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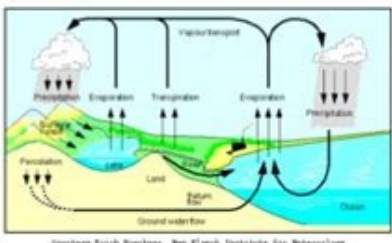

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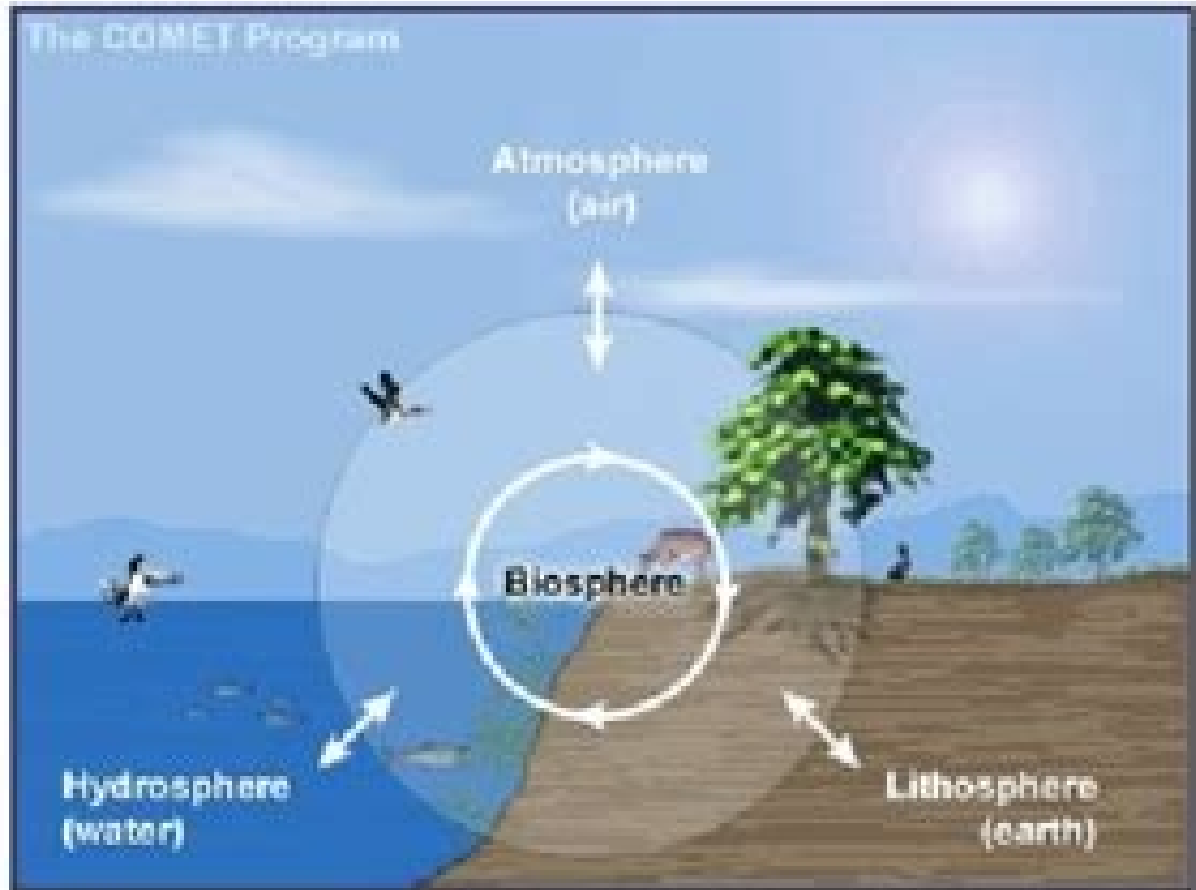


What are the parts of the hydrologic (water) cycle?

- **Evaporation**
 - Heated by sun & turns into water vapor
 - Comes from bodies of water, plants (transpiration), and animals
- **Condensation**
 - Water vapor forms droplets on dust particles, form clouds when they collide & stick
- **Precipitation**
 - Large droplets fall from clouds
 - Can be rain, snow, sleet, hail
- **Runoff/Percolation**
 - Water can run off land into nearest body of water
 - Water can percolate through layers of soil and get stored underground in aquifers.

