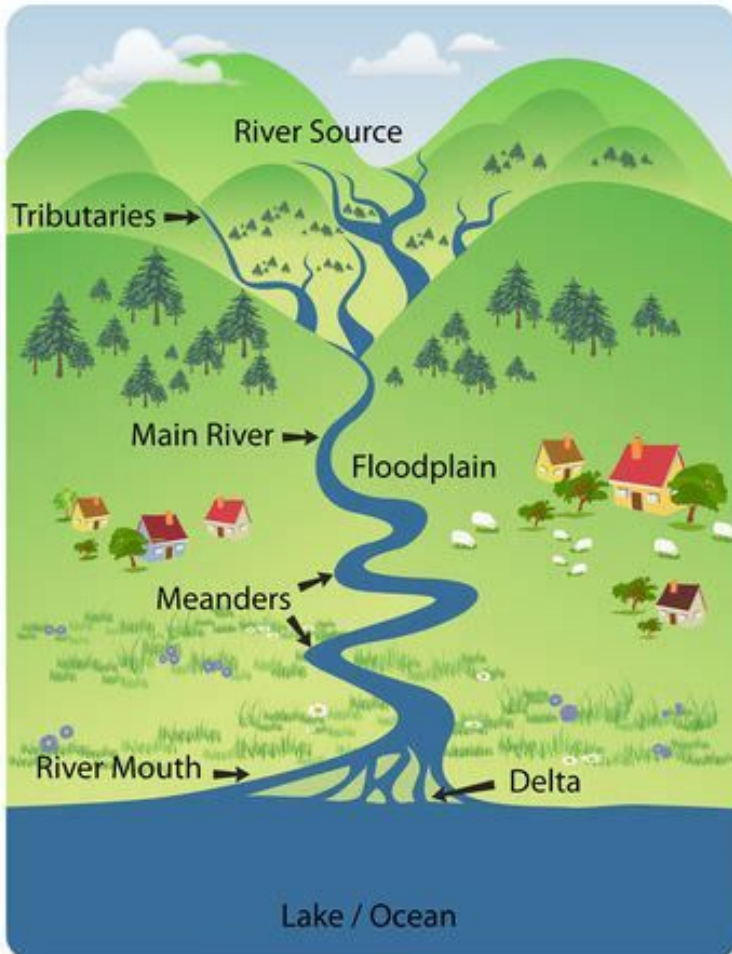


Surface Water Movement

Ms. Larsh



Higher Land

R
I
V
E
R

S
Y
S
T
E
M



Lower Land

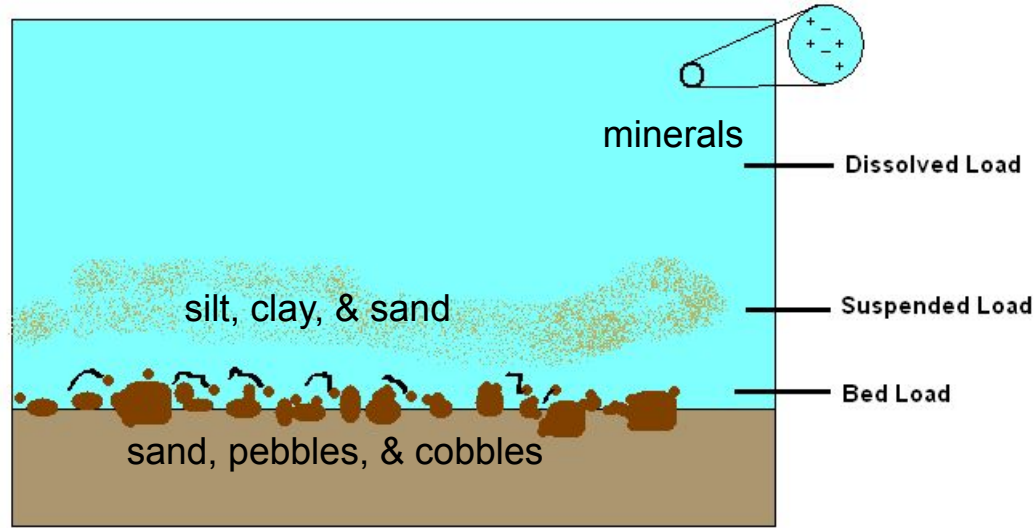
Runoff- water flowing downslope along Earth's Surface

Tributaries- streams that run downslope towards lower elevations and end up in lakes, the ocean, or another stream

Floodplain- a broad, flat area that extends out from a stream's bank and is covered by excess water during times of flooding

