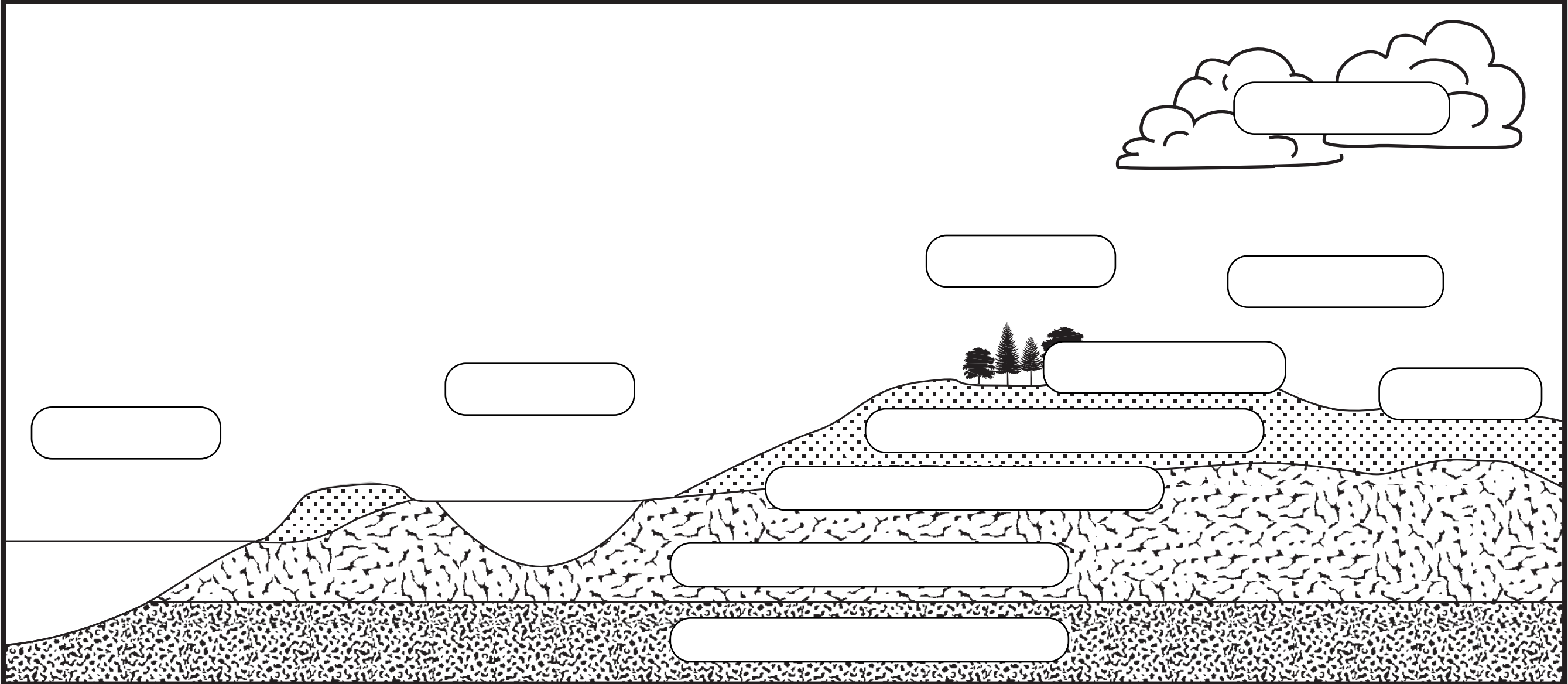
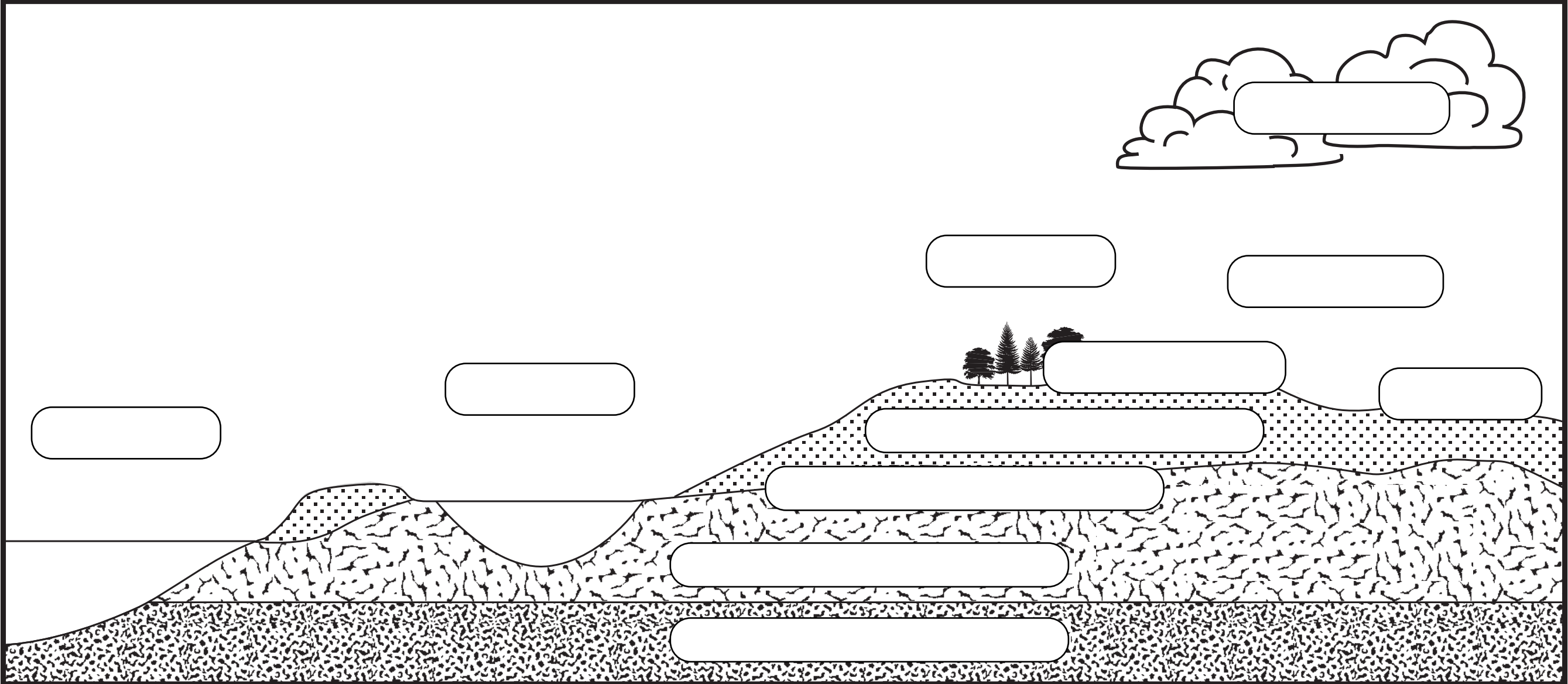


The Water Cycle and Groundwater Zones

BEGIN



This diagram shows a coastal location. Your job is to turn this in to a detailed diagram of the water cycle and the major groundwater zones. Follow the instructions to neatly create this diagram.

