

Glossary

128th Street Comprehensive Setback Levee Feasibility Study

Apex jam: A type of engineered log jam structure intended to accumulate other woody material in the river. It helps to slow river flow to encourage gravel deposits around the structure.

Deflector jam: A type of engineered log jam that changes flow direction, thereby helping to reconnect main river channel flows to the floodplain and side channels.

Engineered log jam: An engineered log jam is a structure created in streams, rivers and floodplains designed to simulate the function of a naturally occurring log jam.

Floodplain quadrant: For the purposes of this feasibility study, the quadrant of the study area defined by the intersection of the Puyallup River and the 128th Street East road and bridge crossing; i.e., northeast (NE); northwest (NW); southeast (SE); and southwest (SW).

Floodplain roughness: A type of engineered wood structure constructed from logs salvaged with existing onsite woody material to provide habitat. This feature helps to slow flood waters and increase complexity.

Floodplain storage: Floodplain storage is the area of floodplain between the active river channel and fringe (landward) edge of the floodplain.

Full setback levee: A levee that is fully setback landward, away from the river channel to the outer edge of floodplain boundary.

Habitat islands (salvage fill): Areas of habitat that are created from excess soil from high ground, within a floodplain. This feature helps to increase habitat variety and increase floodplain storage.

Levee setback: A levee setback relocates an existing levee farther away from the channel to provide additional floodplain storage. They help to lower flood water depths and provide habitat benefits.

Partial setback levee: A levee that is partially setback landward, away from the river channel at an intermediary distance between the river channel and floodplain outer edge. They often are aligned along higher ground features with the floodplain.

Pilot channel: A short channel where there is low ground and old floodplain remnant channels. This feature helps to direct flow into the floodplain connection area, from the main river channel.