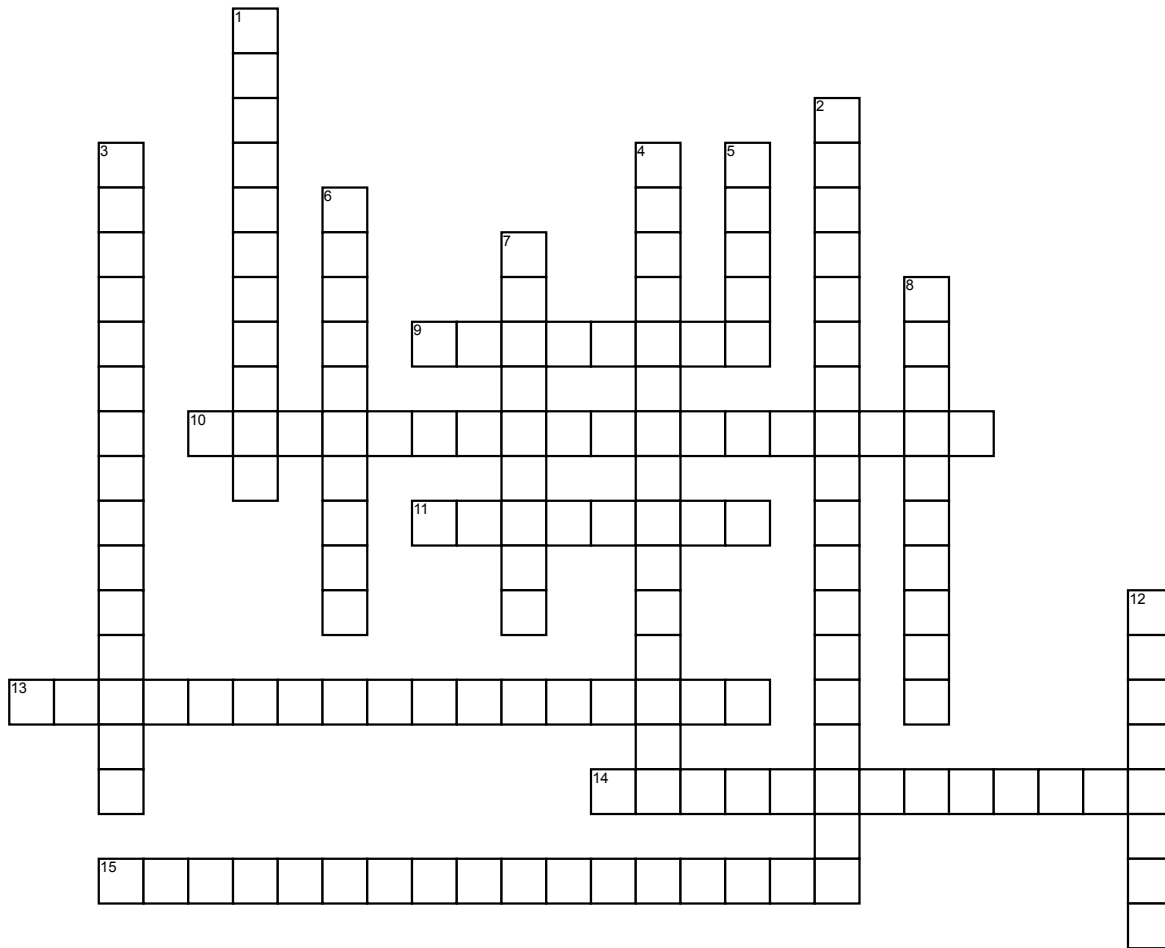


# water management



## Across

**9.** body of rock or sediment that stores groundwater and allows the flow of groundwater

**10.** 1. 90% world use, municipal water systems, treatment process, developed nations, shortage=high prices, problem? Urbanization, high demand (exceeds limit supply)

**11.** earth materials which do not allow the free movement of groundwater through it

**13.** aquifer in which there is no impermeable layer restricting the upper surface of the zone of saturation

**14.** a well that is drilled deep enough to tap a layer of porous material filled with groundwater.

**15.** outdoor method of irrigation; flood, basin, and furrow-advantages: good wetting, frost protection, can irrigate sections/rows

## Down

**1.** water changes from liquid form to an atmospheric gas

**2.** the evaporation of water from soil plus the transpiration of water from plants.

**3.** Condensation, precipitation, runoff, infiltration, groundwater infiltration/run-off, transpiration, solar energy

**4.** a groundwater storage area trapped between two impermeable layers of rock.

**5.** acts as solvent, medium for chemical reactions, aids in digestion, absorption, circulation and excretion, regulates skin temp/lubricates

**6.** zone or layer above the water table in which some water may be suspended or moving in a downward migration toward the water table or laterally toward a discharge point

**7.** a body of rock that will absorb water slowly, but will not transmit it fast enough to supply a well.

**8.** the upper level of the saturated zone of groundwater

**12.** percentage of the total volume of rock or sediment that consists of open spaces.