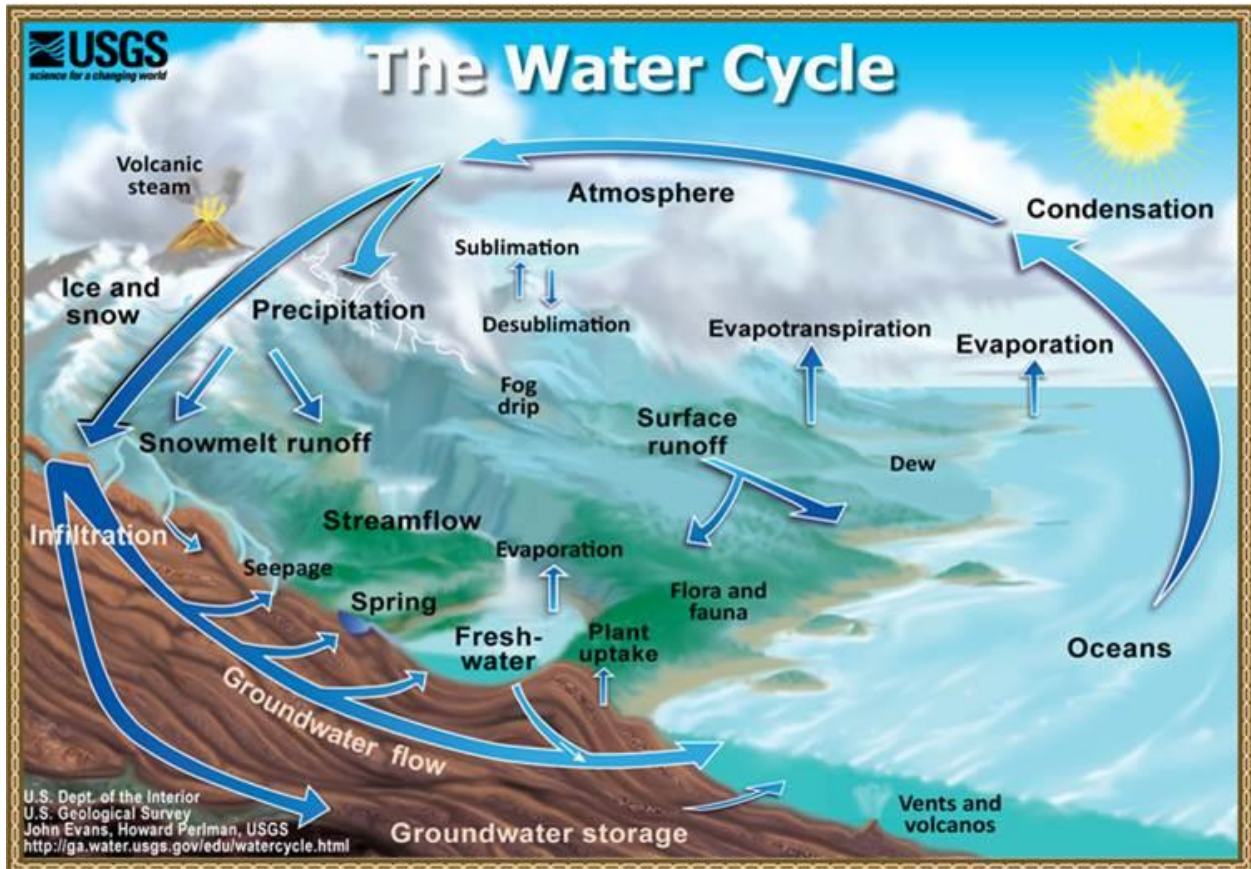


Review of Hydrology

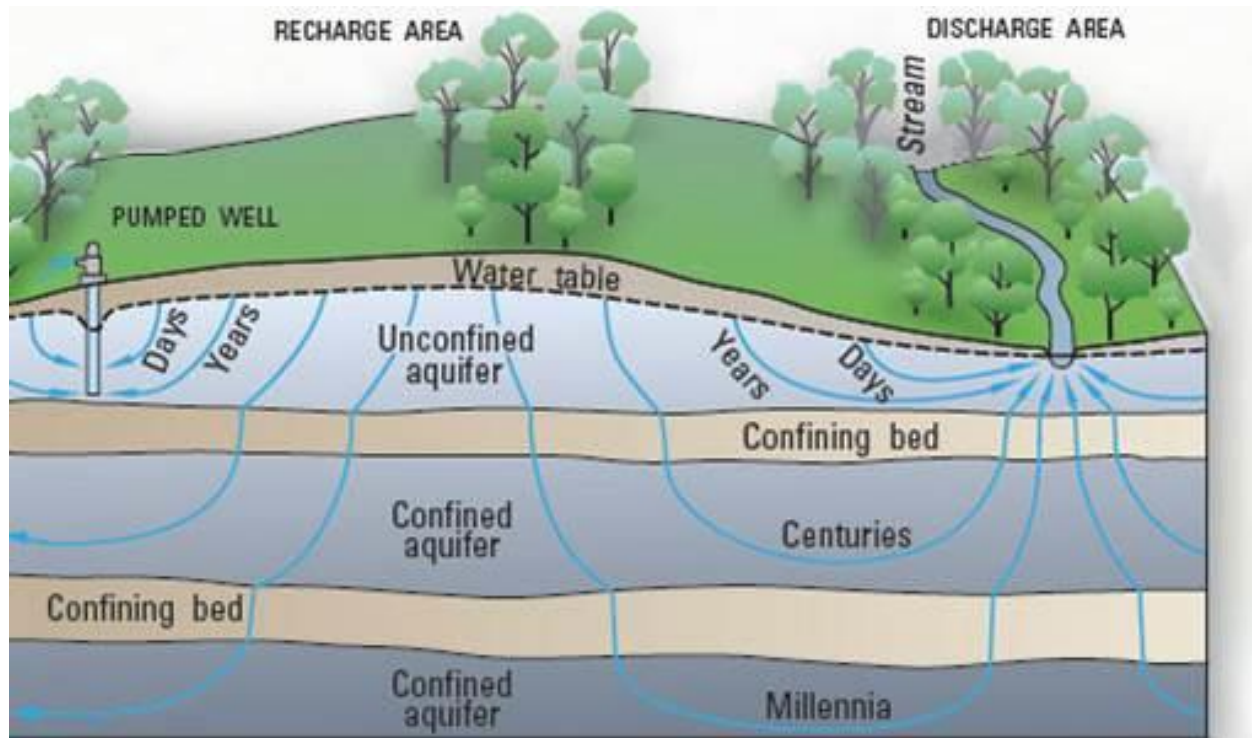
Because the water cycle is a critical set of concepts to the work of a Master Water Steward, we are going to ask you to review the cycle one more time. The photo below identifies additional parts of the cycle—sublimation, desublimation—make sure you are familiar with all of these terms.



Learning Activity

Take a few minutes to look up a definition of any unfamiliar terms in the diagram above. If you are still not sure what the terms mean, post a question in the Discussion Forum for this course, and this topic.

Water moves not only across the surface of the land, it infiltrates and moves below the surface. Groundwater is an enormously important resource. According to the MN Department of Natural Resources, "Groundwater supplies about 75 percent of Minnesota's drinking water and nearly 90 percent of the water used for agricultural irrigation."



