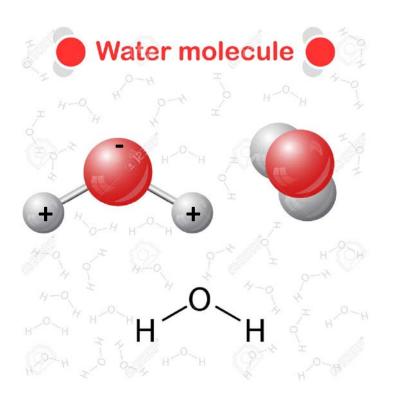
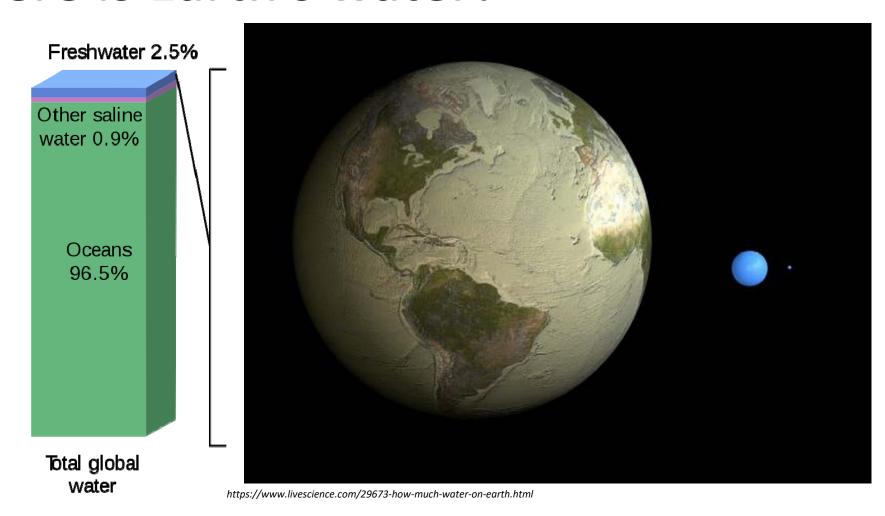


#### Water



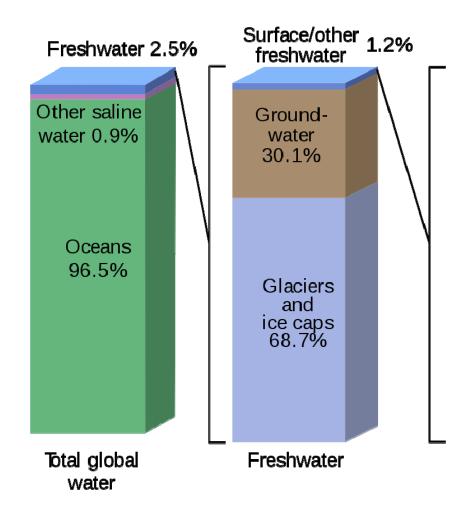
- Water can dissolve non-polar substances, making it the perfect medium for tramitting substances, e.g., phosphates or calcium ions, into and out of a cell
- Exists as solid, liquid and gas within a relatively narrow range of temperatures
- All known life uses water

