River Journey

Source

- The start of a river is its source. It is where it begins its journey.
- This could be a spring on a hillside, a mountain, a lake, or a bog or marsh.
- A river may have more than one source.

Meanders



- A curve in a river which forms a snake-like pattern.
- The river erodes sediment on the outside of the curves and drops it on the inside of curves due to water moving fastest on the outside of a turn.



- The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake is known as the mouth of the river.
- Much of the river's gravel, sand, silt and clay are deposited here.

Geography - Rivers

- A river is the path that water takes as it flows along a channel downhill with banks on both sides and a bed at the bottom.
- If there is lots of rain, snow or melting ice, rivers often overflow beyond the top of their banks and begin to flow onto <u>floodplains</u> at either side.



World's Longest Rivers



Nile - 6695km (Africa)

Amazon – 6516km (South America)

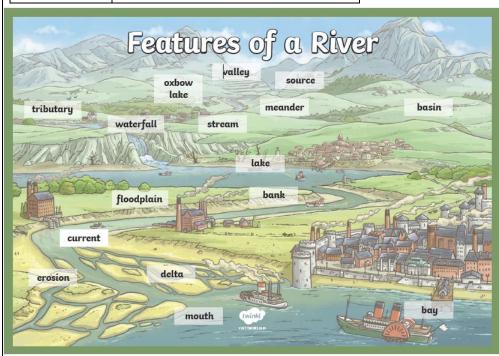
Yangtze - 6380km (Asia)

Mississippi/Missouri – 5969km (North

America)

Murray/Darling - 3672km (Australia)

Key Vocabulary	
a path of a narrow body of water	
where water flows	
mouth of a large river, where the	
tide meets the stream	
the land at the side of the river	
smaller river which joins onto the	
main channel of a river	
Longest river in the U.K. (354km)	
through the city of Bristol	
346km long river running through	
the city of London	



Erosion and Deposition

- Erosion is when materials, like soil or rocks, are moved by water.
- All these materials are called sediments.
- Deposition is when those sediments are deposited, or dropped off, in a different place.
- When rivers are flowing fast, they knock bits of earth from the banks and bed of the river (its sides and bottom) and carry it downstream with them.

