

- Porous, water-bearing layer of sand, gravel, and rock below the Earth's surface: reservoir for groundwater
- Water that infiltrates into the Earth and is stored in usable amounts in the soil and rock below the Earth's surface; water within the zone of saturation
- Being filled to capacity; having absorbed all that can be taken up
- Upper surface of the zone of saturation of groundwater
- A break in rock that may be caused by compressional or tensional forces
- A passage; channel a tiny opening, usually microscopic
- Process in which water absorbed by root systems of plants moves up through the plant, passes through the pores in their leaves and then evaporates into the atmosphere as water vapor
- The change of elevation, velocity, pressure, or other characteristics per unit length, slope
- The capacity of a porous material to transmit fluids
- The spaces in rocks or soil not occupied by solid matter
- Cyclical process of water's movement from the atmosphere
- A fracture in the Earth's crust accompanied by displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other
- Precipitation that does not soak into the ground water to the atmosphere by evaporation or transpiration; stored in lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, wetlands, oceans, and reservoirs.
- The quantity of water vapor in the atmosphere
- Any form of water that falls back to Earth's surface from clouds
- Ratio of the quantity of water vapor in the air to the maximum quantity of water vapor that can be present at that temperature
- A portion of the soil profile where all pores are filled with water. Aquifers are located in this zone
- A portion of the soil profile that contains both water and air; the zone between the land surface and the water table.