The Water Cycle

1. Evaporation
2. Transpiration
3. Sublimation
4. Condensation
5. Transportation
6. Precipitation
7. Deposition
8. Infiltration
9. Surface Flow
10. Plant Uptake

Evaporation is the change of state of water (liquid) to water vapor (gas). About 40% of all water on Earth is evaporated into the atmosphere.

Transpiration is evaporation of liquid water from plants and trees into the atmosphere. Nearly 90% of all water that returns to the oceans transpires into the atmosphere.

Sublimation is the process where water vapor (gas) changes into solid ice and snow (a solid). This is when ice begins to turn to water.

Condensation is the process where water vapor (gas) changes into liquid and droplets (a liquid). This is when ice begins to turn into clouds.

Transportation is the movement of liquid and frozen water through the atmosphere. Water vapor (gas) that falls to the earth may either condense or evaporate back into the atmosphere. After condensation, water vapor (gas) that falls to the earth may either condense or evaporate back into the atmosphere.

Precipitation is water that falls to the earth. Moist precipitation falls as rain, snow, sleet, and hail. On average, about 38 inches (980 mm) of rain, snow and hail fall each year around the world. Snow is often used in dry, cold nights when frost forms on the ground.

Deposition is the movement of water from the atmosphere to the earth. Water vapor (gas) that falls to the earth may either condense or evaporate back into the atmosphere. After condensation, water vapor (gas) that falls to the earth may either condense or evaporate back into the atmosphere.

Infiltration is the movement of water into the ground from the atmosphere. Precipitation is water vapor (gas) that falls to the earth. Water vapor (gas) that falls to the earth may either condense or evaporate back into the atmosphere. After condensation, water vapor (gas) that falls to the earth may either condense or evaporate back into the atmosphere.