



كلية العلوم

القسم : الفيزياء

السنة : الثانية

المادة : لغة تخصصية ١

المحاضرة : السادسة /نظري/

{{ مكتبة A to Z }}

مكتبة A to Z : Facebook Group

كلية العلوم ، كلية الصيدلة ، الهندسة التقنية

يمكنكم طلب المحاضرات برسالة نصية (SMS) أو عبر (What's app-Telegram) على الرقم 0931497960



Where on earth is fresh water found ?

About 97% of water is salty , which leaves only 3% of water as fresh water . Most of that small amount of fresh water is frozen as ice and snow , so only about 1% of earth`s water is fresh liquid water . This fresh liquid water is found both on and below earth`s surface . This tiny percentage meet the large demand that all living things have for clean , fresh water . In addition to providing drinking water , fresh water is used for agriculture , industry , transportation , and recreation . It also provides a place to live for many plants and animal .

On Earth`s Surface :Water above Earth`s surface is called surface water . Surface water is found in streams , rivers , and lakes . It either comes from precipitation , such as rain , or from water that comes up ground to earth`s surface . Springs are an example of an underground water coming up to the surface . Surface water flows from higher ground to lower ground . Water that flows across Earth`s surface is called runoff .

Beneath earth`s surface : Not all runoff becomes surface water . Some beneath water and surface water seep down into the ground . Water drains through the soil and filters down into underground rock , collecting in spaces between rock particles . The water found in the spaces between rock particles below Earth`s surface is called groundwater . The water table is the upper boundary , or surface , of groundwater.

How does water move on Earth`s surface ?

As precipitation falls on earth`s surface , it flows from higher to lower areas . The water that does not seep below the surface flows together and forms streams . the water erodes rock and soil , eventually forming channels . A channels is the path that a stream follows . Over time , a channel gets wider and deeper , as the stream continues to erode the rock and soil .

Atributary is a smaller stream that feeds into the river system . A river system is a network of streams and rivers that drains an area of its runoff .

Within watersheds : A watershed is an area of land that is drained by a river system . Stream , rivers , flood plains , lakes , ponds , wetlands , and groundwater all contribute water to a watershed . Watersheds are separated from one other by a ridge or an area of higher ground called a divide . Precipitation that falls on one side of a divide enters one watershed while the precipitation that falls on the other side of divide enter another watershed . The largest watershed in the United States is the Mississippi River watershed . It has hundreds of tributaries . It extends from the rocky Mountains , in the west , to the Appalachain Mountains , in the east , and down the length of the United states , from north to south .

Many factors affects the flow of water in the watershed . For example , plants slow runoff and reduce erosion . The porosity and permeability of rock and sediment determine how much water can seep down into the ground . The steepness of land affects how fast water flows over a watershed .

In rivers and streams : *Gradient* is a measure of the change of elevation over a certain distance . Materials carried by a stream are called a *stream load* . The size of particles depends on the speed of water . Streams eventually deposit their stream loads where the speed of the water decrease . This commonly happens as streams enter lakes and oceans .



مكتبة
A to Z