#### Where is Earth's water?

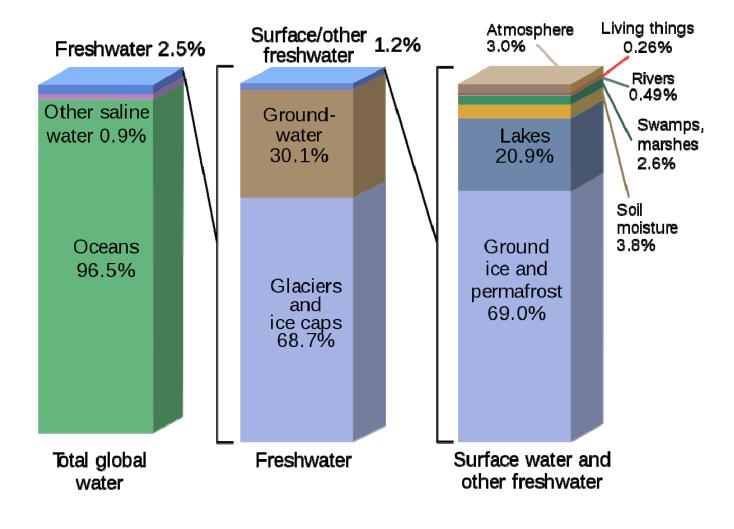


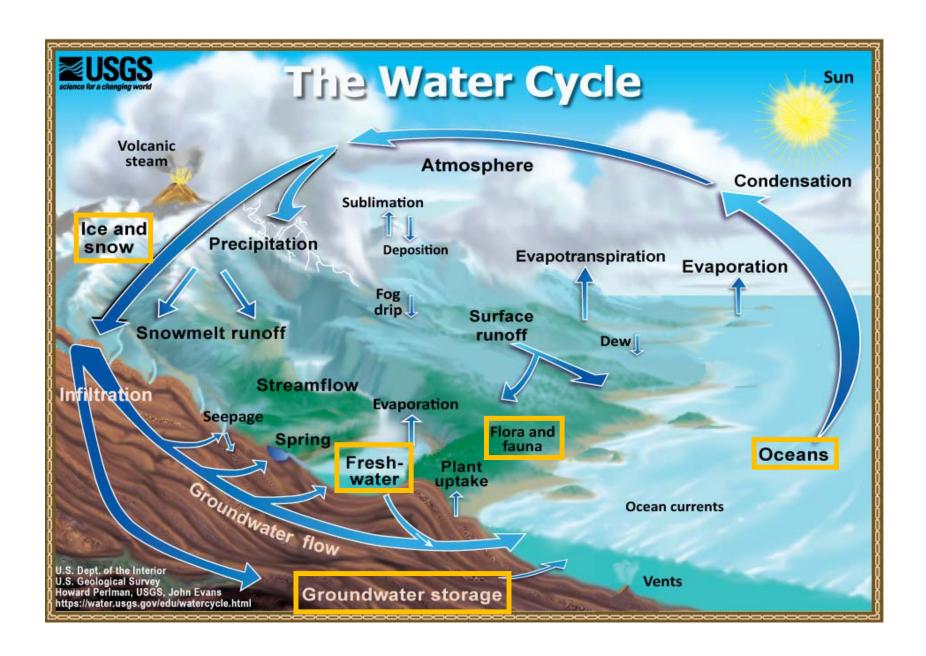
wikipedia

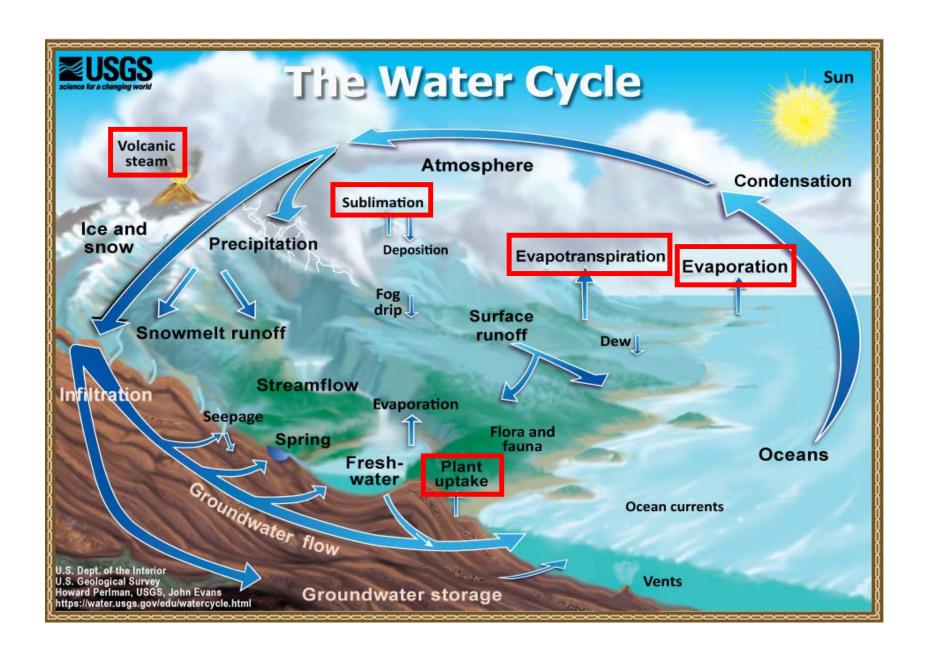
#### Where is Earth's water?

