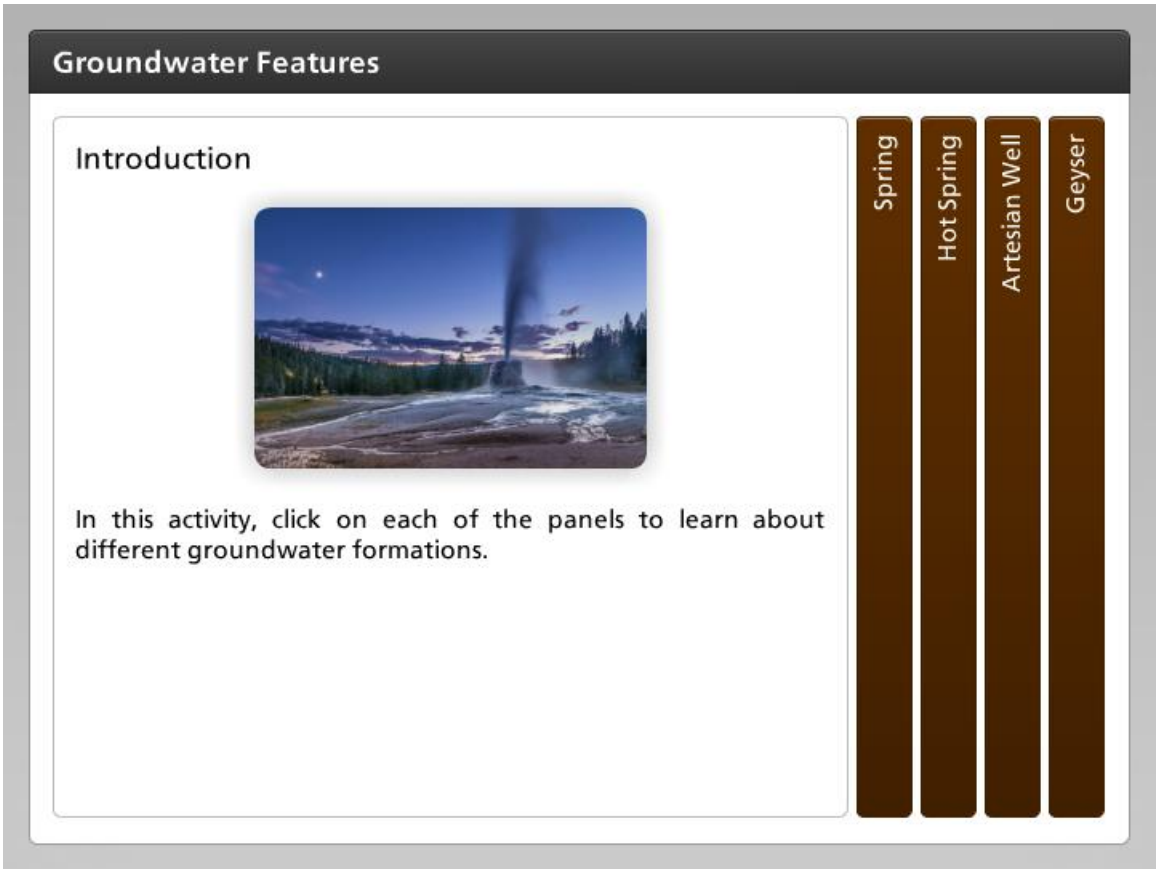
# Module 8: Weathering, Erosion, and Groundwater
## Topic 6 Content: Groundwater Features Notes

