



Erasmus+

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# Water cycle and water movements in nature

Living environment & living organisms

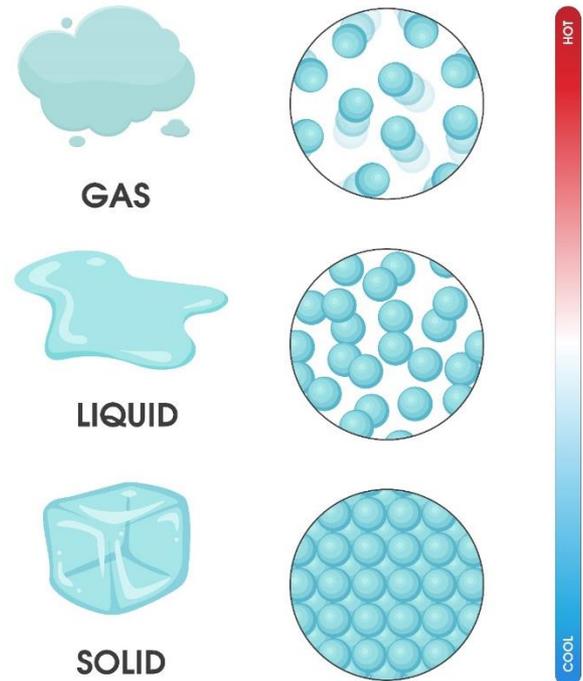
# STATE OF MATTER



- one of the distinct forms in which matter can exist
- it depends on temperature and pressure

## THE STATES OF WATER:

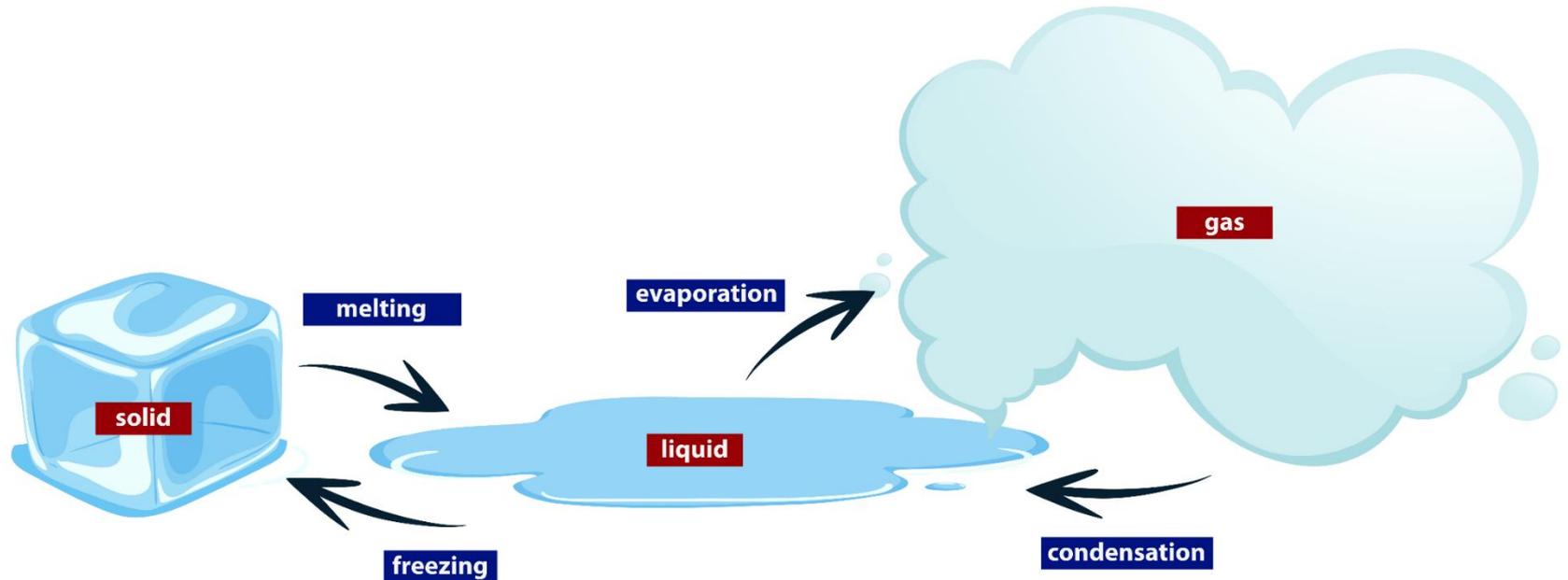
- gas
- solid
- gas



# THE CHANGES OF STATES OF MATTER



- melting ↔ solidification
- evaporation ↔ condensation
- sublimation ↔ desublimation



# THE DEW POINT



- ❑ at this point the air cannot hold more water in the gas form (it is achieved a relative humidity of 100%)
- ❑ if the air temperature drops below this point, excess moisture will be released in the form of condensation.