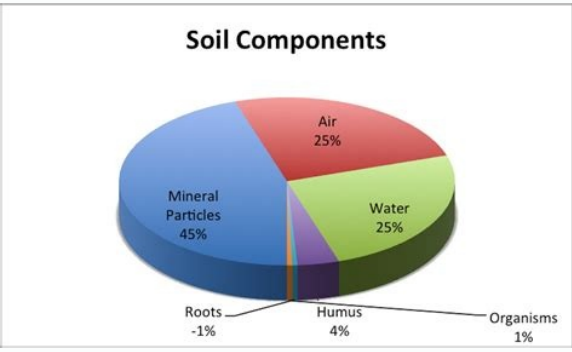


What is the HYDROSPHERE?



The hydrosphere is the liquid water component of the Earth. It includes the oceans, seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams. The hydrosphere covers about 70% of the surface of the Earth.

Suggest 5 other places water may be stored



Section 3 the hydrosphere and biosphere quiz answers.

The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Temperature Zones 17. 18. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 The Biosphere • The biosphere is the part of Earth where life exists, extending about 11 km into the ocean and about 9 km into the atmosphere. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Earth's Oceans • The second largest ocean on Earth is the Atlantic Ocean, and covers about half the area of the Pacific Ocean, which is a surface area of about 81,630,000 km². • Today, the Earth is essentially a closed system with respect to matter, but an open system for energy as energy travels from plant to animal, which is eaten by other animals. 16. • Surface currents in the Pacific move in a clockwise direction north of the equator. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Chapter 3 The Dynamic Earth Section 3: The Hydrosphere and Biosphere DAY 1 2. • Below the surface zone is the thermocline, which is a layer about 300 to 700 m deep where the temperature falls rapidly. • Salinity is lower in places that get a lot of rain or in places where fresh water flows in to the sea. • Evaporation is the change of a substance from a liquid to a gas. 25. 13. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Ocean Water • Most of the salt in the ocean is sodium chloride, which is made up of the elements sodium and chloride, although many other elements can be found in the ocean as well. 27. 22. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Energy Flow in the Biosphere • The energy used by organisms must be obtained in the biosphere and must be constantly supplied for life to continue. The world oceans play important roles in the regulation of the planet's environment. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Ocean Currents • Deep currents are streamlike movements of water that flow very slowly along the ocean floor. • Deep currents form when the cold, dense water from the poles sinks below warmer, less dense ocean water and flows toward the equator. • Surface currents in the Pacific move in a counter-clockwise direction south of the equator. • Water continually evaporates from the Earth's oceans, lakes, streams, and soil, but the majority evaporates from the oceans. • This flow of energy allows life on Earth to continue to exist. • If the ocean did not regulate atmospheric and surface temperatures, temperatures would be too extreme for life to exist on Earth. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 A Global Temperature Regulator • Local temperatures in different areas of the planet are also regulated by the world ocean. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 The Biosphere • The biosphere is located near Earth's surface because most of the sunlight is available near the surface. • Water vapor forms water droplets on dust particles, which then form clouds in which the droplets collide to create larger, heavier drops that then fall from the clouds as rain. • A river system is a network of streams that drains an area of land and contains all of the land drained by a river including the main river and all its smaller streams or rivers that flow into larger ones, or tributaries. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Earth's Oceans • The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean on Earth with a surface area of 73,420,000 km². The Dynamic Earth Section 3 The Water Cycle • The water cycle is the continuous movement of water from the ocean to the atmosphere to the land and back to the ocean. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Fresh Water and River Systems • Fresh water is water that contains insignificant amounts of salts. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Earth's Oceans • Oceanographers often divide the Pacific Ocean into the North Pacific and South Pacific based on the direction of the surface current flow in each half of the Pacific Ocean. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 A Global Temperature Regulator • One of the most important functions of the world ocean is to absorb and store energy from sunlight which in turn regulates temperatures in Earth's atmosphere. • The smallest ocean is the Arctic Ocean, which covers 14,350,000 km². • Currents circulate warm water causing land areas they flow past to have climates that are more moderate. • Most of the algae float at the surface of the ocean and is known as phytoplankton. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Groundwater • Rain and melting snow sink into the ground and run off the land. • For example, the British Isles are warmed by the waters of the Gulf Stream. • The materials that organisms require must be continually recycled. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Hydrosphere Video Hydrosphere 12. 26. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Earth's Oceans • All of the oceans are joined in a single large interconnected body of water called the world ocean. • In the process, some energy is lost as heat to the environment. • The densest and coldest ocean water is located off the coast of Antarctica and flows very slowly northward producing a deep current called the Antarctic Bottom Water. 