Water ReCycle®: The Complete Story

Water

Water (which has a chemical formula of Dihydrogen Monoxide or H₂O) covers 71 percent of Earth’s surface. Almost all of that is saltwater in our oceans. Freshwater accounts for only 3 percent of total water and more than two-thirds of it is frozen in glaciers. Liquid freshwater (groundwater, lakes, streams, rivers), which is what people use to drink, farm, clean, and use for most tasks, makes up less than 1 percent of all the water on Earth! Most of the water we need to live is groundwater (about 99 percent) so understanding the water cycle and learning that water is a limited resource is important for teachers, students, and all Texans.

ReCycle

The word “recycle” calls to mind images of paper grocery bags filled with newspapers or a collection of crushed aluminum cans, plastic containers, and glass bottles. Most of us do not connect water with recycling. Yet, the water (or hydrologic) cycle is a good example of recycling. Water recycling means reusing treated wastewater for helpful purposes such as lawn and crop watering, industrial processes, toilet flushing, and replenishing a ground water basin (referred to as ground water recharge).

The Water Cycle

In its basic form, the cycle is simple. The sun’s energy converts liquid to vapor (evaporation). The water vapor, being lighter than air, rises in the atmosphere until the cooler temperatures turn it into tiny droplets of water (condensation). These droplets come together to form clouds. In the clouds, the droplets combine to form larger drops. When these drops reach a larger size, gravity pulls them back to Earth’s surface (precipitation). Though the water cycle can be much more complex, knowing the basics will help you understand where water comes from and where it goes.

Humans and The Water Cycle

This poster, Water ReCycles, is for “learners” of all ages, both in and out of a formal classroom. Most of us learn about water and the water cycle in grade school. However, even as adults, we often have trouble recognizing and understanding the ways humans affect the natural water cycle. By including the pumps, pipes, and treatment plants (infrastructure) in this poster, you can see these “two water cycles”—natural and human-affected—and how they relate to one another. Look at the poster for examples of water recycling that Texans can do at home, such as using a rain barrel to harvest rainwater.

The poster also includes elements that show some of the complex water-related issues we face today, such as stormwater pollution and hydroelectric power generation, among others. We hope this poster encourages you to study and discuss these issues.

For more information and resources, visit <TakeCareofTexas.org>.

How and Why Do We Recycle Water?

Unscramble the words to identify words related to water use and the environment.

Find the answers for this activity at <TakeCareofTexas.org/kids/water-cycle-poster>.

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Water, Land Use, and Wastewater Treatment

Find the answers for this activity at <TakeCareofTexas.org/kids/water-cycle-poster>.

ACROSS

1  Water that remains below the land surface
2  Treated wastewater
3  Muddy water
4  Water that is safe to drink
5  Nutrient-rich, stabilized by-product used as fertilizer
6  Any natural or artificial holding area
7  Sludge    precipitation    power plant      ground water     reuse      surface water     sewage
8  Sludge    precipitation    power plant      ground water     reuse      surface water     sewage
9  Nutrient-rich, stabilized by-product used as fertilizer
10  Any natural or artificial holding area
11  Sludge    precipitation    power plant      ground water     reuse      surface water     sewage
12  Nutrient-rich, stabilized by-product used as fertilizer
13  Any natural or artificial holding area
14  Sludge    precipitation    power plant      ground water     reuse      surface water     sewage
15  Nutrient-rich, stabilized by-product used as fertilizer
16  Any natural or artificial holding area
17  Sludge    precipitation    power plant      ground water     reuse      surface water     sewage
18  Nutrient-rich, stabilized by-product used as fertilizer
19  Any natural or artificial holding area
20  Sludge    precipitation    power plant      ground water     reuse      surface water     sewage
21  Nutrient-rich, stabilized by-product used as fertilizer

DOWN

1  A mixing of fresh and salt water
2  Used in disinfection of water
3  Aids coagulation
4  Water that is safe to drink
5  Lawn fertilizer, oil drained from cars, septic tank overflows
6  Nutrient-rich, stabilized by-product used as fertilizer
7  What a rain barrel is used for
8  Erosion from logging, road construction
9  Erosion from logging, road construction
10  Straightening and deepening of stream or river channels
11  Fertilizers or manure draining into a stream
12  Numerous types of chemicals and products
13  Widely used disinfectant
14  Oligo
15  A lake containing a high concentration of dissolved nutrients
16  Fertilizers or manure draining into a stream
17  A lake containing a high concentration of dissolved nutrients
18  A lake containing a high concentration of dissolved nutrients
19  A lake containing a high concentration of dissolved nutrients
20  A lake containing a high concentration of dissolved nutrients
21  A lake containing a high concentration of dissolved nutrients

Use the numbered letters from above to find the answer! What letter is missing?

Find the answers for this activity at <TakeCareofTexas.org/kids/water-cycle-poster>.

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