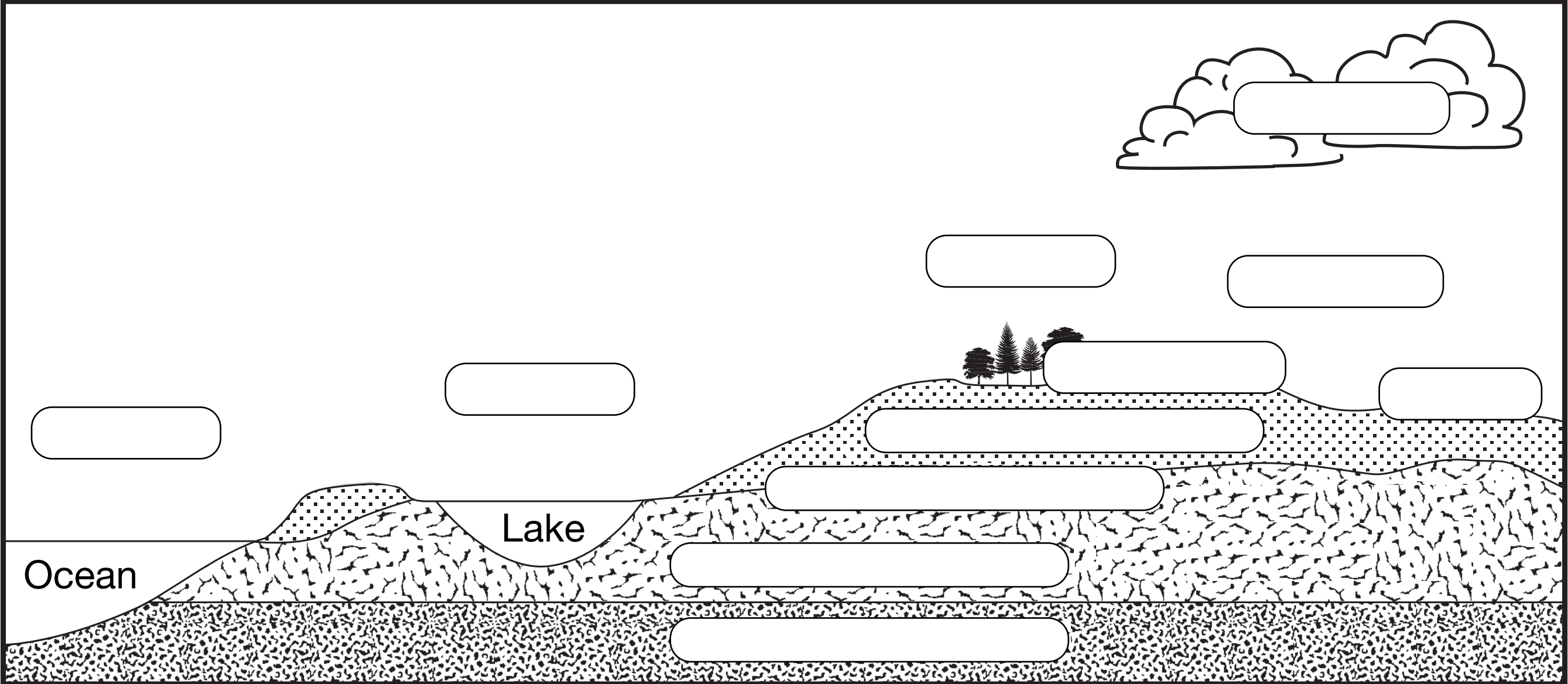


First, let's draw in the major processes involved in the water cycle.

