



Erasmus+

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Water cycle and water movements in nature

Living environment & living organisms

STATE OF MATTER



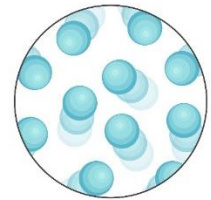
- ❑ one of the distinct forms in which matter can exist
- ❑ it depends on temperature and pressure

THE STATES OF WATER:

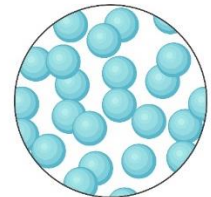
- gas
- solid
- gas



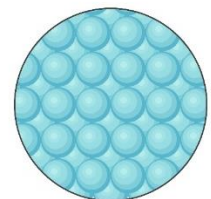
GAS



LIQUID



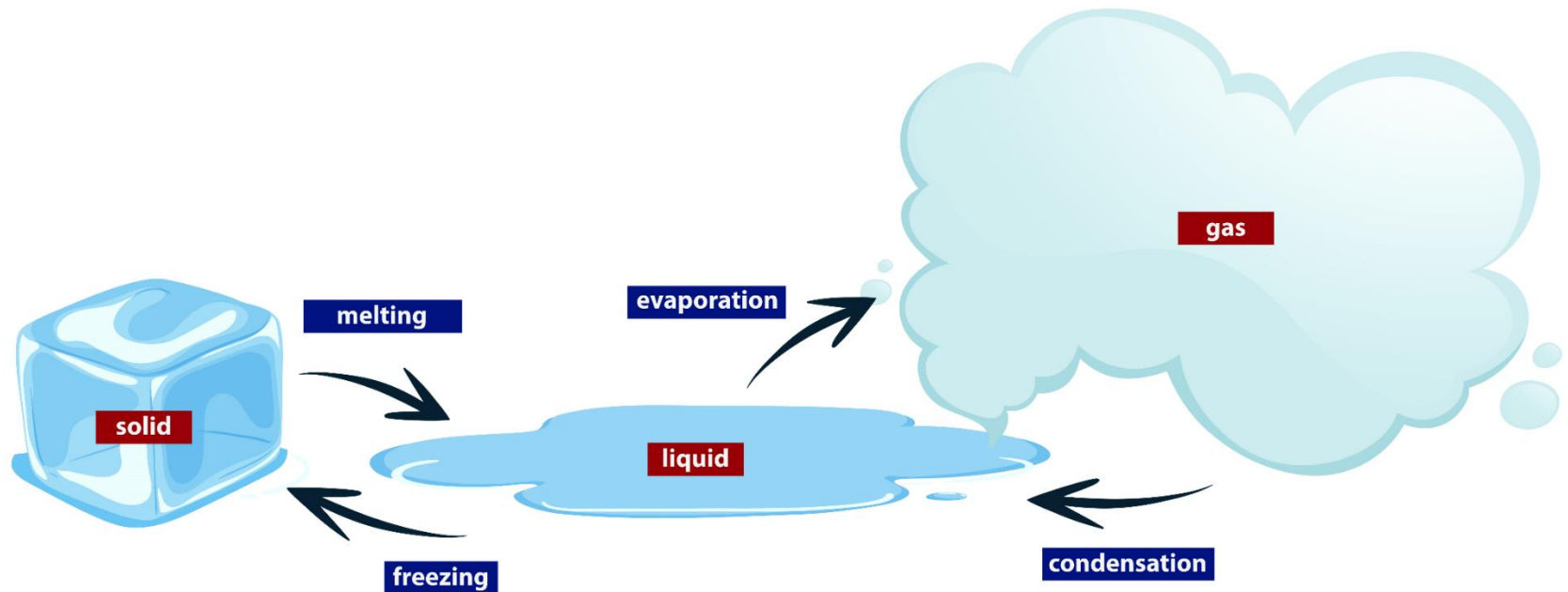
SOLID



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.

