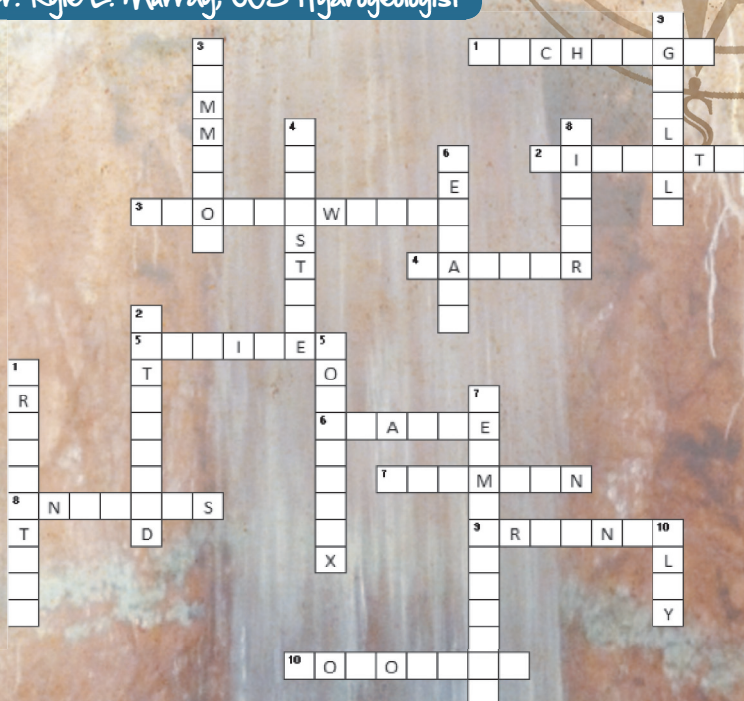


# OKLAHOMA ROCKS! GROUNDWATER

## Lesson 2: Oklahoma Rocks! Groundwater Terminology

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### DOWN

1. Uses the largest volume of groundwater in Oklahoma.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ zone is below the water table in an unconfined aquifer.
3. Aquifer system formed by alluvial deposits of the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
4. Rock type that predominates the Rush Springs Aquifer.
5. An aquifer that is part of the Ozark Plateaus region of eastern Oklahoma.
6. Unconsolidated clastic deposit that formed in the past near present day alluvial systems.
7. Capacity of a material to transmit fluid.
8. Groundwater is generally of higher quality than surface water because the aquifer material acts as a \_\_\_\_\_ to remove suspended matter.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ Formation is the most prominent geologic unit making up the High Plains Aquifer.
10. Particles smaller than 1/256 inch in diameter are \_\_\_\_\_-sized.

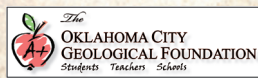
### ACROSS

1. Addition of water to the saturated zone.
2. Groundwater contaminant that may be derived from animal waste or fertilizers.
3. Term used for water in the saturated zone of the subsurface.
4. Name of sandstone that makes up a portion of the Central Oklahoma Aquifer.
5. Water bearing geologic material.
6. Aquifer that is an important source of water for agriculture in southwestern Oklahoma.
7. Age of the "Red Bed" formations that are prominent in aquifers of Oklahoma.
8. Sandstone aquifer that is known as the Edwards-Trinity Aquifer south of Oklahoma.
9. Naturally occurring element that is often removed from groundwater before being distributed as part of public supply.
10. Ratio that relates volume of voids to total volume of an aquifer sample.

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