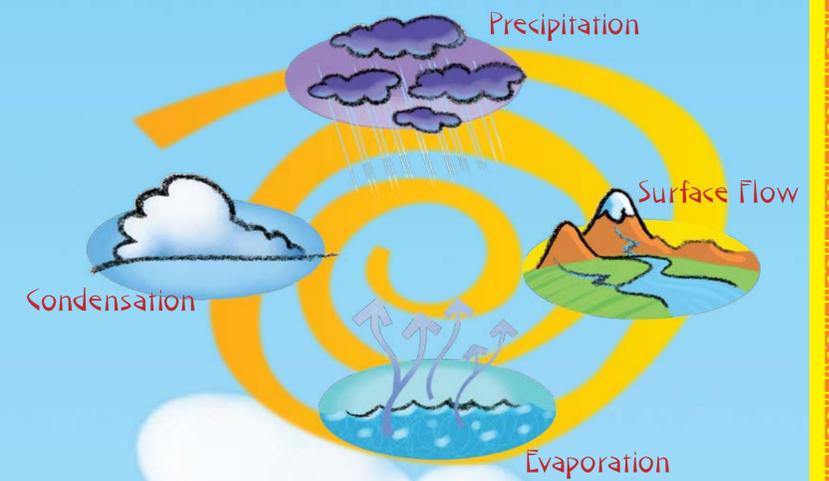


THE WATER CYCLE



Things to Think About:
 Pretend you are a drop of water and trace your path through the water cycle.
 How many places do you visit?
 How many different forms of water do you take?
 What if you remove one of the water cycle processes?
 What may affect the water cycle? (e.g., pollution, drought)



If all the water in the world fit in a one liter container, then the water available for human use would be slightly more than one drop.

Did you know?

Pure water is tasteless, odorless, and colorless and exists in only three states. The three states in which water can occur in are: **solid** (ice), **liquid**, or **gas** (vapor).
Solid water—Ice is frozen water. When water freezes, its molecules move farther apart, making ice less dense than its liquid form. This means ice is lighter than the same volume of water in its liquid form, and so ice floats.
Where is the ice in the image above?
What form of water does ice take when it melts?
Can you locate and name which part of the water cycle ice becomes when it melts?

Liquid water is wet and fluid. This is the form of water with which we are most familiar. We use liquid water in many ways, including washing and drinking.
Where do you find the liquid form of water that you use come from?
Water as a gas—Vapor is always present in the air around us. Water in its liquid form evaporates to become vapor. When the water vapor cools in the atmosphere, it turns into many tiny water droplets. These liquid droplets, in great numbers, form clouds.

Definitions:

- Condensation** – The process by which a vapor becomes a liquid; the opposite of evaporation
- Precipitation** – Water falling, in a liquid or solid state, from the atmosphere to Earth (e.g., rain, snow)
- Evaporation** – The conversion of a liquid (e.g., water) into a vapor (a gaseous state) usually through the application of heat energy
- Transpiration** – Evaporation of water from plants into the atmosphere
- Evapotranspiration** – The loss of water from the soil through both evaporation and transpiration from plants
- Runoff** – Precipitation that flows overland to surface streams, rivers and lakes
- Ground water** – Water found underground in spaces between soil particles
- Infiltration** – The flow of water from the ground surface into the ground