

III. GLOSSARY

A

acidity – the strength (concentration of hydrogen [H⁺] ions) of an acidic substance; measured as pH. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p. G-1*

aerobic- living or occurring in the presence of oxygen. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p. G-1*

alluvial – 1) Relating to and/or sand deposited by flowing water; 2) Relating to mud and/or sand deposited by flowing water. Alluvial deposits may occur after a heavy rain storm. *EPA Terminology Reference System*, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=A

anaerobic – 1) a condition in which “free” (atmospheric) or dissolved oxygen is NOT present in water; 2) in the absence of oxygen. *EPA Terminology Reference System*, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=A

anoxia – water is has very little or no dissolved oxygen.

aquifer – an underground layer of unconsolidated rock or soil that is saturated with usable amounts of water (a zone of saturation). *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p. G-1*

B

benthic community – the plants and animals on the bottom of a body of water.

biodegradable - capable of being decomposed (broken down) by natural processes. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-2*

biodiversity – a measurement of the number of species and the variety of life and its processes in an area. *EPA Terminology Reference System*, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=B

bog – [wetland] ... characterized by spongy peat deposits, acidic waters, and a floor covered by a thick carpet of sphagnum moss. Bogs receive all or most of their water from precipitation rather than from runoff, groundwater or streams. *EPA “Wetland Types: Bogs”*, <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/types/bog.html>.

brackish – mixed fresh and salt waters. *EPA Terminology Reference System*, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=B

C

channelization – The straightening and deepening of streams to permit water to move faster, to reduce flooding or to drain marshy acreage for farming. However, channelization reduces the organic waste assimilation capacity of the stream and may disturb fish breeding and destroy the stream's natural beauty. *EPA Terminology Reference System*, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=C

Clean Water Act- water pollution control laws based upon the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 with amendments passed in 1977, 1981, and 1987; main objective is to restore and maintain the “chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-3*

conservation – act of using the resource only when needed for the purpose of protecting from waste or loss of resources. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-4*

culvert – Either a metal or concrete pipe or a constructed box-type conduit through which water is carried under roads. *EPA Terminology Reference System, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=C*

D

depression storage – the storage of water in low areas such as puddles, bogs, ponds, and wetlands. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-5*

dissolved oxygen (DO) – oxygen gas (O₂) dissolved in water. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-5*

downstream – in the direction of a stream’s current. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-6*

drainage basin – area drained by a main river and its tributaries. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-6*

E

ecology – a branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments; the totality or pattern of relations between organisms and their environment. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-6*

ecosystem – an ecological community together with its physical environment, considered as a unit. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-6*

effluent – waste material, such as water from sewage treatment or manufacturing plants, discharged into the environment. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-6.*

emergent – aquatic plants which have some portion of the plant extended out of the water. *EPA Terminology Reference System, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=E*

endangered species – a species of plant or animal identified by official federal and/or state agencies as being faced with the danger of extinction. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-6*

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – the U.S. agency responsible for efforts to control air and water pollution, radiation and pesticide hazards, ecological research, and solid waste disposal. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-6*

erosion – the wearing away of the earth’s surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents; processes, including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, corrosion, and transportation, by which material is removed from the earth’s surface. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-7*

estuarine – 1) of an area where a river empties into an ocean; of a bay, influenced by the ocean tides, which has resulted in a mixture of salt water and fresh water. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-7* 2) one classification of wetland under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Cowardin system that includes coastal wetlands like salt marshes and mangrove swamps, brakish...tidal marshes, deep water bays, coastal sounds, and intertidal flats. *Benhart 60*

eutrophication – a naturally occurring change that takes place after a water body receives inputs of nutrients, mostly nitrates and phosphates, from erosion and runoff of surrounding lands; this process can be accelerated by human activities. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-7*

evapotranspiration – combination of evaporation and transpiration of water into the atmosphere from living plants or animals. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-7*

