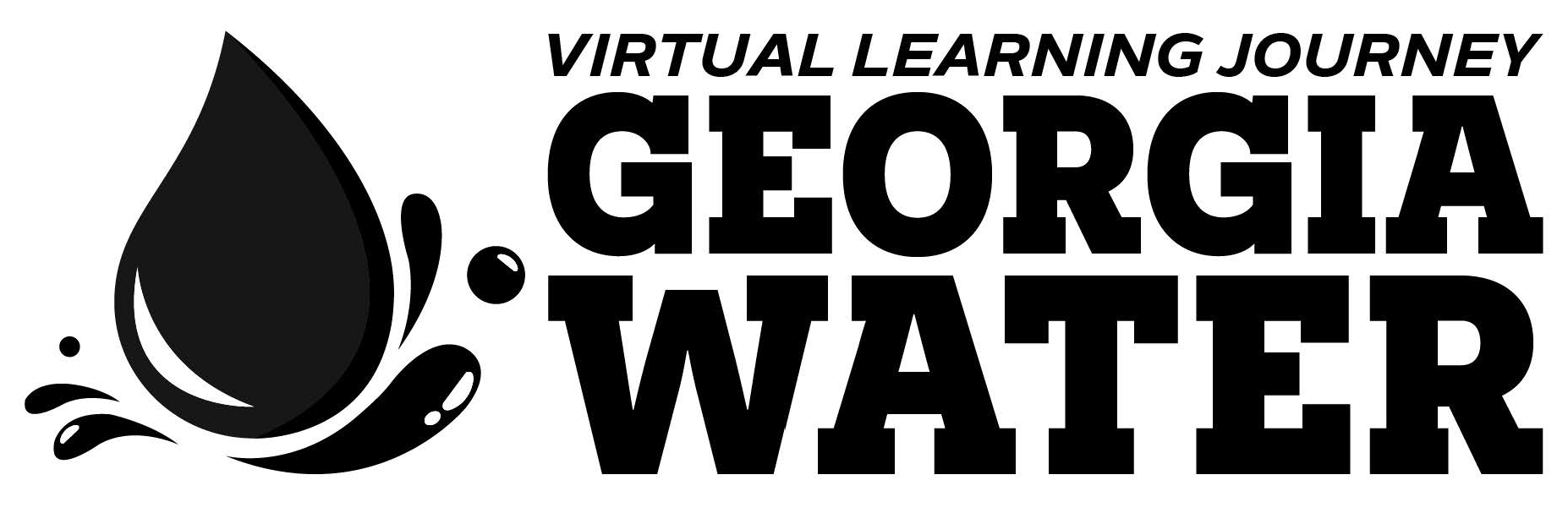
[gpb.or g/wat er-jour ney](https://www.gpb.org/education/virtual/georgia-water)

1. **altitude:** the vertical elevation of an object above a surface (such as sea level or land)



1. **aquifer:** a water-bearing layer of rock, sand, or gravel capable of absorbing water
2. **basin:** the land drained by a river and its branches
3. **bioreserve:** a protected area reserved for the conservation of endangered species of flora and fauna
4. **bioswale:** a long, channeled depression or trench that receives rainwater runoff (as from a parking lot) and has vegetation (such as grasses, flowering herbs, and

shrubs) and organic matter (such as mulch) to slow water infiltration and filter out pollutants

1. **climate:** the average weather conditions of a particular place or region over a period of years
2. **complex machines:** a device consisting of two or more simple machines, like a screw, lever, or wedge working together
3. **conductor:** a substance or body that can allow electricity, heat, or sound to pass through it
4. **confluence:** a flowing together or meeting place especially of streams
5. **delta:** a low area of debris deposits where a river divides before entering a larger body of water
6. **desalination:** when salt and other minerals are removed from soil or water
7. **electromagnetic induction:** the use of the movement of magnets around a coil of wire to create an electrical current through the wire
8. **elevation:** the height to which something is raised above sea level
9. **endemic:** originating or growing or found especially and often only in a certain locality or region
10. **Fall Line:** a geological boundary, about twenty miles wide, running northeast across Georgia from Columbus to Augusta. It is a gently sloping region that

rapidly loses elevation from the north to the south, thereby creating a series of waterfalls

1. **flood line:** a line representing the maximum level likely to be reached by floodwaters on average once in every 100 years
2. **flood-prone:** any land area that is likely to be inundated by water from any source
3. **Flood Warning:** an alert issued to the public when the hazardous weather event is imminent or already in progress
4. **Flood Watch:** an announcement made by professionals when conditions are favorable for a specific dangerous weather event to occur
5. **headwater:** the source of a stream
6. **hydroelectricity:** electricity produced by water power
7. **hydropower:** a form of energy that harnesses the power of water in motion (such as water flowing over a waterfall) to generate electricity
8. **indicator species:** an organism whose presence, absence, or abundance reflects a specific environmental condition
9. **inundation:** to cover with a flood
10. **keystone species:** a species of plant or animal that produces a major impact on its ecosystem and is considered essential to maintaining excellent

ecosystem function or structure

1. **kinetic energy:** energy associated with motion
2. **law of conservation of matter:** a fundamental principle that matter cannot be created or destroyed
3. **mechanical energy:** the energy that is possessed by an object due to its motion or due to its position
4. **natural resource:** something (such as a mineral, waterpower source, forest, or kind of animal) that is found in nature and is valuable to humans (as in

providing a source of energy, recreation, or scenic beauty)



1. **permeability:** a term referring to a material’s pores or openings that would permit liquids or gases to pass through
2. **recharge:** the process by which water is added to groundwater aquifers
3. **reservoir:** a place where something is kept in store: such as an artificial lake where water is collected and kept in quantity for use
4. **rotor:** a part that revolves in a stationary part
5. **river basin:** the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers, and possibly lakes into the sea at a single river

mouth, estuary, or delta

1. **saturated:** being a mixture that is unable to absorb or dissolve any more of a substance at a given temperature and pressure
2. **scavenger:** an organism (such as a vulture or

hyena) that usually feeds on dead or decaying matter

1. **sediment:** the matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid
2. **seep:** to flow or pass slowly through fine pores or small openings
3. **spring:** a source of water coming up from the ground
4. **storm surge:** the abnormal rise in seawater level during a storm, measured as the height of the water above the normal predicted tide
5. **thermal energy:** energy in the form of heat
6. **tributary:** a stream feeding a larger stream or a lake
7. **unsaturated:** capable of absorbing or dissolving more of something
8. **velocity:** the rate of change of position along a straight line with respect to time
9. **voltage:** electrical potential difference measured in volts
10. **watershed:** a dividing ridge (such as a mountain range) separating one drainage area from others
11. **wetland:** land or areas (such as marshes or swamps) having much soil moisture