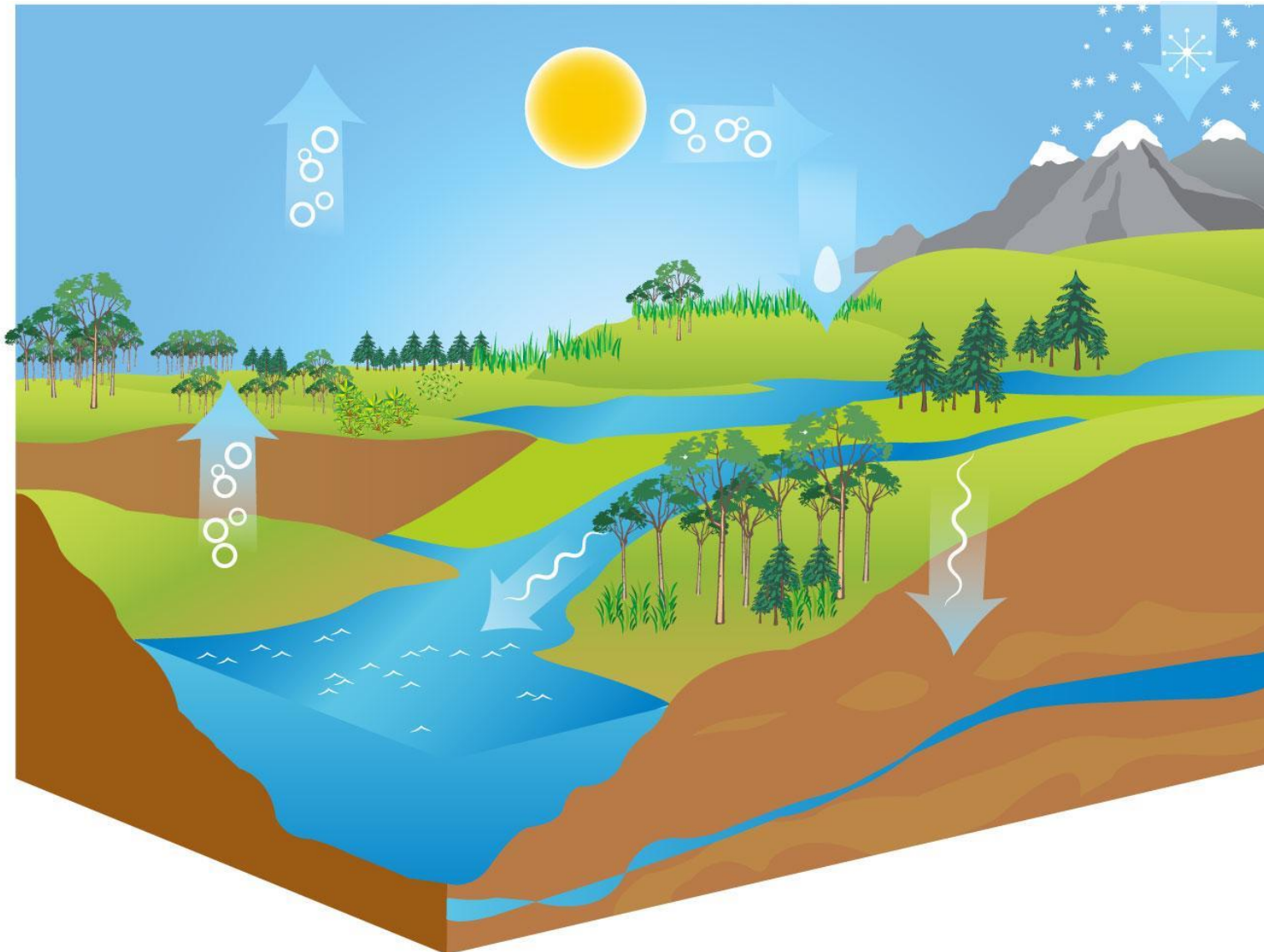


THE DEW POINT - FACTS



- ☐ 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

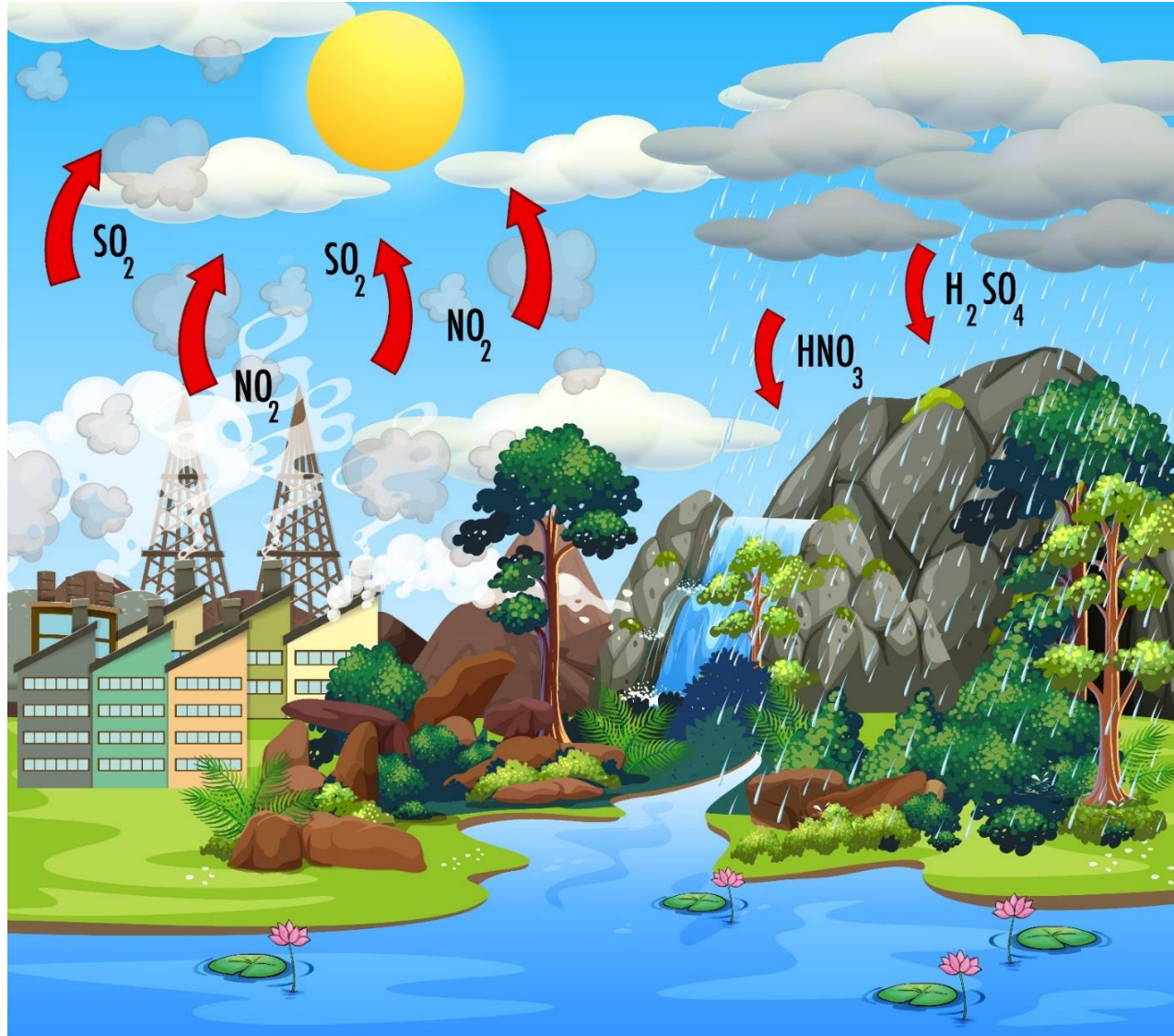


ACID RAIN



- ❑ 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



