

**DEFINITIONS**

abattoir	Slaughterhouse
aggregated	Form or group into a class or cluster
agricultural capability	<p>The B.C. Agricultural Land Commission sets the definition of land capability classification for agriculture in B.C., using two main components; the capability class and the capability subclass. The class identifies potential for agriculture. The best agricultural lands are rated Class 1 because they have the ideal climate and soil to allow a farmer to grow the widest range of crops. Class 7 is considered non-arable, with no potential for soil bound agriculture. As the class numbers increase from Class 1 to Class 7, the range of crops decreases. Associated with each class is a subclass that identifies limitations or special management practices needed to improve the soil, such as topography, stoniness, soil moisture deficiency, low fertility, etc.</p> <p>The land capability classification usually gives land two ratings: unimproved and improved. Unimproved ratings describe the land in its native condition without any improvements to the soil. Improved ratings indicate the land's potential once the appropriate management practice identified by the subclass, such as irrigation, stone removal, or drainage, has been implemented.</p>
agricultural land reserve	A provincial zone in which agriculture is recognized as the priority use
alluvium	Soil deposited by a river
apiculture	Beekeeping
ArcGIS	A geographic information system (GIS) for working with maps and geographic information
baseline	A surveyed or predicted condition that serves as a reference point to which later surveys are coordinated or correlated
baseline data	A quantitative level or value from which other data and observations of a comparable nature are referenced. Information accumulated concerning the state of a system, process, or activity before the initiation of actions that may result in changes.
biofuel	A type of fuel whose energy is derived from biological carbon fixation
biosecurity	A set of preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases, quarantined pests, invasive alien species, or living modified organisms
calcareous	Adjective meaning mostly or partly composed of calcite or calcium carbonate, in other words, containing lime or being chalky
census of agriculture	Questionnaires provided to farm or agricultural operations by Statistics Canada to provide a statistical picture of Canada's farm sector

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cereal crop	Members of the grass family grown for their edible starchy seeds such as wheat and barley
clearing	The removal of trees and other woody vegetation.
climatic moisture deficit	A negative difference between the seasonal (May – September) precipitation and seasonal potential evapotranspiration; surpluses are positive differences and deficits are negative differences
contribution margin	The excess of total revenue over variable costs and does not include depreciation or returns to equity or management
cow/calf operation	A method of raising beef cattle in which a permanent herd of cows is kept by a farmer or rancher to produce calves for later sale
creel survey	Catch assessment surveys, typically done through interviews or inspection of individual catches, undertaken to estimate the catches made by recreational fishermen
crop yield	Refers to both the measure of the yield of a crop per unit area of land cultivation, and the seed generation of the plant itself
Crown land	All provincial and federal government lands. Provincial parks and public land are examples of provincial Crown land.
cumulative effects	The combined effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable activities, over time, on people and on the environment.
disturbance	An event that causes a sudden change from the existing pattern, structure, or composition in an ecological system or habitat
enterprise budget	A financial management tool for projecting costs and returns from an enterprise
established visual quality objective (EVQO)	A resource management objective established by the [forest] district manager or contained in a higher level plan; these objectives reflect the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area
evapotranspiration	Loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration from the plants growing thereon
ewe	Female sheep
existing visual conditions	A component of the visual landscape inventory that represents the level of human-made landscape alteration caused by resource development activities in a visual sensitivity unit; expressed in six visual quality classes based on the scale of disturbance and compatibility of the disturbance with natural conditions
farm capital value	Market value of owned and leased capital employed in the production of agricultural commodities
farm gate price	Net value of an agricultural product when it leaves the farm, after marketing costs have been subtracted

First Nation	A term that came into common usage in the 1970s to replace the word Indian, which some people found offensive. Although the term First Nation is widely used, no legal definition of it exists. The term has generally come to refer to Aboriginal groups that have status under the <i>Indian Act</i> . Some Aboriginal groups have also adopted the term First Nation to replace the word “band” in the name of their community.
fish	Fish as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , includes parts of fish, shellfish, crustaceans, marine animals, and any parts of shellfish, crustaceans, or marine animals, and the eggs, sperm, spawn, larvae, spat, and juvenile stages of fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals
fish habitat	Fish habitat, as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , includes the spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly to carry out their life processes
fluvial	Refer to the processes associated with rivers and streams, and the deposits and landforms created by them
food self-reliance	Within a defined geographic area and for defined food groups, a comparison of total current food production, or capability for food production (regardless of whether it is consumed in the area or being exported), with total food consumption
frost-free period	The period between the last spring average frost date and the average first fall frost date
geomorphology	A science that deals with the relief features of the earth
gilt	Female pig that will have its first mating
grant-in-lieu	BC Hydro makes Payments in lieu of Taxes (PILT) to regional districts and municipalities in respect of electricity generating facilities located within an area
grizzly	A rack of parallel thick steel bars used to separate large rock from smaller rock
gross domestic product (GDP)	The value added to the B.C. economy by current productive activities attributable to the Project
gross farm receipts	Receipts from all agricultural products sold, program payments, and custom work, before deducting expenses
growing degree-days	A measure of heat accumulation used by horticulturists, gardeners, and farmers to predict plant and pest development rates, such as the date that a flower will bloom or a crop reach maturity
heifer	Young cow before she has had her first calf
horticulture	The science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants
impervious	Not permeable to fluids

