



Appendices

A - Curriculum Organizers and Learning Standards

B - Glossary

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D - Supplementary Resources, Workshops
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Appendix B:

Glossary

The following terms are defined as they relate to water conservation and other environmental topics in this resource.

Aerator	A device that attaches to the end of a household faucet to reduce water use. Depending on the type of aerator, they can blow air bubbles through the water, take all the bubbles out or make the water spray in small streams.
Aquifer	An underground layer of rock, sand or gravel where fresh water flows and is stored in the cracks and pores. Usually refers to areas that store enough water to be useful to people. A well can be drilled into this area to pump out the fresh water. Activity to demonstrate the concept: • Build an aquifer in a cup www.ksps.org/community//community/aquifer-protection/
Boil	Action of water changing from a liquid to a vapour when heated.
Climate	Climate describes weather over longer periods of time for an area. When we say the spring season is lasting longer every year, we are talking about climate.
Climate change	As a result of our actions since the industrial revolution, the increase of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG's) has changed the natural way the "greenhouse effect" controls temperatures on Earth, altering the atmosphere, water cycle and natural ecosystems.
Cloud	A visible cluster of water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air high above the Earth's surface. Clouds are formed when water vapour cools and condenses into water droplets.
Condensation	The change water vapour goes through when it is cooled and turns into liquid water (e.g. when hot water in a covered pot is put into a refrigerator, the steam rising against the rapidly cooling lid will turn back to water droplets). This is the opposite of evaporation.
Conserve	The action of protecting something from being wasted, lost or harmed.
Conservation	The protection and preservation of resources (e.g. drinking water, energy, fossil fuel). Reduce (use less): take less than 5 minute showers Reuse: use the bowl of water used for washing fruit to water potted plant Recycle: wastewater can be cleaned and then reused
Consumption	The action of using, destroying or transforming a resource into something else.

Contaminated	To be polluted or made impure by touching or mixing with harmful germs or chemicals.
Creek	A small stream of fresh water, often shallow or intermittent (does not flow year round)
Cycle	A series of events that repeat.
Dam	A wall built across a stream or river to block the flow of water.
Drain	Pipes that remove dirty (waste) water from our homes, buildings, roads and sidewalks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary sewers remove the water we use inside our homes and buildings. • Stormdrains remove the rainwater and used tap water outside.
Disinfect	To destroy germs and make fresh water safe for humans to drink (specifically neutralization of pathogens, parasites and bacteria).
Dormant	To be asleep or resting, e.g. in the summer, a lawn naturally turns golden brown while resting and waiting for the spring rains to turn it green again.
Efficient	Describes reaching a goal or completing a task with the least amount of waste (e.g., water-efficient toilets waste less water per flush than regular toilets).
Erosion	A process, where water or air moves soil and rock from one location to another.
Evaporate	The action of liquid water turning into water vapour when heated.
Evaporation	The action of changing from liquid water into water vapour when heated. For example, as a kettle of water heats up, liquid water turns into water vapour (steam). This is the opposite of condensation.
Fog	A visible cluster of water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air close to the Earth's surface. Fog is formed when water vapour cools and condenses into water droplets.
Freeze	The action of liquid water changing into solid water (ice) when cooled.
Fresh water	The name for water that is not salty (e.g. water in lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds, unlike the water in seas and oceans).
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	We create greenhouse gasses (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide) when we burn wood, coal, oil and natural gas to generate electricity, to power vehicles, planes, boats and machines.
Groundwater	The name for water underground (below the water table) that flows through and fills the cracks and pores of rocks, sand or gravel grains.
Ice	Water in a solid state and below zero degrees Celsius.
Lake	A pool of fresh water surrounded by land.
Liquid	The state of water when it flows and conforms its shape to any container. It is neither solid nor gas.

Melt	The action of solid water turning into liquid water when heated.
Ocean	A large body of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface.
Pollute	The action of making something unclean, not pure.
Precipitation	The name for condensed water that falls from the sky in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail.
Pressure	Action of force on an object, such as the force of gravity which pushes drinking water through the pipes from the Sooke Lake Reservoir to our taps.
Pump	To propel or force movement using air pressure (e.g. drinking water is pumped up Triangle Mountain because the water pressure is not enough at this location).
Raindrop	The liquid form of water that forms and falls from clouds.
Reservoir	A place in which water is collected and stored. In the Capital Region, we turned Sooke Lake into Sooke Reservoir, our main reservoir for collecting and storing our drinking water; back-up reservoirs include the Butchart, Lubbe, and Goldstream Reservoirs.
River	A body of water, larger than a stream, that flows in a channel.
Runoff	The flow of rainwater, melted snow (and other sources) over land.
Solid	An object that is firm, compact and has a definite shape. The opposite of a liquid or gas.
Surface water	The name for water found above ground, including water that flows (e.g. as in streams, rivers) or stands still (e.g. as in lakes, ponds, snowpack).
Vapour	The gas state of water. Water vapour can be seen as mist, fog, or steam.
Waste	The action of using or consuming thoughtlessly or carelessly and/or items we think of as unusable, unwanted and that we discard (e.g. garbage).
Wastewater	Water we use that goes down an indoor drain to the sanitary sewer. <i>Note: water that goes down an outdoor drain is referred to as stormwater rather than wastewater.</i>
Water cycle	A looped series of events that keeps water constantly moving above, below and on the Earth's surface. In its simplest form, the cycle includes the stages of evaporation (of liquid water into the atmosphere) and precipitation (rain, snow, etc. falling back to Earth). Also referred to as the hydraulic cycle, the full cycle also involves condensation, groundwater, percolation, cloud storage, and transpiration. www.crd.bc.ca/education/our-environment/watersheds/watershed-basics/water-cycle
Water table	The highest level groundwater floods in an aquifer (to form the saturated zone in the ground).
Watershed	An area of land that drains rainfall, melted snow and anything picked up by the

water (sediment and dissolved materials) into a river, lake, reservoir or marine harbour.

Weather

Short-term changes (minutes to weeks) in precipitation, sunshine, clouds, temperature etc. When we say that today is colder than yesterday, we are talking about a change in the weather.

Well

A deep hole in the ground used to obtain drinking water.