Water Quality Association Glossary of Terms

Water Quality Association (WQA) | Lisle, IL | --- | ---

<http://www.wqa.org/Glossary/index.html>

WQSH

Water Quality Standards Home

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) | Portland, OR | --- | ---

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/wqstdshome.htm>

WRCWA

Water Notes for Rivers Management - ADVISORY NOTES FOR LAND MANAGERS ON RIVER AND
WETLAND RESTORATION

<http://www.wrc.wa.gov.au/public/WaterNotes/pdf/waternotes%2028.pdf>

WRES

World Resources 1994-95

The World Resources Institute, Oxford University Press | New York | 1994 | 0-19-521044-1

WRIGHT

The Environment Encyclopedia and Directory

Europa Publications Ltd. | London, UK | 1994 | 0-946653-94-1

WSUEDU

Glossary of Water Resource Terms

Gregg A. Eckhardt

The Edwards Aquifer | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.edwardsaquifer.net/glossary.html>

WWC

Glossary: Water and Wastewater Control Engineering - Third Edition

American Public Health Association | Washington, DC | 1981 | 0-87262-262-2

XREFER

European Currency Unit (ECU)

Xrefer, the web's reference engine (Dictionary of Business, Oxford University Press, © Market House Books Ltd 1996) | --- | --- | ---

<http://www.xrefer.com/entry.jsp?xrefid=163334>

YORK

Commonly Used TERMS, PHRASES & ACRONYMS

The York Watershed Council | Walkerton, VA | --- | ---

<http://www.yorkwatershed.org/glossary.htm>

YORKTO

Glossary for Water Works

City of Yorkton web site | Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Canada | --- | ---

<http://www.city.yorkton.sk.ca/dept/waterworks/glossary.asp>

YUMAZ

Glossary (Yuma County 2010 Comprehensive Plan)

Yuma County Department of Development Services | Yuma, AZ | --- | ---

<http://www.co.yuma.az.us/dds/ord/2010/Glssry.htm>

ZINZAN

Lo Zingarelli 1998 - Vocabolario della lingua italiana - dodicesima edizione

Zanichelli | Bologna, Italy | 1998 | ---

... 000 ...