

9.0 GLOSSARY

A

aboriginal	First original; indigenous; primitive, native; as the aboriginal tribes of America. Primal eras before the appearance of life on earth.
abrasion platform	The part of the continental shelf and terrace on which a horizontal plane is formed by long continued wave action.
aesthetic	Characterized by a heightened sensitivity of beauty.
aground	A nautical term applied to a ship when its bottom lodges on the ground.
anchor	A heavy object attached to a vessel by a cable or rope and cast overboard to keep the vessel in place either by its weight or by its flukes, which grip the bottom.
alluvial	Relating to the deposits made by flowing water; washed away from one place and deposited in another. Its form reflects the load and discharge of the river rather than the constraints of a bedrock.
alluvial fan	A cone-shaped deposit of cobbles, sand, gravel, silt, and clay, built up by rivers.
alluvium	Deposits of earth, sand, gravel and other transported matter, made by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas.
aquifer	A body of rock that contains significant quantities of water that can be tapped by wells or springs.

B

baitfish	A small fish, such as a minnow, used for fishing bait.
ballast	Heavy material that is placed in the hold of a ship or the gondola of a balloon to enhance stability.
bathymetry	The measurement of the depth of bodies of water.
benthos	<i>(Greek) benthic.</i> The collection of organisms living on or in sea or lake bottoms.

berth	A space for a ship to dock or anchor.
bilge	The part of a ship's hull or bottom which is broadest and almost nearly flat, and on which she would rest if aground.
breakwater	A barrier that protects a harbor or shore from the full impact of waves.
breccia	Rock composed of sharp-angled fragments embedded in a fine-grained matrix.
bioaccumulation	The accumulation of a substance, such as a toxic chemical, in various tissues of a living organism.
bioassay	Determination of the strength or biological activity of a substance, such as a drug or hormone, by comparing its effects with those of a standard preparation on a culture of living cells or a test organism.
biosphere	The part of the earth and its atmosphere in which living organisms, exist or that is capable to supporting life.
boundary	That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory; a bounding or separating line; a real or imaginary limit.
C	
canoe	A boat formed of trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning, into a suitable shape. It is propelled by a paddle or paddles, or sometimes by sail, and has no rudder.
carbonate	A salt of carbonic acid containing the carbonate ion, CO_3^{-2} . The free ion has a triangular configuration.
catalyst	Agent that provokes or speeds significant change or action.
coral	A rocklike deposit consisting of the calcareous skeletons secretions by various anthozoans. Coral deposits often accumulate to form rocks or islands in warm seas.
concomitant	One that occurs or exists concurrently with another.
crane	A machine for hoisting and moving heavy objects by means of cables attached to a movable boom.

Cretaceous The most recent geological period of the Mesozoic Era. This period began about 135 million years ago, and lasted for about 60 million years.

criteria A standard, rule, or test on which a judgment or decision can be based.

D

debris The scattered remains of something broken or destroyed; rubble or wreckage. (*Geol.*) An accumulation of relatively large rock fragments. (*Biol.*) The fragmented remains of dead or damaged cells or tissue.

degradation A decline to a lower condition, quality, or level.

dewater To remove water from (a waste product or streambed, for example).

dock An artificial basin or an in closure in connection with a harbor or river, used for the reception of vessels, and provided with gates for keeping in or shutting out the tide. The slip or water way extending between two piers or projecting wharves, for the reception of ships; sometimes including the piers themselves; as, to be down on the dock.

E

ecology The science of the relationships between organisms and their environments. Also called *bionamics*.

ecosystem An ecological community together with its environment, function as a unit.

ecozone A large, terrestrial ecosystem unit that contains distinctive sets of non-living and living resources that are ecologically related as a system.

emission A substance discharged into the air, (as by smokestack or an internal combustion engine).

embayment The formation of a bay.

endanger To expose to harm or danger; imperil. To threaten with extinction.

entanglement An obstruction of cables and spars across a river or harbor entrance.

F

fault (*Geol. & Mining*) A dislocation caused by a slipping or rock masses along a plane of fracture; also the dislocated structure resulting from such slipping.

fauna	All the animal life in a particular region. The animals of any given area or epoch.
feasible	Capable of being accomplished or brought about; possible.
finback	A rorqual, especially <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, that attains a length of about 21 meters (70 feet). Also called fin whale.
flora	(Bot.) The complete system of vegetable species growing without cultivation in a given locality, region, or period; a list of description of, or treatise on, such plants.
foodplain	A plain bordering a river and subject to flooding.
free port	A port, or an area of a port, in which imported goods can be held or processed off customs duties before export.
frigate	A fast, light vessel, such as a sailboat. A high-speed, medium-sized sailing war vessel of the 17 th , 18 th , and 19 th centuries.
G	
galley	A vessel propelled by oars, whether having masts and sails. A large vessel for war and national purposes.
geomorphology	(<i>Geol.</i>) the branch of geology that studies the characteristics and configuration and evolution of rocks and land forms.
glaciation	The process of covering with glaciers or masses of ice.
H	
habitat	The area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives or occurs: <i>a marine habitat</i> .
hauled	To transport, as with a truck or cart.
Holocene	Of or belonging to the geologic time, rock series, or sedimentary deposits of the more recent of the two epochs of the <i>Quaternary Period</i> , beginning at the end of the last Ice Age about 11,000 years ago and characterized by the development of human civilizations.
hull	The frame and body of the ship exclusive and masts or superstructure.

