Glossary of Terms

AADT: Annual Average Daily Traffic – the average twenty-four hour,

two-way traffic for the period from January 1st to December 31st.

Agricultural Soil Capability: The Soil Capability Classification for Agriculture system was developed

as part of the Canada Land Inventory (CLI). Soils are rated for

capability for crop production as well as any associated limitations, using 7 capability classes. Organic materials are not rated for soil capability (designated O). Class 1 soils have no significant limitations in use for crops. Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices. Class 3 soils have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices. Class 4 soils have severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices, or both. Class 5 soils have very severe limitations that restrict their capability to produce perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are feasible. Class 6 soils are capable only of producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are not feasible. Class 7 soils have no

capability for arable culture or permanent pasture.

ANSI: Area of Natural and Scientific Interest. Areas of land and water

containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study, or education. Provincially significant ANSIs are areas identified by

MNR which represent significant examples of Ontario's

geological, ecological or species diversity.

Aquatic Vegetation: Vegetation which includes all communities of plants submersed and/or

floating on water in areas inundated throughout the season.

CAH: Controlled Access Highway. Designation of freeways in Ontario,

where access to the highway is restricted and can only be at

interchanges.

Capacity (Highway): The maximum theoretical volume of traffic that can be handled by the

roadway.

COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

Culvert: A covered channel or large pipe for carrying the watercourse below a

roadway.

Cut: An excavation or material from it.

Decibel (dB): A logarithmic unit of measure used for expressing level of sound.

dBA: The measurement of sound in decibels on an A-weighted scale which

best approximates the way in which the human ear perceives sound.

Directional Split: This is the proportion of traffic traveling in the opposing directions of

the highway.

Environmentally Areas/issues of the natural, cultural, economic and social

Significant Issue: environmental impacts and commitment to mitigation in order to

facilitate decision making relative to the acceptance of the environmental assessment and approval of the undertaking.

Equivalent Sound The level of a continuous sound having the same energy for a

Level (Leq): given time as a fluctuating sound. In this report, Leq is the value over a

24 hour period: Leq (24).

ESA / ESPA: Environmentally Sensitive Area / Environmentally Sensitive Policy

Area. These are environmental areas identified by municipalities at various levels in planning documents. These areas are typically considered significant at the regional level, but may also include provincially significant wetlands. Some areas may also have an overlapping ANSI designation. These areas can qualify as natural heritage areas in the Provincial Policy Statement, and are assigned

a relatively high priority in land use planning decisions.

Fauna: Animals, especially those of a particular region or time.

Fill: Earth or rock material placed on existing ground to raise the level.

Flora: Plants collectively of a given region, age or formation.

Grade: Slope, rate of rise or fall per unit of horizontal distance.

Grade Separation: A crossing at different levels of two roads or a road and a railway.

Groundwater: Water that fills all the unblocked pores of underlying material below

the water table, which is the upper limit of saturation.

Habitat: The environment in which the life needs of a plant or animal are

supplied.

Horizontal Curvature: A curve in plan to provide for change in direction.

Hydrogeology: The integrated study of water and geology.

LACAC: Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee.

Level of Service: A qualitative measure that represents the collective factors of speed,

travel time, traffic interruptions, freedom to maneuver, safety, driving comfort, convenience and operating costs provided by a roadway under a particular operating condition. six levels of service range from A (free

flow) to F (forced flow).

LSW: Locally Significant Wetland.

Marsh: Plant communities dominated by tall (0.5-2M) emergent ganoids are

defined as marshes. Areas where marsh occurs are characterized by mineral, muck or well-decomposed peak substrates. As with all wetlands, such areas experience spring flooding and a gradual drop in water levels throughout the season. However at no time do these areas

dry out.

Parclo A: Interchange design most commonly used by MTO. Partial cloverleaf

interchange where the two inner loop ramps carry traffic from the

crossing road to the freeway.

Parcial cloverleaf interchange where the two inner loop ramps carry

traffic from the freeway to the crossing road.

Peak Hour: The hour(s) of the day when the highest traffic occurs.

PSW: Provincially Significant Wetland.

(RIRO)

Right-In / Right-Out:

Term to describe highway type that allows access to adjacent properties

through right turns only.

Right-of-way: The area of land acquired for or devoted to the provision of a road.

(ROW)

Station: Representation of the distance in hundreds of meters from an arbitrarily

assumed datum.

TDM: Transportation Demand Management. Methods for reducing single

occupant vehicle trips such as car pooling, High Occupancy Vehicles

(HOV), and ride sharing.

Upland Forest: This type of forest occurs on upland areas which are not seasonally or

periodically inundated. Such communities are dominated by various admixtures of deciduous and coniferous tree species. Canopy cover is

greater than 70%.

Vertical Curve: A curve on the longitudinal profile of a road to provide for change of

gradient.

WADT: Winter Average Daily Traffic; defined as the average twenty-four hour,

two way traffic for the period December 1st to March 31st, including

weekends.

Wetland: In this evaluation, wetlands are defined as lands that are seasonally or

permanently covered by shallow water as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface; in either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favored the

dominance of either hydrophytic or water tolerant plants.

W.P. Work Project.

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