

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



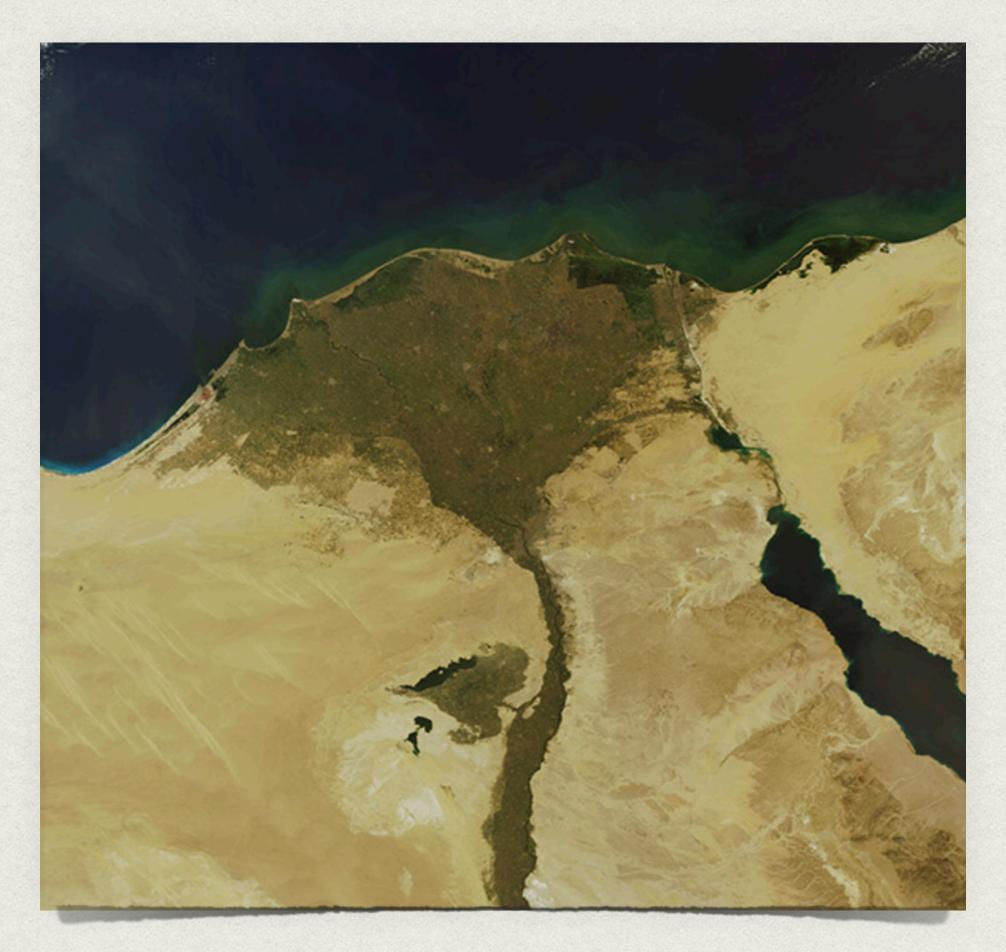
Flood Plain in Fargo, ND

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