hydrogeology	The branch of geology that deals with the occurrence, distribution, and effect of ground water.
hydrography	The scientific description and analysis of the physical conditions boundaries, flow, and related characteristics of the earth's surface waters.
hydrology	Scientific discipline concerned with the waters of the earth, incl. their occurrence, distribution circulation via the hydrologic cycle, and interactions with living things. It also deals with the chemical and physical properties of water in all its phases.
hydrosphere	All the waters on the surface of the Earth.
hydrophyte	A plant adapted to grow in water.

I

in-depth	Detailed; thorough
infrastructure	The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.
igneous	(<i>Geol.</i>) Resulting from, or produced by, the action of fire; as lavas and basalt are igneous rocks. Produced under conditions involving intense heat. " <i>Igneous rock</i> is rock formed by solidification from a molten state; especially molten magma".
intrusive rocks	(<i>Geol.</i>) rocks which have been forced, while in a plastic or melted state, into the cavities or between the cracks or layers of other rocks. The term is sometimes used as equivalent to <i>plutonic rocks</i> . <i>It is then contrasted with effusive or volcanic rocks.</i>
irrigation	The act or process or irrigating, or the state of being irrigated; especially, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants.
isostatic	(<i>Physics & Geol.</i>) Subjected to equal pressure from every side; being in hydrostatic equilibrium, as a body submerged in a liquid at rest; pertaining to, or characterized by, isostasy.

K

key	A reef or low island.
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L

lacustrine	Living or growing in or along the edges of lakes.
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liquefy To cause to become liquid, especially: a) To melt (a solid) by heating.
b) To condense (a gas) by cooling.

lunate Shaped like a crescent.

M

magnetometer (Physics) An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces; also, less frequently, an instrument for determining any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip and declination.

marl (Geol.) A variety of sandstone, usually imperfectly consolidated, consisting largely of glauconite, a silicate of iron and potash of a green color, mixed with sand and a trace of phosphate of lime.

marsch (1) A tract of soft wet land, commonly covered partially or wholly with water; a fen; a swamp. (2) (Bot.) a plant of the genus common in marshes near the seashore, and whose root is much used in medicine as a demulcent.

Miocene An epoch in Earth's history from about 24 to 5 million years ago. Also refers to the rocks that formed in that epoch.

molluscan Of or relating to the mollusks.

N

navigation Travel or traffic by vessels, especially commercial shipping.

O

oceanography The exploration and scientific study of the ocean and its phenomena.

Oligocene Of or pertaining to or designating, certain tertiary strata which occupy an intermediate position between *Eocene* and *Miocene* period. The corresponding system of rocks.

ordinance A statute or regulation, especially one enacted by a city govern.

organic (1) (*Biol.*) of or pertaining to an organ or its functions, or to objects composed of organs; consisting of organs, or containing them; as, the organic structure of animals and plants; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms; as, organic bodies, organic life, organic remains. (2) (*Chem.*) the analysis of organic compounds, concerned chiefly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, oxygen as

	the difference between the sum of the others and 100 per cent, and nitrogen as free nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric oxide.
orography	The study of the physical geography of mountains and mountain ranges.
overseas	Beyond the sea; abroad. Of, relating to, originating in, or situated in countries across the sea.
P	
parcel	A plot of land, usually a division of a larger area.
patache	A small vessel.
pathogen	An agent that causes disease, especially a living microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus.
pelagic	Refers to the open water of the ocean, lacking association with the shore or the bottom. <i>cf. Abyssal, Neritic, Benthic, Littoral.</i>
pelocipods	An aquatic mollusk of the class Bivalvia, with a laterally compressed body enclosed within two hinged shells. Also called lamellibranch.
pier	A platform extending from a shore over water and supported piles or pillars, used to secure, protect, and provide access to ships boats.
Plankton	The floating or weakly swimming animal and plant organisms occurring at any depth in lakes, ponds, streams, or seas; often microscopic in size.
Pleistocene	A epoch in Earth history from about 2-5 million years to 10,000 years ago. Also refers to the rock and sediment deposited in that epoch.
pirogue	A canoe made from a hollowed tree trunk; a piragua.
plain	Level land, usually an open field, or a broad stretch of land with an even surface or a little varied surface.
plutonic	Pertaining to the interior of the earth, subterranean. (<i>Geol.</i>) the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean forces under pressure; granite, porphyry, and some other <i>igneous rocks</i> , supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface.
pollutant	Something that pollutes, especially a waste material that contaminates air, soil, or water.

pond A still body of water smaller than a lake.