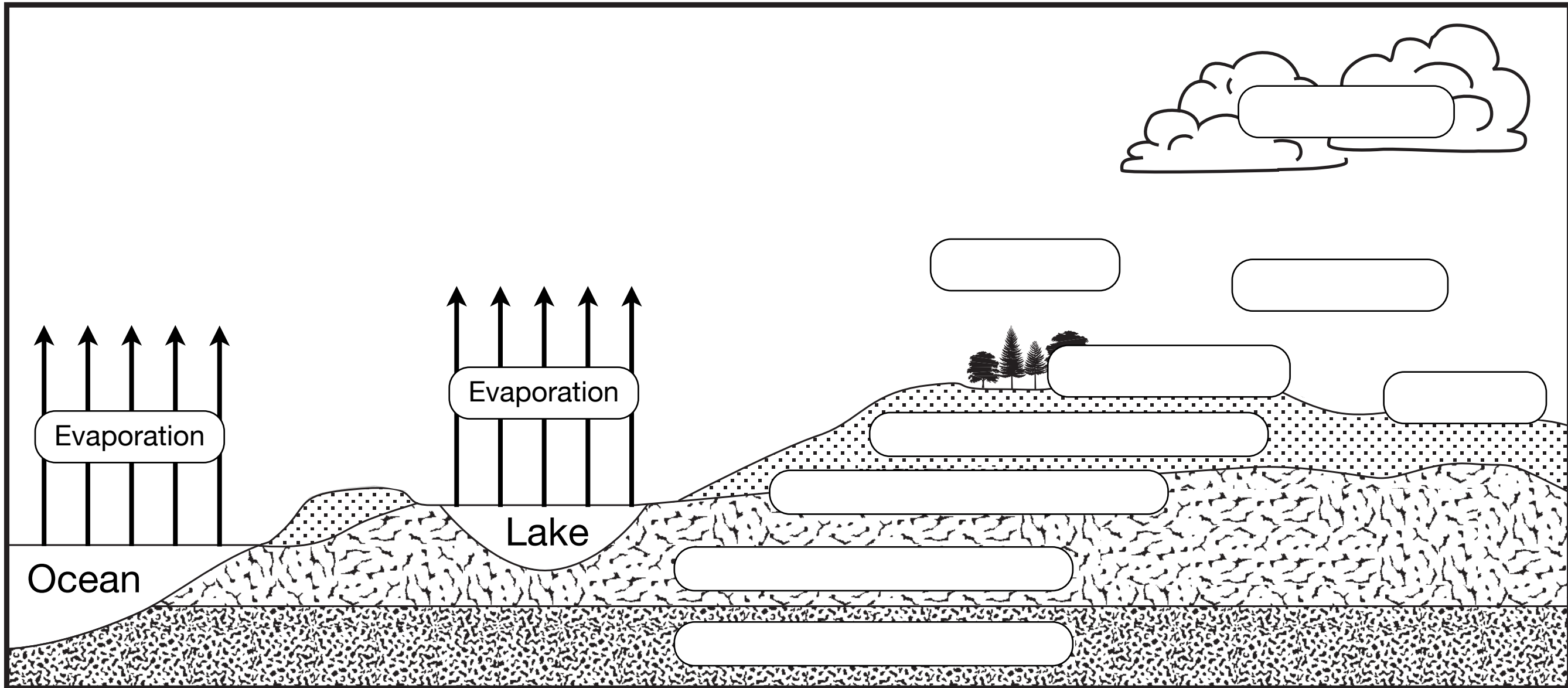
LAST

HOME

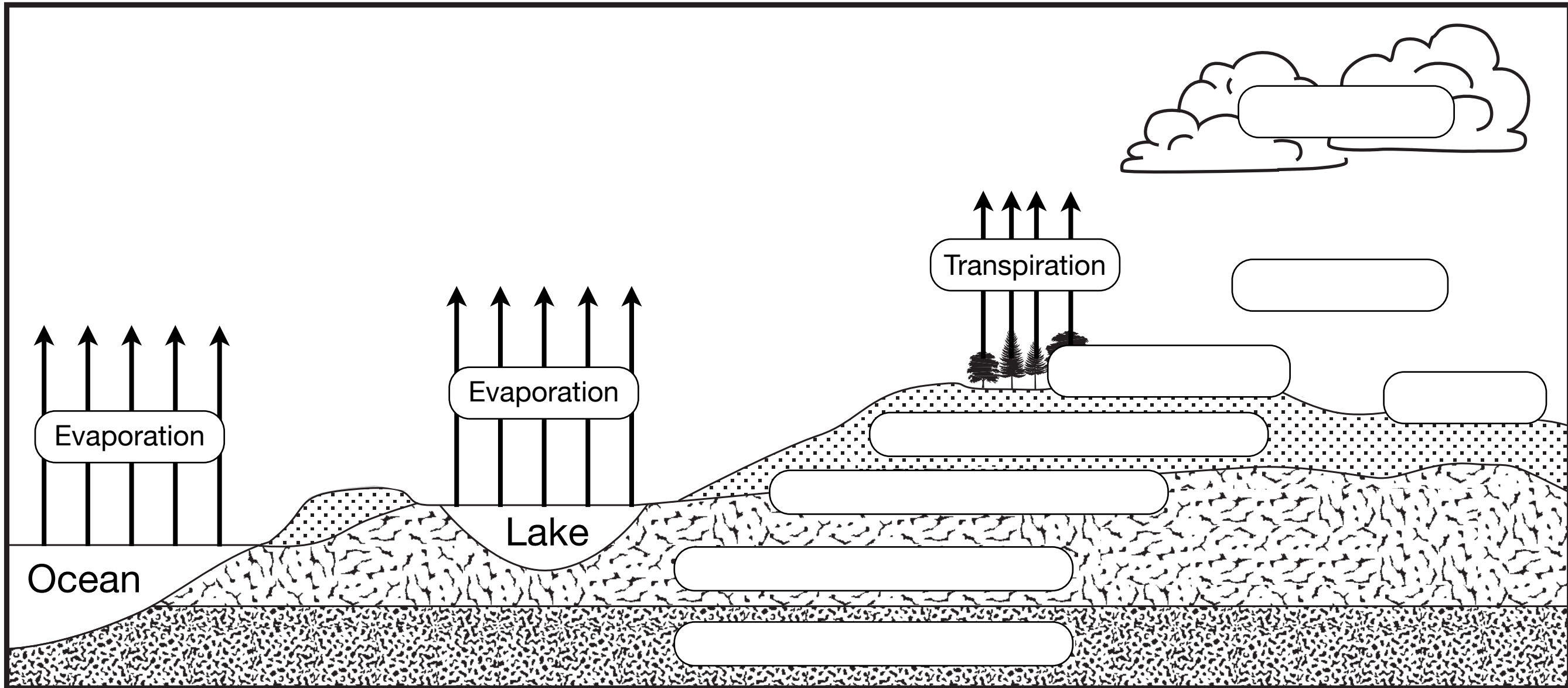
NEXT



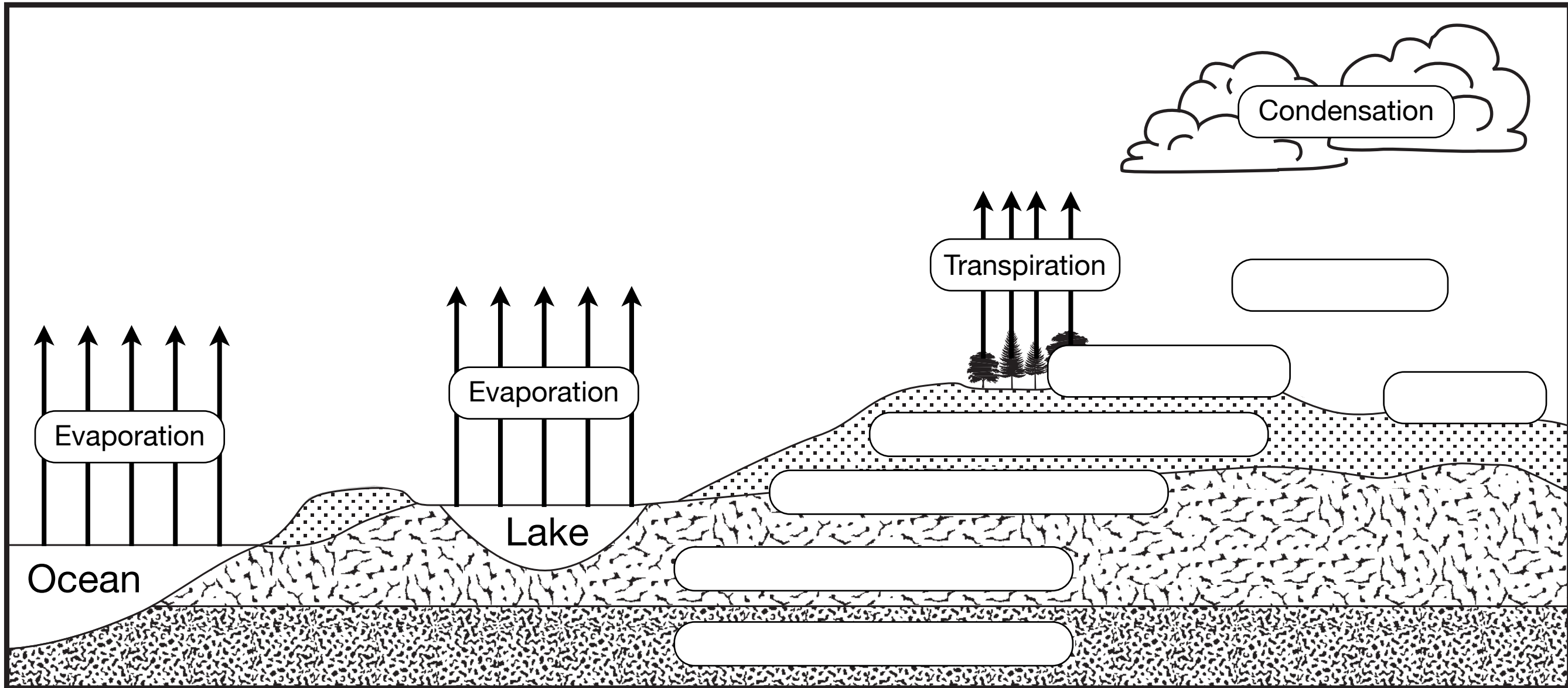
**Please label the ocean and lake.
These are the major reservoirs of liquid
