



# *Wetland Vocabulary*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Hydric Soils \_\_\_\_\_

2. Riverine \_\_\_\_\_

3. Surveyors \_\_\_\_\_

4. Prairie \_\_\_\_\_

5. Seasonal \_\_\_\_\_

6. Fallow \_\_\_\_\_

7. Slough \_\_\_\_\_

8. Swamp \_\_\_\_\_

9. Swale \_\_\_\_\_

10. Tarmac \_\_\_\_\_

11. Dredge \_\_\_\_\_





# *Wetland Definitions*

- 1. Hydric Soils:** One of the factors used to define a wetland. When determining whether an area is a wetland or not, wetland specialists look for the presence of soils associated with wet conditions (hydric soils) and for plants that can tolerate saturated soil (hydrophytes).
- 2. Riverine:** One of the five basic types of wetlands. This freshwater wetland type is associated with rivers or streams and is readily found in Eugene. It includes channels or streams of moving water. The other four types of wetlands are:
  - Marine** - sea water wetlands undiluted by freshwater
  - Estuarine** - wetlands in estuaries-areas where saltwater and freshwater mix
  - Lacustrine** - freshwater wetlands associated with lakes
  - Palustrine** - all other freshwater wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs, etc.)
- 3. Surveyors:** The profession or science of making land surveys. To determine the position, boundaries, area and elevation of a part of the earth's surface by measuring angles and distances. The process of surveying land. A map or plan of surveyed land.
- 4. Prairie:** A wide area of level or rolling grassland that in its natural, uncultivated state usually has deep, fertile soil, a cover of tall, coarse grasses and few trees. Wetland prairies are considered rare and valuable and often host endangered native plants.
- 5. Seasonal:** A period marked by particular activities as in seasonal variations of water levels which impact wetland types and related plant and animal life cycles.
- 6. Fallow:** Plowed but left unsown during a growing season. Marked by inactivity.
- 7. Slough:** A place of deep mud or mire. An inlet on a river. A creek in a marsh or tide flat. A muddy hollow.
- 8. Swamp:** These forested wetlands usually occur along river courses. Their vegetation is dominated by trees and shrubs-cedar, spruce, cottonwood, dogwood, spirea and willows among others. Swamps have dense understories (the vegetation growing beneath the trees), and, with their abundance of food and cover, provide diverse wildlife habitat.
- 9. Swale:** A hollowed depression covered with vegetation which filters dirt, sediment and pollutants away from the water that travels through this shallow waterway.
- 10. Tarmac:** A pavement constructed by spraying or pouring a tar binder over layers of crushed stone that is rolled to compress into a hard surface. Tarmac can also be a material of tar and aggregates mixed in a plant that is layed down on the roadway with special equipment. Tarmac is an impervious surface through which rainwater cannot penetrate which encourages runoff.
- 11. Dredge:** A machine used to remove sand or mud from the bottom of a body of water. Dredge also means to clean, deepen or widen by removing earth.