Built by Army Core 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



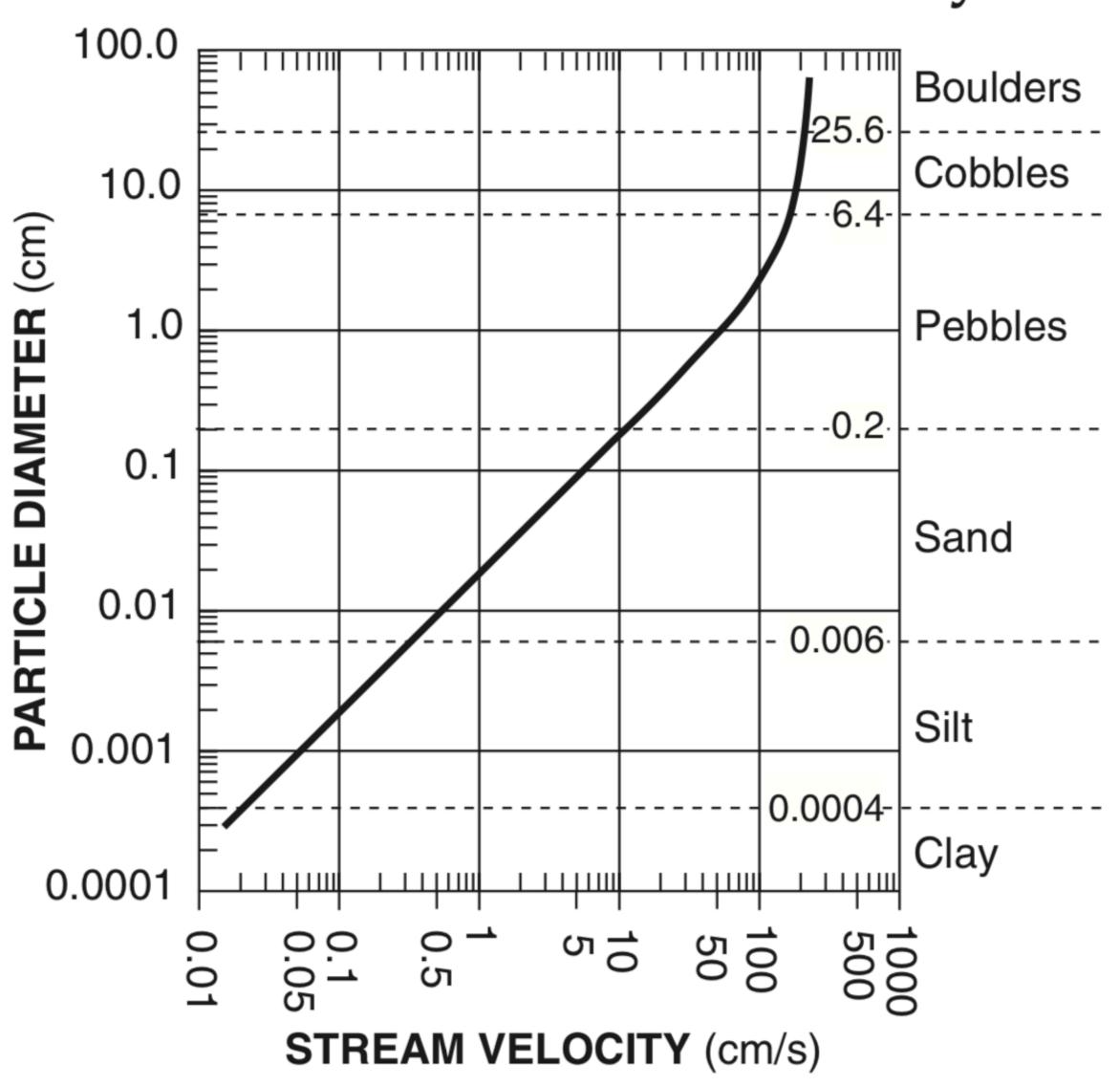
Ewaso Nigiro River Delta



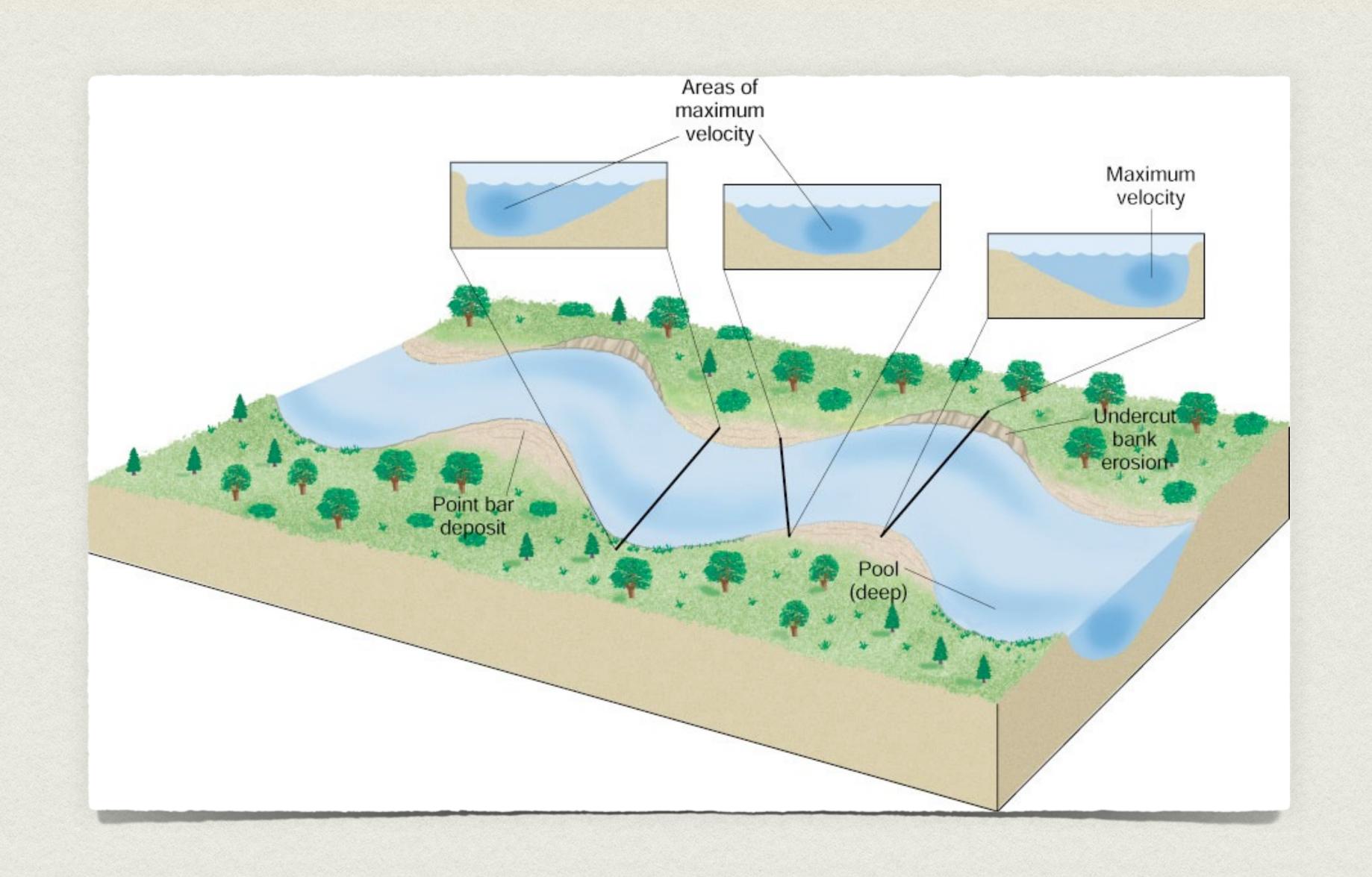
- •Streams carry sediment in various ways:
  - Dissolved minerals in solution
  - •Solid particles are suspended in water
  - •Larger particles roll, bounce or slide along the bottom

