

STUDYING WATER

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The water cycle is the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the earth. It is a process that has been going on since the beginning of time. The sun's energy is the primary source of the water cycle. It heats the water in the oceans, lakes and rivers, causing it to evaporate. The water vapor then rises into the atmosphere, where it cools and condenses into clouds. When the clouds become heavy enough, they release the water as precipitation in the form of rain or snow. This water then falls to the ground, where it can infiltrate the soil and become groundwater, or it can flow over the surface and eventually reach the oceans, lakes and rivers, completing the cycle.

The water cycle is a complex process that involves many different factors. The amount of water that evaporates from the surface of the earth depends on the temperature of the water, the surface area of the water, and the wind speed. The amount of water that condenses into clouds depends on the temperature of the air, the amount of water vapor in the air, and the presence of dust or other particles that can act as nuclei for the condensation process. The amount of water that falls as precipitation depends on the amount of water in the clouds, the temperature of the air, and the presence of other factors that can influence the precipitation process.

The water cycle is a vital part of the earth's ecosystem. It provides the water that all living organisms need to survive. It also plays a key role in the regulation of the earth's climate. The water cycle helps to distribute heat around the globe, and it helps to maintain the balance of the earth's atmosphere. Without the water cycle, life on earth as we know it would not be possible.