

How does running water help shape our Earth?

- Running water is the most common agent of erosion
- •Stream running water that is confined to a channel
- Tributary smaller streams that flow into a larger one



• Flood Plain - nearly level plain that borders the river



Flood Plain in Fargo, ND

•Levee - mound of sediment that parallels the course of the river that prevents flooding



Built by Army Corp. of Engineers

• Delta - landform that forms from deposition of sediment at the mouth of a river due to slower moving water



The Nile River Delta



Ewaso Nigiro River Delta



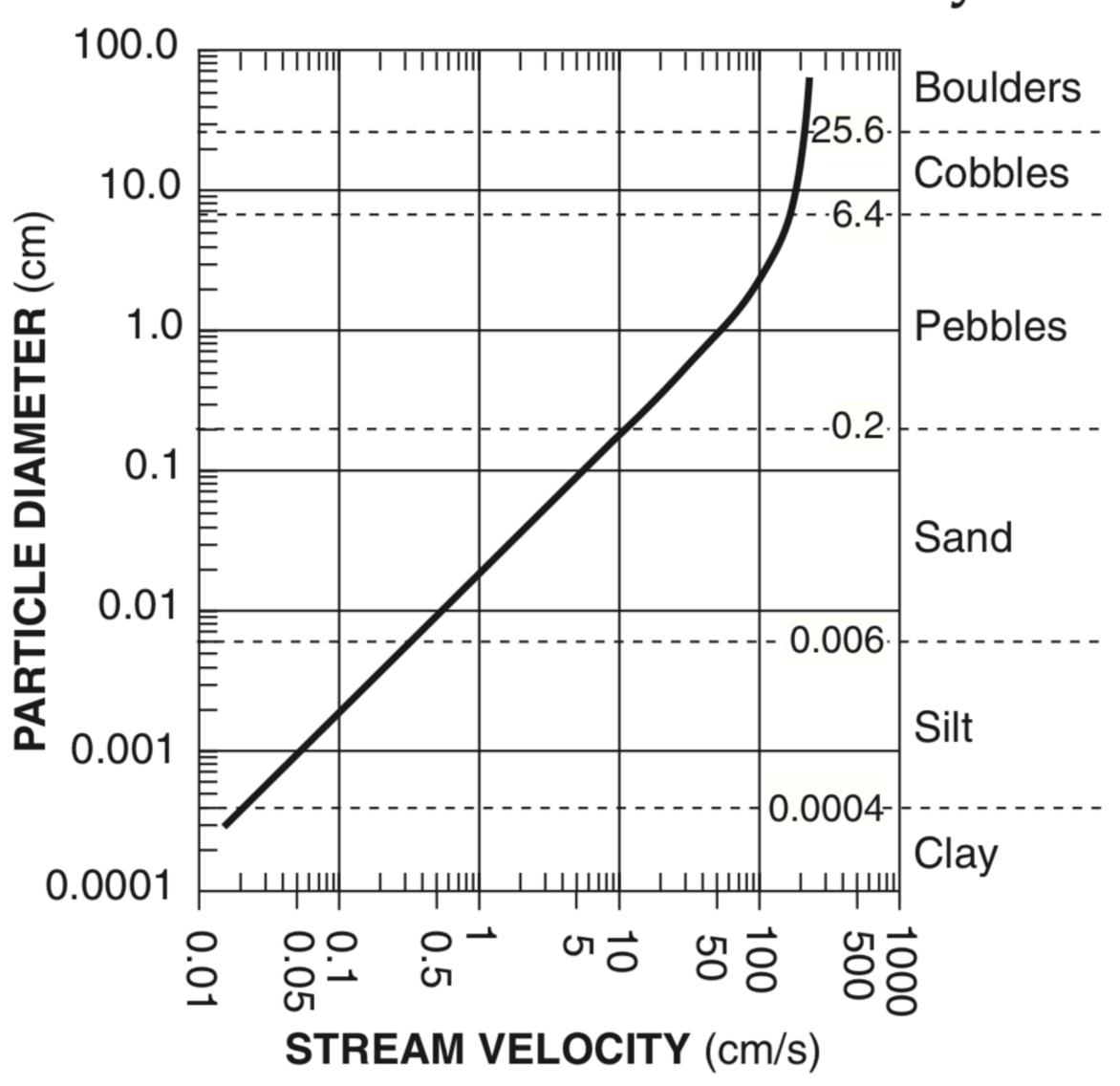
Arkansas River Levee Breaks



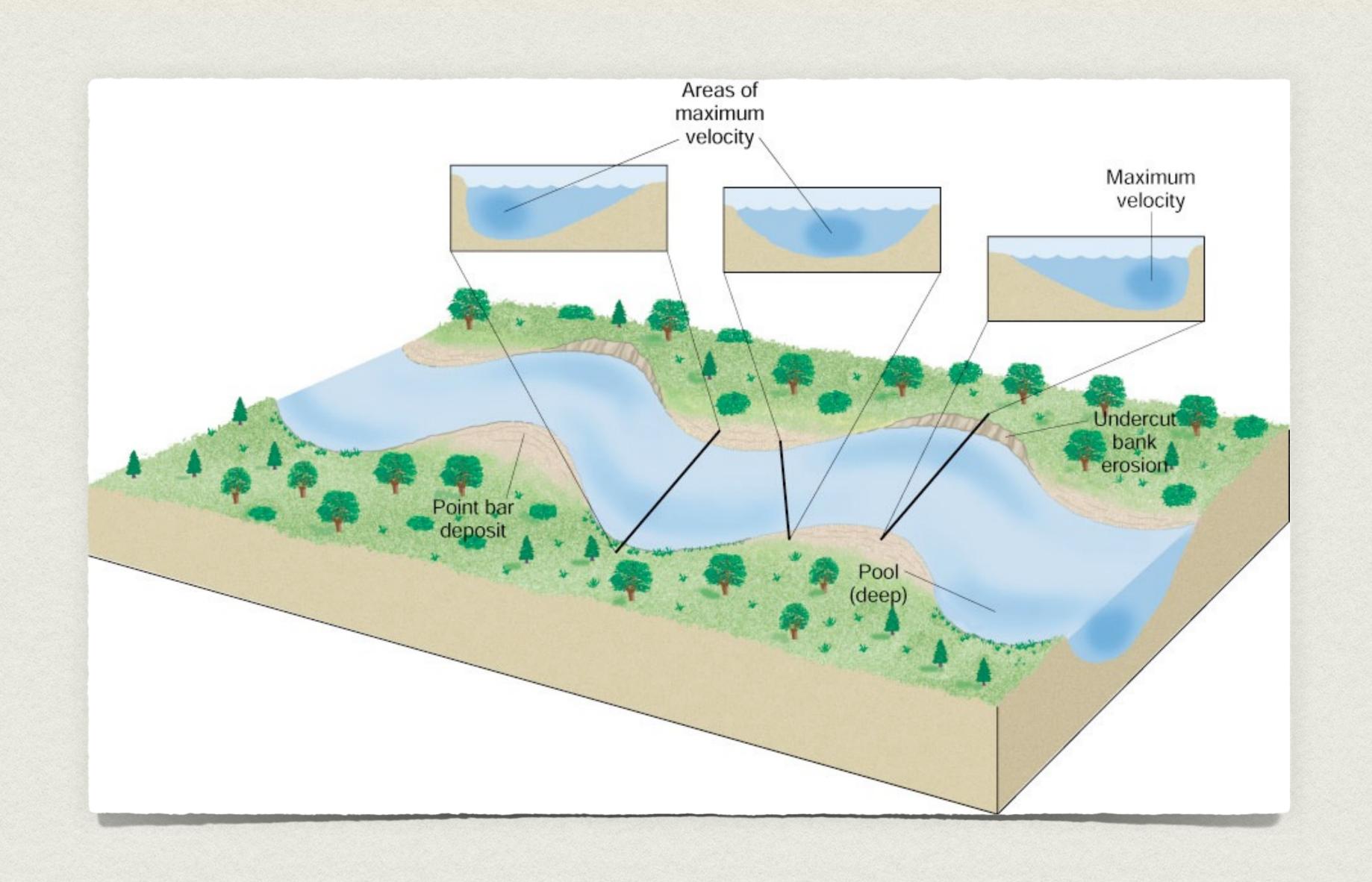
- •Streams carry sediment in various ways:
 - Dissolved minerals in solution
 - •Solid particles are suspended in water
 - •Larger particles roll, bounce or slide along the bottom