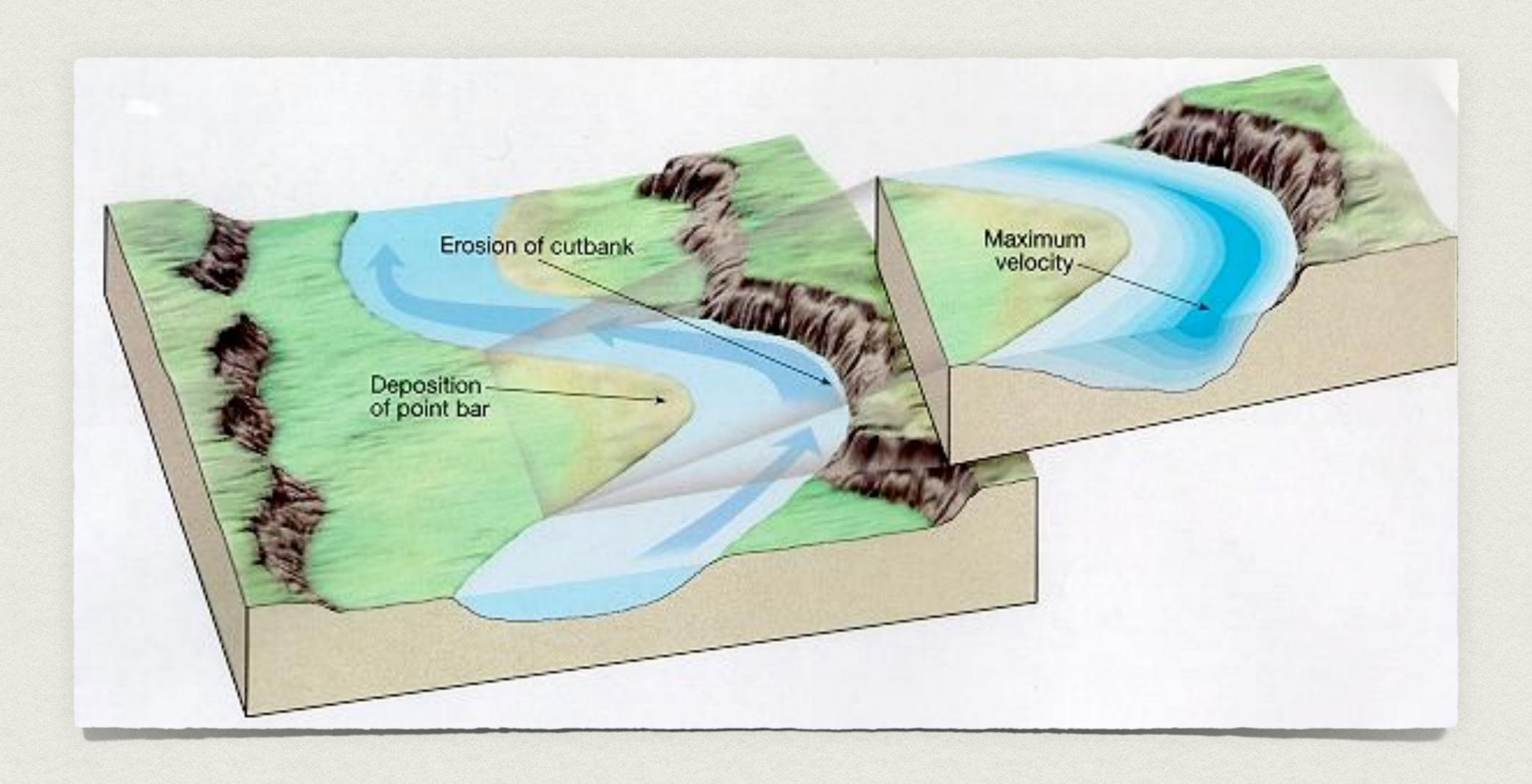
- •Stream Velocity the speed of the stream
  - Gradient slope of the stream
  - •<u>Discharge</u> amount of water that flows past a given point for a given period of time
  - Channel Shape shape of the stream bed where the running water is confined

