

## Chapter 8.0: Acronyms and Glossary

### 8.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

µg/kg	Micrograms per Kilogram
BCF	Bio-concentration Factor
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMWC	Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
C	Centigrade
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DNRC	(Montana) Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FS	Forest Service
FSM	Forest Service Manual
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GIS	Geographic Information System (or Science)
GPS	Global Positioning System
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometers
L	Liter
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
MCA	Montana Code Annotated
MDEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality

MEPA	Montana Environmental Policy Act
MFWP	Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Mg	Milligram
mi <sup>2</sup>	Square miles
ml	Milliliters
mph	Miles per hour
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAEL	No-Observed-Adverse-Effect Level
NOI	Notice of Intent
oz.	Ounces
P.L.	Public Law
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RfD	Reference Dose
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
SCUBA	Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEAT	Single Engine Air Tanker
spp.	Species
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TIN	Triangulated Integrated Network
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOI	United States Department of Interior

## 8.2 Glossary

**Adfluvial:** Adfluvial fish spend a portion of their lives in a lake or reservoir then move upstream into flowing waters (e.g., streams and rivers) to spawn.

**Anadromous:** Refers to fish that live in the ocean and travel up fresh water streams to spawn (e.g., salmon).

**Antimycin:** A crystalline substance derived from the fermentation of *Streptomyces* bacteria that is toxic to fungi, and fish in extremely low concentrations.

**Bathymetry:** The measurement of depth below water level. In this document, a bathymetric map is one that shows the underwater “topography” of a lake.

**Bioassay:** Determination of the relative strength of a substance by comparing its strength on test organisms with that of a standard preparation.

**Bioconcentration:** The accumulation of a chemical in tissues of a fish or other organism to levels greater than in the surrounding medium.

**Broodstock:** Adult fish used to propagate subsequent generations of hatchery fish.

**Chamaephytes:** Any perennial plant whose winter buds are within 10 inches of the soil surface.

**Cirque basin:** An abrupt crevasse located at the head of a present or historic mountain glacier, typically having a conclave floor that meets a mountainous headwall and is bounded below by a lip or threshold of rock.

**Detoxification station:** A drip station used to dispense potassium permanganate (KMnO<sub>4</sub>) to detoxify lake outflows and mitigate potential harm to non-target species.

**Detpress:** The compressibility of an explosive material such as dynamite created by the detonation of a nearby explosion of a similar material that may or may not create a chain reaction in detonation of nearby charges.

**Drip station:** A container that dispenses a known concentration of a substance over time.

**Electrophoresis:** The movement of suspended particles through a fluid or gel under the action of an electromotive force applied to electrodes in contact with the suspension.

**Endangered:** Under the ESA, those species officially designated by the NMFS or FWS as in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their range. Endangered species are protected by law. See also: Listed and Threatened.

**Endangered Species Act:** The ESA of 1973, as amended, requires that Federal agencies ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened or endangered species.

**Fen:** A marsh-type area that receives water from the ground.

**Fluvial:** Fluvial literally means “flowing.” Fish that demonstrate a fluvial life history strategy spend their entire lives in flowing water.

**Forbs:** Herbs other than grasses.

**Free interstitial spaces:** Spaces between rocks in a stream that have not been filled by smaller particles such as sand or silt.

**Genome:** The genetic endowment of a species.

**Genetically pure:** In this document, genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout refers to those populations that are tested to be 100 percent genetically pure through the genetic testing of species-specific proteins.

**Hybrid:** The offspring of genetically dissimilar parents or stock.

**Hybridization:** The crossbreeding of two or more dissimilar stock. For this project it refers to the crossbreeding of genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout with other trout species.

**Institutional outfitters:** An outfitter providing a service to a specific group such as scouting or educational group.

**Introgressed:** The entry or introduction of a gene from one gene complex into another.

**Limits of Acceptable Change:** It is a planning framework that establishes limits on the change that may occur within biophysical and social-psychological parameters to main a standard of recreational opportunity.

**Listed species:** Under the ESA or similar state statute, those species officially designated as threatened or endangered through all or a significant portion of their range. See also: Threatened and Endangered.

