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River erosion and deposition pdf

Moving water is the main cause of erosion that forms the earth's surface. Erosion by water begins with a drop of rain. Some water from the rain evaporates or is soaked by plants other parts of the rain sink into the ground. When it starts raining the power of raindrops can pick up and loosen soil particles. When water flows it takes soil particles with it. The water that crosses this land is called runoff. When runoff flows over the soil it can cause a type of erosion called sheet erosion. The amount of runoff will vary from soil type. There are five different factors for the amount of runoff. The first factor is vegetation. Vegetation such as trees, shrubs, and grass absorbing water reduces the amount of runoff. The second factor is the amount of rainfall that the region pours. Areas with a lot of precipitation have less runoff and erosion because there are more plants to absorb them and protect the soil from erosion. The third factor is the type of soil. Some soils absorb more water than others, the more water absorbs less runoff. The fourth factor is the shape of the soil. For runoff to travel it must be on the slopes to be pulled by gravity downhill, therefore making it more difficult for runoff to flow on flat ground. The last factor is how the land is used. For example paved roads do not absorb any water, making all the water that hits its surface runoff. When runoff crosses the land it creates a small groove in the ground. These little grooves are called rills. As more and more rills are created they join together to create larger rills on the ground. Once these rills become larger they are called seagulls. Rills and seagulls can only contain water in them after rain. When seagulls carry water, water picks up soil and rocks and erodes the sides making it gully larger. This is a diagram of how rills turned into seagulls after seagulls began merging together them into rivers. The river is a channel that keeps water flowing down the hill. The flow rarely dries. Smaller streams can be called rivers or streams. When the flow of water erodes the side of the flow making it larger, the flow can also flow together and become larger. Larger rivers can be called rivers. A tributary is a river or river connected to another or larger river. Creeks help water flow into the river. Tributaries get their water from watersheds or watersheds. For example the Amazon river has 29 different tributaries, two of which are called the Curaray and Tambo rivers. Through river erosion can create many forms of soil such as valleys, waterfalls, floodplains, winding and oxbow lakes. Rivers usually form in mountains and steep slopes. Near the source of the river flowing fast and flowing in a straight line down the hill. When the river erodes the side of the slope it creates a V-shaped valley. it may flow over the rock and then come to a softer rock in the stream. When rivers flow over both types of rock, softer rocks erode faster. Eventually the softer rock comes to the point where it is removed and there is a steep drop, creating a waterfall. In areas where the water looks rough it is called rapids. Rapids can sometimes occur in the same way as waterfalls. This is a waterfall Floodplain is a vast area flat along the river. As the river gets closer to the tip of its source, it flows over a gentle slope. As the river flows it becomes wider and erodes more soil, as the larger it creates the river valley making the land flat and creating floodplains. when the plane floods the width of the wall can be one kilometer from the river. Winding is a bend that almost forms a circle in the rough of the river. Winding is usually very deep and wide. A meandering occurs when a river flows through a rock that can be easily eroded. When the curve is winding, the water erodes the outer side of the bank and sediment deposits on the inside of the bank, as winding erodes the outside of the bank so much sediment carried by the river can erode the floodplain. Lake oxbow is a winding that is no longer attached to the river. When the river floods the water must find a straighter route downstream, so that the water flows at the winding end. When the floodwaters start to fall, the water stores the sediment and covers its winding edges making the lake oxbow. As the river moved it eroded the rock and picked up pieces of sediment it eroded with it downstream. When the river slows down it stores sediment, tiny particles are dropped and larger sediments like rocks stop rolling. Depositions by rivers can form alluvial fans, deltas, and can add soil to floodplains. An alluvial fan is a wide fan in the form of a deposit by the river. An alluvial fan is formed when a river flows out of a mountain valley. The river becomes wider and shallower making it slower and the sediment is stored in fan form. The delta is a form of soil created when a river stores sediment where it flows into bodies of water. A rough river ends when it is dumped into still water like the sea, and because the water no longer flows the sediment it carries is stored, creating a