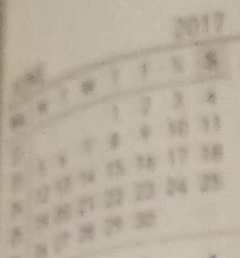


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BA Part - III

Paper - V

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Geographical Thoughts & Three Southern Continents

\* Hydrological Cycle (Unit - III)  
(continued)

\* Components of Hydrological Cycle

4.7 Condensation : →

The warm, moist-air (containing water vapour) rises and as it cools, this process is called condensation.

→ When a large amount of water vapour condenses, it results in the formation of clouds.

→ As water (in the form of gas) rises higher in the atmosphere, it starts to cool and become a liquid again.

→ Water vapour condenses to form dew, fog or clouds. SUNDAY 21

So, Condensation can form : -

- (i) Fog
- (ii) Dew
- (iii) Clouds.



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MONDAY

Wk 21 DAY 142-223

MAY						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
18	1	2	3	4	5	6
19	8	9	10	11	12	13
20	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
22	29	30	31			

(i) Fog : → Fog forms when air near the surface is cold and nearly saturated with water. Now, water from the ground evaporates, it condenses immediately forming tiny water droplets that created a low-lying cloud which is known as fog.

(ii) Dew : → Dew forms at night when air becomes saturated with water vapour. When this saturated air comes in contact with plants or other objects it condenses, leaving tiny water droplets behind on the object which is known as dew.

(iii) Clouds : → When the air containing water vapour is heated by the sun, it rises into the atmosphere by convection. The water vapour in the air is then cooled by the colder air higher in the atmosphere causing the relative humidity to increase. As the relative humidity increases, the air eventually

becomes saturated. The water vapour then condenses into tiny water droplets around particles of dust or salt in the air. These tiny water droplets makes clouds.

### 5.7 Precipitation :->

When the water in the clouds gets too heavy, the water falls back to the earth and this process is called precipitation.

→ Precipitation is the process that occurs when water particles fall from the atmosphere and reach the ground.

→ Water falls from the sky in numerous different forms of precipitation including rain, snow and hail.

→ It comes from clouds, which move around the world by air currents.

→ Types of precipitation :-

1.7 Drizzle

2.7 Rain

3.7 Freezing rain



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WEDNESDAY

Wk 21 DAY 144-221

MAY						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
18	1	2	3	4	5	6
19	8	9	10	11	12	13
20	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
22	29	30	31			

- 4.7 Sleet
- 5.7 Snow
- 6.7 Hail

→ It is the primary connection in the hydrological cycle or water cycle that provides for the delivery of atmospheric water to the Earth.

→ Most precipitation falls as rain.

→ Types of Precipitation :-

(i) Rainfall :- → It is the most ~~was~~ common form of precipitation. It occurs when water droplets grow to a size of 0.5 mm or more. It can be very light, moderate or heavy.

(ii) Drizzle :- → If the size of the droplets is less than 0.5 mm, then the precipitation is called drizzle.

(iii) Snow :- → Snow is the precipitation in the form of solid, frozen water. It is formed

Two wrongs don't make a right, but they make a good excuse.

When the temperature is below freezing point and falls down to the surface, if the temperature in the atmosphere is not sufficient to melt the snow we receive snowfall.

(iv) Hail :→ It is commonly observed during thunderstorms and consists of very large pieces of ice (5 mm or larger).

(v) Sleet :→ It occurs when snow partially melts during its fall through warm layers and it refreezes when the drops fall through freezing conditions. Thus, Sleet is the precipitation in which we receive snow pellets.

(vi) Freezing rain :→ Freezing rain happens when supercooled water droplets fall on surfaces that have freezing temperatures.

→ This causes the water to freeze on the surfaces, such as roads, pavements, cars, etc.