

## 7. DEFINITIONS

- alluvial deposits:* Detrital material that is transported by a river and deposited at points along the flood plain.
- alluvial fan:* A mass of sediment deposited at a point along a stream where there is a decrease in gradient, e.g. from hill to plain. The mass is roughly triangular in plan and thickest at its point of origin, thinning rapidly in a downstream direction.
- colluvial deposits:* Weathered material transported by gravity, e.g. a scree (talus) slope.
- detrital:* Particles of minerals or rocks derived from pre-existing rock by processes of weathering and/or erosion. Detrital materials may be transported by alluvial and colluvial processes and wind, or by combinations of these.
- granite:* A coarse-grained plutonic igneous rock rich in quartz.
- igneous:* Refers to rocks whose origin is molten material below the earth's crust. They may be extrusive on the earth's surface (volcanics) or intruded at depth (plutonic) to be later exposed by erosion.
- metamorphic rocks:* Rocks altered by heat, pressure, or chemical processes. They are commonly found in a zone around intrusive rocks such as granite.
- riverain:* Of the river or its neighbourhood.
- riverine:* Riparian, belonging to the river or its banks.
- sandstone:* A rock formed from detrital sand, usually quartz sand. It is commonly cemented by siliceous (quartzite) or iron-rich (ferruginous) material.
- vine thicket:* Structurally and floristically related to vine forest but the term is used here where height precludes classification as forest. Generally stunted vegetation with canopy closure at three to twelve metres, sometimes with emergents.
- volcanic:* Extrusive igneous rocks. They may be classified as basic, when quartz free, or acid when they contain ten percent or more of free quartz.

## 8. REFERENCES

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