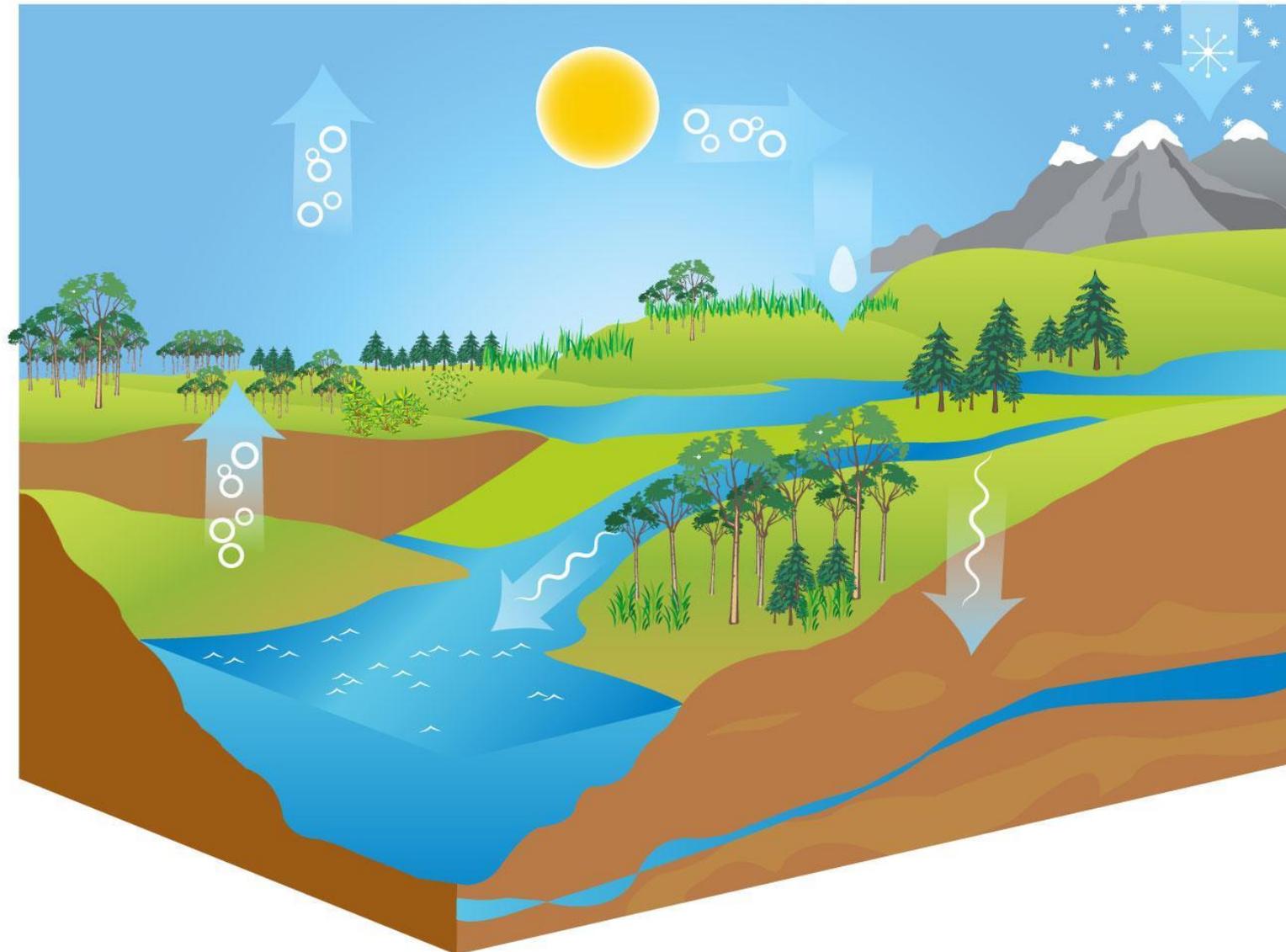


# THE DEW POINT - FACTS



- ❑ dew point temperature is NEVER HIGHER than the air temperature
- ❑ dew points indicate the amount of moisture in the air
- ❑ the highest value can be observed in a tropical climate, the lowest in the Arctic
- ❑ condensation occurs when relative humidity is 100%
- ❑ the highest dew point is commonly observed with the passage of a cold front.

