# Appendix I. Glossary

**Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS):** Also called “aquatic invasive species (AIS)” are aquatic organisms that have been introduced into new ecosystems and cause harmful impacts on the natural resources in these ecosystems and the human use of these resources.

**Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force:** An intergovernmental organization dedicated to preventing and controlling aquatic nuisance species, and implementing the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act (NANPCA) of 1990. (Go to <http://www.anstaskforce.gov/default.php>).

**Bivalve**: A type of mollusk with two hinged shells (e.g., clams and mussels)

**Columbia River Basin:** The entire region, including watersheds in Canada, which drains into the Columbia River.

**Columbia River Basin (CRB) Team of the 100th Meridian Initiative:** The Columbia River Basin Team has been established as part of the 100th Meridian Initiative to address the special needs of the Columbia River Basin. The CRB Team includes state, federal, Tribal, and university ANS managers and researchers. (<http://www.100thmeridian.org/Columbia_RBT.asp>).

**Coordination and Support Staff**: Provide technical, scientific, and logistical support to the MAC Group, the Interagency Rapid Response Team, and local affected agencies/entities, including positive confirmation of extent and scope of the zebra mussel infestation. The Coordination and Support Staff are made up of subject matter experts activated in response to the specific needs of the reported infestation, and assist in identifying appropriate containment, control, and eradication efforts.

**Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group**: A group of interagency representatives with decision making authority for their agencies that coordinates the overall management policy for a response, and may be convened at the national level, the geographic area level (e.g. Columbia River Basin), and/or at the local or zone level.

**CRB Notification Coordinator:** A designated staff member by the MAC that has the authority and responsibility to convene the rest of the CRB MAC Coordination and Support Staff and the standing members of the CRB MAC Group, and to ensure all organizations on the Priority One notification list (see Appendix C) have been notified of the infestation.

**Joint Information Center (JIC)**: A centralized support system comprised of federal, state, and other external communications staff that coordinates development and dissemination of information to the media, public and other interest groups.

**Interagency Rapid Response Team (IRRT)**: Interagency personnel that may be assigned to provide on-scene technical support to the Coordination and Support Staff, the MAC Group, or incident management support at the request of the impacted jurisdiction/entity and the approval of the MAC Group. Assist in confirming the presence and determining the scope of the infestation, as well as identifying and implementing appropriate containment, control, and eradication efforts. Team members will be selected based on the technical and management needs of the specific infestation.

**Druse:** Large colonies of young mussels that settle on the older, larger zebra mussels, forming a clump.

**Dreissenid:** Referring to freshwater mussels in the family Dreissenidae, which includes zebra (*Dreissena polymorpha*) and quagga mussels (*Dreissena rostriformis bugensis*).

**Epilimnetic Zone:** The surface water mass in a lake above the thermocline which is well mixed and therefore of uniform temperature; the surface mixed layer.

**Eutrophic:** High in nutrients. Water clarity is generally lower in eutrophic water bodies due to high amounts of plant growth, including phytoplankton.

**Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP**): An internationally recognized planning tool that identifies potential introduction pathways of unwanted hazards and facilitates development of associated preventative measures.

**Hypolimnetic Zone:** The deepwater layer below the thermocline in a stratified lake.

**Incident Command System (ICS):** Asystematic tool used for the command, control, and coordination of emergency response. ICS allows agencies to work together using common terminology and operating procedures to control personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications at a single incident scene. It facilitates a consistent response to any incident by employing a common organizational structure that can be expanded and contracted in a logical manner based on the level of required response.

**Larvae:** Juvenile form of certain organisms. For dreissenids, also called “veligers.”

**Mitigation:** Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards. Examples of zebra mussel mitigation measures for industrial systems include chlorination, mechanical cleaning, and dewatering.

**National Incident Management System (NIMS)**— A system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations, to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

**Oligotrophic:** Low in nutrients. Oligotrophic water bodies have relatively few plants and algae, and tend to be very clear.

**100th Meridian Initiative:** A cooperative effort between state, provincial, and federal agencies and other partners to 1) prevent the spread of zebra mussels and other aquatic nuisance species (ANS) into the western United States and 2) monitor and control zebra mussels and other ANS if detected in these areas. (<http://www.100thmeridian.org/>).

**Pathway:** The means by which a species are transported into a geographical region or into an ecosystem. For example, recreational watercraft are one of the pathways by which zebra and quagga mussels have spread across the country.

**Polymerase Chain Reaction** (PCR): A method for creating millions of copies of a particular segment of DNA. If a scientist needs to detect the presence of a very small amount of a particular DNA sequence, PCR can be used to amplify the amount of that sequence until there are enough copies available to be detected. This technique has successfully been used in monitoring for zebra and quagga mussels.

**Priority 1 Notifications:** Agency staff identified in this Plan (see Appendix C: Notification Lists/Procedures)that are the first to be contacted by the CRB Notification Coordinator in the event of a reported zebra mussel infestation.

**Quagga Mussel (*Dreissena rostriformis bugensis*):** A small freshwater bivalve mollusk that resembles the zebra mussel, but is rounder, with shells that appear asymmetrical when viewed from the front or ventral side.

**Rapid Response:** Immediate actions taken to contain a recently discovered invasive species before a final determination has been made that further containment or eradication is no longer feasible or warranted.

**Smolt:** A juvenile salmon or steelhead that has completed rearing in freshwater and migrates into the marine environment. A smolt becomes physiologically capable of balancing salt and water in the estuary and ocean waters. Smolts vary in size and age depending on the species of salmon.

**Thermocline**: layer within a water body (e.g., a lake) where there is an abrupt change in temperature that separates the warmer surface water from the colder deep water.

**Vector:** See definition for Pathway.

**Veliger:** A larval stage of a mollusk (e.g. zebra mussel) characterized by the presence of a velum: the locomotory and feeding organ provided with cilia.

**Western Regional Panel (WRP):** A regional committee of the national ANS Task Force. Formed by a provision in the National Invasive Species Act of 1996, the WRP is comprised of western region representatives from Federal, State, and local agencies and from private environmental and commercial interests. The goal of the WRP is to protect limited western aquatic resources by preventing the introduction and spread of exotic nuisance species into western marine and freshwater systems though the coordinated management and research activities of state, tribal, federal, commercial, environmental, research entities and other regional panels. (Go to: <http://www.fws.gov/answest/index.htm>).

**Zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*)** -- The zebra mussel is a small freshwater bivalve mollusk with two matching half shells. Its name is derived from the striped pattern on its shell.