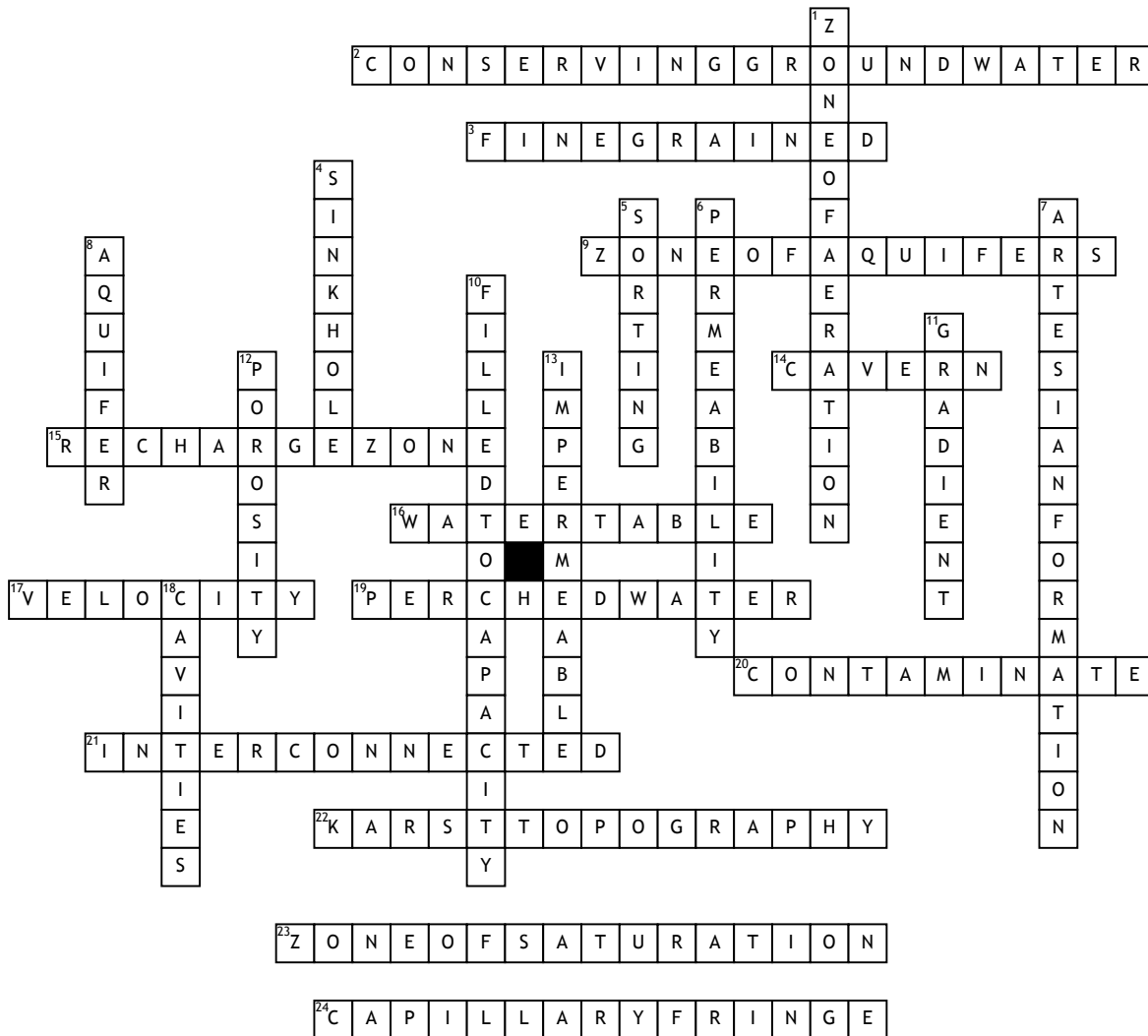


Mariah smith chapter 16



Across

2. Fresh water is one of the most important necessities for human life. Currently, approximately 30% of the freshwater on Earth is groundwater, or water that is contained beneath the earth's surface within pore spaces of underground bedrock and soils.
3. (chiefly of rock) consisting of small particles.
9. The saturated zone beneath the water table
14. Archaic past
15. is the primary method through which water enters an aquifer.
16. upper level of an underground surface in which the soil or rocks are permanently saturated with water. The water table separates the groundwater zone that lies below it from the capillary fringe, or zone of aeration, that lies above
17. is a physical vector quantity; both magnitude and direction are needed to define it
19. is an accumulation of groundwater located above a water table in an unsaturated zone
20. the action of keeping something harmful under control or within limits

21. having all constituent parts linked or connected

22. is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum. It is characterized by underground drainage systems with sinkholes and caves.

23. is the area in an aquifer, below the water table, in which relatively all pores and fractures are saturated with water

24. is the subsurface layer in which groundwater seeps up from a water table by capillary action to fill pores

Down

1. Region in the ground in which pore spaces are filled with water. Water table: The interface between the zone of saturation

4. a cavity in the ground, especially in limestone bedrock, caused by water erosion and providing a route for surface water to disappear underground

5. describes the distribution of grain size of sediments, either in unconsolidated deposits or in sedimentary rocks

6. the state or quality of a material or membrane that causes it to allow liquids or gases to pass through it.

7. Sometimes an aquifer dips underground between impermeable rock layers. A sandwich of permeable and impermeable rocks is formed

8. body of permeable rock that can contain or transmit groundwater.

10. the amount that can be contained

11. an increase or decrease in the magnitude of a property (e.g., temperature, pressure, or concentration) observed in passing from one point or moment to another

12. void fraction is a measure of the void (i.e. "empty") spaces in a material, and is a fraction of the volume of voids over the total volume, between 0 and 1, or as a percentage between 0 and 100%.

13. not allowing fluid to pass through.

18. The space between the outer covering or epidermis and the outer lining