infrastructure	Basic facilities, such as transportation, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable an organization, project, or community to function
inundation	To flood; cover with water
invasive plant	Any non-native organism that cause economic or environmental harm and can spread quickly to new areas
local area assessment	Area within which the potential adverse effects of the Project will be assessed
land tenure	The right to exclusively occupy and use a specified area of land. Tenure may also be limited to certain resources such as timber, but not to all resources in a given area. Tenure may be held by individuals, communities, government, or corporations.
livestock	Animals kept or raised for use or pleasure
oilseed	Crops that are grown primarily for the oil contained in the seeds, such as sunflowers and rapeseed
orthophotograph	An aerial photograph geometrically corrected (“orthorectified”) such that the scale is uniform
output	The total value of production associated with the Project
overburden	Soils that overlay bedrock
own-purpose taxes	The property taxes levied in the period for municipal purposes only. It is equal to the total gross taxation less the total tax levies for other governments.
photomontage	An image composed of many small photographs
potential evapotranspiration	Evapotranspiration if soil moisture is not limiting
Project activity zone	Area within which the Project components will be found or will occur, but not including existing transportation infrastructure that will be used without modification to transport materials or personnel required for the Project.
regional assessment area	Area within which projects and activities, the residual effects of which may combine with residual effects of the Project, will be identified and taken into account in the cumulative effects assessment
recreation	Activities in which people are engaged for the purpose of enjoyment. Outdoor recreation can be either consumptive or non-consumptive. Consumptive recreation involves using or consuming a resource [e.g., hunting and fishing (non-catch and release)]. Non-consumptive recreation does not involve the consumption of a resource (e.g., walking, running, bike riding, horseback riding, skiing, all-terrain vehicle riding, and snowmobiling). This is the type of recreation that is the focus of Section 25 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, whereas hunting and fishing are assessed in Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife.

riprap	Large rocks used to armor shorelines, streambeds, bridge abutments, pilings, and other shoreline structures against scour, water, or ice erosion. Rock for riprap must be hard, dense, angular, durable, and able to resist long exposure to weathering. Rocks used for riprap must be large enough to resist displacement by waves or currents and the riprap layer must be thick enough to accommodate the largest rock required. Riprap is placed on a bedding layer of finer rock to prevent the large riprap settling into the foundation. Riprap is typically classified by weight, average diameter, and the amount of amount of finer and coarser material permitted. For example, rocks acceptable for class 100 riprap have an average weight of 100 kg; 85% of the rocks must be 10 kg or heavier, and rocks larger than 300 kg cannot exceed 15% of the total. The average diameter of class 100 riprap is about 450 mm.
sow	Female pig that has mated
sport fish	Large fish caught for food or sport (e.g., northern pike, Arctic grayling)
stoniness	The relative proportion of stones in the soil
stripping	The removal of topsoil and/or soil containing organic material
summer fallow	Cropland that is purposely kept out of production during a regular growing season
temporal boundaries	Specific temporal boundaries have been set for the assessment of potential effects on each VC. The temporal boundaries span the following phases of the project: construction, operation, maintenance, and foreseeable modifications where appropriate
valued component (VC)	Aspects of the Project's biophysical and human setting that are considered important by BC Hydro, Aboriginal groups, the public, the scientific community, and government agencies
visual landscape inventory	The provincial system for the identification, classification, and recording of the location and quality of visual resources
visually sensitive area	Areas of specific concern for visual resources with established ratings for existing visual conditions
wildlife	A species, subspecies, variety, or geographically or genetically distinct population of animal, plant, or other organism, other than a bacterium or virus, that is wild by nature and is native to Canada or has extended its range into Canada without human intervention, and has been present in Canada for at least 50 years. In this report, wildlife usually refers to animals.