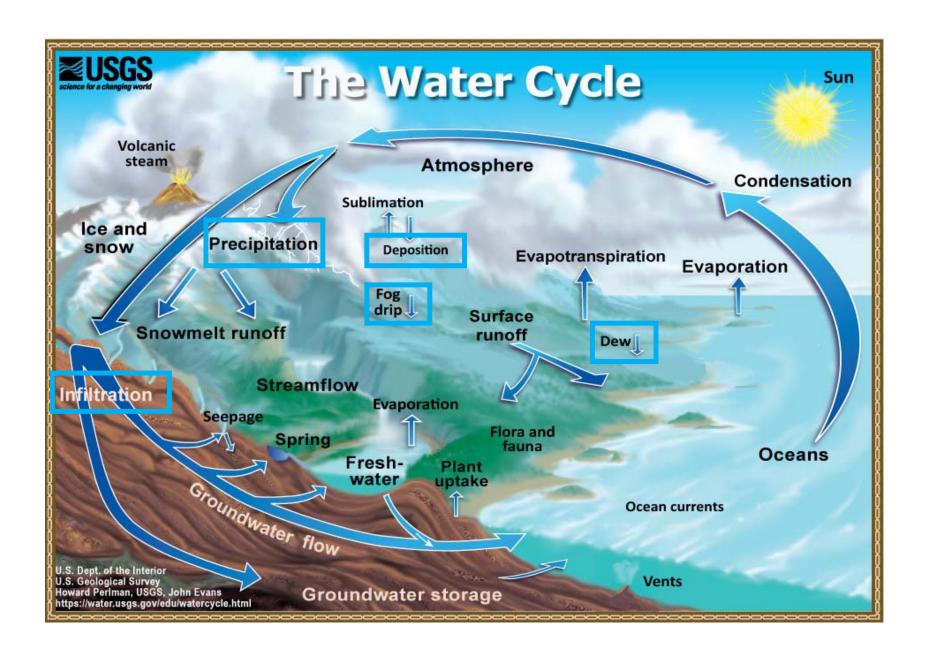


#### Where is Earth's water?

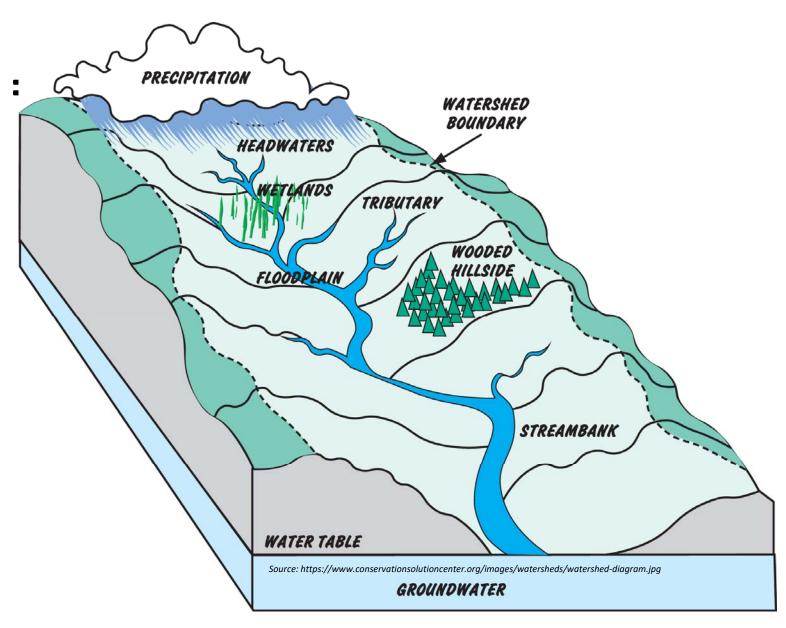








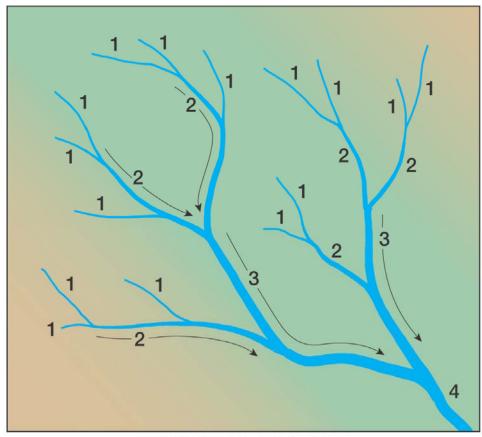
Watershed: Drainage network



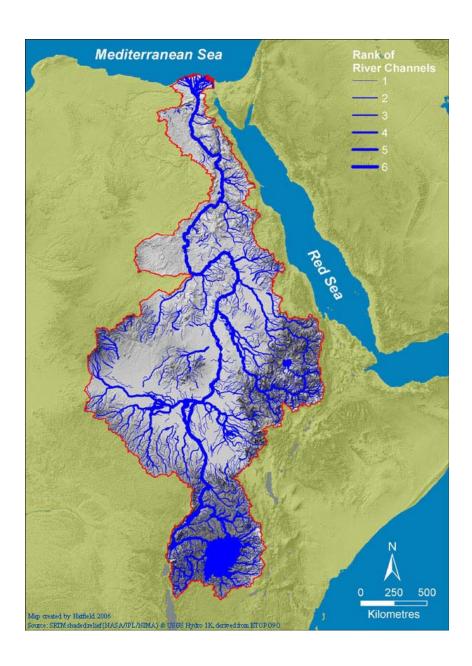