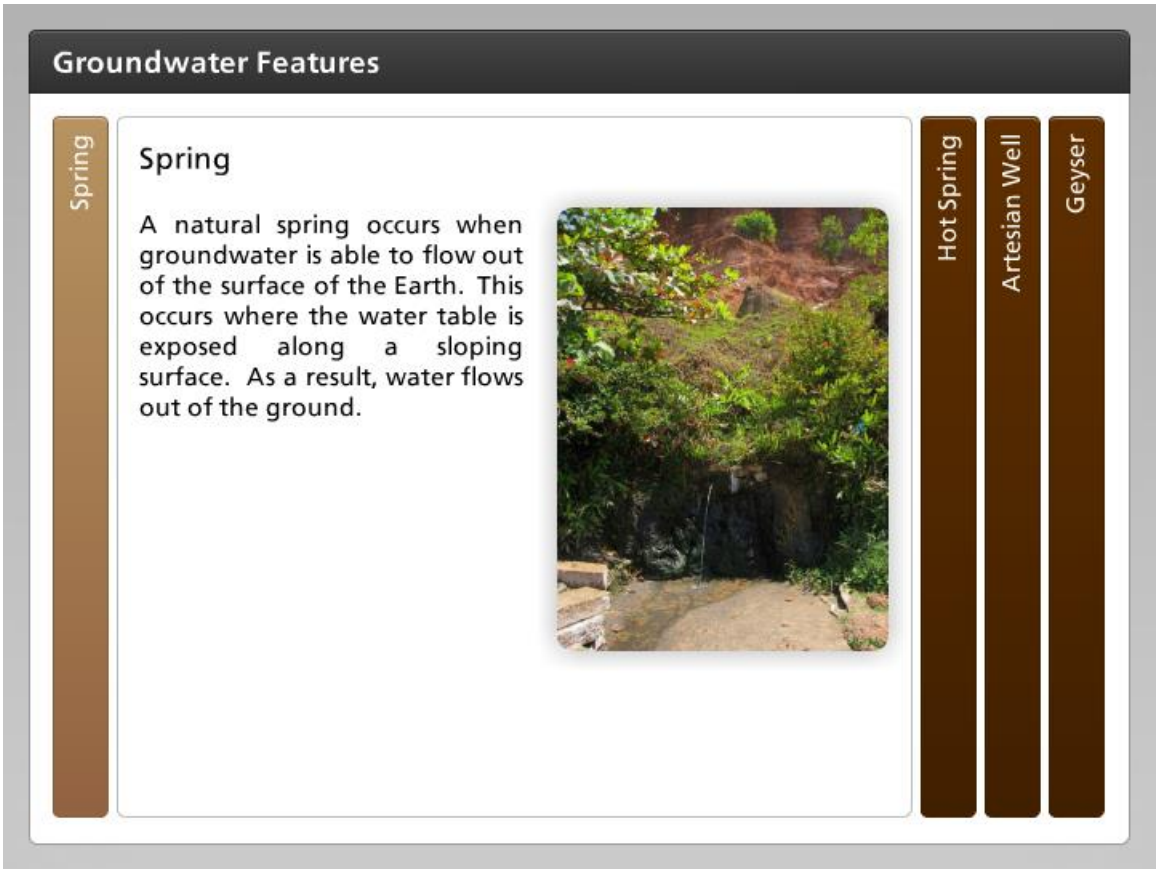
### Introduction




In this activity, click on each of the panels to learn about different groundwater formations.