delta. Delta can vary in shape and size. Heavy rains and melting snow and ice can cause rivers to flood. When the river flooded it flowed over its floodplains. When the flood comes down the sediment is stored in the floodplain. This is what makes some floodplains so fertile. Some flooded aircraft can grow dense forests or even cultivate crops. Groundwater is underground water that helps form soils. When it rains not all rain becomes runoff, it can also be soaked into the ground. Once the water is soaked it fills the cracks of the soil and stones. Groundwater can sometimes cause erosion through chemical weather pek processes. When water combines with acid it creates carbonate carbonate Once carbonic acid is created, it flows in the crevices of limestone. Carbonic acid chemically alters limestone and limestone is carried away by water. This process slowly perforates the rocks and overtime develops into a large underground cave. After limestone was carried away with the soul of water, it was able to create stalagmites and stalactites. Stalagmites are conical deposits of limestone buildings in cavernous soil. Stalactite is a cone-shaped limestone deposit that hangs on the roof of a cave. Stalagmites and stalactites are formed when carbonic acid, mixed with water and limestone drips from the roof of the cave. Topographical karst is a layer of limestone close to the surface that creates deep valleys, caves, and sinkholes. In areas where limestone is near the surface, groundwater erosion can change the shape of the soil. In these areas, the flow is rare because the water sinks into the limestone. When the roof of the cave collapsed, the result was a sinkhole. It creates topograghy karst. Rivers, every water flowing from rivulet to raging rivers, complete the hydrological cycle by returning rainfall that falls on land to the ocean. Some of this water moves above the surface and some move through the ground as groundwater. Running water does the work of erosion and deposition. Erosion by Flow Flow takes and transports weathered materials by eroding sediment from their banks. Rivers also carry ions and ionic compounds that dissolve easily in water. Sediment is carried as the following load: dissolved, suspended, and bedding. The dissolved load consists of ions in the solution. These ions are usually carried into the water up to the sea. Sediments carried as solids due to river flows are called suspended loads. The size of particles that can be carried in load is determined by the speed of flow. Faster flow can carry larger particles. The flow that carries larger particles has greater competence. Flows with steep gradients (slopes) have faster speed and greater competence. Particles that are too large to carry due to suspended loads are bumped and pushed along river beds, called bed loads. Bed load sediment does not move continuously, but rather in disjointed motion, called saltation. High-speed flows and steep gradients do many cutting descents to the riverbed, which is mainly achieved by the movement of particles that form the bed load. Stages of the River As the flow flows from higher altitudes, such as in the mountains, to lower altitudes, such as the sea, the work of the flow changes. Upstream of rivers, often high in mountains, steep gradients. The flow moves quickly and does a lot of work eroding the river bed. As the flow moves to a lower area, the gradient is not steep. Flow is doing more work eroding the edges of its banks. Many streams develop curves in their so-called meandering channels. As As moving to flatter ground, the flow erodes the outer edge of its bank to carve out floodplains, which are flat-level areas around the flow channel. The ground level is where the flow meets a large body of standing water, usually the sea, but sometimes a lake or pond. The flow works to reduce the cuts in their flow beds until they reach the basic level. The higher the altitude, the farther the flow from which it will reach the basic level and the more cuts to be made. As the flow gets closer to the base level, its gradient lowers and stores more material than is eroded. In flatter soil, the flow of deposit material on the inside is winding. Floodplain streams are much wider and shallower than streaming channels. When the flow flows into the floodplain, the speed slows down and stores a lot of its load. This sediment is rich in nutrients and makes excellent farmland. The flow in the flood stage carries a lot of sediment. When the gradient decreases, the flow overflows into his bank and expands its channel. The decrease in gradient causes the flow to store its sediment, the first largest. This large sediment builds a higher area around the edge of the flow channel, creating a natural embankment. When the river enters the standing water, its speed slows down to a halt. The flow moves back and forth throughout the region and drops its sediment in a wide triangular-shaped deposit called a delta. If the flow falls down a steep slope into a vast flat valley, an alluvial fan develops. Alluvial fans are generally formed in arid regions. Area.

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