Do you live in a watershed?

Are we currently in a watershed?

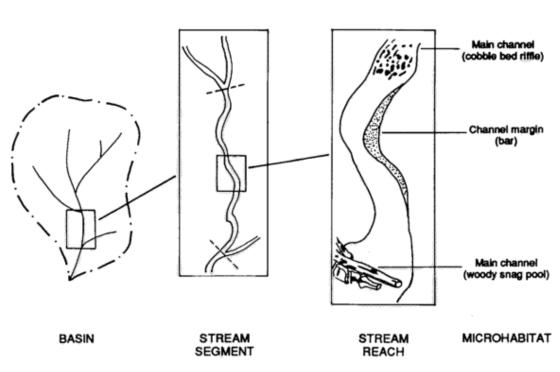
#### Stream order



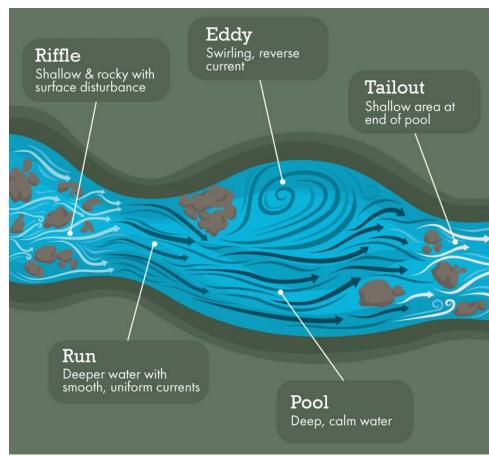
Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.



