Absolute Peak Flow (m³/s): This is the instantaneous peak flow of a river in cubic metres per second given for each month. The rating curves are extrapolated to estimate peak flows at most of the stations.

Alluvium: Any clay, silt, sand, pebble or other detrital material deposited by water.

Aquifer: Hydrogeologically permeable formation allowing a significant flow of groundwater and economical exploitation of a significant volume of water.

Caldera: It is a large volcanic crater resulting from collapse of the central part of a volcano after a major eruption.

Dynamic Water Level: It is the influenced depth of water measured from ground level in a well at a given instance during pumping.

Elevation: It is defined as a level above the Mean Sea Level.

Grid Reference: The datum of the grid system in Mauritius is the longitude 57º31’ 18.58” East of Greenwich and the latitude 20º 11’ 42.25” South, corresponding to 1000 000 E and 1000 000 N for Mauritius. The six or seven digits represent the coordinates of the location being considered in a Cartesian plane. Its unit of measurement is metres.

Isohyet: Line joining the points where the amount of precipitation in a given period is the same.

Long Term Mean (LTM): It is the average value of a hydrologic variable for a period exceeding 10 years.

Maximum Elevation: It is the level of the highest point in the catchment /sub-catchment of a river above the Mean Sea Level.

Permeability: The property of a geological formation, consolidated or not, to be crossed by a fluid under the effect of hydraulic gradient. It expresses the resistance of a medium to a flow of water when being crossed.

Piezometric Level: It is the difference between the ground elevation and the depth of groundwater in a well or piezometer.

Residence Time: The period during which a substance remains in the concerned water body.

Static Water Level: It is the depth of water in a well or piezometer at rest measured from ground level.

Station code for flow gauging station: The gauging station code is an alphanumeric reference which serves primarily to identify the station record. The alphabet is an identifier for the catchment – one letter for a major catchment, two letters for a minor catchment, while the following digits give the code number – two digits for river gauging stations, three digits for gauging stations on diversions. These digits are allocated chronologically to the stations situated within the catchment area.

Transmissivity: Rate at which water is transmitted through a unit width of the aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient. It is expressed as the product of the hydraulic conductivity and the thickness of the saturated portion of the aquifer.
CONVERSION TABLE

Length

1 foot (ft) = 0.3048 metre (m)
1 inch (in) = 25.4 millimetres (mm)
1 mile (mi) = 1.609 metres
1 toise = 1.949 metres

Area

1 acre (ac) = 4,050 square metres (m²)
1 arpent = 4,210 square metres (m²)
1 hectare (ha) = 10,000 square metres (m²)
1 perche = 42 square metres (m²)

Volume

1 cubic foot (ft³) = 28.3 litres (l)
1 cubic foot (ft³) = 0.0283 cubic metres (m³)
1 cubic metre (m³) = 1,000 litres (l)
1 hectolitre (hl) = 100 litres (l)
1 gallon = 4.54 litres (l)
1 million cubic metres (Mm³) = 1,000,000 cubic metres (m³)
1 million cubic feet (Mcf) = 28300 cubic metres (m³)

Rate of Discharge

1 cubic foot per second (cfs) = 0.0283 cubic metres per second (m³/s)
1 cubic foot per second (cfs) = 2445 cubic metres per day (m³/d)

ABBREVIATIONS

Max : Maximum
Min : Minimum
a.m.s.l : Above Mean Sea Level
m³/s Day : A volume equivalent to a continuous steady flow of 1m³/s for a period of 24 hours.
WHO : World Health Organisation