# Relationship of Transported Particle Size to Water Velocity



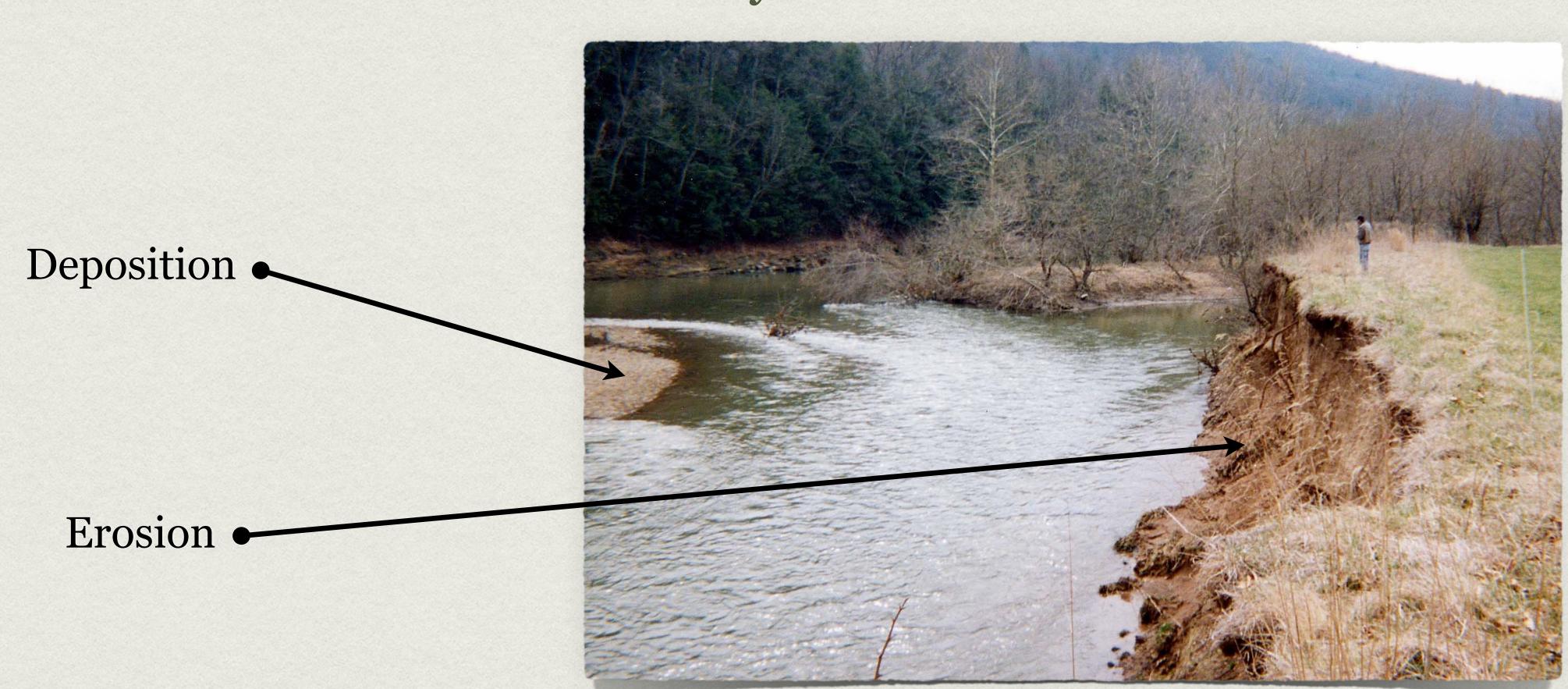
- Variations in Stream Velocity:
  - •When a stream channel is straight the greatest velocity is in the middle
  - •When a stream channel curves the greatest velocity is on the outside of the curve







•Variations in Stream Velocity:



