Please note that these definitions are for administrative purposes only and do not in themselves represent legal interpretation of the listed terms.

- A –

abutment – a wall or mass supporting the end of a bridge, arch or span, sustaining the pressure of the abutting earth and protecting the banks of the watercourse or wetland.

advisory review – requires approval from Prince Edward Island Department of Environment, Energy & Forestry and Fisheries and Oceans Canada before the work can proceed.

alien species – are species of plants, animals and microorganisms introduced by human action outside their natural past or present distribution (based on the definition of Decision VI/23 of the Convention of Biological Diversity).

alignment - the fixing of points on the ground for the laying out of a culvert, bridge, abutment or pier.

alteration (legal) - No person shall, without a permit from the Minister of Environment, Energy and Forestry, alter a watercourse, or wetland, or any part thereof, or water flow therein or the land within 10 metres of the watercourse boundary or wetland boundary, in any manner including:

1. constructing a control dam, river diversion or drainage diversion;
2. draining, pumping, dredging, excavating, or removing soil, water, mud, sand, gravel, aggregate of any kind, or litter from any watercourse or wetland;
3. deliberately dumping, infilling, or depositing in any watercourse or on any wetland any soil, water, stones, sand, gravel, mud, rubbish, litter or material of any kind;
4. placing or removing structures, including wharves, breakwaters, slipways, or placing or removing obstructions, including bridges, culverts or dams,
5. operating machinery on the bed of a watercourse or wetland;
6. disturbing the ground, either by excavating or depositing earthen or other material, in or on a watercourse or wetland; andcarrying out any type of stream activity, including debris removal, habitat development, or placement of instream structures.

anadromous - those fishes (e.g. salmon) that spend all or part of their adult life in salt water and return to freshwater streams and rivers to spawn and complete their life cycle.

approach velocity - the speed at which water approaches a culvert, constriction, spillway, weir or water intake structure.

apron - protective material laid on the bed of a watercourse to prevent scour.

arch - a curved structure designed to exert horizontal forces on its supports when subjected to vertical loads; commonly used as a bridge or support for a roadway or railroad track.

area - a measure of the size of a two-dimensional surface, or of a region or tract on that surface.

armour - the artificial surfacing of bed, banks, shore or embankment to resist erosion or scour; armor devices include the following: sacked concrete, gabions, salvaged pavement slabs, rock slope protection (rip rap), concrete pieces, pre-cast concrete sections.

aquatic – water related i.e., aquatic life refers to organisms that live in water and can include fish, invertebrates and shellfish.

- **B –**

backwater - raised water levels as a result of the constricting or obstructing effects of a watercourse crossing structure.

baffle - a device or structure to deflect, check, or regulate flow of water.

bank - any elevated slope of earth that borders a body of water, especially the rising ground that confines a watercourse to its channel.

bank, left (right) - the bank on the left (right) side of the channel looking downstream.

bank protection - any means of stabilizing a bank against erosion, including armour or devices deflecting the erosive forces away from the bank.

basin area - the total area within a drainage basin that contributes overland flow to a watercourse.

beach - a gently sloping zone of unconsolidated material (sand, rock, clay) that extends from the maximum low-tide mark landward to the permanent terrestrial vegetation line or to where there is a distinct change in material or physiographic form.

beaver dam –natural structure usually constructed of wood, organic matter, mud, gravel and rocks and built to retain water.

bed - the ground beneath a body of water.

bed load - soil particles carried by the natural flow of a watercourse on or immediately above its bed.

berm - a small dyke.

bog - area of soft, wet, spongy ground consisting chiefly of decayed or decaying moss or vegetation.

boom – floating log or similar element designed to dampen surface water or control the movement of drift.

box culvert - a culvert of rectangular or square cross-section.

breakwater - a wall or barrier built into a watercourse to break the force of waves.

bridge - a structure built over a watercourse or wetland, the deck of which forms a link in the road or footpath.

brook - a small stream of flowing water, especially one that flows swiftly over a rocky bed.

brush - a thick growth of shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc.

by-pass pond - a pond connected to a watercourse or wetland by an inlet and outlet pipe so as to be supplied with water for: recreation, irrigation, fire-fighting, fish rearing, or other purposes.