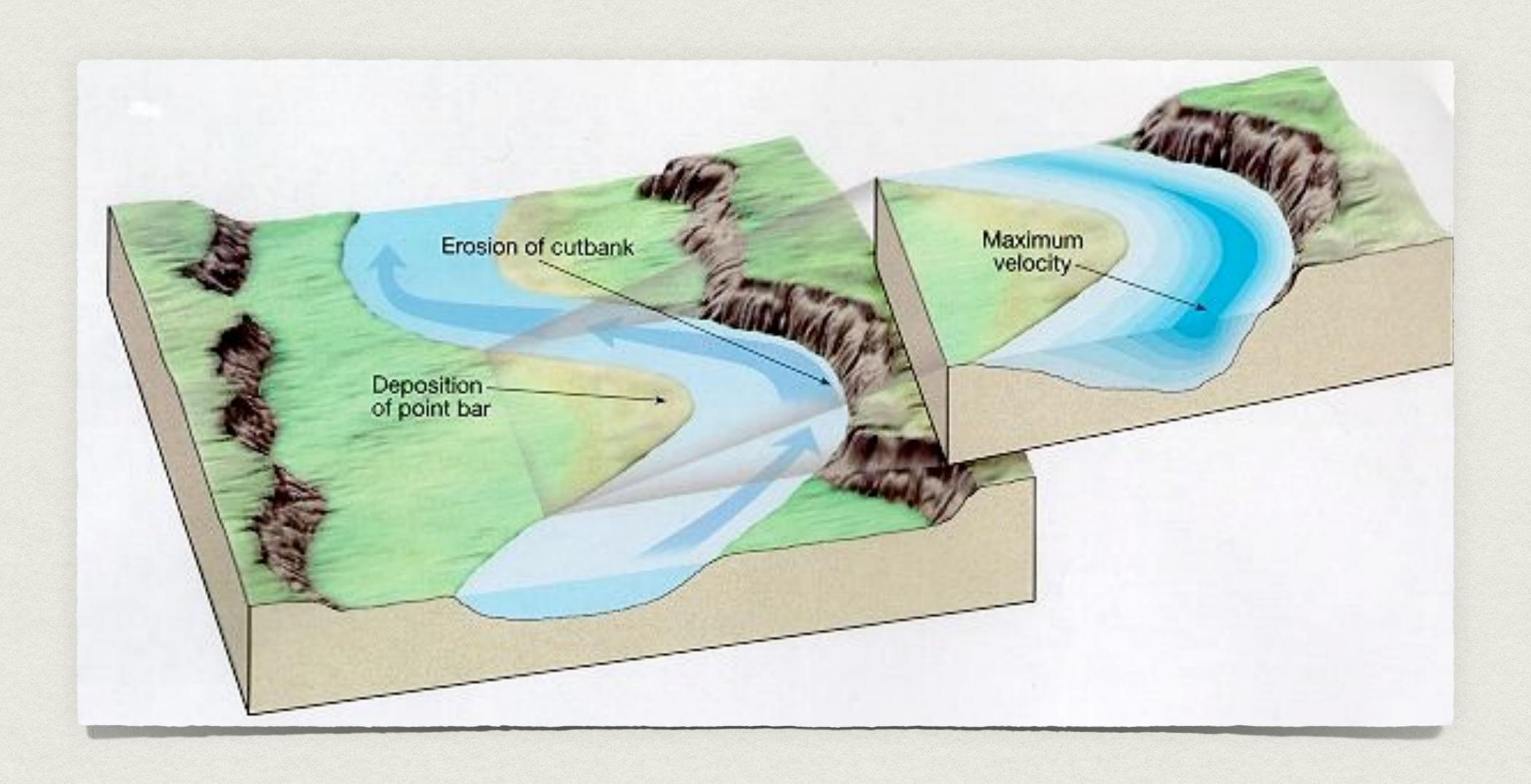
- •Stream Velocity the speed of the stream
 - Gradient slope of the stream
 - <u>Discharge</u> amount of water that flows past a given point for a given period of time
 - Channel Shape shape of the stream bed where the running water is confined

