

SECTION 9.0

9.0 GLOSSARY

1% CHANCE RAINFALL EVENT	A rainfall event that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year.
10% CHANCE RAINFALL EVENT	A rainfall event that has a 10% chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year.
50% CHANCE RAINFALL EVENT	A rainfall event that has a 50% chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year.
ALLUVIUM	Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.
AQUIFER	A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains enough saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water.
ARTESIAN AQUIFER	An aquifer which is bounded above and below by formations of impermeable material or relatively impermeable material.
BEDROCK	The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.
BUFFER	An upland area adjacent to a wetland that is covered with natural vegetation and experiences little to no human impact such as mowing or fertilizing. The buffer starts at the delineated wetland edge.
CONVEYANCE SYSTEM	A surface water transport system that may include rivers, streams, man-made channels, grass waterways, storm water sewers, culverts, and other man-made control structures.
CRITICAL EVENT STORM	When comparing the 1%, 24-hour high water level and discharge rate to the 1%, 10-day high water level and discharge rate, the event that produces the highest high water level and discharge rate is defined as the critical event storm.
DRIFT (GLACIAL)	Rock material transported by glacial ice or material deposited by streams from glaciers.
EUTROPHIC	A condition where a body of water has reduced level of dissolved oxygen producing an increased level of plant life. A water body with a Trophic State Index from 51 to 70.

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FLOODPLAIN	A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a river or stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.
GEOMORPHOLOGY	The geologic study of the configuration and evolution of land forms.
HWL	High Water Level. The highest water level achieved in a pond is predicted by the 100-year critical event model.
HYDRAULIC	Involving, moved, or operated by a fluid, especially water, under pressure.
HYDROGRAPH	A plot of streamflow against time.
HYDROLOGIC BOUNDARY	The boundary defining watershed or subwatershed units.
HYDROLOGY	The science concerned with waters of the earth, their occurrence, distribution, and circulation; their physical and chemical properties; and their reaction to the environment.
MEAN	Average. The sum of the magnitudes of all items of a set, divided by the items.
NWL	Normal Water Level. The lowest controlling elevation of the pond.
100-YEAR FLOOD PLAIN	That flood plain associated with a storm that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded during any year (100-year recurrence interval). Usually calculated assuming a rainfall event of 24 hours in duration.
ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM)	The boundary of protected waters as defined in Minnesota Statutes.
OUTWASH	Stratified sand and gravel produced by glaciers and carried, sorted, and deposited by glacial melt water.
OUTWASH PLAIN	A land form of mainly sandy or coarse textured material of glaciofluvial origin. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it is generally low in relief.
P8	"Program for Predicting Polluting Particle Passage through Pits, Puddles, and Ponds." This computer program is used for water quality monitoring within subwatersheds.
PARENT MATERIAL	The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

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PERMEABILITY	A characteristic of soil that enables water to move downward through the profile. Measured in inches per hour.
MAJOR STORM WATER STORAGE FACILITY	A facility which has the ability to provide flood protection for the critical 1% chance storm event.
NVGD	National Vertical Geodetic Datum. The nationwide reference surface for elevations.
PROTECTED WATERS AND WETLANDS	Those waters of the state identified as Public Waters or Wetlands under Minnesota Statutes. Generally, all lakes and Type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands as identified in the Department of Interior Circular 39, Wetlands of the United States, 1971. Public wetlands are generally those 10 or more acres in size in unincorporated areas, or 2.5 or more acres in size in incorporated areas.
SOIL ASSOCIATION	A group of soils geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern defined and delineated as a single map unit.
SUBWATERSHED	A minor drainage unit and a hydrologic component of a watershed.
SURFICIAL MATERIAL	Unconsolidated deposits of variable content and texture that overlie the bedrock surface. Major textural categories include alluvium, terraced sands and gravels, loess, till and outwash.
TILL	Unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand, and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice.
TILL PLAIN	An extensive flat to undulating area underlain by glacial till.
TROPHIC STATE INDEX	A numeric index for lakes that rates the water quality of the lakes from a scale of 0 to 100 based on algal biomass. The index number can be calculated from any of several parameters, including secchi disc transparency, chlorophyll, and total phosphorus.
WATER APPROPRIATIONS	Waters of the state that are appropriated in excess of 10,000 gallons per day and/or 1 million gallons/year. A permit from the DNR is required for this type of activity.
WATER RESOURCE LIBRARY	A compilation of information from various agencies used in the preparation of the Surface Water Management Plan. This library is available at Public Works.

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All lands which are enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage divide and lie upslope from a specified outlet point.