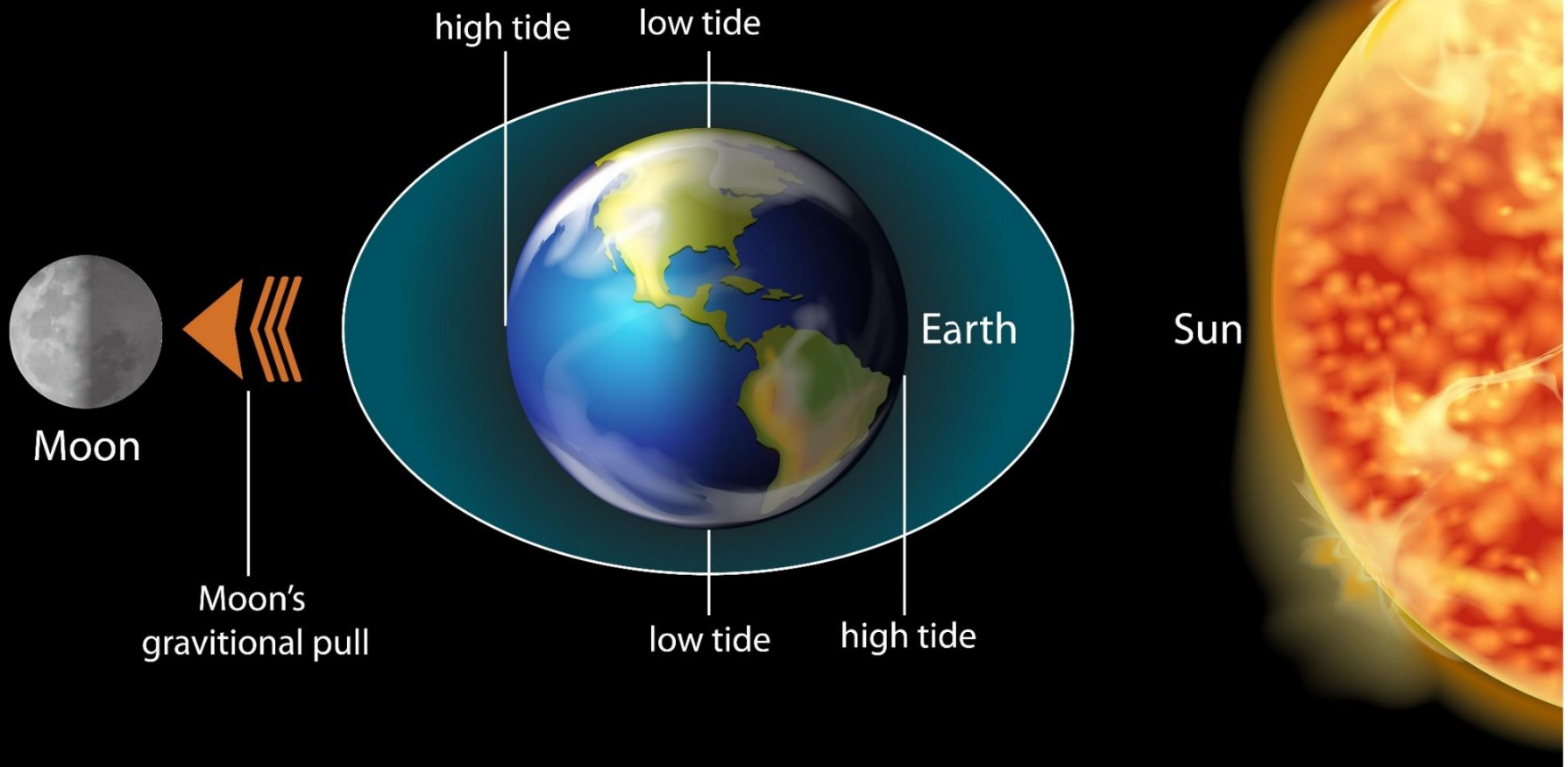
- ❑ the moon's tidal force has its greatest effect on the surface of the ocean
- ❑ most coastal areas experience two high tides and two low tides (when the Moon orbits the Earth)
