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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACC	Aquaculture Coordinating Council
AEZ	Aquaculture Enterprise Zones
ARB	Aquaculture Review Board
ASMFC	Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
AWOIS	Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System
CBEMP	Chesapeake Bay Environmental Model Package
CBF	Chesapeake Bay Foundation
CBP	Chesapeake Bay Program
CCA	Coastal Conservation Association
CENAB	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District
CENAO	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CRMC	Coastal Research Management Council
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DEBY	a disease-resistant strain of the Eastern oyster selectively bred from oysters from Delaware bay
DMMP	dredged material management plan
DNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
DO	dissolved oxygen
DOI	United States Department of Interior
EFH	essential fish habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment
ERAAG	Ecological Risk Assessment Advisory Group
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GIS	geographic information systems
HAPC	habitat areas of particular concern
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ISTC	Interstate Shellfish Transport Committee
ISAC	Invasive Species Advisory Council

MANTA	Monitoring and Non-Tidal Assessment
MD MH	Maryland mesohaline zone (assessment unit for ERA)
MD OH	Maryland oligohaline zone (assessment unit for ERA)
MD PH	Maryland polyhaline zone (assessment unit for ERA)
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MES	Maryland Environmental Service
MHT	Maryland Historical Trust
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSFCMA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NCA	Northern China *ariakensis*
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NERRS	National Estuarine Research Reserve System
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NHR	National Heritage Resource
NIMP	National Invasive Species Management Plan
NISC	National Invasive Species Council
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Research Council
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory Project
NWP	nationwide permit
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OAP	Oyster Advisory Panel
ODM	oyster demographic model
OHL	oyster harvesting license
OMP	Oyster Management Plan
OOC	Oregon Oyster Company
ORET	Oyster Restoration Evaluation Team
OsHV	herpes-like virus
OSU	Oregon State University
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PDT	Project Delivery Team
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PRFC	Potomac River Fisheries Commission
PRG	peer review groups
PVC	polyvinyl chloride

RRM	Relative Risk Model
RTE	rare, threatened, or endangered
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee
SAV	submerged aquatic vegetation
SCA	Southern China *ariakensis*
SHPOs	State Historic Preservation Officers
SRS	Special Resource Study
SSC	State Special Concern
STAC	Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee
TFL	tidal fish license
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TSS	total suspended solids
UMD	University of Maryland
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
VA MH	Virginia mesohaline zone (assessment unit for ERA)
VA OH	Virginia oligohaline zone (assessment unit for ERA)
VA PH	Virginia polyhaline zone (assessment unit for ERA
VDHR	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
VDCR	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
VIMS	Virginia Institute of Marine Science
VMRC	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
VSC	Virginia Seafood Council
WCA	Oregon stock of the Suminoe oyster
WNA	A hybrid Suminoe oyster produced by crossing WCA with a strain from Northern China (NCA)

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GLOSSARY

Alternative -	A reasonable way to fix the identified problem or satisfy the stated need (40 CFR 1502.4)
Anadromous -	pertaining to a species of fish, such as salmon and shad, that ascends fresh-water streams from the sea to spawn
Anoxia -	a condition in which the concentration of oxygen available to animals is insufficient to support the full function of body tissues (adj.: anoxic)
Anthropogenic -	relating to or resulting from the influence humans have on the natural world
Annelids -	segmented worms in the phylum Annelida, including earthworms and leeches; they are found in most wet environments, and include terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species
Bacterioplankton -	refers to the bacterial component of the plankton that drifts in the water column
Bathymetry -	the science of measuring ocean depths in order to determine the topography of the sea floor
Benthos -	organisms that live on or in the bottom of a body of water
Bight -	a curve or recess in a coastline or geographical feature
Bioaccumulate -	the tendency of an organism to absorb a toxic substance at a rate greater than that at which the substance is lost
Bioerosion-	the erosion of hard substrates by living organisms such as mollusks, polychaete worms, phoronids, sponges, crustaceans, echinoids, and fish; mechanisms of bioerosion include biotic boring, drilling, rasping, and scraping
Biodeposition -	the excretion of undigested materials, including feces and pseudo-feces, after active filter feeding by suspension-feeding bivalves; such material that falls to the sediment surface
Biogeography -	the science concerned with the geographical distribution of animal and plant life
Biomass -	the dry weight of living matter, including stored food, comprising the population of a particular species and expressed in terms of a given area or volume of the habitat