Meander- a bend or curve in a stream channel caused by moving water

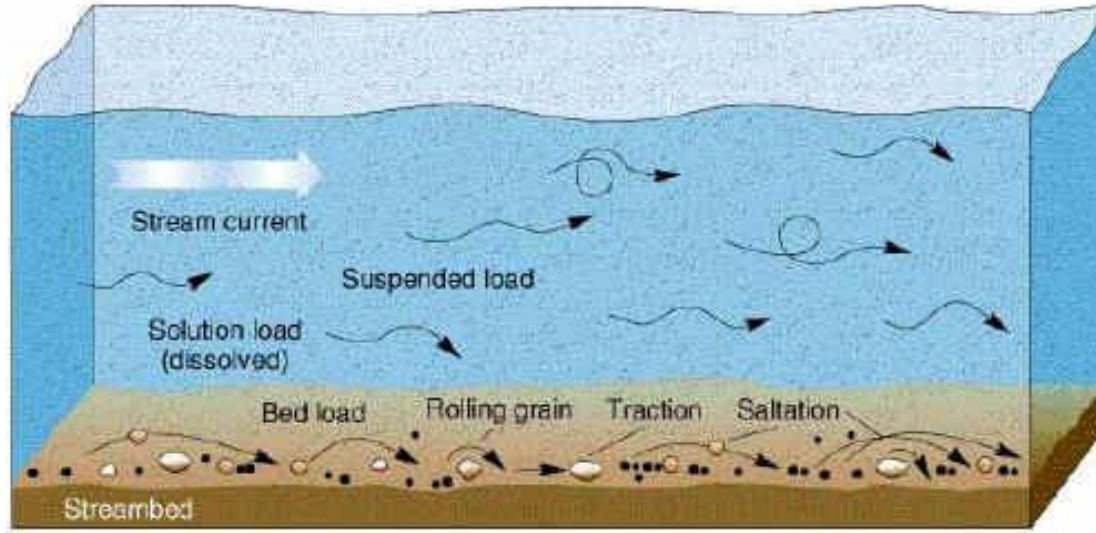
Delta- the often triangular deposit that forms where a stream enters a larger body of water



Materials in Solution- minerals that are dissolved in a stream's water, and measured in parts per million (ppm)

Suspension- the method of transport for all particles small enough to be held up by the turbulence of a stream's moving water

Bed Load- consists of sand, pebbles, & cobbles that the stream's water can roll or push along the bed of the stream



Carrying Capacity- ability of a stream to transport materials

Discharge- the measure of the volume of stream water that flows past a particular location within a given period of time, and measured in cubic meters per second

Erosion- transportation of weathered materials, such as bed load tumbling downstream

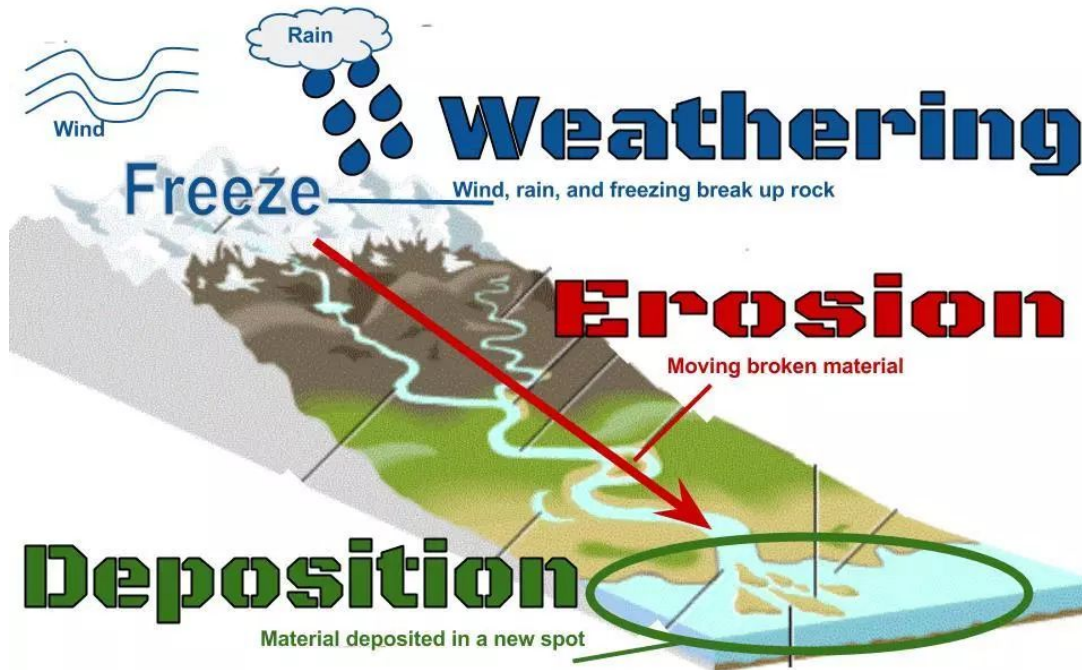
watersheds

our water source



Watershed- all of the land area whose water drains into a stream system, also called drainage basins or catchment

Watershed Divide- the elevated boundary separating areas that are drained by different river systems



Weathering- the process in which materials on or near Earth's surface break down & change

Erosion- the transport of weathered material from one place to another

Deposition- the geological process in which sediments, soil and rocks are added to a landform or land mass