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2017 MAY '17
M T W T F S S
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30

TUESDAY 09
DAY 129-236 Wk 19

B.A. Part - III Paper - V Date - 15/05/2024

Geographical Thought & Three Southern Continents

(Unit - III)

* Hydrological Cycle

→ Hydrological cycle describes the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth. It is also known as Water Cycle or Global water cycle or the H_2O cycle.

→ Hydrological cycle is one of the most important processes in the natural world.

→ It describes the storage and movement of water between the biosphere, atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere.

→ As we know that 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water. But 97.5% of this water is salty. Only 2.5% of the planet's water is freshwater and 1% of that exists on Earth's surface.

→ Fresh water → 1% is lakes, rivers; 20% is groundwater and 79% is ice caps and glacier.

Motivation is what gets you started. Habit is what keeps you going.
- Jim Ryun

(2.)

'17 MAY

10 WEDNESDAY

Wk 19 | DAY 130-235

MAY

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18	1	2	3	4	5
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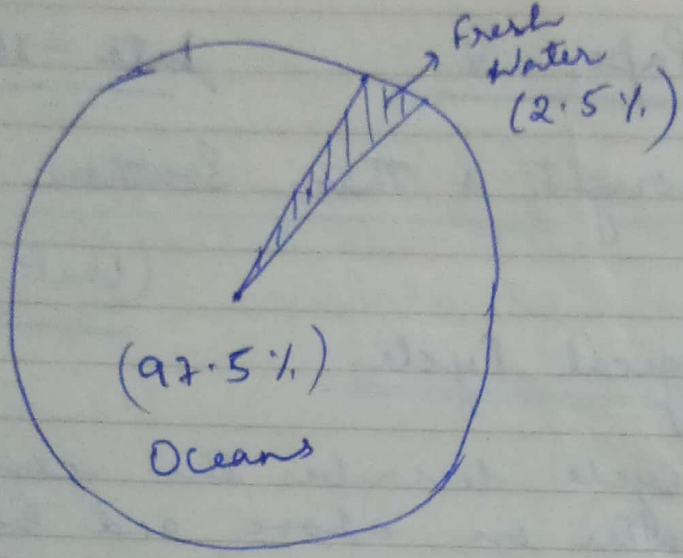
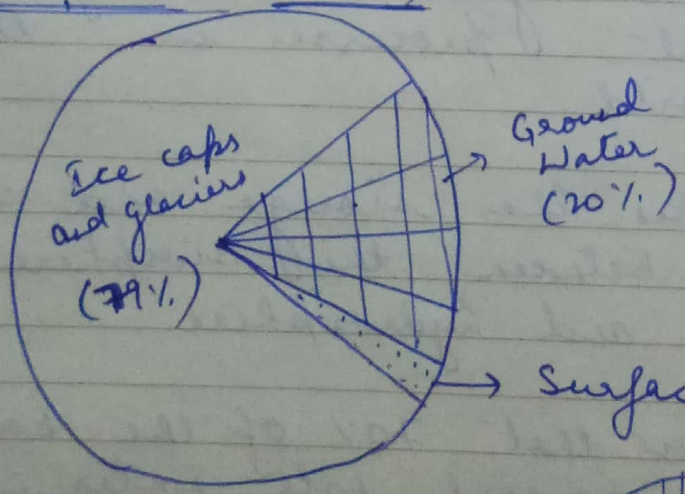
1.)

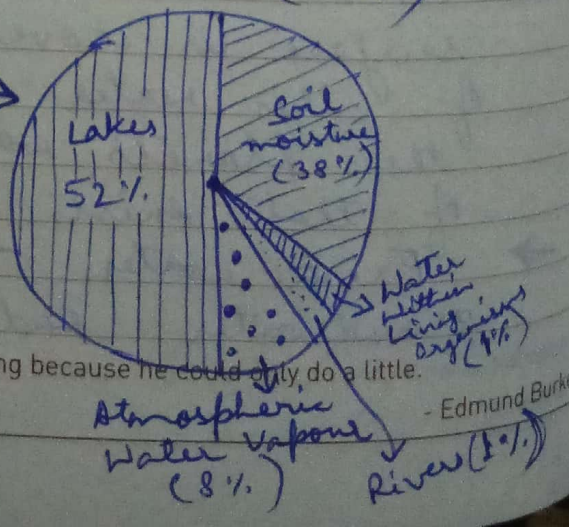


All Waters

2.) Fresh Water (2.5%)



3.) Surface fresh Water (1%) →



Nobody makes a greater mistake than he who does nothing because he could only do a little.

- Edmund Burke

2017

MAY '17

THURSDAY 11

DAY 131-234 Wk 19

→ The hydrological cycle or water cycle is the system which describes the distribution and movement of water between the earth and its atmosphere. This model involves the continual circulation of water between the Oceans, the atmosphere, vegetation and the land.

→ The water is never lost or added, it is simply moved from place to place. The amount of precipitation falling will slowly soak into the ground and eventually reach the rivers and then be returned to oceans.

→ Hydrological cycle is the total amount of water remains constant, its distribution among the various processes changes.

→ The Hydrological cycle is the throughout water changes between three different states :-

- Water evaporating into water vapour.
- Vapour condensing to become water.
- Water freezing into ice.
- Ice melting into water.

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12 FRIDAY

WK 19 DAY 132-233

MAY

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The Hydrological Cycle

→ Water enters in the atmosphere by evaporation and by transpiration from leaves.

→ Water condenses and falls from the atmosphere as precipitation.

→ When water falls as precipitation on

It's not whether you get knocked down. It's whether you get up again.

- Lombardi, Vi

2017 JUNE

WK	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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MAY '17

SATURDAY 13

DAY 133-232 | Wk 19

land, it has two possible pathways :-

1.) It returns to the hydrosphere by flowing as runoff from the land surface into streams, rivers, lakes and eventually the ocean.

2.) It returns to the lithosphere by infiltration into the ground becoming soil water or ground water.

* Components of Hydrological Cycle :→

→ The hydrological cycle is composed of the following components :-

1.) Evaporation

2.) Transpiration

3.) Sublimation

4.) Condensation

SUNDAY 14

5.) Precipitation
6.) Run-off or surface run-off
7.) Infiltration and percolation
8.) Groundwater flow.

Strength is a matter of the made-up mind.

- John Beecher