water in this region.**



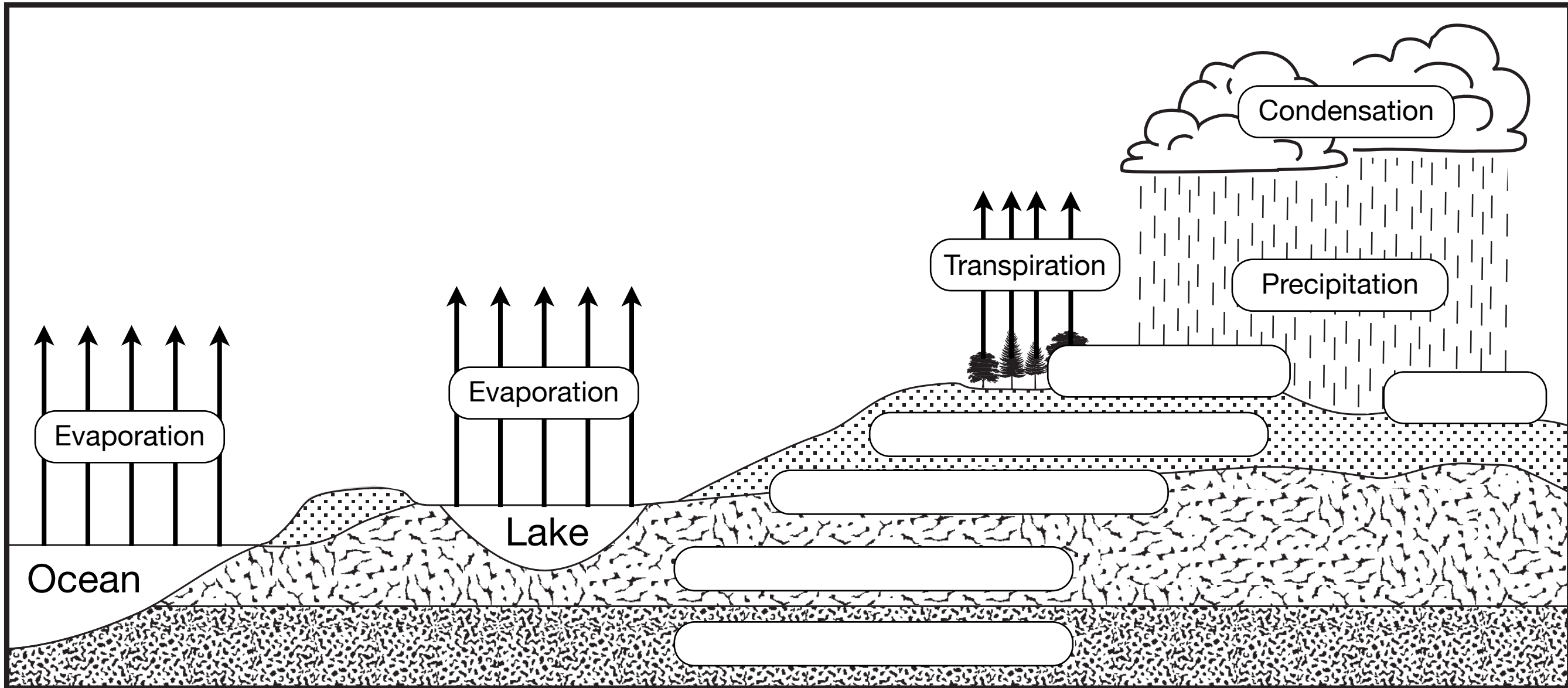
Now, label the process of evaporation which turns liquid water into water vapor in the atmosphere.