F

fertilizer – any one of a large number of natural and synthetic materials, including manure and nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium compounds, spread or worked into the soil to increase its fertility. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-7*

fen – peat-forming wetlands that receive nutrients from sources other than precipitation: usually from upslope sources through drainage from surrounding mineral soils and from groundwater movement. Fens differ from bogs because they are less acidic and have higher nutrient levels. *EPA, “Wetland Types: Fen”, <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/types/fen.html>*

filtration – the process of passing a liquid or gas through a porous article or mass (paper, membrane, sand, etc.) to separate out matter in suspension. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-7*

five-hundred year flood – a flood that has a .2 percent chance of occurring in a given year. These are extreme floods.

floodplain – a low, flat area on either side of a river or creek that can accommodate large amounts of water during a flood, lessening flood damage further downstream. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-8*

flooding – an overflowing of water, especially over land not usually submerged. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-8*

freshwater – water containing an insignificant amount of salts, such as in inland rivers and lakes. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-8*

G

groundwater – water that infiltrates into the earth and is stored in usable amounts in the soil and rock below the earth’s surface; water within the zone of saturation. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-8*

groundwater discharge – the flow or pumping of water from an aquifer. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-8*

groundwater recharge – the addition of water to an aquifer. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-8*

gully – a trench worn in the earth by running water. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-8*

H

habitat – the arrangement of food, water, shelter, and space suitable to animal’s needs. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-9*

halophytes – salt-tolerant plants. *Mitch 775*

hazardous chemicals – chemical compounds that are dangerous to human health and/or the environment. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-9*

hazardous waste – waste containing chemical compounds that are dangerous to human health and/or the environment. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-9*

heavy metals – metallic elements (Example: cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc) which are used to manufacture products; they are present in some industrial, municipal, and urban runoff. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-9*

herbaceous – Soft-stemmed/non-woody plants.

hydric soils – soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. *Mitch 775*

hydrology – the study of water movement in a specific area, which is controlled by geology and terrain. *Braun 63*

hydrophytes – plant adapted to the wet conditions. *Misch 776*

hypoxia – Waters with dissolved oxygen concentrations of less than 2 ppm, the level generally accepted as the minimum required for most marine life to survive and reproduce. *EPA Terminology Reference System*
http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=H

I

impermeable – Not easily penetrated. The property of a material or soil that does not allow, or allows only with great difficulty, the movement or passage of water. *EPA Terminology Reference System*
http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=I

impervious surface – hard surface area (e.g., parking lot) that prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil, thus causing water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased rate of flow. *EPA Terminology Reference System (see definition for “impervious area”)* http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=I

industrial pollution – pollution caused by industry *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-9*

infiltration – the gradual downward flow of water from the surface of the earth into the soil. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-9*

inundated – flooded

invasives – nonnative plant species that out compete native plants.

invertebrate – any animal lacking a backbone. *EPA Terminology Reference System*
http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=I

J

K

L

lacustrine wetland – one of the wetland types in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s Cowardin classification system. Represents wetlands that are associated with standing bodies of fairly deep water like lakes, deep ponds and reservoirs. *Benhart 60*

land use – how a certain area of land is utilized (Examples: forestry, agriculture, urban, industry). *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-10*

legislation – a proposed or enacted law or group of laws. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-10*

M

macroinvertebrates – An organism that lacks a backbone and can be seen by the naked eye. *EPA Terminology Reference System*. http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=M A dragonfly is a macroinvertebrate.

man-made – something created by people. A man-made wetland is a wetland that was created by people that acts like a natural wetland.

marine wetlands – one of the wetland types in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s Cowardin classification system that usually consist of the open ocean and any associated or related coastline. *Benhart 60*

marsh – wetlands frequently or continually inundated with water, characterized by emergent soft-stemmed vegetation adapted to saturated soil conditions. *EPA “Wetland Types: Marsh”*
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/types/marsh.html>

mercury – a poisonous metallic element, Hg, atomic number 80, atomic weight 200.59, existing at room temperature as a silvery, dense liquid. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-11*

migration – the act of going from one region, country or place to another. *EPA Terminology Reference System, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=M*

migratory species – an animal that moves from region to another during seasonal changes.

