Vocabulary/Ch. 9

Friedland

**aquifer**: A permeable layer of rock and sediment that contains groundwater

**unconfined aquifer**: An aquifer made of porous rock covered by soil, which water can easily flow into and out of

**confined aquifer**: An aquifer surrounded by a layer of impermeable rock or clay that impedes water flow

**water table**: The uppermost level at which the water in a given area fully saturates rock or soil

**groundwater recharge**: A process by which water percolates through the soil and works its way into an aquifer

**spring**: A natural source of water formed when water from an aquifer percolates up to the ground surface

**artesian wells**: A well created by drilling a hole into a confined aquifer

**cone of depression**: An area from which the groundwater has been rapidly withdrawn

**saltwater intrusion**: An infiltration of salt water in an area where groundwater pressure has been reduced from extensive drilling of wells

**floodplain**: The land adjacent to a river

**oligotrophic**: A lake with a low level of productivity as a result of low amounts of nutrients in the water

**mesotrophic**: A lake with a moderate level of productivity

**eutrophic**: A lake with a high level of productivity

**impermeable surfaces**: Pavement or buildings that do not allow water penetration

**levee**: An enlarged bank built up on each side of a river to prevent flooding

**dikes**: A structure built to prevent ocean waters from flooding adjacent land

**dam**: A barrier that runs across a river or stream to control the flow of water

**reservoir**: A body of water created by blocking the natural flow of a waterway

**fish ladder**: A stair-like structure that allows migrating fish to get around a dam

**aqueduct**: A canal or ditch used to carry water from one location to another

**desalination**: The process of removing the salt from salt water

**hydroponic agriculture**: The cultivation of plants in greenhouse conditions by immersing roots in a nutrient-rich solution