

HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE OR WATER CYCLE. | Page no-3
With capacity of 1 lakh tons. Extending the delivery from Turkey to
Creek islands, Iran to Saudi Arabia along the Caribbean and
Red Sea.

Hence Water cycle also known as hydrologic cycle is the
continuous movement of water in the air, on the surface of and
below the earth. When water condenses, it releases energy,
and warms the environment. When water evaporates it takes
energy from the surrounding environment; dropping temperatures.

~~There are~~ The seven stages of the water cycle in order are as

- Step 1: - Evaporation. The water cycle starts with evaporation.
- Step 2: - Condensation...
- Step 3: - Sublimation.
- Step 4: -> Precipitation.
- Step 5: -> Transpiration
- Step 6: -> Runoff.
- Step 7: - Infiltration.

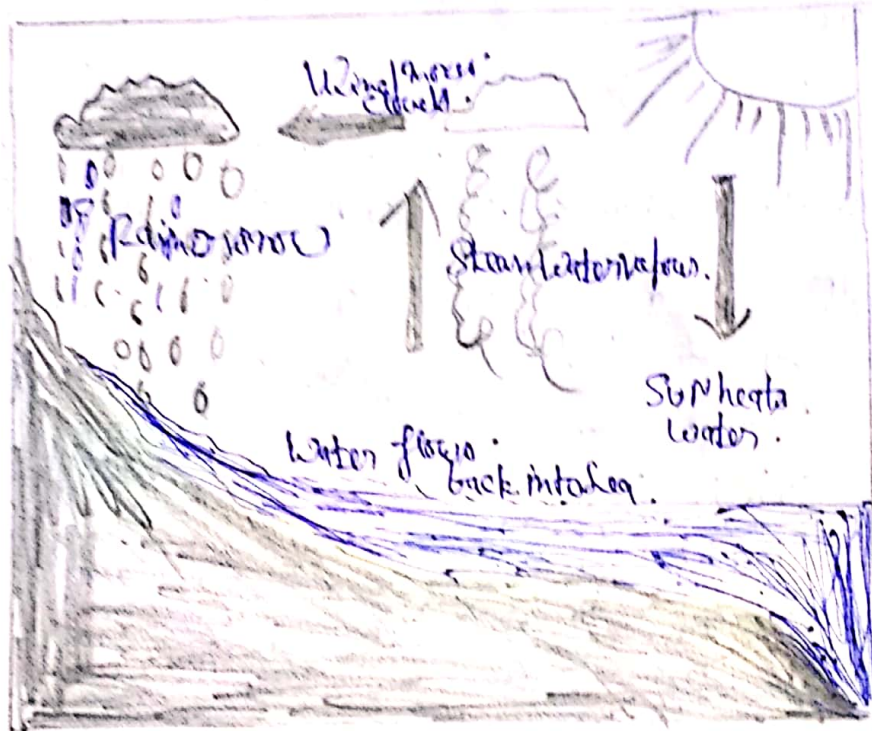
Hence In all of these steps, there are four main stages
in the water cycle or hydrological cycle. They are evaporation,
condensation, precipitation and collection. This is when water that
falls from the clouds as rain, snow, hail or sleet, collect
in the oceans, rivers, lakes, streams.

Factors Affecting the Hydrological cycle

- Relief: where precipitation falls.
- Climate: How water is stored
- Geology: permeable rocks allow for groundwater storage, percolation, base flow, through flow and infiltration.
- Vegetation: -
- Irrigation
- Mining -

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- Carbonation.
- Deacidification and desorption.



Simple Water cycle diagram (OR HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE)

Finally, the water cycle is important for many reasons. Some water is stored deep in earth, which improves the water table. The water cycle also involves the exchange of energy, which leads to temperature changes. When water evaporates, it takes up energy from its surroundings and cools the environment.