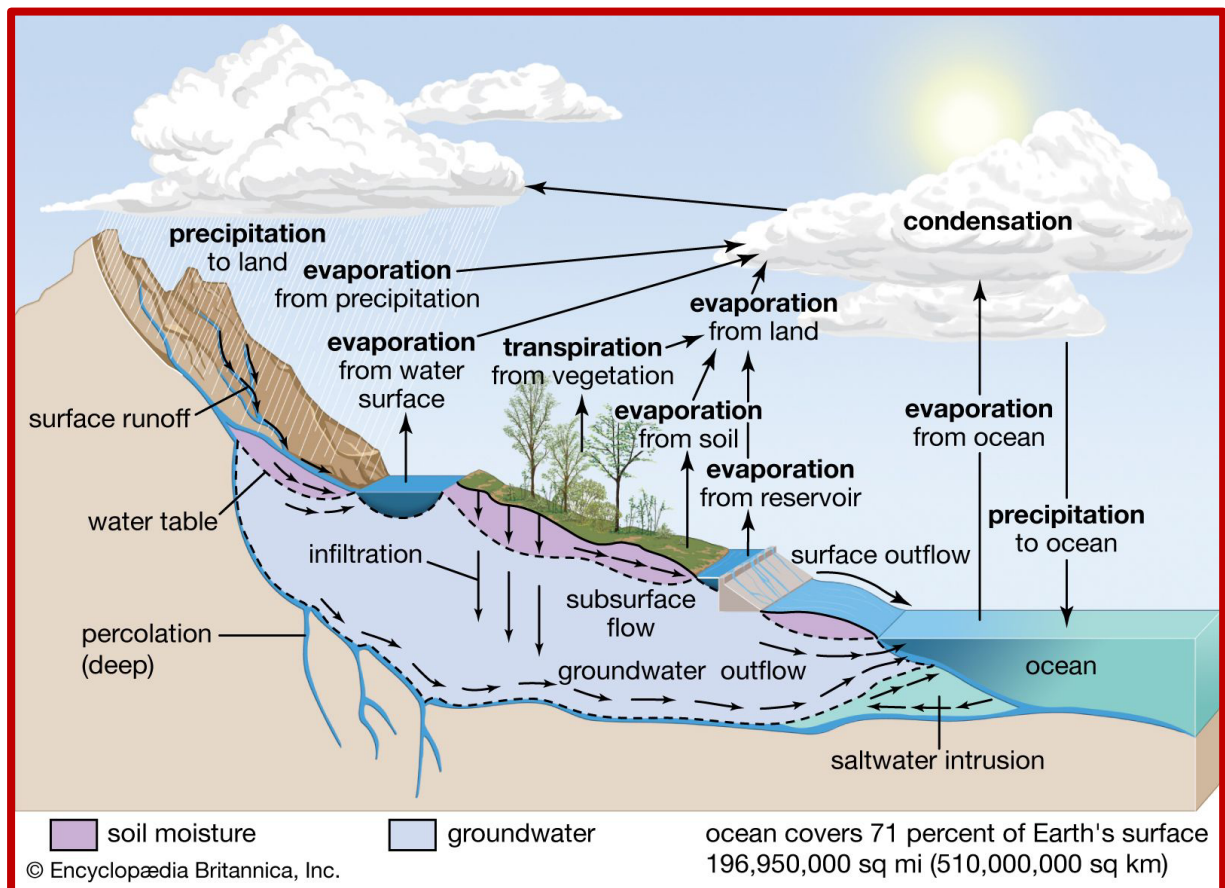


1 | River Environments

----- Hydrological Cycle -----

The hydrological cycle, also known as the water cycle, is a continuous and dynamic process through which water circulates between the Earth's surface and the atmosphere. It is considered a closed system because the total amount of water on Earth remains relatively constant over time, with water constantly cycling through various processes.



If the hydrological cycle is a closed system, do you think dinosaurs drank the same water as us? Explain.

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1 | River Environments

----- Stores and Transfers-----

Stores: Storing the content of rain.

Transfers: The flow of the river in the cycle.

Stores:

- **Atmosphere:** This includes water vapor present in the air. Water evaporates from oceans, rivers, and other water bodies and rises into the atmosphere.
- **Surface Water:** Water on the Earth's surface in oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, and other water bodies.
- **Groundwater:** Water that has seeped into the ground and is stored in underground aquifers and rock formations.
- **Biosphere:** Water stored in living organisms, such as plants and animals.
- **Cryosphere:** Frozen water, including glaciers, ice caps, and snow.

Transfers:

- **Evaporation:** The process by which water changes from liquid to vapor, primarily from the Earth's surface.
- **Transpiration:** The release of water vapor from plants into the atmosphere.
- **Condensation:** The process where water vapor in the air cools and changes back into liquid, forming clouds.
- **Precipitation:** The release of moisture from clouds in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
- **Infiltration:** The movement of water from the Earth's surface into the soil.
- **Percolation:** The downward movement of water within the soil.
- **Runoff:** The movement of water over the Earth's surface, often reaching rivers and eventually flowing into oceans.
- **Subsurface Flow:** The lateral movement of water within the soil or rock layers.