23. 7. 19. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Earth's Oceans • The largest ocean on Earth is the Pacific Ocean with a surface area of about 165,640,000 km². 8. 24. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Energy Flow in the Biosphere • Closed systems are systems that cannot exchange matter or energy with its surroundings. • Like the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean can be divided into a north and south half based on the directions of surface current flow north and south of the equator. • This includes water in the oceans, lakes, rivers, wetlands, polar ice caps, soil, rock layers beneath Earth's surface, and clouds. • The deepest point on the ocean floor, the Challenger Deep, is found in the Pacific Ocean. • Most of the fresh water is locked up in icecaps and glaciers while the rest is found in places like lakes, rivers, wetlands, the soil and atmosphere. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Ocean Currents 21. • Suitable combinations that organisms need to survive are found only in the biosphere. • Open systems are systems that can exchange both matter and energy with its surroundings. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Temperature Zones • The surface of the ocean is warmed by the sun, while the depths of the ocean, where sunlight never reaches, are very cold, just above freezing. • Salinity is a measure of the amount of dissolved salts in a given amount of liquid. 28. 10. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 The Hydrosphere • The hydrosphere includes all of the water on or near the Earth's surface. 11. • Although it makes up only 1 percent of all the water on Earth, groundwater fulfills the human need for fresh drinking water, and supplies agricultural and industrial need. • Surface currents can be warm or cold water currents. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Aquifers • A rock layer that stores and allows the flow of groundwater is called an aquifer. • The Arctic Ocean is unique because much of its surface is covered by floating ice, called pack ice, which forms when either waves or wind drive together frozen seawater, known as sea ice, into a large mass. • When an organism dies, its body is broken down and the nutrients in it become available for use by other organisms. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 The Water Cycle • Condensation is the change of state from a gas to a liquid. 4. • Surface currents are wind driven and result from global wind patterns. • The Challenger Deep is located east of the Philippine islands at the bottom of the Mariana Trench and is 11,033m below sea level which is deeper than Mount Everest is tall. • In contrast, salinity is higher where water evaporates rapidly and leaves the salts behind. • Gravity allows a planet to maintain an atmosphere and to cycle materials. • Precipitation is any form of water that falls to the Earth's surface from the clouds, and includes rain, snow, sleet, and hail. 5. • Plants need sunlight to produce their food, and almost every other organism gets its food from plants and algae. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Ocean Currents • Stream like movements of water that occur at or near the surface of the ocean are called surface currents. However, currents of warm water and currents of cold water do not readily mix with one another. 3. 20. • Surface waters are stirred up by waves and currents so the warm surface zone may be as much as 350 m deep. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 The Water Cycle 6. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Ocean Water • The difference between ocean water and fresh water is that ocean water contains more salts. • Because the ocean both absorbs and releases heat slower than land, the temperature of the atmosphere changes more slowly. 1. 9. 14. The Dynamic Earth Section 3 Bill Nye and Ocean Currents Bill Nye and Ocean Currents 15. Most of this water trickles down through the ground and collects as groundwater.

Plate tectonics, theory dealing with the dynamics of Earth's outer shell that revolutionized Earth sciences by providing a uniform context for understanding mountain-building processes, volcanoes, and earthquakes as well as the evolution of Earth's surface and reconstructing its past continents and oceans. life • life • Life on Earth: The existence of diverse definitions of life, as detailed in the previous section, surely means that life is complex and difficult to briefly define. A scientific understanding of living systems has existed since the second half of the 19th century. But the diversity of definitions and lack of consensus among professionals suggest something else as well. The Hydrosphere contains all the water of the planet, which exists in solid, liquid, and gas forms. Water flows as precipitation from the atmosphere down to Earth's surface, as rivers and streams along Earth's surface, and as groundwater beneath Earth's surface. Most of Earth's freshwater, however, is frozen. The Biosphere Includes processes in the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere, and their interactions. Selected emphasis on the physical processes that distribute materials through the environment. Topics include ozone, smog, greenhouse gases, global warming, energy, pE/pH, gas laws, redox cycling of elements, organic matter, chemistry of drinking and waste waters, biocides, and ...

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