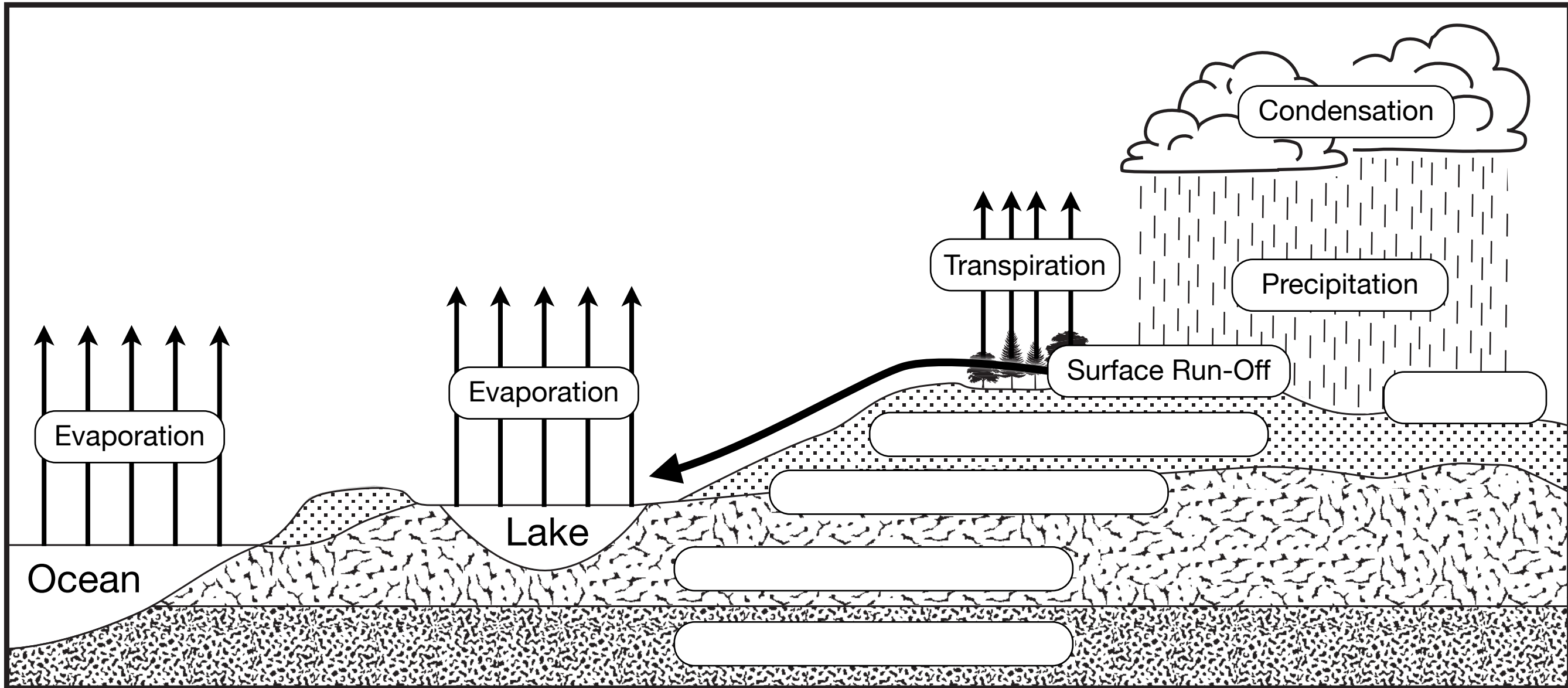
Plants also add water vapor to the atmosphere through transpiration. Please label this on your diagram.



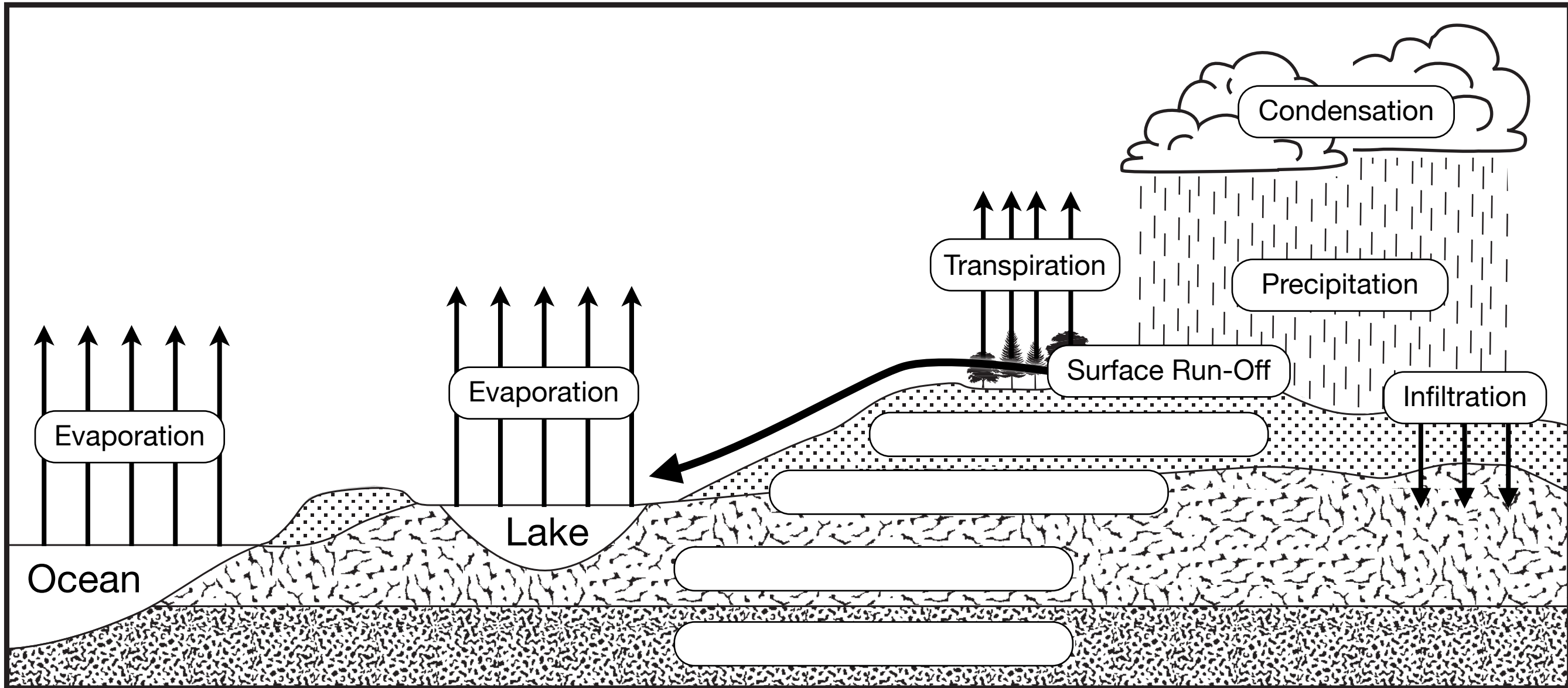
As the air rises, it expands, cools to its dew point, and turns back into liquid cloud droplets through condensation. Label this on your diagram.