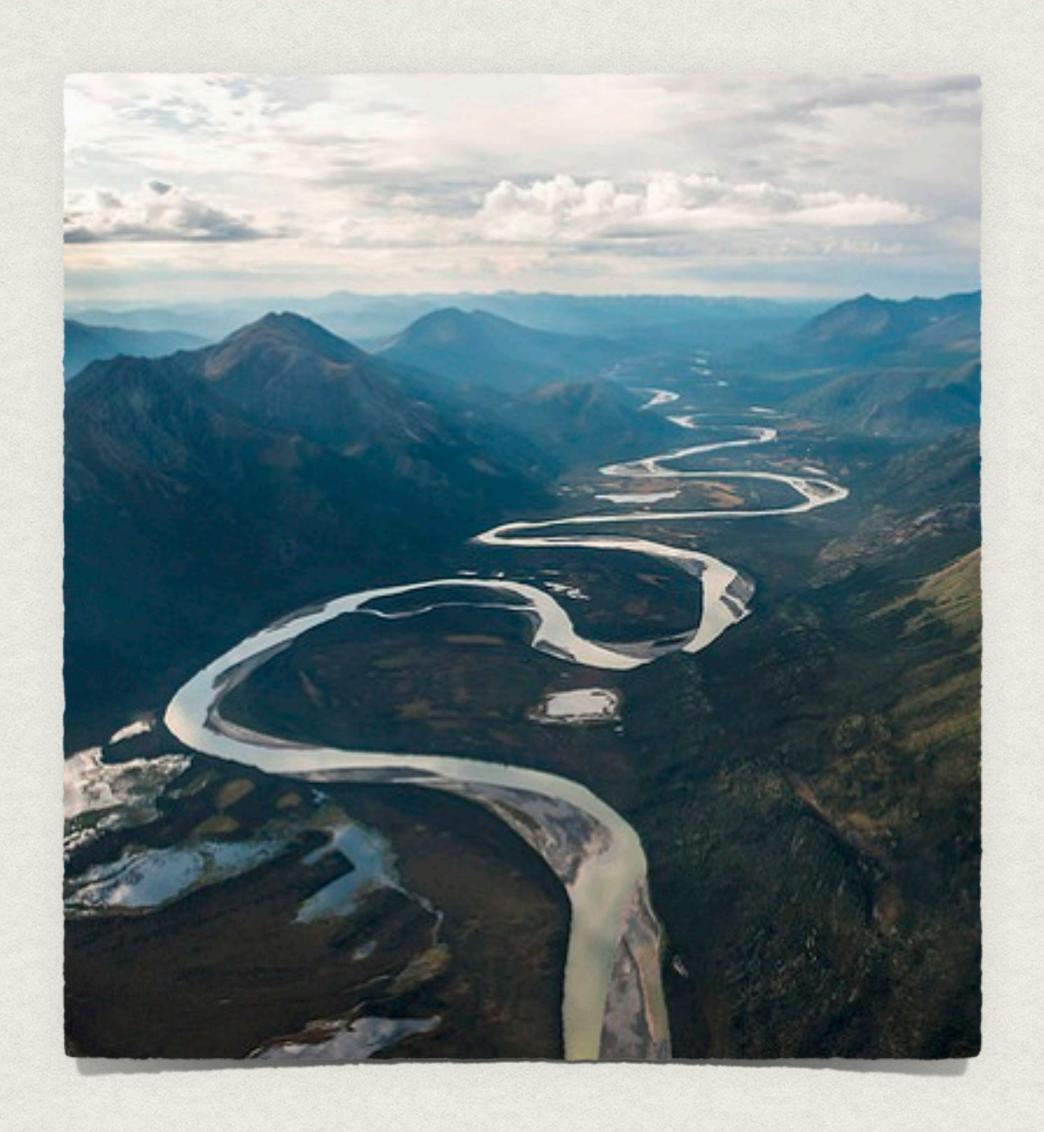


- •Stream Characteristics:
  - V-Shaped Valley downcutting of a stream



#### •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 cutoff bend of the river





Oxbow Lake