

## River Processes- Erosion, Transportation and Deposition

### Task 1:

For each of the processes of erosion and transportation draw a diagram show the process at work

In the upper course of the main process is **Erosion**. This is where the **bed and banks** of the river are **worn away**. A river can erode in one of four ways:

Process	Definition	Diagram
<b>Hydraulic action</b>	the sheer force of water hitting the banks of the river:	
<b>Abrasion</b>	fine material rubs against the riverbank The bank is worn away by a sand-papering action called abrasion, and collapses. This occurs on the outside of meanders.	
<b>Attrition</b>	material is moved along the bed of a river, collides with other material, and breaks up into smaller pieces.	
<b>Corrosion</b>	rocks forming the banks and bed of a river are dissolved by acids in the water.	

Once the material is eroded it can then be **transported** by one of four ways, which will depend upon the energy of the river:

Process	Definition	Diagram
<b>Traction</b>	large rocks and boulders are rolled along the bed of the river.	
<b>Saltation</b>	smaller stones are bounced along the bed of the river	
<b>Suspension</b>	fine material which is carried by the water and which gives the river its 'muddy' colour.	
<b>Solution</b>	dissolved material transported by the river.	

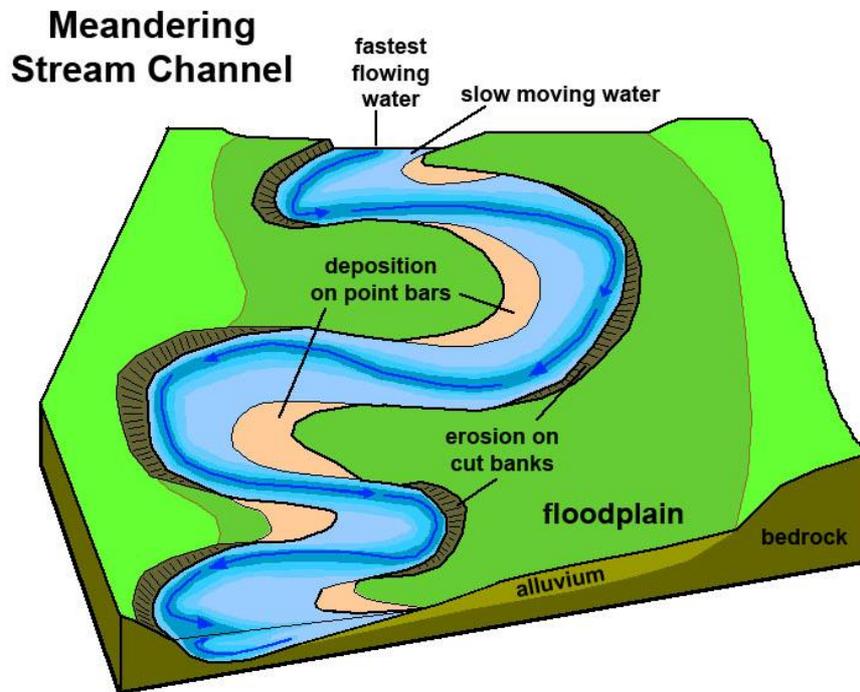
In the middle and lower course, the land is much flatter, this means that the river is flowing more slowly and has much less energy. The river starts to **deposit** (drop) the material that it has been carry

Deposition

**Challenge:**

Add labels onto the diagram to show where all of the processes could be happening in the river channel.

What would be happening on the **meanders** (bends in the river)? Hint: think about what happens to as you go round a bend in the road quickly in a car!



**Super Challenge:**

Use as many keywords from today's lesson to answer the following question:

How do river processes work to change the land?

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