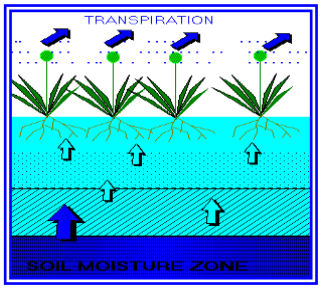
- Transpiration is the transfer of water from plants to the atmosphere.



- Water that infiltrates the ground is absorbed by plants, which later release it into the atmosphere. This process is called transpiration.

- (www.uwsp.edu/geo/faculty// /transpiration.html)

- Each year a field of crops may transpire an amount of water equivalent to a layer 60 centimeters deep over the entire field.

- The same area of trees may pump twice this amount into the atmosphere. Because we cannot clearly distinguish between the amount of water that is evaporated and the amount that is transpired by plants, the term evapotranspiration is often used for the combined effect. (**Earth** An Introduction To Physical Geology, Sixth Edition, International Edition Tarbuch & Lutgens).

- Transpiration is the evaporation of water into the atmosphere from the leaves and stems of plants. Plants absorb soil water through their roots and this water can originate from deep in the soil. (For example, corn plants have roots that are 2.5 meters deep, while some desert plants have roots that extend 20 meters into the ground). Plants pump the water up from the soil to deliver nutrients to their leaves. This pumping is driven by the evaporation of water through small pores called "stomates", which are found on the undersides of leaves. Transpiration accounts for approximately 10% of all evaporating water.
(http://ww2010.atmos.uiuc.edu/(Gh)/guides/mtr/hyd/bdgt.rxml)