

Name: _____

Date: _____

River Landscapes

Across

3. Particles in running water, which are transported along the river bed. Generally, the bedload in the lower course is smaller and more rounded compared to the bedload in the upper course, which is bigger and coarser.

5. A type of erosion process; rocks being transported bump against each other and break into smaller, smoother, rounder particles.

8. A type of erosion process; the power of flowing water smashes against the river banks, causes air to be trapped in cracks, and eventually breaks the rock.

11. The process of depositing or dropping off any material when a river lacks energy for transportation.

12. A type of transportation process; minerals are dissolved and carried along in water

15. One of the river stages that features the following: more lateral erosion and deposition; load is smaller and less angular; channel is deeper and wider; U-shaped.

16. An example of depositional landforms in the lower course; natural embankment along the river banks; bigger particles deposited closest to the river and build up after many floods.

17. A type of river profile; a line representing the change in gradient (steepness of slope) with distance from river's source to mouth.

19. An example of erosional & depositional landforms in the middle course; cut-off part of a meander; forms when erosion tightens the neck and during flood, higher discharge of eroded materials breaks the neck, leaving behind a horseshoe-shaped loop.

20. An example of depositional landforms in the lower course; where river meets sea; river slows down and broadens; tides clear out materials into the sea; remaining sediments form mudflats.

22. A type of erosion process; water reacts with chemicals and dissolves rocks.

23. A type of river profile; shows what a cross-section of a river's channel and valley looks like.

24. Example of erosional and depositional landforms in the middle course; large curves in a river; forms when lateral erosion widens the river to the right side then left side with more water and more energy.

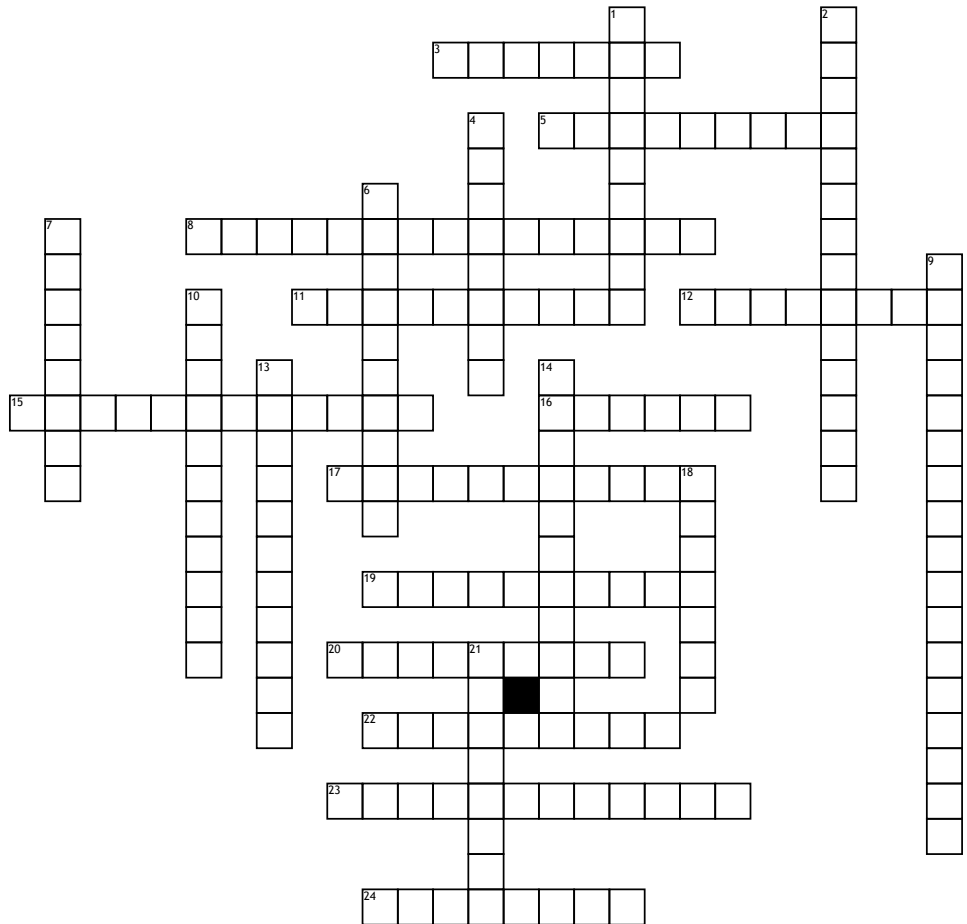
Down

1. A type of transportation process; small pebbles are bounced along the river bed.

2. The process of picking up sediment and carrying it downstream.

4. A type of transportation process; large stones are rolled along the river bed.

6. A type of transportation process; lighter material (like sand, silt, clay) is suspended or carried in the water.



7. A measure of how rapidly the water moves over a quantified distance (speed = distance/time). It usually rises with increasing distance downstream, as more water is added to rivers.

9. An example of erosional landforms in the upper course; a series of land ridges protruding interchangeably from either side of a valley with the river zigzagging between them.

10. One of the river stages that features the following: vertical erosion; load is large and angular; channel is shallow and narrow; steep sided V-shaped valleys.

13. One of the stages that features the following: more deposition; large amounts of load but very small and rounded (fine sediment); channel is deepest and widest; flat land.

14. An example of depositional landforms in the lower course; wide and flat land around the river; covered during floods, the river reduces energy and deposits alluvium (fertile silt/sand), which is good for farming.

18. The process of wearing away rock and soil in a river bed and banks; also, breaking of rocks carried by the river.

21. A type of erosion process; stones carried along scratch the river bed and banks (like sandpaper).