mitigation - Actions taken to avoid, reduce, or compensate for the effects of environmental damage. Among the broad spectrum of possible actions are those which restore, enhance, create, or replace damaged ecosystems. *EPA Terminology Reference System, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=M*

monitoring – scrutinizing and checking systematically with a view to collecting data. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-11*

N

native species – a plant or animal that originally occurred in an area. *EPA Terminology Reference System, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=N*

natural resource – something (as a mineral, forest, or kind of animal) that is found in nature and is valuable to humans. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-12*

nitrates – used generically for materials containing this ion group made of nitrogen and oxygen (NO₃⁻); sources include animal wastes and some fertilizers; can seep into groundwater; linked to human health problems, including “blue baby” syndrome (methemoglobinemia). *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-12*

nonbiodegradable – materials that cannot be broken down by living (sic) things into simpler chemicals. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-12*

non-compliance – not obeying all the federal and state regulations that apply. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-12*

non-native species – plants or animals not originally from an area.

nonpoint source pollution (NPS) – pollution that cannot be traced to a single point (Example: outlet or pipe) because it comes from many individual places or a widespread area (typically, urban, rural, and agricultural runoff). *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-12*

nutrient – an element or compound, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, that is necessary for plant growth. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-12*

O

one-hundred year rain – a flood that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. *Fema “Flood Hazard Mapping: FAQs” http://www.fema.gov/fhm/fq_term.shtm#frequt2*

organic materials – material derived from organic, or living, things; also, relating to or containing carbon compounds. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-12*

organism – any living being; plants and animals. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

P

pH – a measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution; the pH scale ranges from 0 to 14, where 7 is neutral and values less than 7 are acidic and values greater than 7 are basic or alkaline; pH is an inverted logarithmic scale so that every unit decrease in pH means a 10-fold increase in hydrogen ion concentration. Thus, a pH of 3 is 10 times as acidic as a pH of 4 and 100 times as acidic as a pH of 5. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

paulustrine wetland – one of the wetland types in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s Cowardin classification system. These wetlands are inland freshwater wetlands. *Benhart 61*

peat – Partially decomposed organic material. *EPA Terminology Reference System*, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=P

percolate – to drain or seep through a porous substance. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

permeability – the property of a membrane or other material that permits a substance to pass through it. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

pesticide – any chemical or biological agent that kills plant or animal pests; herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc. are all pesticides. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

phosphate – used generically for materials containing a phosphate group (PO_4^{3-}); sources include some fertilizers and detergents; when wastewater containing phosphates is discharged into surface waters, these chemicals act as nutrient pollutants (causing overgrowth of aquatic plants). *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

point source pollution – pollution that can be traced to a single point source, such as a pipe or culvert (Example: industrial and wastewater plant, and certain storm water discharges). *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

pollutant – an impurity (contaminant) that causes an undesirable change in the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the air, water, or land that may be harmful to or affect the health, survival, or activities of humans or other living organisms. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

pollution – contaminants in the air, water, or soil that cause harm to human health or the environment. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-13*

pond – a body of water usually smaller than a lake. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

population – the organisms inhabiting a particular area or biotope. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

porosity – the property of being porous, having pores; the ratio of minute channels or open spaces (pores) to the volume of solid matter. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

precipitation – water droplets or ice particles condensed from atmospheric water vapor and sufficiently massive to fall to the earth’s surface, such as rain or snow. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

pristine – describes a landscape and/or a water body remaining in a pure state. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

purification – the process of making pure, free from anything that debases, pollutes, or contaminates. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

Q

quota – prescribed amount.

