Rivers, Streams, Lakes & Ponds

What is a River?

* A natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ containing flowing water.
* Has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Melting snow

Groundwater

Runoff from rainwater

* Flows down because of
force of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 stages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) Youthful Rivers

2) Mature Rivers

3) Old Rivers

Youthful Rivers

* Has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-moving water.
* Contain:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – part of river where the current is swift

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – steep fall of water, as of a stream from height.

Mature Rivers

* Water moves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the waters of youthful rivers do.
* The rivers wind back and forth in loops called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Old Rivers

* Water moves very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Has nearly flat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easily because of this.

* Oxbow Lake – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed when a bend in an old river is cut off at both ends.

Happens when flooding causes erosion and deposition along meanders.

* Example

Mississippi River

How Lakes and Ponds Form and change

What are lakes and Ponds?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – low spots in earth’s surface filled with still water.
* Ponds – body of water similar to a lake but usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and shallower

Unlike rivers and streams, lakes and ponds have relatively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waters.

Formation of lakes

* Low spots on earth’s surface are created in many ways.
* Kettle Lake – Lake formed by retreating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can cause low spots to form that fill with water.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can cause holes which can become lakes.
* Reservoir – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lake (man made lake by creating a dam on a river)

Lake Mead (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dam)

Life cycle of a Pond

* Ponds and lakes at their peak are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pools of water
* As they grow older they can be filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, silt and dead \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* This causes the ponds and lakes to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and marshes.