

GLOSSARY

A

Anadromous – fish that migrate from the sea to rivers to spawn e.g. salmon

Adaptation – the way that a plant or animal's structures or behaviour has changed to suit where or how they live.

B

Bryophyte – The group of small, green non-flowering plants which includes mosses and liverworts

C

Catadromous – fish born in saltwater which then migrate into freshwater where they grow into adults before migrating back into the ocean to spawn e.g. European eel.

Clothier - a person or company that makes or sells clothes or cloth.

D

Dam – Man made walls/barriers across rivers and streams which keep the water from flowing and raise the water level behind it. They can be massive or small but are usually built to make reservoirs, produce electricity (see **Hydroelectric power station**) or prevent flooding.

E

Endangered species –when a species is very likely to become extinct in the near future, either worldwide or in one particular area/country.

Extinction - when there are no remaining individuals of a species alive e.g. Dodo

F

Fulling - is a step in woollen clothmaking where the wool is cleaned to remove oils, dirt, and other impurities, and also where it is made thicker.

Fulling Stocks- large wooden hammers used in fulling

G

Gulf Stream – The strong ocean current that brings warm water from the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic Ocean, towards Europe.

H

Habitat – a place where a plant or animal lives

Hydroelectric power station - where water flowing down from a dam turns turbines to generate electricity.

L

Larva -The first stage after hatching in many animals' life cycle before the final adult stage is reached. Larva look very different from the adult and often live in a different habitat e.g. dragonfly larvae live in freshwater but the adult lives on the land.

Larvae – Plural of larva

Leat – An artificial waterway which supplies water to water wheels

Leptocephalus – leaf- shaped larval stage of the eel

Leptocephali – plural of Leptocephalus

M

Migration - the seasonal movement of animals from one habitat to another. This may be to find food, better weather conditions or find a mate.

Migratory Animal – An animal that migrates.

Metamorphosis - the physical changes some animals go through to become adults. It is especially common in insects.

N

Nap - the rough surface of cloth

P

Pigmentation - the natural colouring of animals or plants.

S

Spawn – (verb) to release or deposit eggs

Species – a group of similar living things that that can mate with one another but not with living things of other groups, e.g. a poodle can breed with a Labrador because they are the same species (dog) but a cat cannot breed with a dog because they are different species.

T

Tucking- see Fulling

Turbine - An engine that converts the movement of fluids (including both air and water) into energy. Simple turbines have a shaft with a blade on it. Moving fluids push the blades so that they turn around with the shaft.

W

Water Pumping Station – where pumps transport water from one site to another. They have many uses but can include supplying water to canals, water treatment systems (such as sewage works) or be used drain water from low lying land.

Waterwheel - a large wheel driven by flowing water used to work machinery, often seen on the side of watermills (there is an outline of one on the old Kimmins flour mill at the Sainsbury's site, Dudbridge, Stroud).

Weir – Similar to a **dam**, but it allows any extra water to be slowly released downstream over its top (crest) or underneath it for at least some of its length. They can vary in size both horizontally and vertically, with the smallest being only a few centimetres high while the largest may be many metres tall and hundreds of metres long.