Relationship of Transported Particle Size to Water Velocity



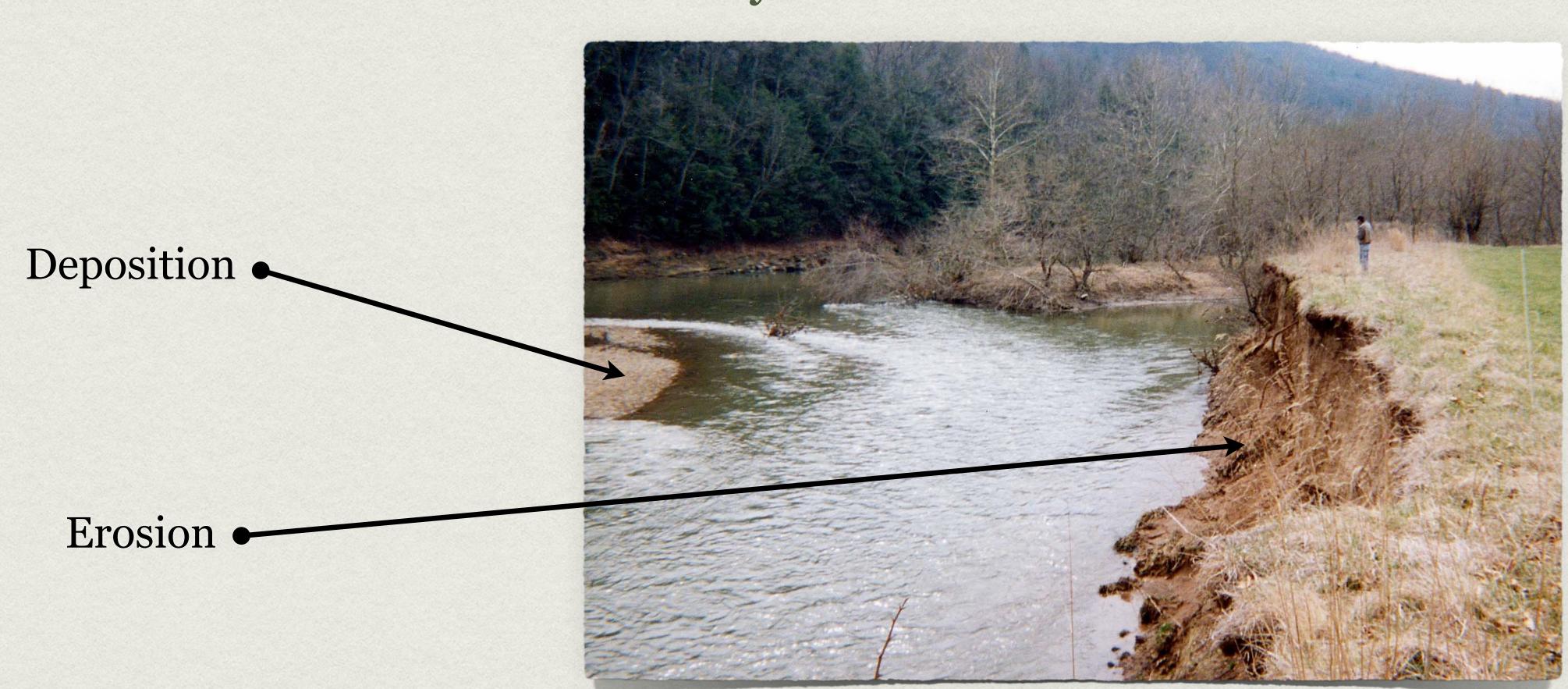
- Variations in Stream Velocity:
 - •When a stream channel is straight the greatest velocity is in the middle
 - •When a stream channel curves the greatest velocity is on the outside of the curve