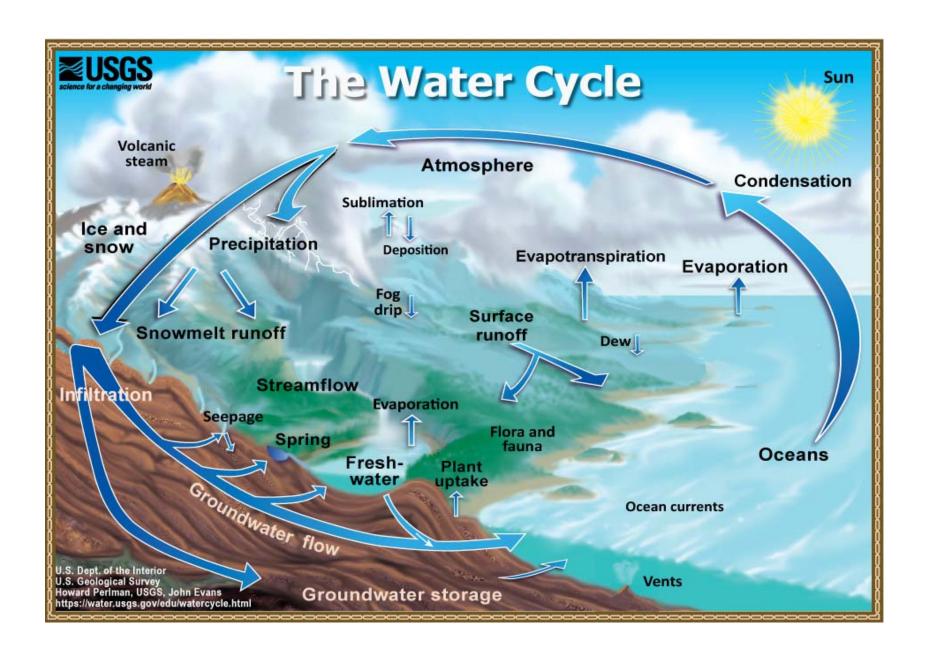
# Stream hierarchy and anatomy



Source: https://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/protocols/OFR-93-408/page5.gif



Source: https://www.fix.com/assets/content/15548/river-sections.png



#### Where does stream flow come from?

#### Where does stream flow come from?

Precipitation+ Groundwater<sub>in</sub>=

Discharge + Evapotranspiration + Groundwater<sub>out</sub>

- Precipitation: frequency, magnitude, type
- Groundwater: influence of shallow aquifers on stream flows
- Evapotranspiration:  $\approx$  60% of precipitation is transpired globally

## **Demo: Groundwater and aquifers**

# How would flows differ between these river channels?



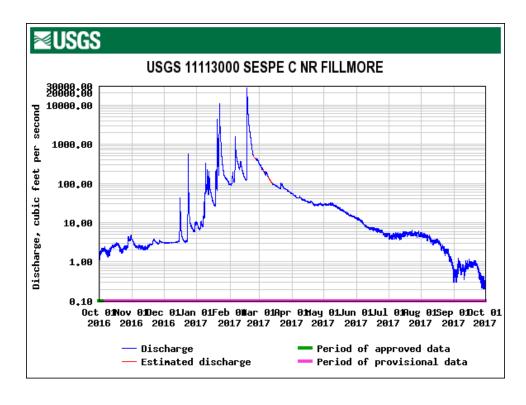
# Surface water vs groundwater pathways

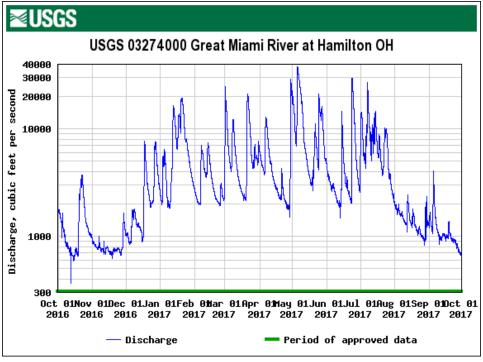
- Infiltration capacity: Percolation rate determined by soil type and saturation (slowest when grain size is small and soil is unsaturated)
- Interflow: Subsurface runoff down slopes
- Overland flow: flow in excess of depressional storage capacity
- Gaining and losing reaches are typically linked to groundwater inputs

