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A. Why are rivers important?				D. Formation of a waterfall			
1.	Importance of rivers	Rivers are important sources of food and transport across the world.		I. Fo	Formation of a waterfall	The process of Waterfall Formation Gradually the waterfall retreats upstream leaving a steep-sided GORGE	
B. Structure of drainage basin						Hard Resident Rock Soft Less Resistant Rock (this is casily creded) Hard Rock is undered to the soft of the rock areas in the rock	
Ι.	Drainage Basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries				Part Rock is in ductor by Corrasion - rocks in the water rubbing against the bed and banks. Eventually the overhang collapses due to lack of support A plunge pool is formed by the force of water hitting soft rock below and deepened by rocks rubbing against the bed (corrasion)	
2.	Watershed	The edge of a drainage basin.					
3.	Source	The start of a river		D. Formation of an ox-bow lake			
4.	Tributary	A smaller river which joins a larger river		1.	Formation of a ox-bow lake Erosion of outer bank Further hydraulic		
5.	Confluence	Where two rivers join				forms river cliff. Deposition inner bank forms slip off slope.	
· · · ·						Step 3 Step 4 Erosion breaks through Evaporation and	
	C. How do rivers change?					fastest route, redirecting flow	
Ι.	Upper course	The upper section of a river and its valley. Includes the source.Usually located on high land where rainfall is plentiful.Dominant process is erosion as the river tries to 'cut down'		E. Causes of flooding			
		by vertical erosion.				<i>Physical:</i> Prolong & heavy rainfall Long periods of rain causes soil to become saturated leading to runoff and increased flood risk.	
2.	Middle course	The middle section of the river and its valley. Found on lower land. Processes of both erosion <u>and</u> deposition are active here. Landforms such as meanders and ox-bow lakes are commonly found. Here the river channel and valley are wider and the gradient is more moderate.		1	How physical and human factors affect the flood risk: Precipitation, geology, relief and	 Physical: Geology Impermeable rocks cause surface runoff to increase river discharge. Permeable rocks allow water to pass through them and porous rocks absorb/hold water so reduce river discharge. Physical: Relief Steep-sided valleys channel water to flow quickly into rivers thus increasing discharge and flood risk. Human: Land Use Tarmac and concrete are impermeable. This prevents infiltration & causes surface runoff. Deforestation reduces interception and increases soil erosion. This causes surface runoff and increases flood risk. 	
3.	Lower course	The final stage in the long profile. Located towards the mouth of the river on low-lying, flat land. Deposition is the dominant process. As the river reaches its end the gradient becomes gentle and the river and its valley much wider.			land use		