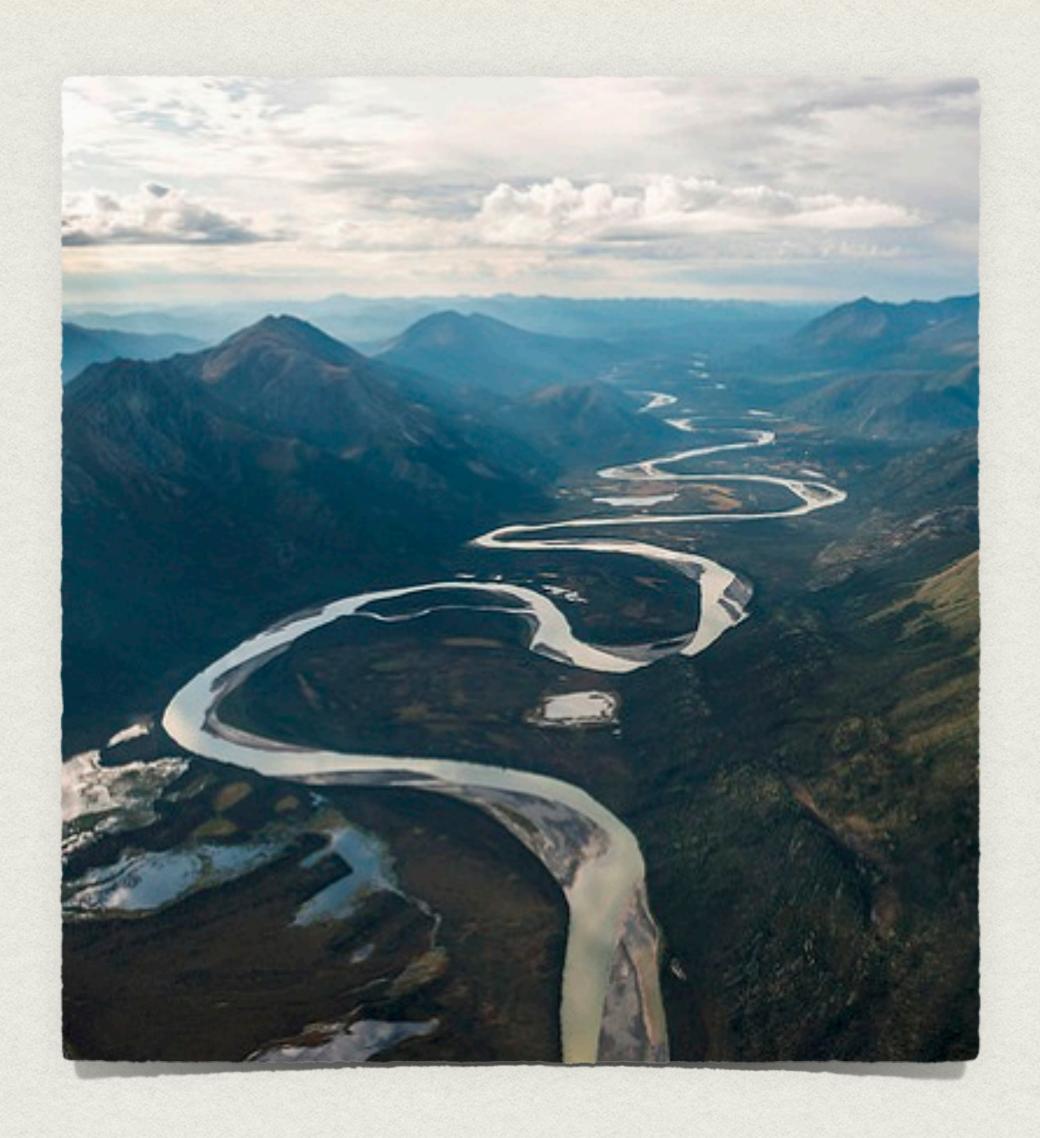
•Variations in Stream Velocity:



- •Stream Characteristics:
 - V-Shaped Valley downcutting of a stream



- •Stream Characteristics:
 - Meanders as a stream gets older it begins to shift its course in a series of bends





Meandering Stream



Grandpa is Crazy

- •Stream Characteristics:
 - Oxbow Lake a curved lake formed from a cut off bend of the river





Oxbow Lake

earthtoleigh.com