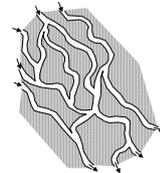


## Glossary of terms - addendum

### river morphology

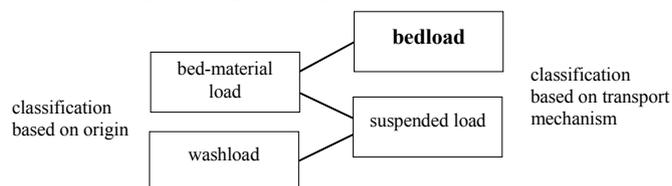
**aggradation** rise of river bed due to sedimentation  
**alluvial** related to deposits of sediments left by the flow of rivers. In river morphology, the term is often reserved to sediments which continue to be eroded and deposited by the rivers

**anabranching** formation of a river course with multiple channels, divided by islands, or sometimes bars, that are large in relation to channel width

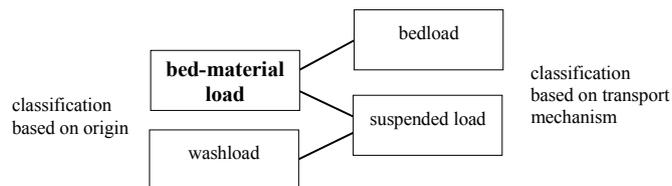


**axisymmetrical bar** related to idealized bends with uniform curvature  
**bathymetry** form of the river bed which scales with channel width  
 spatial depth distribution, usually defined as the submerged bed topography with respect to a sloping idealized water level surface for a certain specified constant discharge

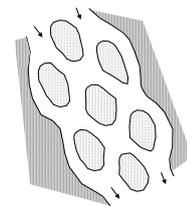
**bedform** form of the river bed which scales with water depth (dune) or viscous sublayer (ripple)  
**bedload** sediment transport through rolling, sliding and saltation over the river bed



**bed-material load** transport of bed material, over the bed or in suspension

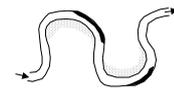


**bed topography** spatial bed level distribution with respect to a horizontal datum  
**bifurcation** point where a channel or river splits into two channels or rivers  
**braiding** formation of a river course with multiple channels, divided by bars that have a size on the order of the channel width

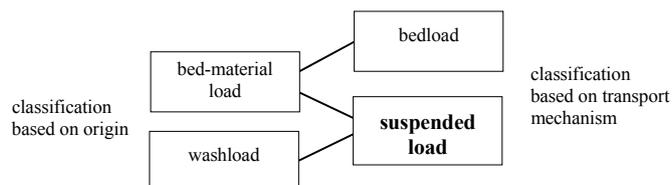


**Bulle effect** disproportionate sediment transport into offtake channels due to helical flow  
**Chézy coefficient** coefficient for hydraulic roughness  
**confluence** point where two channels or rivers join  
**crossing** shallow area between two consecutive bends  
**cut-off** formation of a new channel which shortens the channel bend  
**degradation** lowering of river bed due to erosion

dimension	(1) extent or size, (2) the number of measures needed to describe the size of an object in a certain space. In mathematical modelling, the number of dimensions is equal to the number of space co-ordinates to which partial derivatives appear in the underlying differential equations
dune	bedform which scales with water depth
Exner's Principle	principle that erosion occurs in areas of accelerating flow and sedimentation in areas of decelerating flow
geomorphology	systematic study of landforms and their origin
hydrograph	graph representing discharges or water levels at a given station as a function of time
mass failure	bank erosion process in which large portions of the bank collapse into the river during short events
meanders	sinuous rivers, sinuous channels
meandering	formation of a sinuous river course through bank erosion



morphodynamics	study of the time-dependent changes in the forms of alluvial beds and their underlying processes. The term is also used as a synonym for morphological behaviour
morphology	branch of geomorphology, studying the forms of alluvial beds of water bodies and their ongoing changes by erosion and sedimentation. The term is also used as a synonym for the bed topography or the shape of a river
planform	shape on map of banklines or water lines
point bar	bar at inner bend
pool	deep outer bend
regime	statistically averaged properties ("climate") of a river. A river is "in regime" if its statistically averaged properties remain constant, i.e. if the river is stable
retarded scour	scour occurring during the fall of the flood
ripple	bedform which scales with viscous sublayer
river morphology	branch of geomorphology, studying the forms of the river bed and their ongoing changes by erosion and sedimentation
scour	deepening of the bed by erosive action of water
secondary flow	flow phenomena related to deviations from standard vertical profiles (spiral flow, accelerating-flow deformation, decelerating-flow deformation)
sediment	solid material eroded, transported and deposited by the river
shear stress	force exerted by the flow on a lateral interface of unit area
Shields parameter	parameter expressing the mobility of particles of a given size under given flow conditions
sinuosity	ratio between distance along the river or channel and distance along a straight line
sliding	bank erosion process in which large portions of the bank collapse into the river during short events
sloughing	bank erosion process in which thin layers of bank material are washed away particle by particle more or less continuously
suspended load	sediment transport through flow convection, not in contact with the bed but kept in suspension by turbulence



thalweg line connecting the deepest points of consecutive cross-sections

washload

throughput of sediment which does not depend on local sediment transport capacity  
(supply-limited instead of capacity-limited transport)

