

BANK 2 — PRE-MAP FINAL (50)

1 Wetlands

Definition: Areas saturated with water that support hydrophytic vegetation.

Example: Marsh with standing water and wetland plants.

 *Water + plants rooted in wet soil.*

Cue: Saturated soil + plants.

2 Hydric soils

Definition: Soils formed under saturated conditions.

Example: Dark, waterlogged soil in a marsh.

 *Wet, muddy soil.*

Cue: Soil formed by water.

3 Hydrophytic vegetation

Definition: Plants adapted to saturated soil conditions.

Example: Cattails growing in wetlands.

 *Plants growing in water.*

Cue: Water-adapted plants.

4 Hydroperiod

Definition: Seasonal pattern and duration of water presence.

Example: Wetland flooded in spring, dry in summer.

 *Calendar + water level.*

Cue: Timing of water.

5 Riparian areas

Definition: Vegetated areas along waterways.

Example: Trees lining a riverbank.

 *Green strip beside river.*

Cue: Vegetation + stream.

6 Riparian buffers

Definition: Vegetated zones that protect waterways.

Example: Grass and trees filtering runoff.

 *Green barrier by water.*

Cue: Protect water.

7 Floodplains

Definition: Areas subject to periodic flooding.

Example: Flat land next to a river that floods.

 *River overflowing land.*

Cue: Floods sometimes.

8 Watersheds

Definition: Land areas that drain to a common water body.

Example: All streams flowing to one river.

 *Many arrows to one river.*

Cue: Drainage area.

9 Groundwater

Definition: Water stored beneath the Earth's surface.

Example: Water in underground aquifers.

 *Water under soil.*

Cue: Below ground.

10 Surface water

Definition: Water found on the Earth's surface.

Example: Rivers, lakes, streams.

 *Water on land surface.*

Cue: Above ground.

1 1 Point source pollution

Definition: Pollution from a single identifiable source.

Example: Discharge pipe into a river.

 *One pipe polluting.*

Cue: Single source.

1 2 Nonpoint source pollution

Definition: Pollution from diffuse sources.

Example: Runoff from farms after rain.

 *Many small runoff flows.*

Cue: Spread out sources.

1 3 Sedimentation

Definition: Accumulation of soil in water bodies.

Example: Mud building up in a stream.

 *Dirty water settling.*

Cue: Soil in water.

1 4 Turbidity

Definition: Cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles.

Example: Murky river after storm.

 *Cloudy water.*

Cue: Water clarity.

1 5 Erosion

Definition: Wearing away of soil by wind or water.

Example: Riverbank collapsing.

 *Soil washing away.*

Cue: Soil loss.

1 6 Nutrient loading

Definition: Input of nutrients into water bodies.

Example: Fertilizer entering a lake.

 *Nutrients pouring in.*

Cue: Nutrient input.

1 7 Algal blooms

Definition: Rapid growth of algae due to excess nutrients.

Example: Green algae covering a pond.

 *Green water surface.*

Cue: Too many nutrients.

1 8 Hypoxia

Definition: Low oxygen conditions in water.

Example: Fish dying from lack of oxygen.

 *Fish gasping.*

Cue: Low oxygen.

1 9 Water quality

Definition: Physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of water.

Example: Testing water for pollutants.

 *Checklist of water tests.*

Cue: Water condition.

2 0 Best management practices

Definition: Practices that reduce environmental impacts.

Example: Buffer strips on farms.

 *Checklist with green checks.*

Cue: Reduce impacts.

2 1 Stormwater runoff

Definition: Water flowing over land after precipitation.

Example: Rainwater running off streets.

 *Rain flowing downhill.*

Cue: Rain runoff.

2 2 Impervious surfaces

Definition: Surfaces that prevent water infiltration.

Example: Asphalt roads.

 *Water bouncing off pavement.*

Cue: No infiltration.

2 3 Green infrastructure

Definition: Natural systems used to manage water.

Example: Rain gardens.

 *Plants managing water.*

Cue: Nature managing water.

2 4 Buffer strips

Definition: Vegetated areas that filter runoff.

Example: Grass strips near fields.

 *Green filter strip.*

Cue: Filter runoff.