- C -

Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA) – a federal statute which requires the initiating federal department to conduct a self assessment of potential environmental impacts with a proposed undertaking. The CEAA also has a provision for public input in environmental assessments of federal government activities.

cable crossing - the location where fibre optic or electrical cables cross a watercourse.

catadromous - a behavioural characteristic of certain species of fish (American eels) in which they migrate from freshwater to saltwater to spawn.

causeway – a raised road, or path, usually built across a shallow, wide body of water or wetland and includes a flow through structure which is designed not to impound water.

cfs - cubic feet per second.

channel - the open depression in which water may or does flow; the space above the bed and between the banks of a watercourse.

channel capacity - the maximum flow that can be carried by a given channel cross-section without overflowing its banks.

check dam - a low fixed structure constructed of hay bales, timber or loose rock to control water flow in an erodible channel or ditch.

chute - a conduit for conveying free-flowing water at high velocity to a lower level.

clay – an earthen material of a grain size less than 0.002 mm.

clear cutting - felling and removing all trees in a forest region.

cofferdam - a temporary structure constructed around an excavation to exclude water so that work in or adjacent to a watercourse can be carried out in isolation of stream flow.

conduit - natural or artificial channel through which water is conveyed.

confluence - the place where two or more watercourses come together.

constriction - narrowing of a channel to less than its normal or average width as a result of man-made or natural slide controls.

contaminant (legal) – includes any solid, liquid, gas, waste, odour, vibration, radiation, sound, or a combination of them

- which is foreign to or in excess of the natural constituents of the environment into which it is being introduced,
- which will or may adversely affect, either directly or indirectly, the natural, physical, chemical, or biological quality of the environment,
- which is or may be injurious to the health or safety of a person or be damaging to property or to plant or animal life,
- which interferes with or is likely to interfere with the comfort, well-being, livelihood, or enjoyment of life of a person, or
- which is declared by regulation to be a contaminant.

coordinates – coordinates obtained from a GPS unit or map to confirm project location.

cribwork, crib - and open-frame structure loaded with earth or stone ballast.

culvert - a covered structure which conveys the flow in a watercourse or wetland under a road or footpath whereby the top of the cover material is graded to form the travel surface.

- **D –**

dam - a water control structure constructed across a watercourse or wetland designed to handle water, including retention, conveyance, control, regulation and dissipation.

debris removal - removal of material from the bed or banks of the watercourse.

deck – floor of the bridge usually consisting of timbers placed on top and perpendicular to the stringers.

degradation - the vertical erosion of a watercourse to establish or maintain uniformity of grade.

deleterious- causing damage; harmful.

design flow - the discharge which a structure is designed to accommodate without exceeding the adopted design constraints.

design headwater - the vertical distance from the culvert invert at the inlet end to the energy line of the headwater pool.

design high water - water level adopted for design, usually based on empirical frequency of recurrence.

dimensional sketches – freehand drawings with all the dimensions necessary to describe the size, shape and location of the proposed alteration, relative to the watercourse or wetland.

discharge - the flow rate of a fluid at a given point in time expressed as volume per unit of time, such as cubic metres per second, gallons per minute, etc.

ditch - an small artificial channel excavated through the earth's surface for drainage, irrigation or to bury pipes, wires or cables or for various other purposes.

ditch run-out - see "off-take ditches".

diversion (permanent) – the excavation of a new channel which re-directs the existing watercourse and may straighten a meandering reach of channel and shorten the overall length of the watercourse.

diversion (temporary) – the installation of a temporary channel to re-direct the water flow which allows work to occur in the dry.

downstream - in the direction of the normal flow of a watercourse.

drainage - removal of surplus groundwater or surface water from an area by natural or artificial means.

drainage basin –the total watershed area from which waters are drained.

drawings to scale – fully dimensioned scaled drawings prepared with the use of drawing instruments and showing all dimensions necessary to describe the size, shape and location of the proposed alteration, relative to the watercourse or wetland.

dredging - the excavation of material from the bed of a watercourse or wetland by mechanical means.

