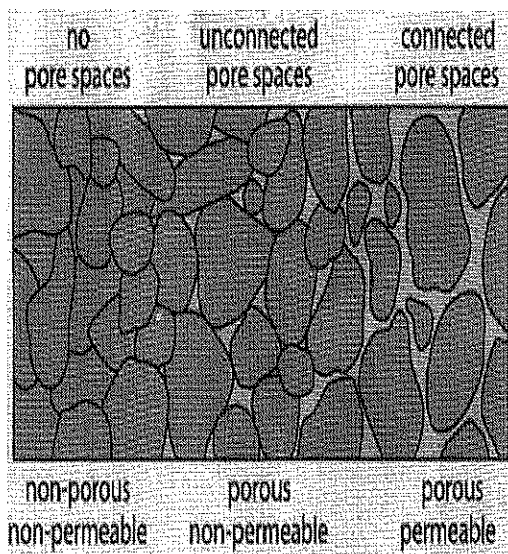


Groundwater is fresh water (from rain or melting ice and snow) that soaks into the soil and is stored in the tiny spaces between rocks and particles of soil. Groundwater can stay underground for hundreds of thousands of years, or it can come to the surface and help fill rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands. Groundwater can also come to the surface as a spring or be pumped from a well. Both of these are common ways we get groundwater to drink and ways we get water for municipal, domestic, and agriculture purposes.

Groundwater is dependent on:

- (1) Permeability and
- (2) Porosity of rock layers.



1. Permeability:

2. Porosity:

Describe the permeability and porosity of each rock type:

Shale:

Sandstone:

Limestone:

Importance of groundwater:

- Areas with no mountain ranges rely on groundwater for their water source if rainfall is inadequate.
- In the prairies groundwater is used extensively for _____

Can you think of other reasons?

Groundwater zones:

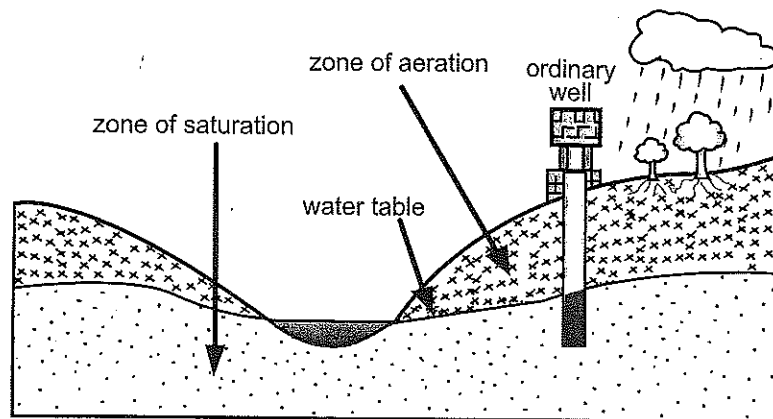


Figure 15.1 Fluctuations in water table

Aquifers:

- Rock layer that can store and yield water.
- In dry areas aquifers provide _____ by drilling a well.

Artesian Well:

Ordinary Well:

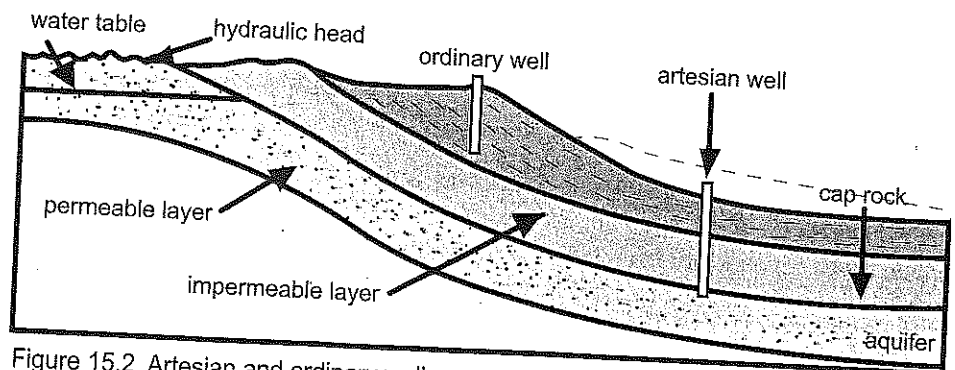


Figure 15.2 Artesian and ordinary wells

Landforms created by groundwater

Travertine Terraces	
Caves/Caverns	
Sinkholes	

Read pages 145-149 and define the following terms

Permeability

Porosity

Zone of saturation

Zone of aeration

Water table

Ordinary well

Artesian well

Aquifer

Cave or cavern

Travertine terraces

Sinkhole