- ❑ the Sun affects tides too – tidal amplitude – tides get higher (new moon, full moon) or lower (1st, 3rd quarter)



HIGH TIDE / LOW TIDE



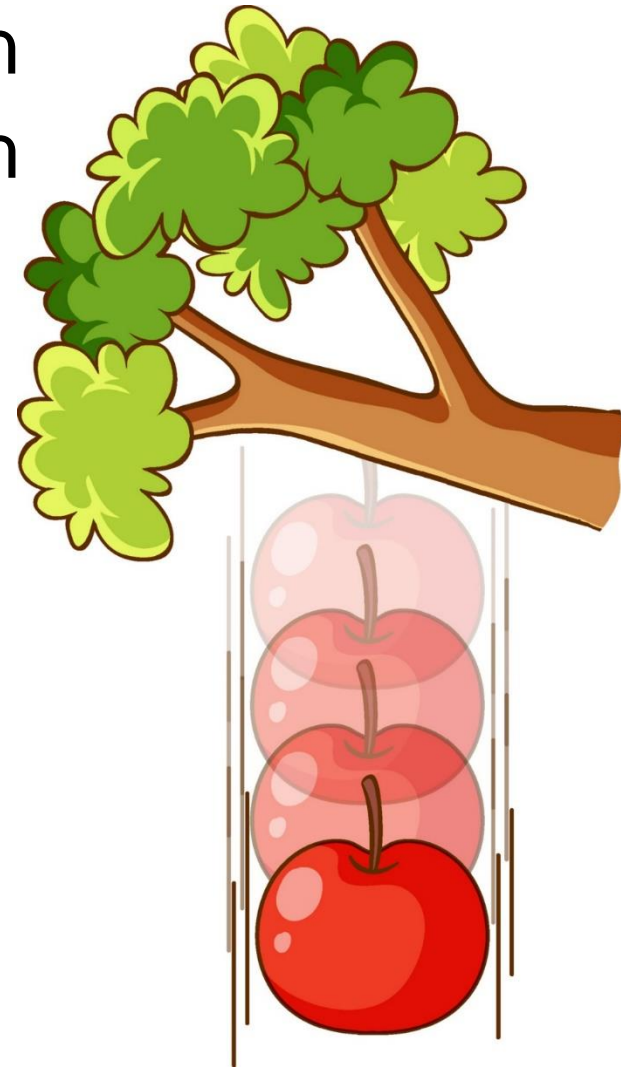
Ocean Tides and Currents



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/>