- E -

ecology - the study of the interrelationships which exist between living organisms and their environment.

engineering scale drawings – fully dimensional scale drawings prepared with the use of drafting instruments and showing all dimensions necessary to describe the size, shape and location of the proposed alteration, relative to the watercourse or wetland. These drawings must be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a person licensed to practice as a Professional Engineer in Prince Edward Island, pursuant to the Engineering Profession Act. The drawings must bear the seal of the Professional Engineer.

environment - the sum of all external conditions and influences affecting the existence and development of living organisms.

Environmental Protection Act – a provincial Act of legislation to manage, protect and enhance the environment.

erosion - the loosening, wearing away and transportation from one place to another of materials from the earth's surface by the action of wind, water and ice.

erosion control work - structures or vegetation used to stabilize and protect the banks of a watercourse from the scouring and erosive action of water, ice or debris within the watercourse.

estuary - tidal reach at the mouth of a river.

- F -

filter - a device or porous structure through which a liquid is passed in order to remove solids or impurities.

fish – The Federal **Fisheries Act** defines Fish to include all phases of life as,

(a) parts of fish
(b) shellfish, crustaceans, marine animals and any parts of shellfish, crustaceans or marine animals, and
(c) the eggs, sperm, spawn, larvae, spat and juvenile stages of fish, shellfish, crustaceans and marine animals.

fisheries – commercial, First Nations, or recreational harvesting or catching of fish in watercourses; the fish stocks.

Fisheries Act – federal legislation protecting fish and fish habitat.

fishery enhancement - the creation of conditions more amenable to the rearing of fish for commercial or recreational purposes.

fish habitat - defined in the Federal **Fisheries Act** as spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.

fish ladder – see "fishway"

fish lift – see "fishway"

fish passage – the unobstructed movement of fish between habitats in order to carry out their life processes.

fish ponds - impoundments of water primarily used to hold fish for rearing, or for recreational fishing.

fish screen - a screen set across a water intake, outlet or pipe to prevent the entrance or exit of fish.

fishway – any device, structure or operating system (i.e., a series of stepped baffles or weirs or runaround) that facilitates and provides for efficient fish passage upstream or downstream of any obstruction impeding the free passage of fish (e.g., through or around a dam).

flood - the condition that occurs when water overflows its natural or artificial boundaries and covers adjoining land that is not usually underwater; to inundate or overflow.

flood, annual - the highest flow at a point on a watercourse during any given year; the flood that is equaled or exceeded once each year on average.

flood protection - measures taken to protect lives or property from the risk of flooding.

flume - an open conduit of timber, concrete, metal, etc. on a prepared grade, trestle or bridge used to convey water, usually for industrial purposes.

fluvial - pertaining to or produced by the water flow in a watercourse.

forested riparian zone- a buffer zone that has trees and shrubs as the dominant vegetation adjacent to watercourses and wetlands.

freeboard - the vertical distance between the elevation of the design headwater and the top of a dam, levee or diversion ridge.

freshet – rapid temporary rise in stream discharge and level caused by melting of snow and ice.

- G -

gabions - wire baskets filled with coarse gravel or rock used especially to support the bank of a watercourse or an abutment.

gauging station - a site on a watercourse where systematic records of stage or stage and discharge are obtained; also called a "hydrometric station".

grade - the slope of a roadway, ditch or bed of a watercourse expressed as a function of the amount of vertical drop over a given distance; also, to prepare a roadway or other land surface of uniform slope.

gravel - rounded pebbles larger than sand and smaller than cobble ranging in diameter from 0.5cm (1/5") and 7.6cm (3").

grubbing - clearing stumps and roots.

- **H –**

habitat – the home of wildlife (plants, fish, animals) where its basic needs are met (i.e., food, shelter, water and physical space).

head – the height of water above any point or place of reference.

headwall – a retaining wall at the inlet and/or outlet of a culvert serving as protection against scouring and erosion of the foreslope.

headwater – the water upstream from a dam or other such impoundment; the source and upstream waters of a watercourse.

head pond – an impoundment of water behind a man-made dam whose primary function is providing a head of water to facilitate gravity flow.

heavy equipment (legal) – means
- equipment classified as excavators, mechanical harvesters, porters, skidders, and wood processors;
- farm tractors over 50 horsepower; and
- trucks and bulldozers,
- but does not include wheeled and tracked equipment being used in the active suppression of wildfire.

high tide mark – the normal high water mark generally denoted by the average high tide in any given year.

high water mark – a distinct mark upon the bank of a watercourse created by the continuous presence and action of water.

hydraulic – pertaining to fluid in motion and the mechanics of that motion.

hydraulic elements – the depth, area, perimeter, hydraulic radius, velocity, energy and other quantities pertaining to a particular stage of flowing water.

hydrologic – pertaining to the cyclic phenomena of the waters of the earth, successively as precipitation, and quantitatively as distribution and concentration.

hydrotechnical – pertaining to water related sciences and technologies.

