



## Appendix G: Glossary and Acronyms

**Agriculture Environmental Management (AEM):** A voluntary, multi-agency New York State program that provides farm operators with assistance in protecting land and water resources and sustaining their agricultural markets. Usually administered through the county Soil and Water Conservation Districts

**Berm:** A linear mound or series of mounds of earth, planted with, and maintained as, grass

**Best Management Practice (BMP):** (1) A measure that is implemented to protect water quality and reduce the potential for pollution associated with stormwater runoff. (2) Any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operating method, measure, or device that controls, prevents, removes, or reduces pollution.

**Canandaigua Lake Council (CLWC):** The Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council, consisting of publicly elected representatives from each of the fourteen watershed and water purveying municipalities is the lead organization regarding the implementation of the watershed plan. It is the goal of the Watershed Council to maintain and enhance the high water quality of the Canandaigua Lake watershed through education, research, restoration and if necessary regulation. The Watershed Council strives to cooperate and partner with the various citizen groups along with county, state and federal agencies to more effectively and efficiently implement the plan.

**Cayuga Lake Watershed Intermunicipal Organization (CLWIO):** To create, modify, and implement a watershed management plan to allow local governments within the watershed to work together for the purposes of accessing dollars, cost savings, cost sharing, and efficiency of activities among municipalities. This plan will prioritize water quality problems and solutions. The Intermunicipal Organization will provide direction for the regional planning boards and other staff, and oversee the entire project.

**Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE):** Cornell Cooperative Extension <http://www.cce.cornell.edu/>.

**Cluster Development:** A subdivision where houses are sited on smaller parcels of land, while the additional land that would have been allocated to individual lots is retained as open space

**Conesus Watershed Council (CWC):** The Conesus Watershed Council, consisting of publicly elected representatives from eight of the nine watershed and water purveying municipalities is the lead organization regarding the implementation of the watershed plan. The Watershed Council strives to cooperate and partner with the various citizen groups along with county, state and federal agencies to more effectively and efficiently implement the plan.

**Cut and Fill:** When the terrain is not flat, it may be necessary to level spots for a proposed road. This is done by taking soil (cut) from high areas and placing it (fill) in the low areas. Cuts and fills should be balanced to minimize the need for extra material and to maximize roadbed stability.

**Detention Area/Pond/Basin:** A low-lying area that is designed to temporarily hold a set amount of water while slowly draining it into another location. Generally designed for purposes of flood control when large amounts of rain could cause flash flooding if allowed to flow unrestrained

**Finger Lakes/Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance (FL/LOWPA):** FL/LOWPA is a coalition of all 25 counties in New York State's Lake Ontario drainage basin. FL-LOWPA fosters coordinated watershed management programs across the Lake Ontario Basin based on local needs. Website: <http://www.fllowpa.org/>.

**Gabion:** Steel wire-mesh basket to hold stones or crushed rock to protect a stream bank or bottom from erosion

**Hickenbottom:** commercial piping product specially designed for efficient, low-maintenance stormwater conveyance

**Impervious/Impermeable Areas:** Areas where the infiltration of water or other liquids (gasoline, oil, antifreeze, etc.) into the ground is difficult or impossible, contributing to increased runoff, especially of rain or melting snow (Examples include streets, sidewalks, paved driveways and parking lots, roofs, etc.)

**Non-point Source Water Pollution:** Pollution coming from many diffuse sources; caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up pollutants such as residential and agricultural chemicals, petroleum residue and de-icing materials from roads and parking lots, and dust and sediment, and deposits them into water bodies. (By contrast, "Point Source Water Pollution" is generally discharged from an outflow or pipe that should be reviewed and permitted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Point Source Pollution is typically thought of as "traditional" sources of pollution such as industrial waste and sewage).

**Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS):** individual systems designed to treat sewage and other household waste products for a single home or business or cluster thereof.



**Retention Area/Pond/Basin:** Area intended to capture diverted stormwater runoff from streets and gutters and hold the runoff indefinitely. Secondary benefits include pollutant removal through settling and biological uptake as well as habitat creation for various types of organisms

**Return/Return Wall:** A facing, usually made of stone or concrete, installed to protect an eroding shoreline from the force of water (see also revetment)

**Revetment:** Sloping surface of stone, concrete or other material used to protect an embankment, natural coast or shoreline against erosion (see also return wall)

**Riparian Buffer:** Zone of vegetation along a river or stream that works to trap and filter pollutants and stabilize bank sediments

**Rip-Rap:** angular, irregularly-shaped stone of various size intended for ground stabilization, usually applied to steep slopes or other land areas considered to be susceptible to erosion, such as road banks, ditches, stream embankments or swales

**Silviculture:** The science, art, and practice of caring for forests with respect to human objectives

**Seneca Lake Area Partners in Five Counties (SLAP-5):** A watershed management protection alliance which focuses on water quality issues in the Seneca Lake Watershed; member counties include Chemung, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, and Yates.

**Soil Bio-engineering:** Techniques used to stabilize land by using live plant materials to provide erosion control, slope and stream bank stabilization, landscape restoration, and wildlife habitat. Used alone or in conjunction with conventional engineering techniques

**Watershed Management Plan (WMP):** The overall goal of watershed management plans are to develop a framework for improving water quality in a particular watershed. Increasing development pressure, degradation of the water quality in lakes and rivers, and more stringent federal and state standards for water supplies make it crucial that a comprehensive watershed management approach to conserving and protecting water resources be developed. Plans will involve continued data collection and analysis, strengthened partnerships among regional stakeholders, consensus on priority watershed issues, pooled funding and staff resources among project partners, and review and selection of management strategies and restoration projects for improved water quality. Plans are designed to encourage community-based partners to look beyond municipal and agency boundaries as they work together to protect, preserve and restore valuable water resources.

**Wing Wall:** Wall attached to the headwall of a culvert, set at an angle with the centerline, which prevents earth from spilling into a channel and improves hydraulic efficiency.

**Yarding system:** A method of log transport that allows for the harvesting of timber in an environmentally sound manner. A tractor with a mounted tower and winches moves through forests to preplanned locations, while a "yarding" cable is run down to an anchor tree. There are no wide landing areas to bulldoze and no excessive ground disturbances. Narrow skid trails replace the high disturbance skid roads of the past