**M012 brood stock:** Broodstock are adult fish used to propagate the subsequent generation of hatchery fish. The M012 are westslope stock maintained at MFWP's Wahsoe Park State Fish Hatchery in Anaconda. The brood stock originated from wild fish taken from 12 tributaries that feed Hungry Horse Reservoir and two tributaries in the Clark Fork drainage.

**Natal:** Relating to birth, or birth place.

**Net nights:** A measure of time or effort usually defined as leaving a gill net or trap set overnight.

**Non-native:** A species that has been introduced into a habitat that is not part of its original territory or range.

**Non-target species:** Not being the intended object of action by a particular agent.

**Megafauna:** Refers to large-bodied mammals.

**Minimum Tool Analysis:** A decision guide designed for wilderness administrators to effectively analyze proposed actions to minimize negative impacts to wilderness character and values. This guide is suggested for wilderness administrators for the four federal land management agencies: the BLM, National Park Service, FWS, and FS.

**Mycorrhizal fungi:** Fungi that live in the soil surrounding plant roots and contribute to a mutually beneficial relationship between plant roots and fungi. Plants support fungi by providing sugar and a hospitable environment. Fungi support plants by providing increased surface area for water uptake and by selectively absorbing essential minerals.

**Natural Quiet:** Refers to the natural (non-human produced) ambient (background) sound associated with a particular environment.

**Outplanted:** Hatchery produced fry (recently hatched fish) that are released into the natural environment.

**Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act:** The Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 839 et. Seq.), which authorized the creation of the Northwest Power Planning Council and directed it to develop this program to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife, including related spawning grounds and habitat on the Columbia River and its tributaries.

**Parthenogenesis:** Reproduction by development of an unfertilized gamete, which allows some female plankton species to reproduce without mating with a male, and typically occurring at times of stress to boost population numbers.

**Phenology:** The study of relations between climate and periodic biological phenomenon.

**Phenotypic:** The visible characteristics of an organism.

**Photolysis:** The breakdown of compounds by ultraviolet light (sunlight).

**Piscicide:** Piscine literally means “fish.” Piscicide is a pesticide that kills fish.

**Plankter:** An individual of the plankton community.

**Plankton:** Tiny plants and animals that live in lakes, streams, and rivers.

**Potassium permanganate:** A dark purple salt (KMnO<sub>4</sub>) that is used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.

**Redd:** A spawning nest constructed in the gravel of rivers or streams by most trouts.

**Resident fish:** Fish that spend their entire life cycle in freshwater. For program purposes, resident fish include landlocked anadromous fish (e.g., white sturgeon, Kokanee, and coho), as well as traditionally defined resident fish species.

**Rotenone:** A naturally occurring toxin derived from the derris root that is toxic to fish and insects.

**Scoping:** Includes agency and public involvement to determine the range of issues to be addressed. Scoping aids in developing alternatives for a proposed action.

**Scree:** A collection of ungraded, unconsolidated rocks, small stones, and grit that accumulates at the foot of a cliff or mountain.

**Sensitive species:** Those plant and animal species, identified by a Regional Forester, for which population viability is a concern as evidenced.

**Sentinel fish:** Fish contained in a cage that are used to evaluate water conditions.

**Seral Forest:** Any stage of development of a forest from a disturbed, unvegetated state to a climax plant community. The progression of seral stages describes plant communities that replace one another over time until a climax community is reached.

**Soundscape:** The totality of sounds that characterize a given environment. Generally refers to natural (non-human produced) sounds.

**Sporulation:** The act and process of spore formation.

**Swamping:** The deliberate overstocking of desirable fish with the intent that they will interbreed with undesirable species and take dominance in the lake. Genetic swamping is done for the purpose of increasing the genetic purity of a particular species; effectively “breeding out” other species.

**Threatened:** Under the ESA, those species officially designated by the FWS as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future through all or a significant portion of their range. Threatened species are protected by law. See also: Listed Species and Endangered.

**Watershed:** A region or area bounded by geologic features which directs water inwardly to a central point such as a stream, river, or lake.

This page intentionally left blank.