# Module 8: Weathering, Erosion, and Groundwater
## Topic 6 Content: Groundwater Features Notes

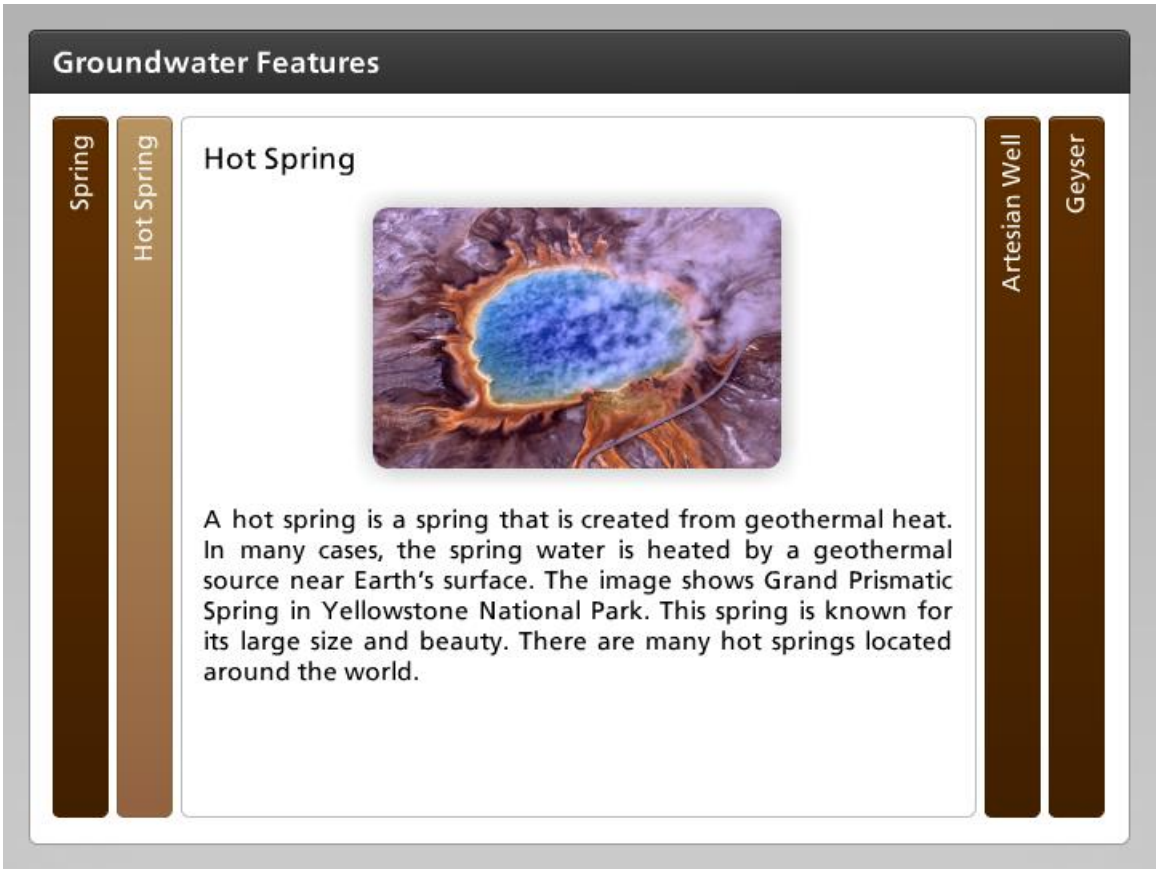
### Spring




A natural spring occurs when groundwater is able to flow out of the surface of the Earth. This occurs where the water table is exposed along a sloping surface. As a result, water flows out of the ground.

# Module 8: Weathering, Erosion, and Groundwater
## Topic 6 Content: Groundwater Features Notes

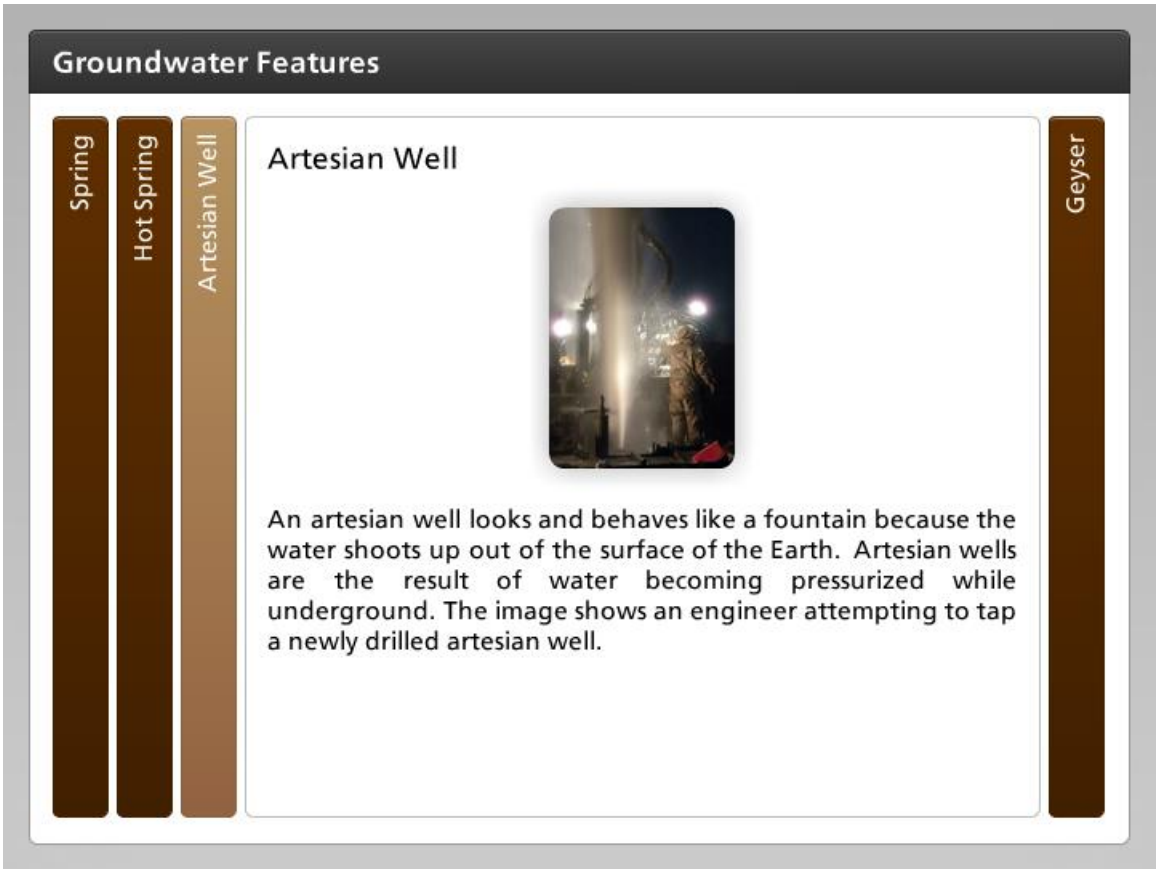
### Hot Spring




A hot spring is a spring that is created from geothermal heat. In many cases, the spring water is heated by a geothermal source near Earth's surface. The image shows Grand Prismatic Spring in Yellowstone National Park. This spring is known for its large size and beauty. There are many hot springs located around the world.