- **I –**

impervious – not permitting water or other fluids to pass through.

impoundment – a pond of water created by a man made structure that collects and retains water.

in isolation of stream flow – separated from the wetted portion of the channel. Also known as "in the dry".

instream sediment basins (trap) – function to capture and settle the sediment accumulating in that specific reach of the watercourse.

instrument pools or wells – natural or artificial sites on a watercourse where measurement devices may be used for hydrotechnical purposes in sheltered or preferred conditions.

in the dry - see "in isolation of stream flow".

invasive alien species – are those harmful alien species whose introduction or spread threatens the environment, the economy, or society, including human health (based on the definition of the United States National Invasive Species Council Management Plan, 2001).

invert of a culvert – the lowest point in the internal cross section of a culvert.

irrigation – to supply land with water by artificial means for agricultural or commercial purposes.

- **J –**

jam – accumulation of debris, ice or other material which has become wedged in the channel of a watercourse forming a partial or complete obstruction.

- **L –**

land extension – addition of any earthen or rock material to the natural shoreline/banks as a result of a planned partial infilling of a watercourse or wetland.

landlocked pond – means an excavated depression or hole in the terrain, that holds water some or all of the time, and has no inlet or outlet.

lining - a protective covering over all or a portion of a conduit to resist erosion, to prevent seepage losses, to withstand pressure or to reduce flow conditions.

livestock (legal) – includes, but is not limited to, animals commonly referred to as cows, cattle, swine, horses, sheep, goats and poultry.

- **M –**

m^3/s- cubic metres per second.

macrophyte – a member of the macroscopic (large enough to be seen with the naked eye) plant life, e.g., pond weed or eel grass, found in a wetland or watercourse.

maintenance flow – the quantity of flow prescribed by regulation or guidelines to be retained in a watercourse downstream of a point of withdrawal required to maintain the integrity of the aquatic ecosystem or to meet downstream water demands.

major obstruction – general term which includes dams, causeways, water-control structures (such as fish ways and weirs) and other hydraulic structures which impound water.

map – is not meant to be a hand drawn sketch. Copies of road maps, topographical maps, etc. are acceptable. If Land Registry Information System (LRIS) maps, legal surveys or air photos are used, it is the applicant's responsibility to be sure that they clearly show the location of the project relative to well known (labeled) landmarks such as watercourses, roads and/or transmission lines, etc.

marsh – a track of treeless wetland that supports a dense variety of vegetation, principally grasses.

meanders – a series of bends, loops or curves in a watercourse formed by the action of flowing water.

minor obstruction – general term which includes single span bridges, culverts, water intake structures or other structures which do not impound water.

motor vehicle (legal) –means a vehicle that is powered, drawn, propelled or driven by any means other than muscular power.

mud – a soft, saturated mixture mainly of silt and clay.

mulch – a protective covering, such as hay or straw, that is spread over exposed soil to prevent erosion and evaporation, maintain an even soil temperature, control weeds and enrich soil.

- **N –**

navigation – any or all of the various processes used in determining position and directing the movement of a craft in water.

Navigable Waters Protection Act – an Act, administered by the Federal Ministry of Transport, developed to protect the public right of navigation in a navigable watercourse.

navigable water – includes any body of water capable, in its natural state, of being navigated by floating vessels of any description for the purpose of transportation, recreation or commerce; any body of water created or altered to replace the function of a natural watercourse, as well as any waterway where the public right of navigation exists by dedication of the waterway for public purposes, or by the public having acquired the right to navigate through long use.

