Tab. 1. Glossary of fluvial terms used in the paper

Name	Autor	
aggradational flument		see: V-flument
back riser	this paper	riser on the outer or upward side of a terrace
back swamp		floodplains normally descend slightly from the river banks toward the river edge. Floods deposit their coarser grains close to the banks, and the more the distance to the valley edge the finer is the deposited load. Thus the valley edges are lower and get closer to the groundwater and tend to get swampy with Gleysols and Humic Gleysols (Figs. 17).
cut-in flument		a flument that has been deposited after erosion into bedrock or into an pre-existing flument; in the latter case with its tread deeper than the tread of the host flument. Most common flument type in valleys. The counterpart would be built-up fluments deposited in a lowland or a mainstream valley, e.g., as alluvial fan.
cut-in-fill terrace	e.g., Easterbrook [17]	an erosional terrace cut into a pre-existing fill (flument) leaving a flat tread only and no deposit. As this tread is a river base, some lag relics should be left. Identical to fill-cut terrace.
cut-in terrace		see: erosional terrace
degradational terrace	e.g., Bucher [36]	see: erosional terrace
deluvial		washed off
Dia-Gleysol	Schirmer [14]	Diagenetic Gleysol: Where rocks rich in pore volume overlie rocks poor in pore volume, the water saturated pore-rich rocks react with the drier rocks beneath. The result is gleying of the basal rock. This is especially visible when sandstone overlies clay (shale). This effect takes place at greater depth below the recent surface soil. It is not bound to a certain time or climate, to an influence of the atmosphere, or biosphere, as it is working with the surficial soil formation. It is a hydrological effect initiated by water presence of the overlying aquifer. Therefore, it is a process of diagenesis rather than a subaerial part of the surface soil. (Fig. 11)
dia-terrace	this paper	a tread of a flument eroded by any kind of erosion forming an inclined plane (tread) that cuts the flument diagonally (Fig. 4)
eluvial deposit		a relictic deposit, a residue, the finer, weaker portions of it were washed out leaving only coarser, harder or the least soluble portions of the deposit.
erosional terrace		in bedrock: rock terrace, in a flument: cut-in-fill terrace. The terms erosional terrace and degradational terrace keep open whether it formed fluvially ore by general wearing down.
fill-cut terrace	e.g., Bull [18] (p. 8)	identical to cut-in-fill terrace, q.v.
fill-in-fill-flument		identical to nested flument, q.v.
fillstrath terrace	Howard [21] (p. 242)	identical to cut-in-fill terrace. q.v. By this term Howard's important concern of strath to the bedrock is completely disregarded.
flument	Schirmer [14] (p. 135)	fluvial deposit. In case of terraced deposits: terrace body, terrace fill.
flument stack		a stack of superimposed fluments separated by unconformities (Fig. 8)
flument structure		the inner sedimentary structure of a flument (Fig. 2)
flument terrace		tread on a flument higher than the active floodplain that is incised into the flument
flument texture		arrangement of fluments in a valley
fluvisoliment	Schirmer [9]	soil sediment deposited in the floodplain by floods and incorporated in the floodplain deposit
front riser	this paper	riser on the river side = inner side = downward side of a terrace
ground pelma	this paper	basal contact of a flument with the bedrock, identical to strath
L-flument	Schirmer [9]	flument with a lateral accretional structure (of a meandering river). L from lateral (Fig. 2)
L-gravel	Schirmer [9]	a gravel bed of a lateral accretional flument showing large-scale diagonal bedding
Main Formation	Schirmer [62]	flument stack of a thickness 30-60 m including at least five glacial fluments separated by interglacial periods. The deep preceding erosion was caused by subsiding of the base level, the Upper Rhein/Rhine Graben, between roughly 1.7 and 1 Ma BP, and followed by tectonical equilibrium that facilitated the filling up of the overdeepening between roughly 1 and 0.5 Ma BP (Figs. 7, 8, 11, 12).
nested flument		flument inset one inside another (preceding) flument
ortho-terrace	this paper	a tread of a flument eroded as little as the morphological plain and its surface soil is not essentialy affected
overlap-pelma	this paper	a flument starts from its pelma upward with deposition and finds somewhat higher a possibility to widen its bed against the wall pelma, thus overlapping the bedrock and developing a higher ground pelma, the overlap pelma (Fig. 5a).

paired fluments/terraces	Davis [38]	a river flument or terrace of a valley with corresponding fluments/terraces on the opposite side of the valley
pelma	Schirmer [15]	contact line between river deposits and bedrock (Fig. 5): ground pelma and wall pelma. ground pelma is identical to strath, q.v.
pelma terrace	this paper	a deeply eroded terrace tracing the pelma but containing some abandoned eluvial relics of a flument, mostly lag facies, loosely spread over the plain (Fig. 5). Erosion happened by fluvial degradation and/or denudation.
rannen	old German term	fossil tree trunks
riser		a steep scarp, high or low, separating terrace treads. See front riser and back riser.
rock terrace/ rock-cut terrace		here: fluvial rock terrace. A terrace within the bedrock, softer or harder, without fluvial deposits.
strath	Bucher [36]	customary definition: Bedrock surface opened by fluvial incision. If rock is covered with flument the strath marks the contact between bedrock and flument.
strath terrace	Bucher [36]	customary definition: A river terrace that is cut into the bedrock, either in bare bed rock (= rock-cut terrace) or in bedrock covered by a flument.
stream-cut terrace	e.g., Bucher [36]	counterpart of marine terrace or lake terrace
talus		slope debris, in this paper with rock material from the Jurassic escarpment, mainly Middle Jurassic sandstone and Upper Jurassic limestone (Fig. 14).
terrace (fluvial)		the ± plane surface of a flument within a fluvial staircase, also called tread.
terrace row/flument row	Schirmer [9]	fluments and their terraces of about the same elevation deposited side by side thus forming a row (Fig. 9).
tread (fluvial)		fluvial terrace: aggradational tread or erosional tread: surface of a flument or of an erosional standstill.
unpaired fluments/terraces	Davis [38]	a river flument or terrace of a valley without corresponding flument/terrace on the opposite side of the valley
V-flument	Schirmer [9]	A flument with structure of vertical aggradation (mostly braided river). V from vertical (Fig. 2)
wall pelma	this paper	lateral contact between a flument and the adjoining bedrock (Fig. 5)