



Pond Home Study Course

Pond Management Definitions

Aerobic - living or active only in the presence of oxygen

Algae - One-celled or multicellular plants without true stems, roots and leaves, which are typically autotrophic, photosynthetic, and contain chlorophyll.

Anaerobic – Without oxygen.

Aquatic Plants - Plants which grow in, live in, or live on the water.

Autotrophic - An organism that has the capacity to satisfy its requirements for carbon-containing nutrients by the fixation, reduction and incorporation of carbon dioxide from the environment.

Auxiliary Spillway - A supporting channel for an overflow of water.

Buffer strip – An area of grass or other erosion-resistant vegetation grown between areas of cultivated land and a water body.

Dam – A barrier constructed to contain the flow of water.

Dredging - Sediment removal from the bottom of wetlands, waterways and other bodies of water.

Dry Hydrant- A non-pressurized pipe permanently installed in an existing pond permitting withdrawal of water by fire fighting equipment.

Electro-fishing Survey- A process of stunning fish in water with electricity to collect, measure and record data.

Eutrophication – Over-enrichment of a water body with nutrients, resulting in excessive growth of organisms and depletion of oxygen concentration

Fisheries - A place where fish or other aquatic animals are caught

Groundwater - Water beneath the earth's surface, often between saturated soil and rock, that supplies wells and springs.

Lake – A body of water surrounded by land.

Photosynthesis - Process of using energy in sunlight to convert water and carbon dioxide into carbohydrates and oxygen

Pond – A small lake.

Respiration - The series of metabolic processes by which living cells produce energy through the oxidation of organic substances.

Secchi Disk - A white disk 12" or more in diameter which is lowered into the sea to estimate transparency of the water. The depths are noted at which it first disappears when lowered and reappears when raised.

Sedimentation – Deposition of suspended material by gravity.

Settling Basin – An area that retains water long enough for coarse suspended solids to settle out.

Silt – Soil particles larger than clay and smaller than sand.

Watermeal - Any of various aquatic plants of the genus Wolffia.

Watershed – Specific land area that drains water to a defined location.

Zooplankton - Small, usually microscopic animals (such as protozoans), found in water.

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Prepared by Jim Clark, Extension Educator in McKean County.

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