- O -

obstruction - structures or debris in the watercourse which impede or prevent the flow of water and/or fish migration.

off-take ditches – a trench excavated from a roadside ditch (usually into an undisturbed, vegetated area) in order to divert water away from a watercourse or wetland. Off-take ditches must be constructed at least 15 metres from any watercourse or wetland.

open-bottom culverts – semi-circle, rectangular or elliptical corrugated metal, concrete, wooden or plastic arches found on footings, with the sides and top encased in earth fill, designed to carry water under a travel surface.

- P -

peak - maximum instantaneous stage or discharge of a watercourse in flood.

peak flow - the maximum instantaneous value of discharge over a specified period of time.

perimeter coastline (legal) – means the coastal area of the Prince Edward Island landmass that borders directly on waters of the Northumberland Strait, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Egmont Bay, Bedeque Bay, Hillsborough Bay, Cardigan Bay, Boughton Bay, Howe Bay, Rollo Bay, and Colville Bay as outlined in Appendix 2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

pier - on bridges of more than one span, the intermediate supports between abutments or a structure extending out into a body of water from shore used as a landing place for boats.

pile, piling - a columnar timber, steel or reinforced concrete post that has been driven or jacked into the ground or bed of a watercourse to support a load or resist lateral pressure.

pipe - a hollow tube made of metal, clay, plastic, fibreglass or concrete used to conduct fluids or gasses.

pipeline crossing - location where distribution or transmission pipelines carrying petroleum products, sewage or water cross a watercourse.

pond – see “wetland”.

pools - depressions in a bed of a watercourse, frequently a resting place for fish.

professional engineer - a person who is a member or licensee of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Prince Edward Island, as described in the Prince Edward Island Engineering Profession Act.

profile – a drawing showing a vertical elevation of the bed of a watercourse between two points.

- R –

regulatory review – requires only Prince Edward Island Department of Environment, Energy & Forestry approval for work to proceed.

reservoir – an artificial impoundment of water for the purpose of storage for latter use.

riffle – shallow water extending across the bed of a flowing watercourse with rapid current and with surface flow broken into waves by submerged materials such as rocks, gravel or cobble.

riparian – relating to or situated on the bank of a river or stream.

riparian zone- the vegetated land area immediately adjacent to watercourses and wetlands.

rip rap – heavy broken rock, cobbles, or boulders placed over a denuded or exposed soil surface providing a permanent, erosion resistant cover. Rip rap is used to armour the banks of watercourses.

rise – the distance from the bed of the watercourse to the underside of the stringers of a bridge, or the vertical dimension of an arched pipe.

- S -

salmonid - of or related to the salmonidae family of fishes, including salmon, trout and char.

sand – granular soil or detritus coarser than silt and finer than gravel, ranging in diameter from 0.06mm (0.0025") to 2mm (0.08").

scour - an erosion process resulting in the abrading of the bed of a watercourse or the undermining of a foundation by the action of flowing water and/or ice.

sediment – is undissolved matter ranging from clay size particles to fine pebble size (2-4mm) usually released due to erosion of the banks of a watercourse or disturbed upland areas.

sediment trap (instream) – see "instream sediment basins**".**

sediment trap (on land) – a structure designed and installed to intercept and hold sediment before it reaches the watercourse or wetland.

seepage - the slow movement of water through small openings, cracks or crevices.

settling ponds - artificial ponds designed to collect suspended sediment and separate suspended particles from water by gravity settling.

shale – a common Prince Edward Island term meaning red, soft sandstone.

shrub swamp –a general term for an area that is waterlogged and covered with abundant vegetation especially shrubs and trees; see "wetlands".

silt – an earthy sediment consisting of fine particles or rock, soil suspended in and carried by water.

silt fence - specially designed synthetic fabrics fastened on supporting posts which are designed to efficiently control and trap sediment runoff from construction sites.

slipway- constructed ramp leading into a watercourse or wetland for the main purpose of loading and unloading boats.

span - the horizontal distance between the abutments or supports of a bridge.

spring - any place where a concentrated, natural flow of groundwater discharges to the surface of the land or into a body of water.

standpipe – a vertical pipe used to establish and maintain consistent water levels.

stilling pool – a pool located at the bottom of a fish weir or culvert to dissipate the energy of falling water.