# WATER CYCLE

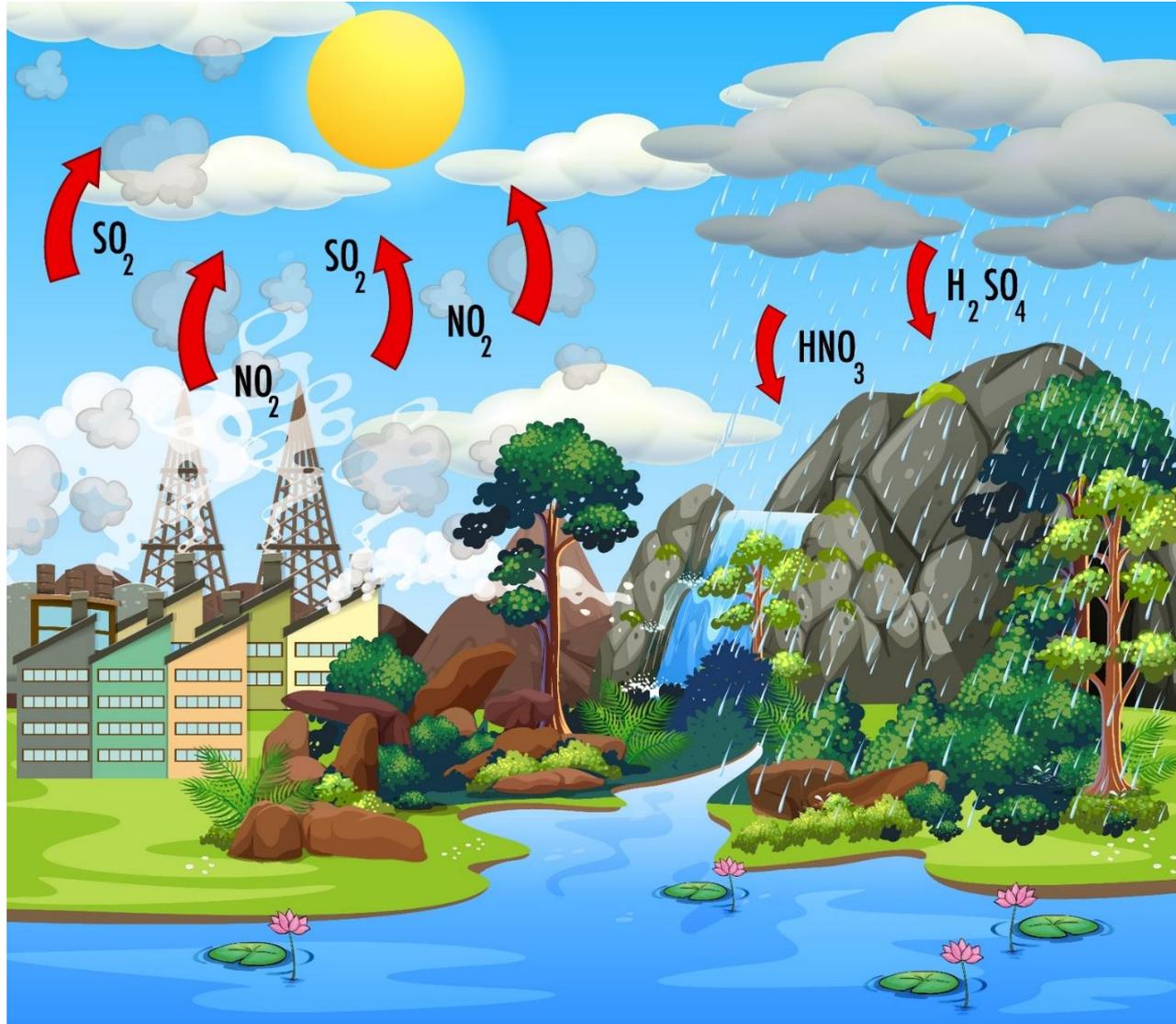


# ACID RAIN



- ❑ a result of heavy air pollution
- ❑ caused by thermal power plants, the chemical industry and transport
- ❑ compounds like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released into the air. These substances mix and react with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form more acidic pollutants

