

A

Aquifer: Rock or sediment in a formation, group of formations, or part of a formation which is saturated and sufficiently permeable to transmit economic quantities of water to wells and springs.

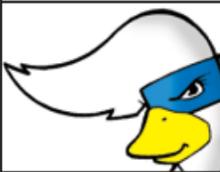
Anaerobic: Literally - without air. Generally means without oxygen.

Aquifer Defense Force Team



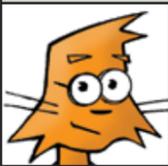
Aqua Duck: Commander
Height : 6'2" Weight : 250 lbs.
Favorite Movie: "The Mighty Ducks"
Hobbies: Baseball, Kung Fu & Chess

Defending the Aquifer is a full-time job, and Aqua Duck adeptly commands his team through countless thrilling adventures. He faces numerous daunting challenges with a most talented team.



Mallory: Lt. Commander
Height : 5'6" Weight : 113 lbs.
Favorite Movie: "The Big Blue"
Hobbies: Martial Arts, Interior Design & 80's Music

Mallory is second in command. Her swift decision making and adept problem solving skills make her a strong leader. In the arena of combat she is seldom matched.



Otto: Chief Science Officer
Height : 4'10" Weight : 110 lbs.
Fav. Movie: "A River Runs Through It"
Hobbies: Chess, Gourmet Cuisine & Billiards

Otto's duties include hydrological research, advanced water purification technology and developing new hardware. With a vast intellect and mechanical skills, he is a valuable team member.



Buck: Chief Systems Operator
Height : 4'6" Weight : 112 lbs.
Favorite Movie: "Waterworld"
Hobbies: Hockey, Karaoke & Pinball

The fun loving Buck is responsible for the vast Aquifer Hydro-Distribution Waterway System. His hard working spirit is an inspiration to the entire team.

For more information about Aqua Duck and his team visit www.spokaneaquifer.org

B

Basalt: A fine-grained and usually dark-colored mafic igneous rock that originates as surface flow of lava.

C

Chlorination: The addition of chlorine to water for the purpose of disinfection.

Cobbles: Rocks that are larger than pebbles and smaller than boulders, usually rounded while being carried by water, wind, or glaciers.

Coliform Bacteria: A type of bacteria that live in the digestive tracts of animals and humans but are also found in soils and water. The presence of coliform bacteria in certain quantities in water is used as an indicator of pollution.

Confined Aquifer: An aquifer that is overlain by a confining bed. The confining bed has a significantly lower hydraulic conductivity than the aquifer.

Consumptive Use (of water): The water used for any purpose that does not return to its source, such as irrigation water lost to the atmosphere by evapotranspiration.

Coulee: A steep-sided gulch or water channel.

Cubic Feet Per Second (cfs): A unit of measurement for expressing the flow rate (discharge) of a moving body of water. One cubic foot per second is equal to a stream one foot deep, one foot wide and flowing at a velocity of one foot per second. One cubic foot of water is equal to 7.48 U.S. gallons.

D

Discharge: The volume of water that passes through a given cross section of a stream, pipe, or even an entire drainage basin.

Domestic Consumption (use): The quantity of water used for household use including drinking, washing, bathing and cooking.

Drainfield: Perforated pipes buried in trenches filled with gravel that allows water from the septic tank to be absorbed into the ground.

E

Effluent: Something that flows out, such as a liquid discharged as a waste; for example, the liquid waste that comes out of a sewage treatment plant.

Evaporation: The process by which water is changed from a liquid to a vapor. In hydrology, evaporation is vaporization that occurs at a temperature below the boiling point.

Evapotranspiration: Evaporation plus transpiration.

F

Fluvial: Of or pertaining to rivers; produced by a river's action, such as a fluvial plain.

G

Gaining Reach: A portion of a stream that receives all or part of its water from groundwater.

Gallons Per Minute (GPM): A unit for expressing the rate of discharge, typically for the discharge of a well.

Glacier: A mass of ice that is moving on land in a definite direction, originating from accumulated snow.

Glacial Outwash: Layers of clay, sand, and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater streams.

Grassy Swale: An area covered with grass or other vegetation used to catch and treat stormwater runoff by allowing the water to slowly percolate through the grass and soils.

Groundwater: Subsurface water found in the zone of saturation.

Groundwater Level: Usually found by measuring the level of water in non-pumping or non-flowing wells - also known as the static water level.

H

Hardness: A measure of the amount of calcium, magnesium, and iron dissolved in the water.

HDPE: High-density polyethylene plastic.

Hydraulic Conductivity: A measurement of permeability.

Hydrogeology: The science of the interaction between geologic materials and water, especially groundwater.

Hydrologic Cycle: The endless interchange of water between sea, air, and land: includes evaporation from oceans, movement of water vapor, condensation, precipitation, surface runoff, and groundwater flow.

Hydrology: The science of the behavior of water in the atmosphere, on the earth's surface, and underground.

Hydrothermal Vein Deposits: A mineral deposit formed in cracks in rocks by the injection and cooling of hot liquid containing dissolved minerals.

I

Ice Age: A geological period of widespread glacial activity when ice sheets covered large parts of the continents.

Ice Dam: A blockage of a river by ice.

Igneous Rock: A rock formed by the cooling of molten magma; for example, granite or basalt. Light colored igneous rocks tend to be felsic and dark tend to be mafic.

Impervious: Incapable of being penetrated by water.

Infiltration: In hydrology it is the movement of water into soil or porous rock.

Influent Stream: A stream contributing water to the zone of saturation thereby sustaining or increasing the water table; also called a "losing stream".

J-K

No Entries.

L

Lava: Molten rock erupted on the surface of the earth by volcanic processes.

Losing Reach: A portion of a stream contributing water to groundwater.