Human settlements created slightly inland, where freshwater springs are available, sometimes draw out too much of their water. When this happens, salt water can seep into the fresh aquifer, and render it useless.

### References

Barilotti, 1997 The Groundwater Foundation, 2001 Thorbjarnarson, 2002

# Activity #3: Water Cycle Fill-In

## Introduction

This activity helps students think about water's movement within the water cycle. It also illustrates how every drop of water is recycled over and over again.

Time: 20 minutes Ages: elementary and middle school

Prep work: gather materials

# Materials, per student:

· copy of handout (The Water Cycle, p. 19)

· pen or pencil

# Procedure

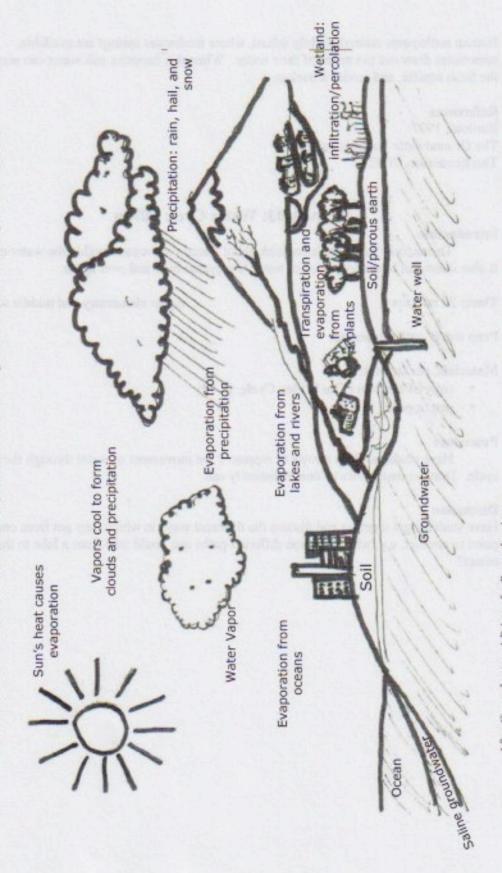
Have students fill in arrows to represent the movement of water through the water cycle. Draw as many links as one realistically can.

### Discussion

Have students get together and discuss the different ways in which they got from one point to another, e.g. what are some different paths one could take from a lake to the ocean?

# The Water Cycle

to the cloud it becomes, another can represent runoff flowing from the mountaintop to the stream. Fill in arrows to represent the movement of water. For example, one will connect the water vapor



PA Water Resources Education Network (WREN) and League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania Citizen Education Fund After Groundwater: A Primer for Pennsylvanians