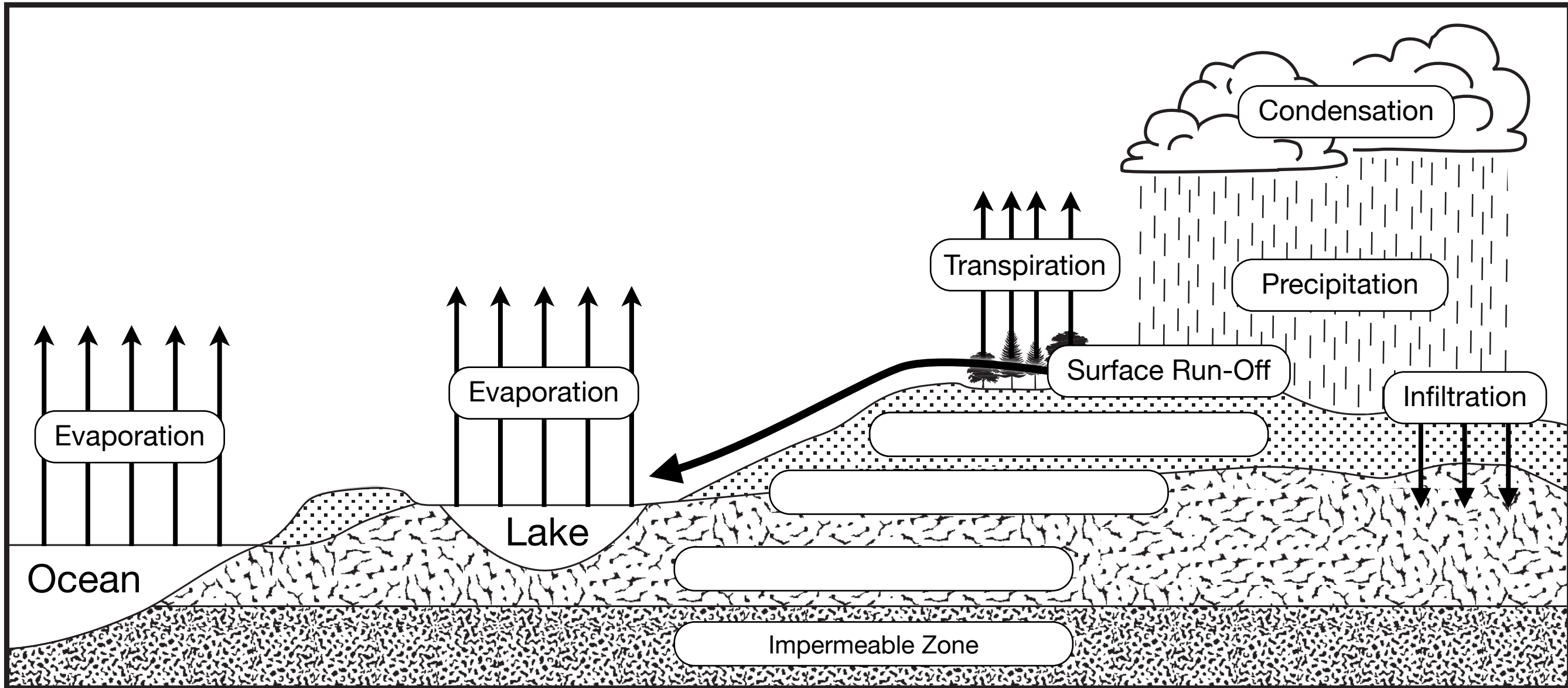
If clouds contain enough liquid water, precipitation in the form of rain or snow may occur. Please label precipitation on your diagram and draw in some raindrops as seen above.



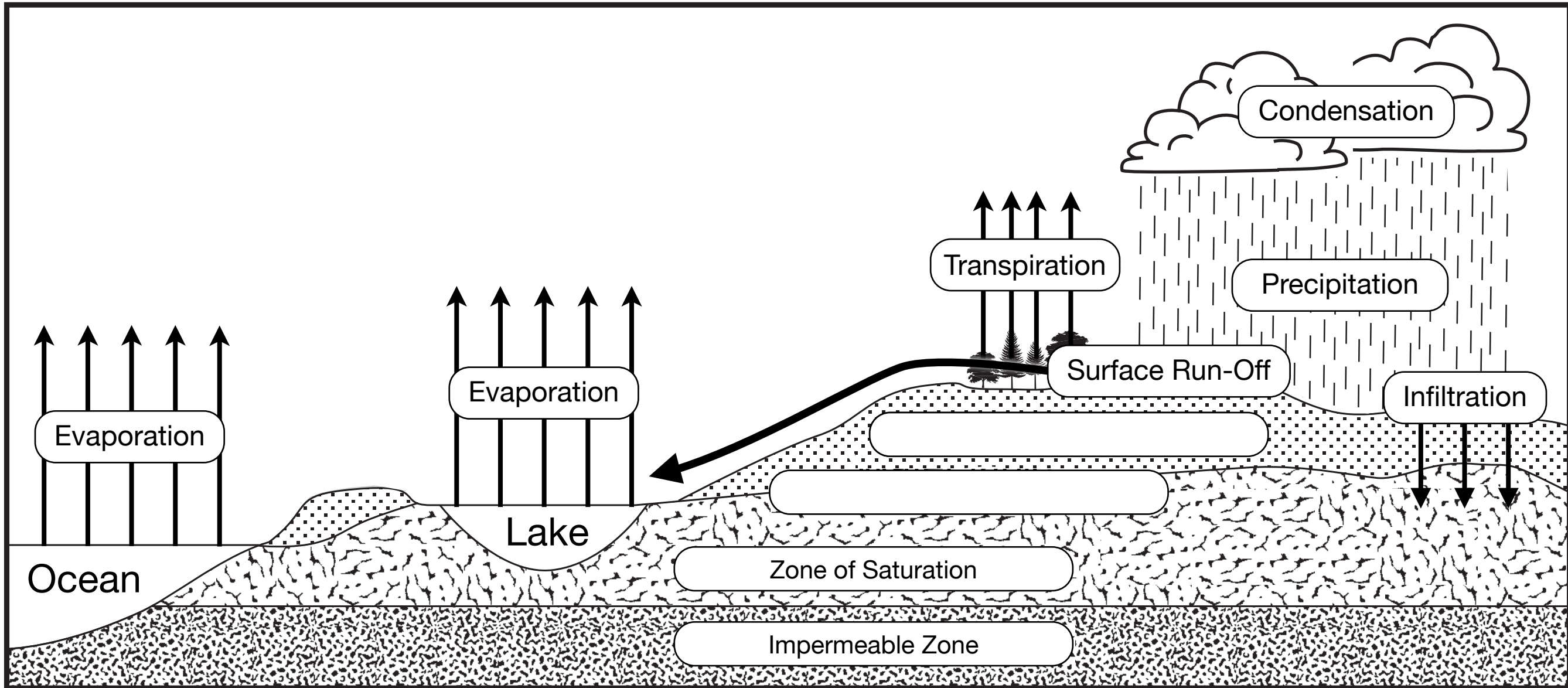
When the precipitation hits the ground, much of it will run-off along the surface as streams, rivers, or simply floods. Please label surface run-off on your diagram and draw in an arrow as seen above.