# ACID RAIN



# EFFECTS OF ACID RAIN



## ❑ aquatic environments:

- acid rain makes water toxic to fish
- affects many more aquatic and non-aquatic species throughout the food chain

## ❑ terrestrial ecosystem:

- acid rain robs the soil of essential nutrients. It is also harmful for some species.
- dying trees, damaging forests

# EFFECTS OF ACID RAIN



## □ environment:

- human respiratory diseases
- smog - common in big cities with a lot of industry and traffic
- erosion on and decay of cultural heritage monuments
- accelerates the oxidation (rusting) of iron



# DRINKING WATER

- ❑ 72% of the Earth's surface is covered by water
- ❑ 97% of water = salty sea water
- ❑ **3% drinking water**
- ❑ 70% of drinking water is in the form of ICE
- ❑ **ONLY 1% of drinking water is reachable**
- ❑ **1/3 of humankind lives with a shortage of drinking water**

## TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER

5 basic water pollutants: sludge, toxic substances, bacteria, viruses and parasites.

For drinking water treatment we can use:

- ❑ **distillation,**
- ❑ **filtration,**
- ❑ **overcooking** (similar to distillation),
- ❑ **chemical preparations / capsules.**

Filtration does not guarantee the complete safety of water, and **filtered water must be boiled before drinking.**



# TIDAL PHENOMENA

- ❑ result of forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun on the sea combined with the rotation of the Earth which generates a centrifugal force
- ❑ the Moon orbits the Earth – every 24 hours and 50 minutes it ends up at the same point
- ❑ the tidal period is 12h 25min
- ❑ another factor - the Sun with a period of 12 hours

# HIGH TIDE / LOW TIDE



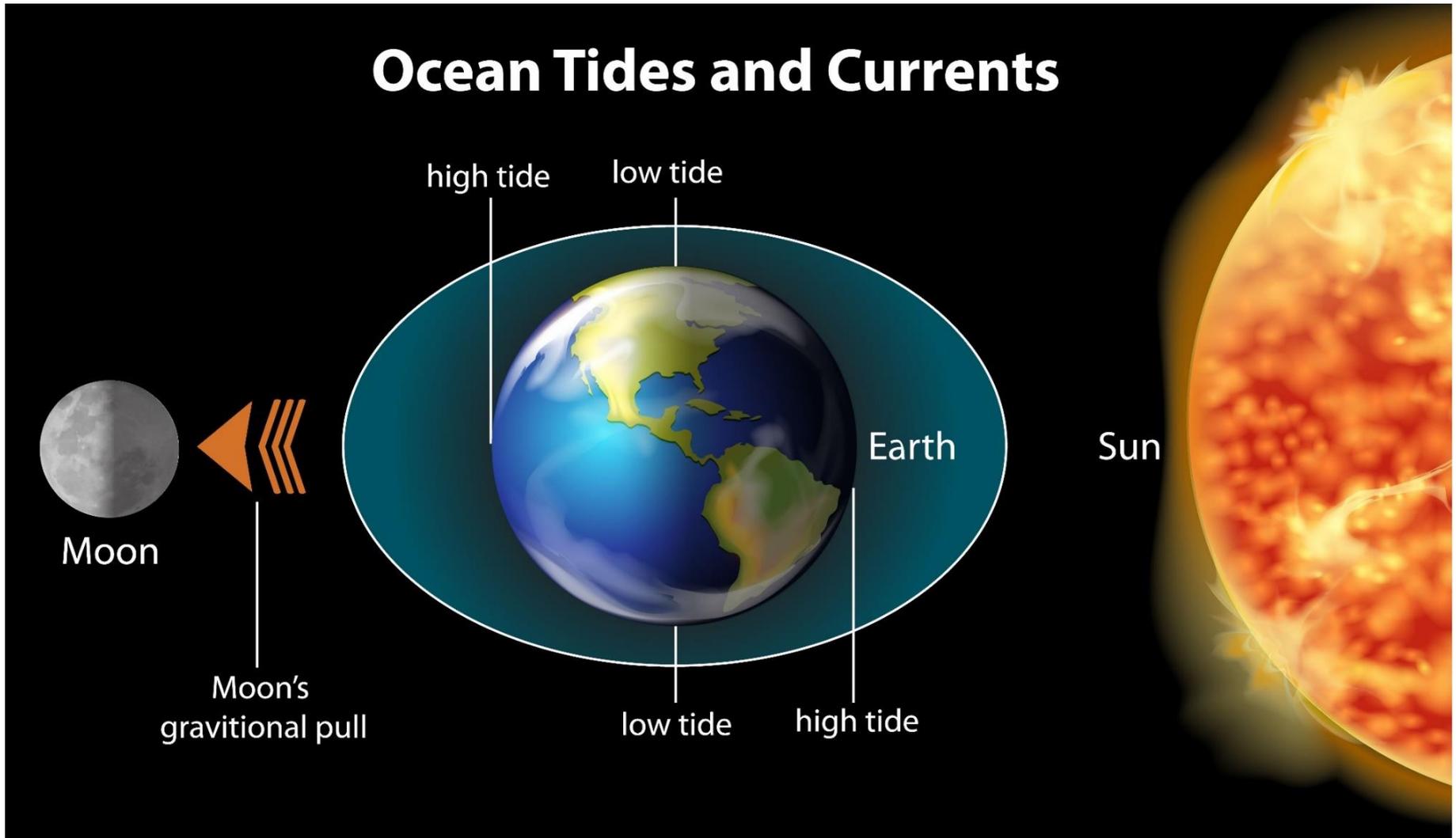
- ❑ the moon's tidal force has its greatest effect on the surface of the ocean
- ❑ most coastal areas experience two high tides and two low tides (when the Moon orbits the Earth)
- ❑ the Sun affects tides too – tidal amplitude – tides get higher (new moon, full moon) or lower (1st, 3rd quarter)



