

**Stream Simulations**

**WORD BANK**

As you move through the Tutorial for Stream Simulations, use these words to fill out the definition chart below. Some words will not appear until Stream Simulation 2 and 3.

<b>Hydrograph</b>	<b>Stream Depletion</b>	<b>Gaining stream</b>	<b>Recharge</b>
<b>Baseflow</b>	<b>Precipitation</b>	<b>Runoff</b>	<b>Infiltrate</b>
<b>Losing stream</b>	<b>Water table</b>	<b>Aquifer</b>	<b>Disconnected Stream</b>
<b>Stream Connectivity</b>	<b>Hydrologically Connected</b>	<b>Stream Depletions Factor (SDF)</b>	<b>Hydraulic Conductivity</b>

Water Table	Upper level of the underground area in which the soil and rocks are saturated with water.
	The area saturated with water beneath the water table.
	A stream in reaches where water flows from the aquifer towards the stream.
	A stream in reaches where water flows from a stream towards the aquifer.
	The portion of streamflow that results in seepage of water from the aquifer.
	In the form of rain, snow, or hail, provides a primary avenue of transporting atmospheric water to the land surface.
	Water that drains across the surface of an area of land.
	Process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil.
	Process where water moves downward into groundwater.
	Graph of how precipitation and streamflow change over time.
	Reduction in streamflow due to groundwater pumping in a system in which surface water and groundwater are connected.
	Stream separated from the water table by unsaturated soil or rock.
	A stream's ability to connect to an aquifer. It is connected if aquifer's water table is above or equal to the streambed elevation.
	Interconnection of groundwater and surface water such that they constitute one water supply and use of either result in an impact to both.
	A measure of how easily water can pass through soil or rock.

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**KEY**

Water Table - Upper level of the underground area in which the soil and rocks are saturated with water.

Aquifer - The area saturated with water beneath the water table.

Gaining Stream - A stream in reaches where water flows from the aquifer towards the stream.

Losing Stream - A stream in reaches where water flows from a stream towards the aquifer.

Baseflow - The portion of streamflow that results in seepage of water from the aquifer.

Precipitation - In the form of rain, snow, or hail, provides a primary avenue of transporting atmospheric water to the land surface.

Runoff - Water that drains across the surface of an area of land.

Infiltrate - Process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil.

Recharge - Process where water moves downward into groundwater.

Hydrograph - Graph of how precipitation and streamflow change over time.

Stream Depletion - Reduction in streamflow due to groundwater pumping in a system in which surface water and groundwater are connected.

Disconnected Stream - Stream separated from the water table by unsaturated soil or rock.

Stream Connectivity - A stream's ability to connect to an aquifer. It is connected if aquifer's water table is above or equal to the streambed elevation.

Hydraulic Conductivity - A measure of how easily water can pass through soil or rock.

Stream Depletions Factor (SDF) - Interconnection of groundwater and surface water such that they constitute one water supply and use of either result in an impact to both.

Hydrologically Connected - A stream's ability to connect to an aquifer. It is connected if aquifer's water table is above or equal to the streambed elevation.