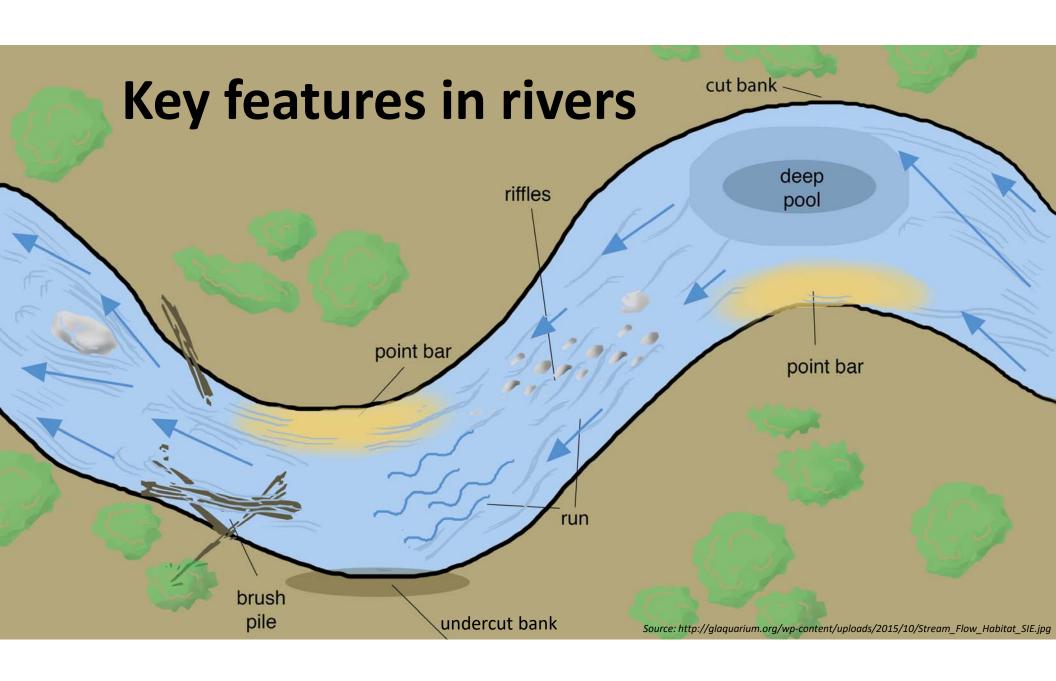
#### How much water is in a river?



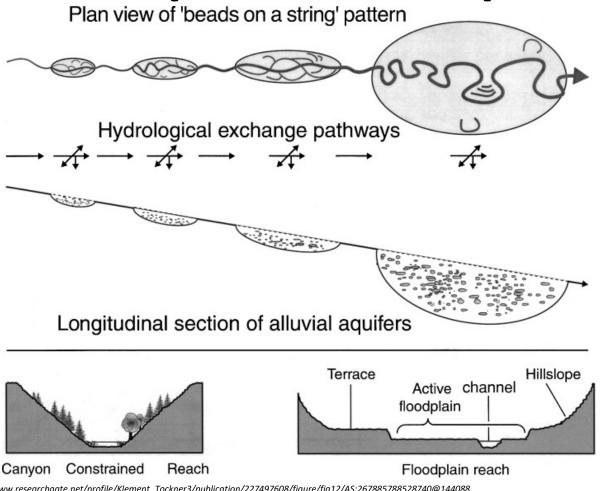
#### **Hydrographs = stream flow over time**







#### Floodplains and aquifers



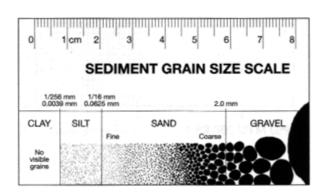
- Bankfull width: level of the river when just overflowing banks
- Typically 1-2 yr recurrence interval
- River constructs a channel large enough to contain the most frequent flows

Source:
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Klement\_Tockner3/publication/227497608/figure/fig12/AS:267885788528740@144088
0357913/Figure-1-Idealised-configuration-of-a-river-corridor-as-an-alternating-sequence-of.png

