

Aquifers of Kansas Video Companion Sheet

- Circle all the relevant bodies of water that contain surface water
Clouds **Rivers** Aquifers **Lakes** **Reservoirs** **Wetlands** Oceans
- Eastern Kansans are more likely to get their water from (circle one)
Surface Water OR Ground Water
- Western Kansans are more likely to get their water from (circle one)
Surface Water OR **Ground Water**
- What prominent mountain range formed the Ogallala Aquifer? Write below
Rocky Mountains
- What's the average recharge rate per year for the Ogallala Aquifer? (circle one)
Less than an inch A foot 10 feet 100 feet
- How much water is lost per year from the Ogallala Aquifer due to pumping? (circle one)
Less than an inch **A foot** 10 feet 100 feet
- How much money does the Ogallala Aquifer contribute each year to the Kansas Economy? (circle one)
Hundreds Thousands Millions **Billions**
- Name one example of an advancement we use to decrease the amount of water pumped. Cell phone applications, better irrigation systems, crop varieties
- Match the vocabulary to their definition
 - Aquifers **B** When water moves underground from the surface
 - Percolation **D** A large aquifer that spans eight states across the U.S.
 - Ogallala Aquifer **C** Part of the larger High Plains Aquifer and is found in western Kansas
 - High Plains Aquifer **A** A source of water that is stored underground

Explain why western Kansans rely on the High Plains Aquifer.

Low precipitation in western Kansas means there is less surface water. As such, western Kansans rely on the HPA as their primary source of water due to its large amount of water.