2 5 Water conservation

Definition: Efficient use and protection of water resources.

Example: Reducing water waste.

 *Water drop with lock.*

Cue: Use less water.

2 6 Drought

Definition: Extended period of low precipitation.

Example: Dry riverbeds.

 *Cracked dry soil.*

Cue: Long dry period.

2 7 Flooding

Definition: Overflow of water onto normally dry land.

Example: River covering nearby land.

 *Water over land.*

Cue: Too much water.

2 8 Aquifers

Definition: Underground layers that store water.

Example: Water-bearing rock layers.

 *Water trapped underground.*

Cue: Underground storage.

2 9 Recharge

Definition: Process of water entering groundwater.

Example: Rain soaking into soil.

 *Water moving downward.*

Cue: Water refills aquifer.

3 0 Water table

Definition: Upper surface of groundwater.

Example: Depth where soil becomes saturated.

 *Line under ground.*

Cue: Top of groundwater.

3 1 Salinity

Definition: Concentration of dissolved salts.

Example: Salt levels in estuaries.

 *Salt in water.*

Cue: Salt content.

3 2 Estuaries

Definition: Areas where freshwater mixes with saltwater.

Example: River meeting the ocean.

 *Fresh + salt mixing.*

Cue: Mix zone.

3 3 Tidal influence

Definition: Effects of tides on water levels.

Example: Rising and falling coastal water.

 *Up and down water.*

Cue: Tides.

3 4 Coastal wetlands

Definition: Wetlands influenced by tidal waters.

Example: Salt marsh.

 *Wetland by ocean.*

Cue: Tidal wetland.

3 5 Mangroves

Definition: Coastal forests adapted to saline conditions.

Example: Mangrove trees in saltwater.

 *Trees in saltwater.*

Cue: Salt-tolerant trees.

3 6 Seagrass beds

Definition: Submerged aquatic vegetation.

Example: Seagrass underwater.

 *Grass under water.*

Cue: Underwater plants.

3 7 Coral reefs

Definition: Marine ecosystems built by coral organisms.

Example: Coral reef habitat.

 *Colorful reef.*

Cue: Coral ecosystem.

3 8 Erosion control

Definition: Practices to reduce soil loss.

Example: Planting vegetation on slopes.

 *Roots holding soil.*

Cue: Stop erosion.

3 9 Stream restoration

Definition: Repairing altered stream systems.

Example: Re-meandering a straightened stream.

 *Stream reshaped naturally.*

Cue: Fix stream.

4 0 Bank stabilization

Definition: Protecting stream banks from erosion.

Example: Rocks or plants along banks.

 *Reinforced riverbank.*

Cue: Protect banks.

4 1 Water law

Definition: Legal framework governing water use.

Example: Laws regulating water rights.

 *Law book + water.*

Cue: Legal rules.

4 2 Water rights

Definition: Legal entitlement to use water.

Example: Rights to withdraw water.

 *Permit with water drop.*

Cue: Right to use water.

4 3 Allocation

Definition: Distribution of water among users.

Example: Dividing water for agriculture and cities.

 *Water split arrows.*

Cue: Who gets water.

4 4 Water planning

Definition: Strategic management of water resources.

Example: Long-term water supply plans.

 *Calendar + water plan.*

Cue: Plan ahead.

4 5 Integrated water management

Definition: Coordinated management of water resources.

Example: Managing surface and groundwater together.

 *Connected water systems.*

Cue: Manage together.

4 6 Dams

Definition: Structures that control water flow.

Example: Dam holding back a river.

 *Wall blocking water.*

Cue: Control flow.

4 7 Flow regimes

Definition: Patterns of water flow over time.

Example: Seasonal river flow changes.

 *Flow line over time.*

Cue: Flow pattern.

4 8 Environmental flows

Definition: Water flows needed to sustain ecosystems.

Example: Releasing water to support fish.

 *Water for nature.*

Cue: Ecosystem needs.

4 9 Water reuse

Definition: Using treated wastewater again.

Example: Recycled water for irrigation.

 *Water loop.*

Cue: Reuse water.

5 0 Desalination

Definition: Removing salt from water.

Example: Making freshwater from seawater.

 *Salt removed from water.*

Cue: Remove salt.