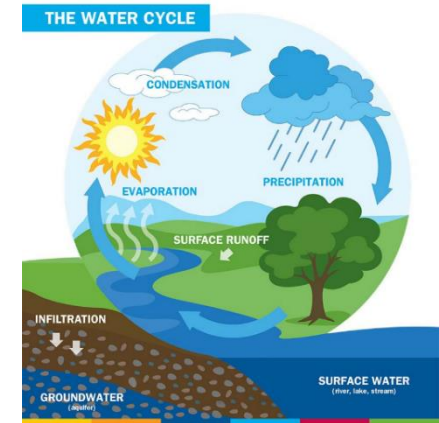
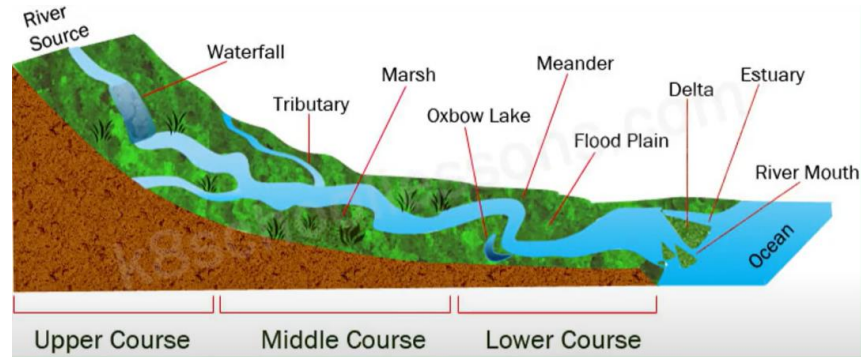


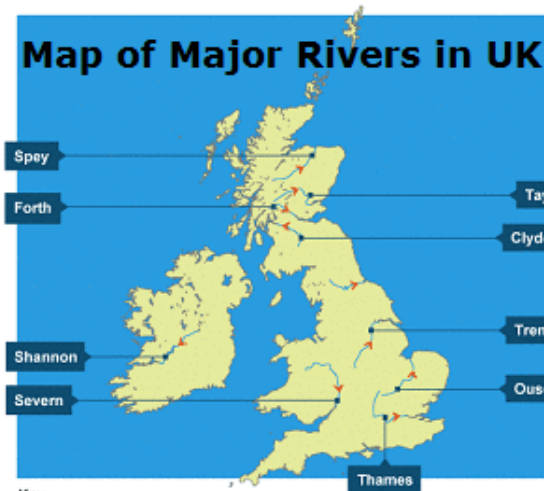
Geography - Rivers

Causes of flooding:

- Heavy rain – the main cause, filling the rivers with water
- Snow melting – Spring snow melting in mountains
- Steep land – makes the water run down to rivers faster
- Impermeable rock – water won't soak in
- Tributaries – water gets to the river quickly.
- Built up areas (urbanisation)
- Deforestation (cutting down trees) – trees aren't there to absorb water



Map of Major Rivers in UK



Longest rivers in the UK

Severn (220 miles)
Thames (215 miles)
Trent (185 miles)
Great Ouse (143 miles)
Wye (134 miles)
Avon (95 miles)

Flood prevention - Long-term

- Embankments – creates more space for water in the river.
- New river channels – creates more space for water
- Planning new housing carefully – don't build on a floodplain
- Allowing areas to flood – e.g. low value farmland

Flood prevention - Short-term

- Portable flood barriers
- Sandbags
- Flood shutters

Geographical sources

- Thames Barrier



Five longest rivers



Nile

6,650 km



Amazon River

6,400 km



Yangtze River

6,300 km



Yellow River

5,464 km



Paraná River

4,880 km



Congo River

4,700 km

Vocabulary

Drainage Basin	The area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
Source	The place where a river starts, usually in the hills or mountains.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a larger river.
Confluence	The point where two or more rivers meet.
Estuary	The wide, lower part of a river where it meets the sea.
Mouth	The end of a river, where it flows into a lake, sea, or ocean.
Erosion	The process of wearing away materials from the Earth's surface.
Transportation	The movement of sediment by a river.
Deposition	The dropping or settling of sediment when a river slows down.
Meander	A bend or curve in a river's course.