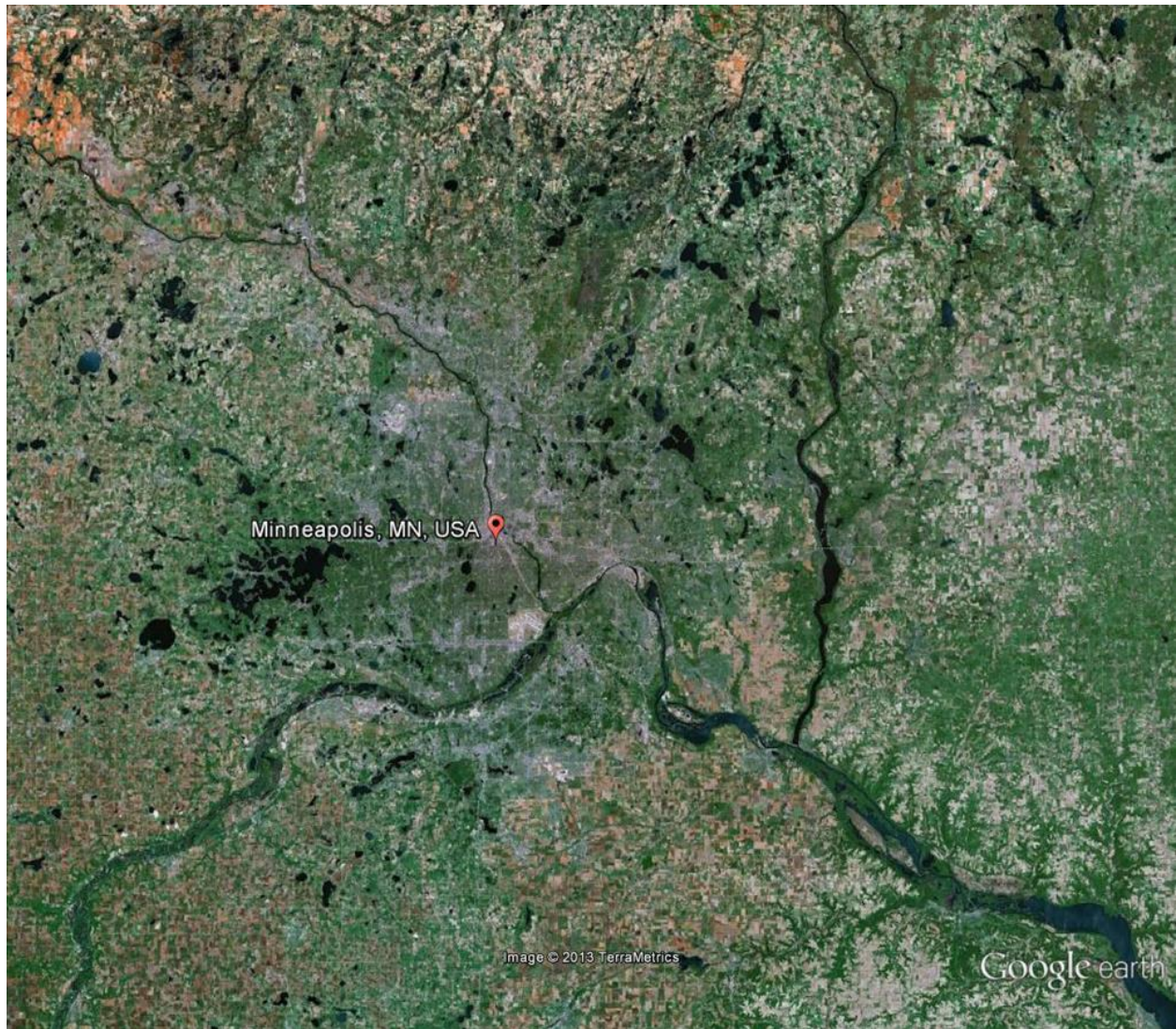
Learning Activity

Take a few minutes to look up a definition of any unfamiliar terms in the diagram above. If you are still not sure what the terms mean, post a question in the Discussion Forum for this course, and this topic.

Water shapes the landscape of the planet. Water carves land away, forming canyons.

