

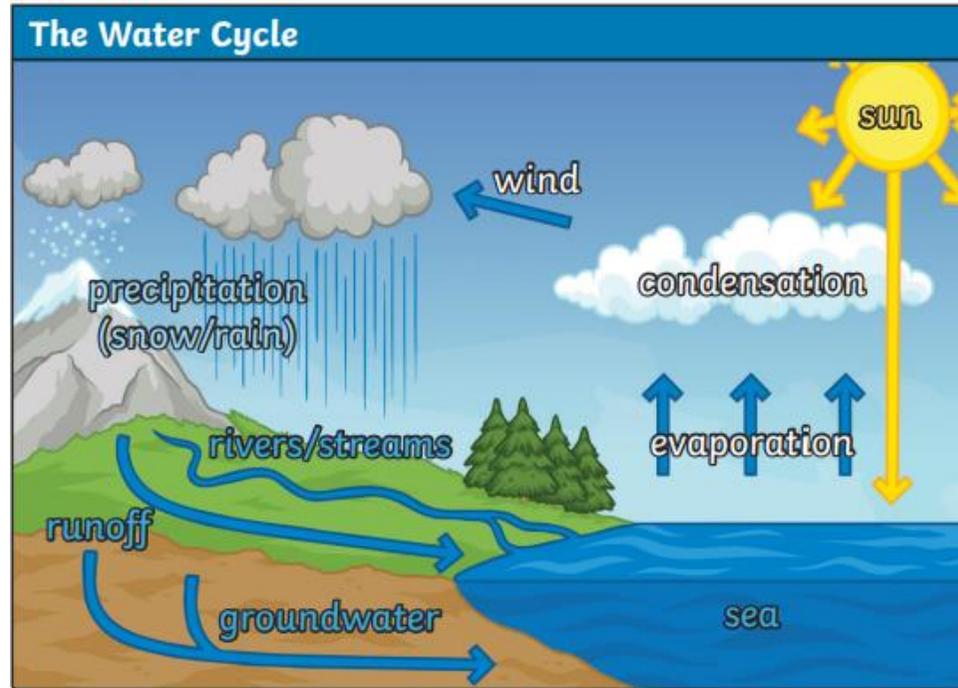
5.2 - The Water cycle

What is the water cycle?

The water cycle is the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states. Liquid water is found in oceans, rivers, lakes—and even underground. Solid ice is found in glaciers, snow, and at the North and South Poles. Water vapour—a gas—is found in Earth's atmosphere.

Keywords

Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, runoff, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, groundwater, oceans, processes, infiltration, wind.



What do we use water for?

- Washing
- Cooking
- Cleaning
- Drinking
- Travel
- Leisure
- And many many more!

The water on the planet now has been around since the Jurassic times, so actual dinosaurs may have been drinking the water in your bottle!

Why are we learning about the water cycle?

It helps us to understand the critical importance of water in our lives. Also, we understand how access to water is crucial and uneven.

Where Is Earth's Water?



~96.5% is in the oceans



~1.7% is in lakes, rivers, streams and soil



~1.7% is in polar ice caps, glaciers and permanent snow



~.001% is in water vapor in Earth's atmosphere

Evaporation describes the process of a liquid becoming a gas due to being heated. Liquids, gases and solids can change their state due to the transfer of energy involved in a change of temperature.

Changing State

Evaporation

Evaporation occurs when a liquid changes into a gas or **water vapour**.



Condensation

Condensation is when a gas cools and changes to a liquid.



Melting

This is when a solid is heated and changes to a liquid.



Freezing

Freezing is the process of a liquid cooling and changing to a solid.