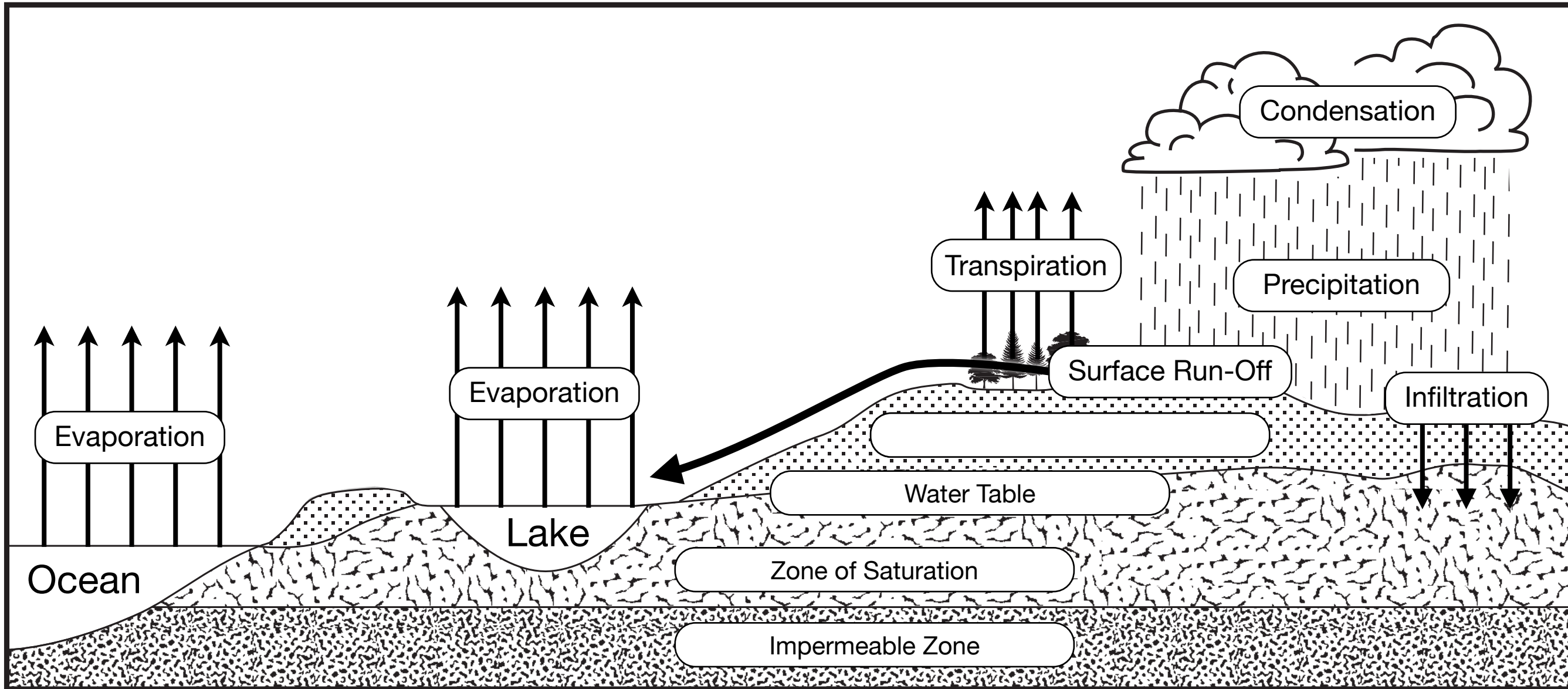
Some of the falling precipitation will seep into the ground through a process known as infiltration. Please label this on your diagram and draw in arrows as seen above.