Biosecurity -	policies and measures taken to protect living resources from biological harm; encompasses prevention and mitigation of diseases, pests, and bioterrorism
Bivalves -	marine mollusks, including clams, oysters, and scallops, with a 2-valved, hinged shell; usually filter feeders that lack a distinct head
Bryozoans -	the moss animals, a major phylum of sessile, aquatic invertebrates with hardened exoskeletons that occur in colonies
Catadromous -	pertaining to fishes that live in fresh water and migrate to spawn in salt water
Cladoceran -	small, mainly freshwater branchiopod crustaceans, commonly called water fleas
Copepod -	small, usually minute, freshwater and marine crustaceans that serve as a major source of food for larger organisms
Congeneric-	referring to two or more species within the same genus
Conspecific -	referring to individuals or populations of a single species
Continental shelf -	the zone around the continent, that part of the continental margin extending from the shoreline and the continental slope
Crustaceans -	a class of anthropod animals in the subphylum Mandibulata with jointed feet and mandibles, two pairs of antennae, and segmented bodies encased in chitin
Cytochalasin B -	a cell-permeable mycotoxin that inhibits cytoplasmic division by blocking the formation of contractile microfilaments; inhibits cell movement and induces nuclear extrusion
Demersal	dwelling at or near the bottom of a body of water
Depuration -	removal of impurities, especially from bodily fluids; purification, cleansing.
Diploid -	cells that have two homologous copies of each chromosome, usually one from the mother and one from the father
Disarticulation-	separation of the shells of a bivalve
Dissolution-	the process of dissolving a solid into solution
Diurnal-	repeated or recurring daily; having a daily cycle of completed actions in 24 hours and recurring every 24 hours

Ecology -	the scientific study of the distribution and abundance of life and the interactions between organisms and their environment
Ecosystem -	a functional system that includes the organisms of a natural community, together with their environment
Empirical-	based on observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic
Epibenthic -	relating to the area on top of the sea floor
Epifauna -	organisms that live on the surface of the bottom of an ocean, lake, or stream, or on other bottom-dwelling organisms (adj: epifaunal)
Euryhaline -	able to live in waters of a wide range of salinity
Eurythermal	adaptable to a wide range of temperatures
Heterotrophic -	an organism that obtains nourishment by ingesting and digesting organic matter
Hemolymph -	the circulating fluid of the open circulatory systems of many invertebrates
Hydrodynamic -	the study of the motion of a fluid and of the interactions of the fluid with its boundaries, especially in the incompressible, viscid case
Hypoxia -	oxygen deficiency; any state wherein a physiologically inadequate amount of oxygen is available to or used by tissue, without respect to cause or degree (adj.: hypoxic)
Infauna (infaunal) -	bottom-dwelling organisms that live within the sediment at the bottom of an ocean, lake, or stream
Intertidal-zone -	the area that is exposed to the air at low tide and submerged at high tide; also known as the foreshore
Intensity (of disease) -	a measure of the concentration of disease-causing parasites within an oyster; high disease intensity generally results in mortality
Invertebrate -	an animal without a backbone or internal skeleton
Keystone species -	a species that has a disproportionate effect on its environment relative to its abundance; such species affect many other organisms in an ecosystem and help to determine the kinds and numbers of other species in a community

Kleptoparasitism -	the 'stealing' of eggs, prey, nest material or other inanimate objects from one animal by another; literally, parasitism by theft
Macrophyte -	aquatic plants growing in or near water that are emergent, submergent, or floating
Megalops -	the postlarval stage of crabs that has a large or flexed abdomen and the full complement of appendages
Mesocosm -	an experimental apparatus or enclosure designed to approximate natural conditions and in which environmental factors can be manipulated; mesocosms characteristically include both natural species assemblages and structured populations
Mesohaline -	moderately brackish, estuarine water with salinity ranging from 5 to 18 ppt
Mesozooplankton -	planktonic animals that range in size from 0.2 to 20 mm
Midden -	a dump for domestic waste
Mollusks -	one of the divisions of phyla of the animal kingdom containing snail, slugs, octopuses, squids, clams, mussels, and oysters; characterized by a shell-secreting organ, the mantle, and a radula (a food-rasping organ located in the forward area of the mouth)
Nekton -	free swimming aquatic animals that can propel themselves through the water column independently of the action of waves and currents
Niche-	the role or physical location of an organism within its natural environment that determines its relations with other organisms and ensures its survival
Oligochaete -	a class of terrestrial or aquatic annelids (e.g. earthworms) that lack a specialized head, move using peristalsis, and have well-developed segmentation
Oligohaline-	nearly fresh to mildly brackish, estuarine water with salinity ranging from 0.5 to 5 ppt
Osmoregulation -	the active regulation of the osmotic pressure of bodily fluids to maintain the homeostasis of the body's water content; that is, it keeps the body's fluids from becoming too dilute or too concentrated