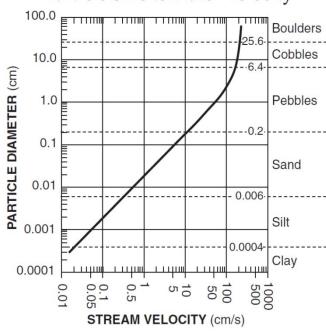


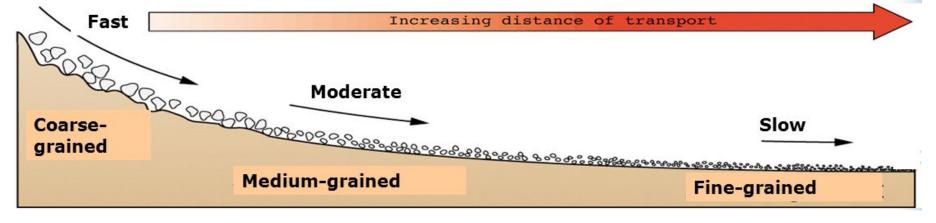
## How does particle size relate to erosion?

### Sediment transport

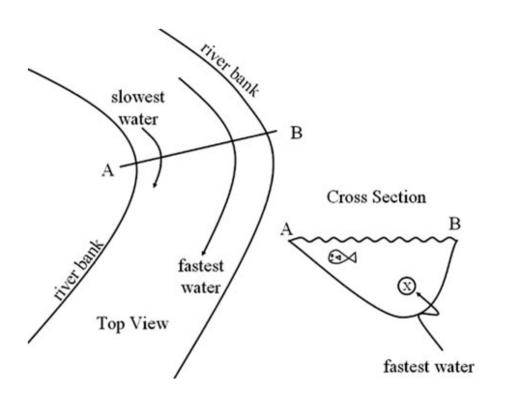


#### Relationship of Transported Particle Size to Water Velocity

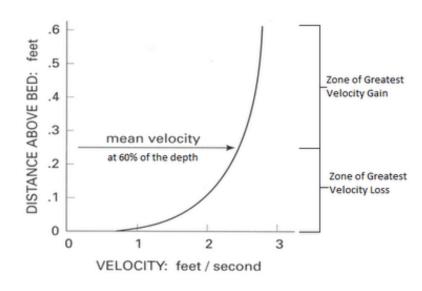




#### **Erosion and deposition**



#### Depth vs. Velocity Profile

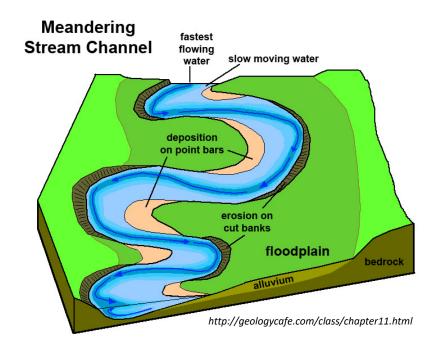


Source: http://ksuweb.kennesaw.edu/~jdirnber/limno/LecStream/velocity%20profile.png