Post-Panamax Refers to a generation of ships which are too wide to go through the Panamá canal limiting them to the Caribbean, Atlantic and Europe.

profit The return received on an investment after all charges have been paid.

Q

quadrant Any of the four areas into which a plane is divided by the reference axes in a Cartesian coordinate system, designated first, second, third, and fourth, counting counterclockwise from the area in which both coordinates are positive.

Quaternary The period of Earth's history from about 2 million years ago to the present, also, the rocks and deposits of that age.

R

rubble A loose mass of angular fragments of rock or masonry crumbled by natural or human forces.

runoff The part of precipitation which as surface run-off flows of the land without sinking into the soil and the part that enters the ground and passes through into surface streams as groundwater run-off.

S

Saladoid Characteristically, Saladoid pottery is thin and fine with slight grit temper, and is distinguished especially by white-on-red painted designs.

salina A salt flat.

sedimentary facies Different, but contemporaneous and juxtaposed, sedimentary rocks. Terrigenous facies are accumulations of particles eroded from older rocks and transported to the depositional site. Biogenic facies are accumulations of whole or fragmented shells and other hard parts of animals. Chemical facies result from precipitation or inorganic material from solution. The shapes and characteristics of facies may change as conditions change over time.

shoal A sandy elevation of the bottom of a body of water, constituting a hazard to navigation.

scrivener A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

sedimentary	of or relating to rocks formed by the deposition of sediment. (<i>Geol.</i>) <i>Aqueous rocks</i> , those which are deposited from water and lie in strata, as proposed to <i>volcanic rocks</i> , which are of <i>igneous origin</i> ;--called also <i>sedimentary rocks</i> .
sloop	A single-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged sailing boat with a short standing bowsprit or none at all and a single headsail set from the forestay.
shipwrecks	The breaking in pieces, or shattering, of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or driven against rocks, shoal, etc., by the violence of the winds and waves.
shore	The land along the edge of a body of water.
shore platform	Marine platform, marine terrace, marine flat.
shrub	(<i>Bot.</i>) A woody plant of less size than a tree, and usually with several stems from the same root.
silt	A fine grained sedimentary deposit, the rock particles of which range from 0.002 to 0.06 mm. An aggregate of mineral grains or rock fragments with diameters ranging from 0.0625 to 0.222 mm.
site	The piece of land on which something is located.
spawning	To deposit eggs; produce spawn.
subaerial	Occurring on land, at the earth's surface, as opposed to underwater or underground.
submarine canyon	Deep, steep-sided valley cut in the continental shelf or slope.
submerge	Beneath the surface of the water. Growing or remaining under water.
swell	To increase in size or volume as a result of internal pressure; expand.
stratification	Formation or deposition of layers, as of rock or sediments.

T

tectonic	(<i>Geol.</i>) of or pertaining to or designating the rock structures and external forms resulting from the deformation of the earth's crust as <i>tectonic arches</i> or valley.
Terrain	An area of land; ground.

terrestrial	Of or relating to the earth or its inhabitants. (<i>Biol.</i>) Living or growing on land; not aquatic: <i>a terrestrial plant or animal.</i>
Tertiary	Of or belonging the geologic time, system of rocks, or sedimentary deposits of the first period of <i>Cenozoic Era</i> characterized by the appearance of modern flora and of apes and other mammals.
TEU	Twenty-Foot Equivalent. Standard unit for maritime container traffic. It is equivalent to a container 20 feet long, 8 feet tall and 8 feet wide.
topography	The study or description of an anatomical region or part.
trade winds	Winds moving from the north or south toward the equator, so named because the early traders used this winds to sail to America from Europe.
traffic	The commercial exchange of goods; trade.
transship	To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.
tugboat	A small, powerful boat designed for towing or pushing larger vessels.
turbidity	Muddiness created by stirring up sediment or having foreign particles suspended.

V

Value-added	Stages during the production process of manufactured goods or services that include, among others, finishing, subassemblies, packaging or other physical processes (manufacturing or industrial), information interchange, logistics or any other financial or trade operations.
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W

water table	The level below which the ground is completely saturated with water.
weirs	A fence or wattle placed in a stream to catch or retain fish.
wreck	To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving it against the shore or on rocks, by causing it to become unseaworthy, to founder, or the like, to shipwreck.

Z

zemi	A sacred object, or the supernatural force it represents.
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