R

reclaim – to return to original condition. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

reforestation – replanting trees and establishing a forest after forest harvesting or destruction. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

regulation – a governmental order having the force of law. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

renewable resource – a resource or substance, such as a forest, that can be replenished through natural or artificial means. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-15*

reservoir – a body of water collected and stored in a natural or artificial lake. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-14*

restoration – reestablishing the character of an area such as a wetland or forest; cleaning up a contaminated area according to specifications established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-15*

riparian – pertaining to the bank of a body of flowing water; the land adjacent to a river or stream that is, at least periodically, influenced by flooding. *Mitsch 781*

riparian buffer – refers to the riparian zone (see above) and its functions (water quality, erosion control).

river – a large natural stream emptying into an ocean, lake, or other water body. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-15*

riverine wetlands – one of the wetland types in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s Cowardin classification system. These wetlands are associated with freshwater rivers, streams, and creeks. *Benhart 61*

runoff – water (originating as precipitation) that flows across surfaces rather than soaking in; eventually enters a water body; may pick up and carry a variety of pollutants. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-15*

S

salt marsh – a halophytic grassland on alluvial sediments bordering saline water bodies where water level fluctuates either tidally or nontidally. *Mitsch 781*

saturated zone – underground layer in which every available space is filled with water. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-15*

saturation – the state of being infused with so much of a substance (Example: water) that no more can be absorbed, dissolved, or retained. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-15*

sediment – insoluble material suspended in water that consists mainly of particles derived from rocks, soil, and organic materials; a major nonpoint source pollutant to which other pollutants may attach. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-16*

sewage contamination – the introduction of untreated sewage into a water body. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-16*

shrub wetlands – Swamps dominated by young trees and/or shrubs. *EPA “Wetland Types: Swamps”*
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/types/swamp.html>

slope – to take a slanting direction, such as a bank sloping down to a river; a piece of slanting ground, such as a hillside; the upward or downward slant, such as that of a roof. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-16*

stormwater runoff – surface water runoff that flows into storm sewers or surface waters. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-15*

stream – a body of water flowing in a channel, as a brook, rivulet, or river. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-16*

surface water – precipitation that does not soak into the ground or return to the atmosphere by evaporation or transpiration. It is stored in streams, lakes, rivers, ponds, wetlands, oceans, and reservoirs. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-17*

swamp – a wetland characterized by woody plants. *EPA “Wetland Types: Swamps”*
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/types/swamp.html>

T

threatened species – a species present in its range, but in danger due to decreasing numbers. *Braun 64*

tidal marsh – all wetlands (saline, brackish and fresh) influenced by ocean tides, usually found along coastlines and tidal rivers.

topographic map – a map showing the relief features or surface configuration of an area, usually by means of contour lines. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-17*

topography – the detailed mapping or description of the features of a relatively small area, district, or locality; the relief features or surface configuration of an area. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-17*

topsoil – the rich upper layer of soil in which plants have most of their roots. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-17*

toxic – having the characteristic of causing death or damage to humans, animals, or plants; poisonous. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-17*

toxic chemical – a chemical with the potential of causing death or damage to humans, animals, or plants; poison. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-17-18*

toxin – any of various poisonous substances produced by certain plant and animal cells, including bacterial toxins, phytotoxins, and zootoxins. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

transpiration – direct transfer of water from the leaves of living plants or the skins of animals into the atmosphere. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

treatment – a substance with which to treat water or a method of treating water to clean it. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

tributary – a stream or river that flows into a larger river or lake. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

turbidity – the cloudy or muddy appearance of a naturally clear liquid caused by the suspension of particulate matter. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

U

upstream – 1) away from the direction of the flow. 2) toward the source of a stream or current. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

urban area – an area that is highly populated, such as a city or town. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

V

vegetation – plants growing in an area.

W

wastewater – water that has been used for domestic or industrial purposes. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

water conservation – practices which reduce water use. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-18*

water quality – the condition of water with respect to the amount of impurities in it. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-19*

watershed – land area from which water drains to a particular water body. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-19*

water table – the upper surface of the zone of saturation of groundwater. *EPA The Water SourceBooks “Glossary of Terms, Grades 6-8” p.G-19*

X

Y

Z