strand – to leave fish or wildlife in an unfavourable habitat without means to escape.

stream - a body of running water moving under the influence of gravity to lower levels in a narrow, clearly defined natural channel.

stream alteration - see "watercourse alteration".

stream habitat survey – a survey of the watercourse to determine aquatic and wildlife species and habitat, watercourse dimensions (width, depth), substrate types, vegetation and cover.

stream profile survey – to determine and delineate the form, extent and position by taking linear and angular measurements and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry.

stringer – material spanning the abutments forming a connection between them and used to support the deck of the bridge.

sub-division – a tract of land surveyed and divided into lots (recreational, commercial, institutional, residential) for the purposes of sale and development.

substrate - the materials making up the bed of the watercourse.

suspended sediment - is undissolved matter ranging from clay size particles to fine pebble size (2-4mm) usually released due to erosion of the banks of a watercourse or disturbed upland areas that is sustained in the water flow somewhere between the surface and bed of the watercourse.

swale – a depression of low lying, and often water saturated, land.

- T -

temporary crossings- structures that provide access across the watercourse or wetland for a limited period of time (usually less than 60 days).

title deed – the deed constituting the evidence of a person's legal ownership.

tailwater – see "fishway".

toxic – of, relating to, or caused by a poison or toxin.

trace – a minute and often barely detectable amount.

turbidity - is a function of the concentration of suspended sediment.

- U -

upstream – in the direction opposite to the flow of a watercourse.

- V -

Vegetation – plant life, or an area of total plant cover.

- W -

water – includes liquid and frozen surface and ground water.

water control structures - include spillways, weirs, fishways and other structures which control flow by mechanical means.

watercourse (legal) - the full length and width of the sediment bank, bank and shore of any stream, spring, creek, brook, river, lake, pond, bay, estuary or coastal water body or any part

thereof, whether it contains water or not. It does not include a grassed waterway or a tap drain (unless a watercourse has been diverted into the tap drain).

Watercourse, bufferable (legal) – a watercourse that has a defined sediment bed and flow-defining banks that connect with a larger watercourse; or exhibits a continuous flow of water during any 72-hour period from July 1 to October 31 of any year.

watercourse alteration (legal) – see "watercourse" and "alteration".

watercourse boundary (legal) – the top edge of the bank or slope that defines, under normal high water conditions, the course of water flow or the edge of the standing water in a watercourse. (Sec. 10 EPA)

- in the case of a watercourse other than a tidal watercourse, it is the visible high water mark of the watercourse; and
- in the case of a tidal watercourse, it is the ordinary or mean high tide mark. (Sec. 11 EPA)

Watercourse or Wetland Alteration Permit - a permit signed by the Minister of the Environment, Energy and Forestry (or his designate) and issued according to the Environmental Protection Act.

water gauge – an instrument used to measure or find the depth/quantity of water.

water intake structure - structures used to withdraw water from a watercourse or wetland for the purpose of irrigation, domestic supply, manufacturing, fire-fighting, aquaculture facilities, etc.

watershed – a geographic area which contributes surface run-off and groundwater to a particular watercourse or estuary.

wave action – moving ridge or swell on the surface of open water which may contribute to the erosion of the coastline.

weir (measuring) - a spillway-like device in a waterway over which water flows used to measure flow in a channel.

wetland enhancement pond – an excavated pond in an area of land that is covered by water for all or part of the year (i.e., fresh water marshes, bogs, shrub swamps).

wetland (legal) - those lands commonly referred to as marshes, salt marshes, swamps, bogs, flats and shallow water areas that are saturated with water long enough to promote wetland or aquatic biological processes which are indicated by poorly drained soil, water-tolerant vegetation, and biological activities adapted to a wet environment (as defined in the Prince Edward Island Wetland Inventory).

wharf – permanent or removable structure located along the shore of navigable waters traditionally used for boat mooring or for vessels to tie up to while loading and unloading.

wingwall - a lateral wall built onto an abutment serving to retain earth in the embankment.

wire baskets (gabion) - a basket or cage filled with coarse gravel or rock material and placed as means of bank protection.

The review and preparation of this document was carried out by the Prince Edward Island Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Guidelines Working Group. Members of the working group included the following departments and their representatives:

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