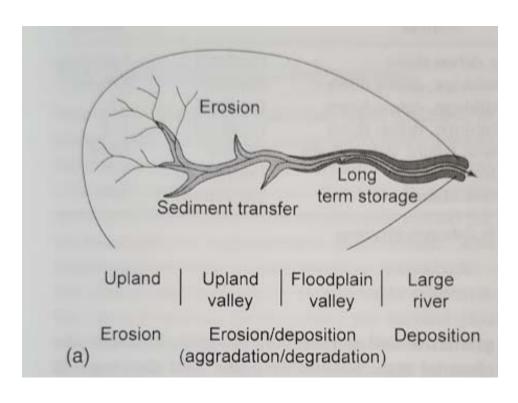
#### **Erosion**







### Sediment transport and storage

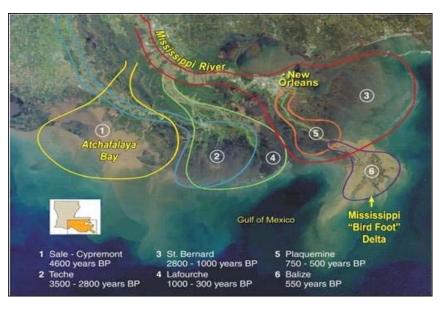


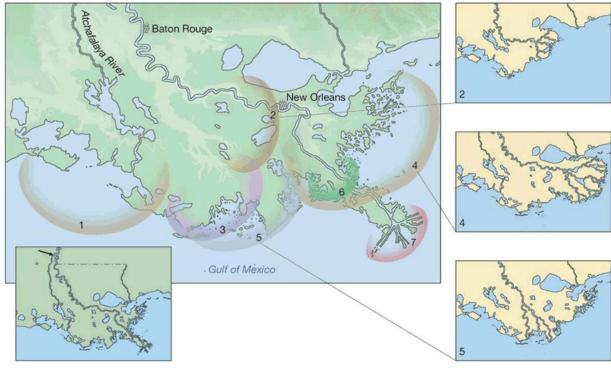
Magnitude Stored sediment Bed material grain size Stream flow Channel Stream power gradient Sand (b) Upland Upland Floodplain Large valley valley river Erosion/deposition Erosion Deposition (a) (aggradation/degradation)

Source: Allan and Castillo 2008

## **River deltas**

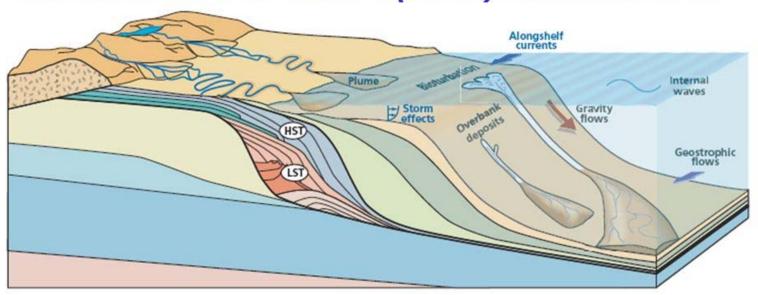
### **River deltas**





# Sediment transport: headwaters to ocean

#### SOURCE-TO-SINK (S2S) CONCEPT



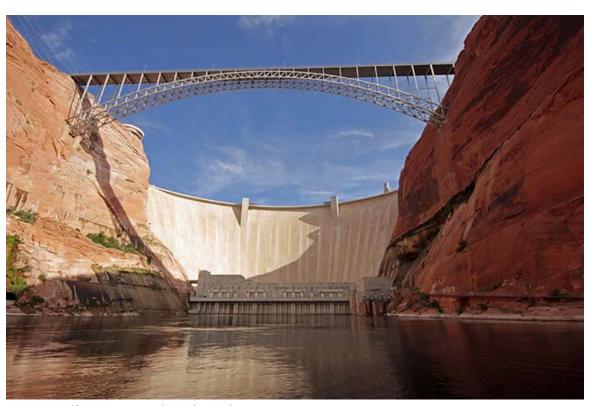
Source: http://slideplayer.com/8935899/27/images/2/SOURCE-TO-SINK+%28S2S%29+CONCEPT.jpg

# What happens when a river is sediment "starved"?





Source: https://www.nps.gov/grca/learn/nature/images/Comparison2.jpg

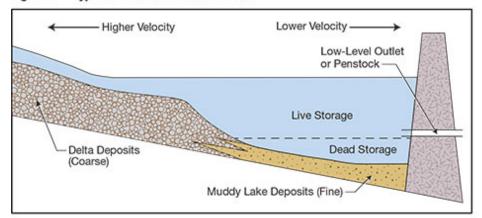


Source: http://www.azwater.gov/azdwr/images/Glen\_Canyon\_Dam\_Contribute.jpg

#### What are the consequences for reservoirs?

1701HRWdon\_201

Figure 1 — Typical Reservoir Sediment Profile\*



Typically, sedimentation in the reservoir behind a dam takes the form of progressively finer materials being deposited as the flows approach the dam.

\*Adapted from Morris, G.L. and J. Fan, Reservoir Sedimentation Manual, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1998.



### What else goes downstream?