

Erosion

Corrosion

To wear away or remove

**What is going to happen when water is poured
on each container of soil?**

-water speed

-amount of run-off

-appearance of run-off

-water effect on contouring

What happened to the water on the bare slope?

Mulched slope?

Planted slope?

Next stop in water cycle?

In what ways do plants affect the movement of both water and sediment through the water cycle? (slow down so more can soak in, hold soil with roots)

What effect did the slopes have on the quality of water?

How did that difference happen?

How are forests important for maintaining the balance of water in a watershed? (Land that drains water into streams, lakes, rivers, oceans)

Why is it important to conserve soil on the surface?

Soil quality- most of the nutrients needed to sustain the plant and animal life are in the top layer/horizon of soil.

If we lose this layer, this area will become useless to farmers and native plants.

Water quality – large amounts of sediment in lakes and rivers can negatively impact the plants, fish, and insects that live in the water.

What are the implications?

Tillage- farmers who practice no-till or another type of conservation tillage leave more cover on the ground minimizing soil erosion

No - Till a way of growing crops that doesn't disturb the soil

Gardens, yards- in areas that have been dug up or where grass won't grow, putting down mulch or allowing fallen leaves to stay on the ground can help protect the soil .

Recreation- plants and grass that are maintained along riverbanks can help keep the water clean which makes better for swimming and fishing.



Sediment

Any particle of soil or rock that has been deposited by water, wind, glaciers, or gravity

Suspension

A fluid containing solid particles that are large enough for sedimentation

Sedimentation

**Tendency for particles in
suspension to settle out
of fluid**

Turbidity

**The cloudiness of a liquid
caused by individual
particles suspended in
the liquid**