

# THE WATER CYCLE

C	Y	H	L	S	U	R	F	A	C	E	E	I	O
A	Z	F	A	I	S	U	G	L	A	C	I	E	R
P	T	P	W	R	S	R	A	I	N	T	T	M	S
I	E	V	A	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	G	U
L	M	K	T	L	R	I	V	E	M	K	B	R	R
L	P	R	E	C	I	P	I	T	A	T	I	O	N
A	E	O	R	I	V	P	D	W	L	N	U	U	A
R	R	N	C	R	E	L	R	I	S	C	U	N	W
Y	A	M	Y	A	R	A	Y	C	L	O	U	D	A
R	T	O	C	E	A	N	I	E	A	Y	O	W	T
I	U	Q	L	S	X	T	S	E	K	T	P	I	E
S	R	U	E	N	U	U	N	D	E	R	B	N	R
E	E	U	N	D	E	R	G	R	O	U	N	D	T

Water moves around the world. The movement of water from the **AIR** to the earth and back up again is called the **WATER CYCLE**.

**OCEANS** contain the most water. This water tastes salty.

**EVAPORATION** is the movement of water from oceans, **LAKES**, rivers, and the ground into the air. We see water in the air as **CLOUDS** and fog. **WINDS** move the clouds to distant places.

**PRECIPITATION** falls in the form of **RAIN**, sleet, snow, and hail. If it rains over land water seeps into the ground, or flows down hills and mountains into **RIVERS** and streams. **ANIMALS** drink water from lakes, rivers and underground sources.

As water infiltrates the soil it collects **UNDERGROUND**. This water slowly moves back up to the surface via **CAPILLARY RISE**. Water can also travel to the **SURFACE** via plant roots. Water travels into **PLANT** roots and out of plant leaves.

During winter and when air **TEMPERATURES** are below freezing, we get snow. If it stays very cold this snow does not melt. As snow packs into **ICE** glaciers form. **GLACIERS** hold lots of fresh water. An "Ice Age" is a long period of freezing temperatures. Glaciers traveled into Indiana during the last two Ice Ages.