Oocyst -	the spore phase of certain protists, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Toxoplasma*; this state can survive for lengthy periods outside a host and is very resistant
Physiography -	one of the two major subfields of geography that focuses on understanding the processes and patterns in the natural environment
Phytoplankton -	microscopic algae suspended in the part of the water column of lakes, rivers, and seas that is penetrated by light
Pelagic -	the part of a body of water that is located in the open water column, i.e., the part of the ocean that is not near the coast or continental shelf; also known as the open-ocean zone
Piscivorous -	feeds on fish
Plankton -	small organisms, usually minute plants and animals, that float or drift in water, especially at or near the surface
Planktivorous -	a species that feeds on plankton
Polychaete -	a class of chiefly marine annelid worms (e.g. clam worms) usually with paired segmental appendages, separate sexes, and free-swimming larvae
Polyhaline -	estuarine water with salinity ranging from 18 to 30 ppt
Preferred alternative -	In a NEPA document, this is typically the action that is selected for implementation in the record of decision, after considering the purpose and need for action, individual and cumulative effects of action, and public comments. Typically, a proposed action and alternatives are considered in the Draft EIS. Then, the Final EIS identifies a preferred alternative that may be the proposed action, one of the other alternatives, or some combination of these. Some agencies (i.e., Bureau of Land Management) reverse the usage of the terms proposed action and preferred alternative.
Prevalence (of disease)-	A measure of the frequency of occurrence of infection (i.e., the percent of examined oysters that contain at least one disease-causing parasite)
Propagate -	to reproduce sexually or by other forms of multiplication or increase

Proposed Action -	a plan that contains sufficient details about the intended actions to be taken, or that will result, to allow alternatives to be developed and its environmental consequences to be analyzed (40 CFR 1508.23); a suggestion that triggers the preparation of an environmental impact statement
Prototype -	a model suitable for use in complete evaluation of form, design, and performance
Protozoans -	a diverse phylum of microorganisms; the structure varies from a simple, single-celled animal to colonial forms
Pseudofeces -	material rejected by suspension feeders or deposit feeders as potential food before it enters the gut
Rehabilitation (of habitat)-	any of a range of approaches for attempting to increase the amount of suitable habitat for oyster settlement and growth by counteracting siltation; "standard" habitat rehabilitation involves placing relatively thin layers of clean shell on existing hard bottom; other methods include constructing three-dimensional reefs of oyster shell or using alternative materials to provide settlement substrate
Relict -	referring to a topographic feature that remains after other parts of the feature have been removed or have disappeared
Repletion -	the noun form of the adjective 'replete' meaning filled or well-supplied; specifically, efforts or programs to increase the supply of oyster-shell substrate to encourage settlement of larval oysters
Resistance (to disease) -	an oyster either is not susceptible to disease or is subject to only limited infection
Restoration (of population)-	any of a range of approaches for attempting to increase the population of oysters in Chesapeake Bay to a level at which it provides desired ecosystem services and supports a commercial fishery (e.g., habitat rehabilitation, planting seed oysters)
Sessile -	permanently attached to a substrate
Seston -	particulate matter, such as plankton, organic detritus, and silt suspended in seawater
Siltation -	the building up of soil or granular material of a specific grain size derived from rock
Socioeconomics -	the study of the relationship between economic activity and social life

Stakeholder -	a party who affects, or can be affected by an action
Strain -	an animal or plant from a particular group whose characteristics are different in some way from others of the same group
Subaqueous -	pertaining to conditions and processes occurring in, under, or beneath the surface of water, especially fresh water
Subtidal -	pertaining to that part of the Earth's surface immediately below the intertidal zone and thus permanently covered with seawater
Suspension feeder -	an animal that feeds on small particles suspended in the water; particles may be minute living plants or animals, or products of excretion or decay from these or larger organisms
Sympatric -	pertaining to a species that occupies the same range as another species but maintains its identity by not interbreeding
Tetraploid -	pertaining to cells and organisms that have four homologous sets of chromosomes
Topography -	the general configuration of a surface, including its relief; may be a land or water-bottom surface
Trajectory -	the path a moving object follows through space; a trajectory can be described mathematically either by the geometry of the path, or as the position of the object over time
Triploid -	pertaining to cells and organisms that have three homologous sets of chromosomes
Trophic interactions -	pertaining to or functioning in nutrition
Tubificid oligochaetes -	a family of aquatic worms, like the sludge worm, that build tube-shaped shelters in the sand of riverbottoms and are key components of the benthic communities of many freshwater and marine ecosystems
Tunicates -	a subphylum of marine chordate animals that are filter feeders that secrete thick covering layers, have greatly reduced nervous systems, and have notochords during only the larval stage
Veliger -	a larval planktotrophic mollusk in the stage where the shell, foot, and other structures make their appearance
Zooplankton -	microscopic animals that are free-swimming or suspended in the water of oceans, rivers, and lakes

Zoea -	an early larval stage of decapod crustaceans (e.g., crabs) distinguished by a relatively large cephalothorax, conspicuous eyes, and large, fringed antennae