

## **2.0 DEFINITIONS**

Ecological Improvement Potential (EIP) – the potential to qualitatively improve population status by addressing habitat limiting factors that resulted from anthropogenic management actions.

Ecotone – The boundary or transition area between two or more habitats or communities.

Limiting factor – A factor which limits a population from achieving complete viability with respect to any Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) parameter.

Ocean-type – A classification based upon characteristics of the juvenile outmigrants. While each life history type can potentially produce any life history strategy, ocean type populations are generally (but not exclusively) composed of individuals that migrate to sea early in their first year of life after spending only a short period (or no time) rearing in freshwater.

Population – Populations are defined based on biological processes (i.e., reproductive isolation and demographic independence) and not based on geography or jurisdictional boundaries. A population (or independent population) must be sufficiently reproductively isolated from other conspecific units so that its population dynamics or risk of extinction is substantially independent.

Stream type – A classification based upon characteristics of the juvenile outmigrants. While each life history type can potentially produce any life history strategy, stream type fish generally migrate to sea after rearing for at least a year in freshwater.

Subbasin – A geographic delineation based on hydrological features. Here, subbasin refers to an area within a Hydrologic Unit Code 4 (HUC 4) as defined by the United States Geological Survey (USGS).

Technical Recovery Team (TRT) – Expert technical team formed by NMFS to work with local interests and experts and ensure that TRT recommendations for delisting criteria are based on the most current and accurate technical information available.

Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) – A concept that identifies attributes (abundance, population growth rate, diversity, and spatial distribution) and provides guidance for determining the biological status of populations and larger-scale groupings of Pacific salmonids.