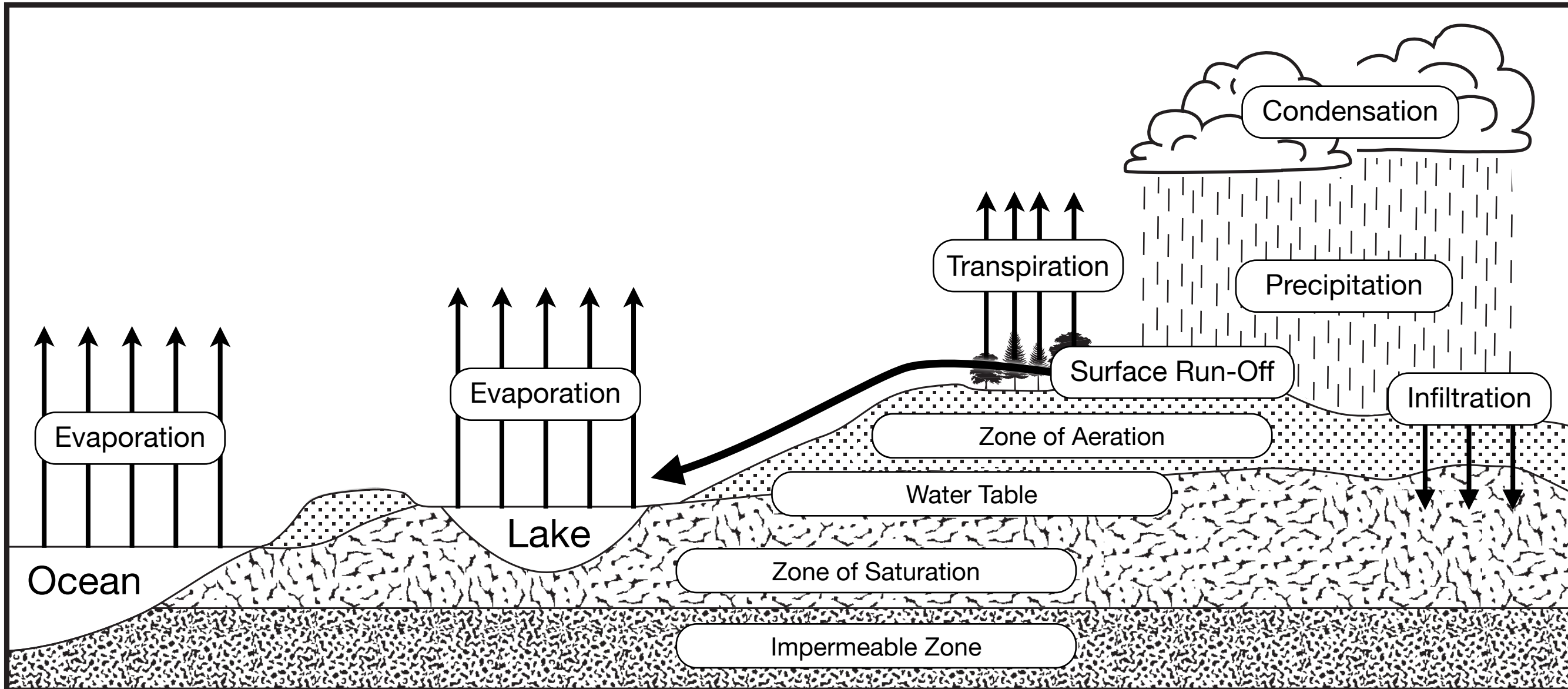
Water seeps down until it reaches a layer of rock that it cannot pass through. This is called the impermeable zone, please label it on your diagram and shade the entire zone black.



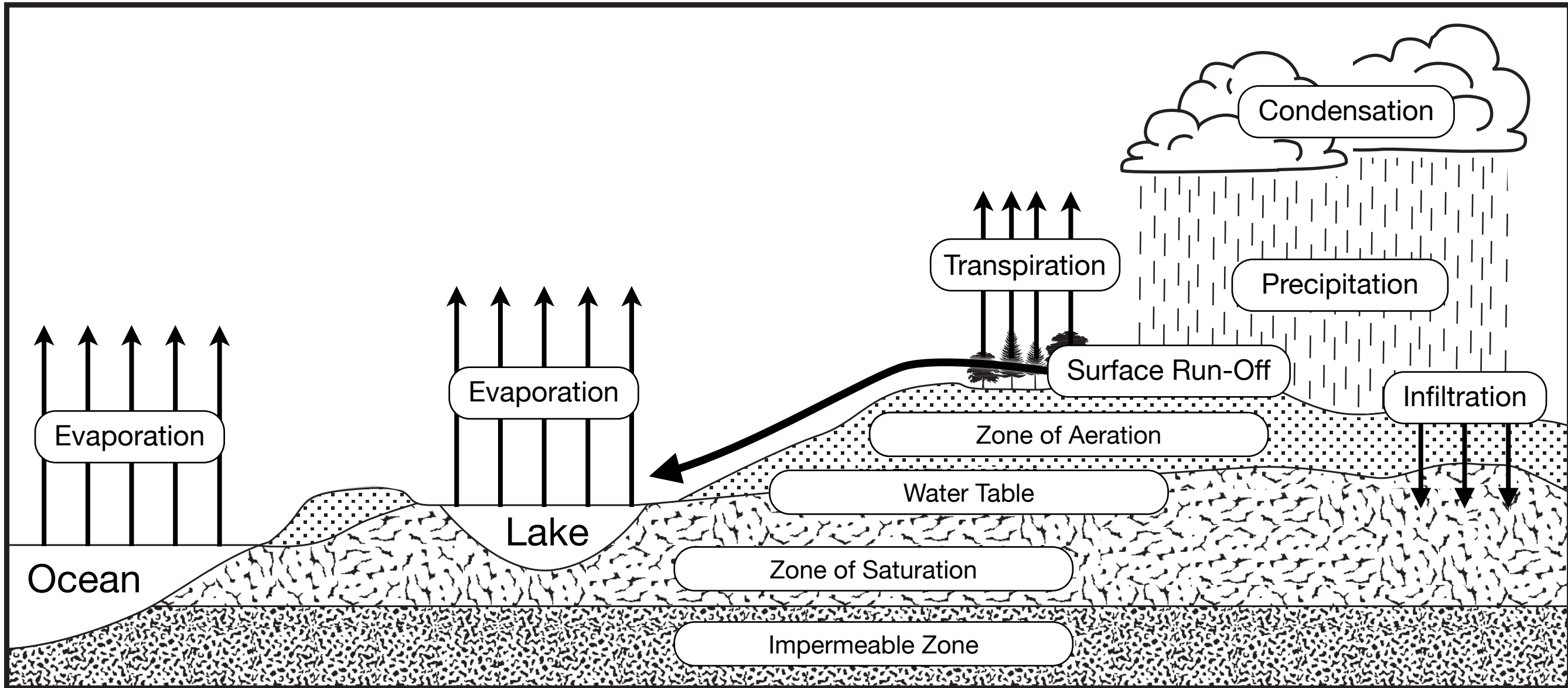
The soil and loose material above the impermeable zone quickly fills with water becoming saturated. This is called the Zone of Saturation, please label it on your diagram and shade in the entire zone blue.



Depending on the amount of precipitation and infiltration, the zone of saturation changes thickness. When it rains a lot, it becomes thicker, when it is dry, it becomes thinner. Regardless, the top boundary of the zone of saturation is called the Water table, please label it on your diagram and highlight this line in red.



Depending on how high the water table is, there is generally a dry area of soil above it. This area above the water table is known as the zone of aeration, please label it on your diagram and shade this entire zone in light brown.



You now have a completed diagram of the water cycle including the groundwater zones. Please use this diagram to complete the questions on the back of the page.