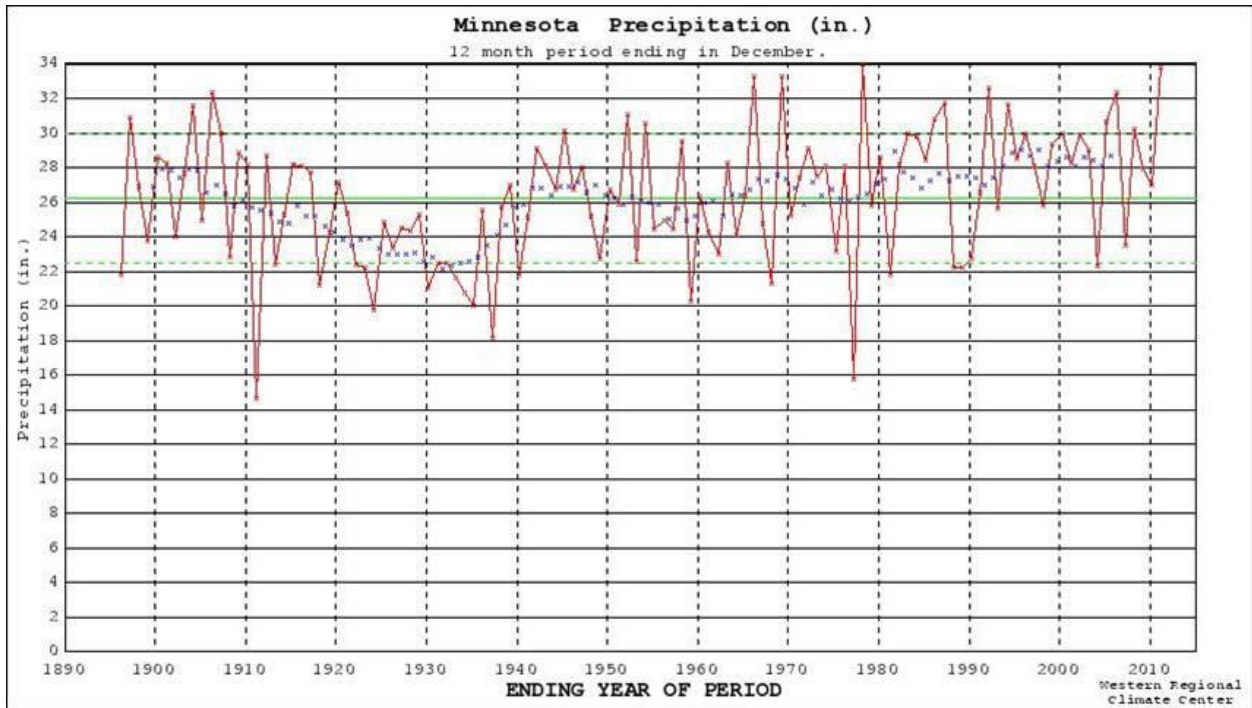


On the surface of the land, it forms our landscape.



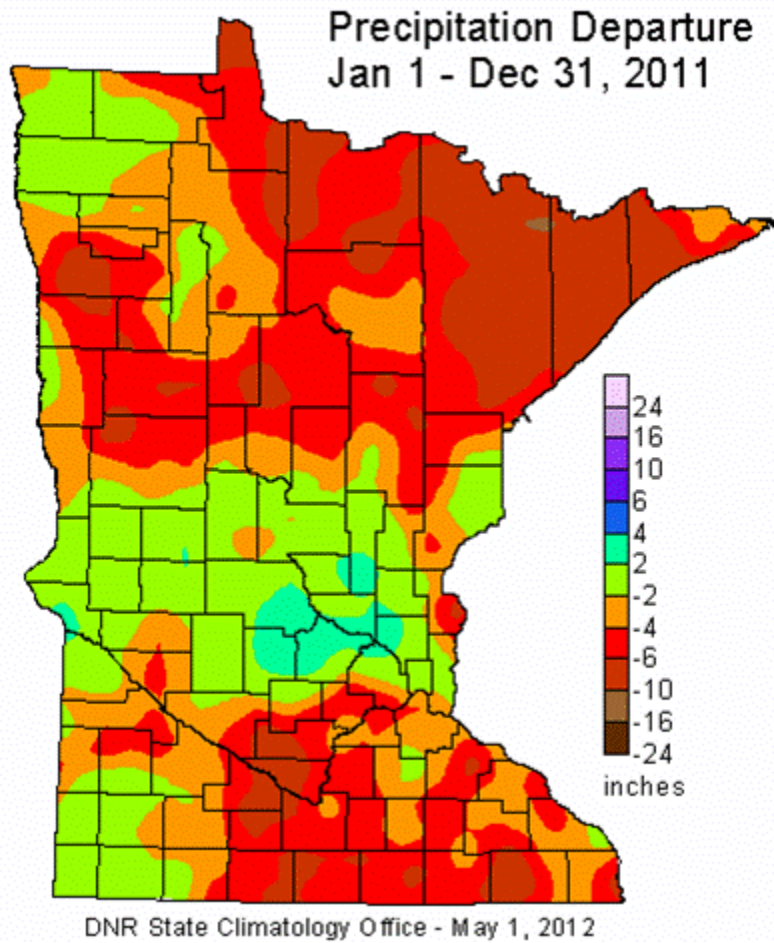
Of course **how** it flows on the surface, its volume and speed, is determined by precipitation and patterns of precipitation over time.

Rain patterns change from season to season (also called temporal patterns).



Precipitation also changes from location to location (called Spatial patterns). The diagram below shows precipitation departure, or the **Departure from Normal** averages.

<http://climate.umn.edu/img/annual/p2011dept.gif>



And all that determines how water flows—or hydrology.