# HIGH TIDE / LOW TIDE



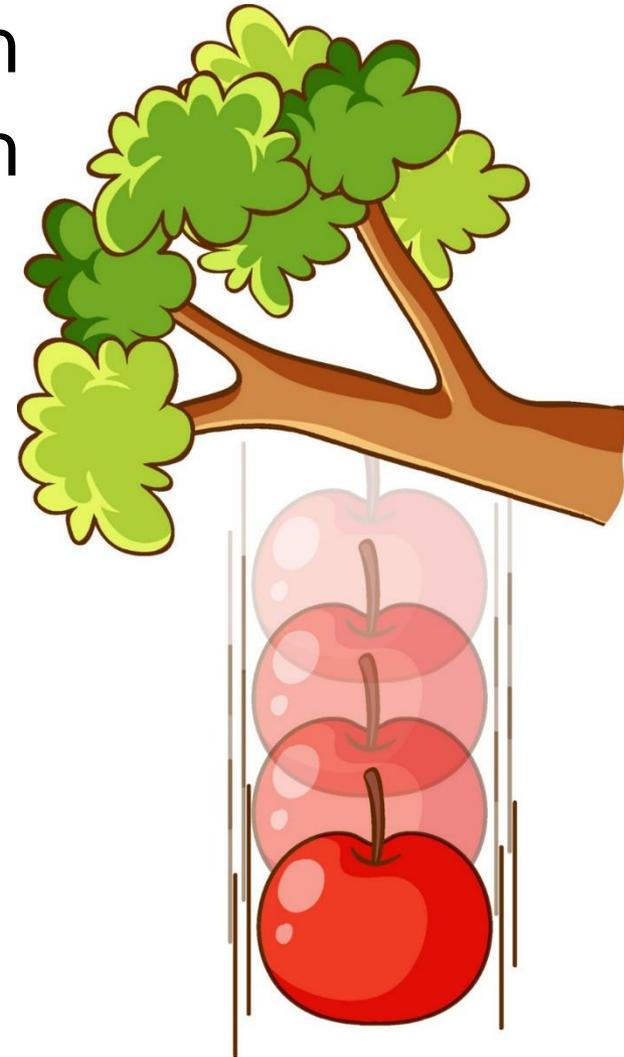
## Ocean Tides and Currents



# GRAVITATION - PHYSICS



- ❑ the universal force of attraction acting between all matter on the Earth
- ❑ Earth's gravity acts downward toward the center of Earth
- ❑ a light object falls as fast as a heavy one



# GRAVITATION - ECOSYSTEM



- soil movement
- high / low tide
- plant and animal construction
- mountain formation
- causes snowflakes, water drops fall



# PICTURES - USED SOURCES:



<https://www.vecteezy.com/>