# Module 8: Weathering, Erosion, and Groundwater
## Topic 6 Content: Groundwater Features Notes

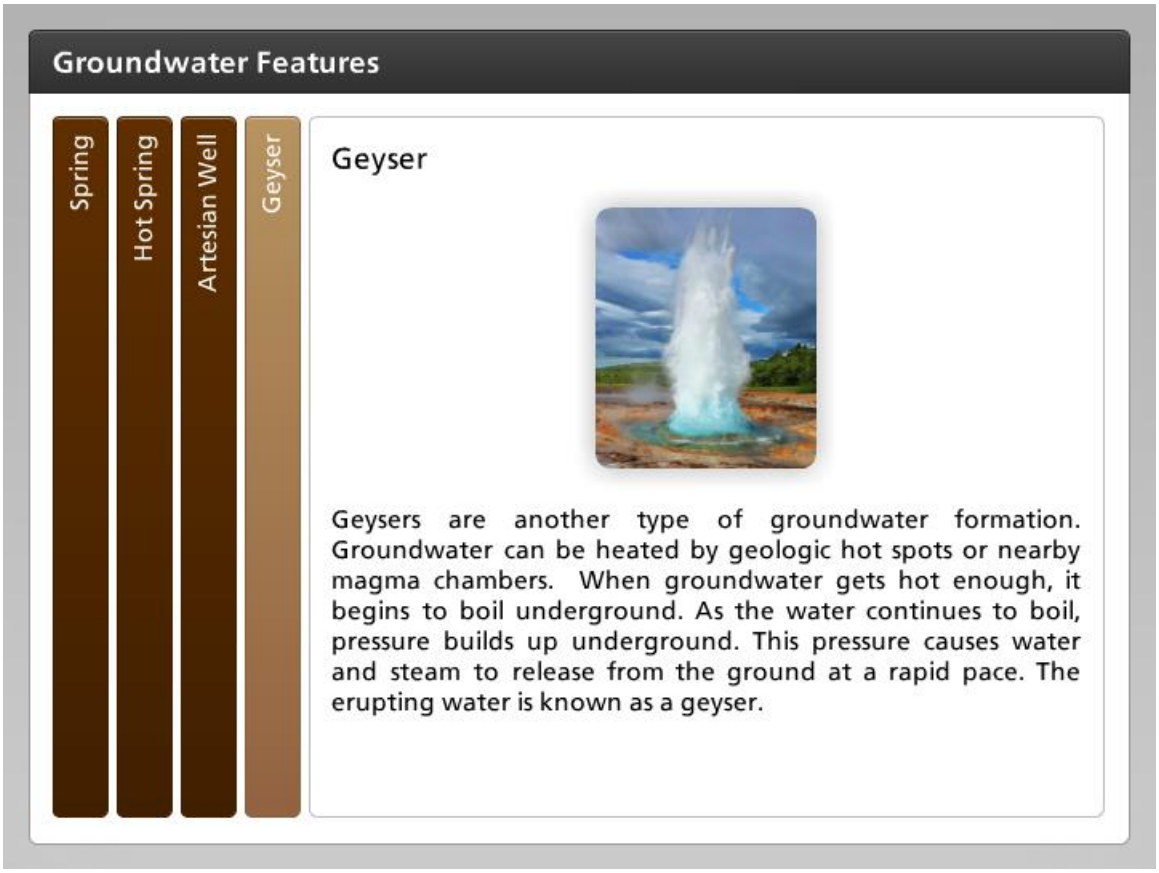
### Artesian Well




An artesian well looks and behaves like a fountain because the water shoots up out of the surface of the Earth. Artesian wells are the result of water becoming pressurized while underground. The image shows an engineer attempting to tap a newly drilled artesian well.

# Module 8: Weathering, Erosion, and Groundwater
## Topic 6 Content: Groundwater Features Notes

### Geyser




Geysers are another type of groundwater formation. Groundwater can be heated by geologic hot spots or nearby magma chambers. When groundwater gets hot enough, it begins to boil underground. As the water continues to boil, pressure builds up underground. This pressure causes water and steam to release from the ground at a rapid pace. The erupting water is known as a geyser.