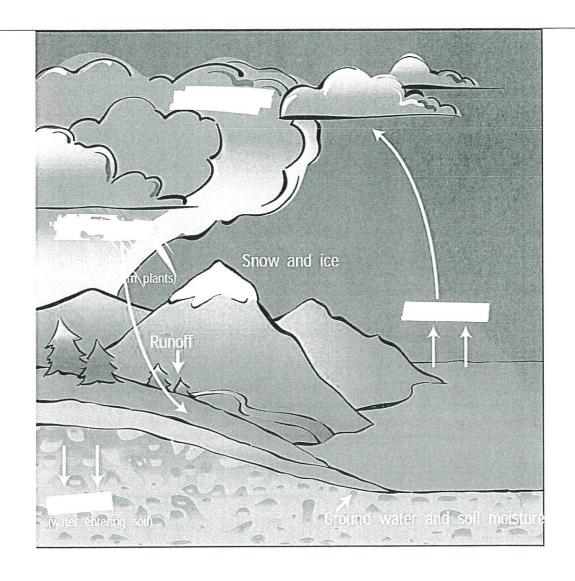
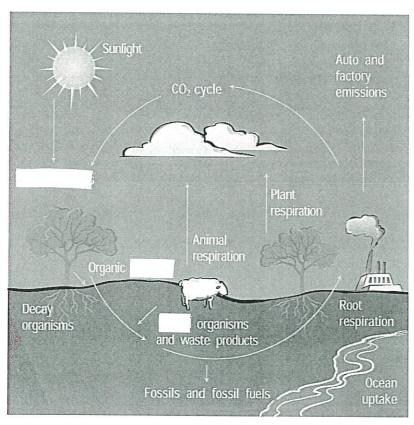
WATER, CARBON, AND NITROGEN CYCLES			
THE WATER CYCLE (HYDROLOGIC CYCLE) The cycle involves the movement of back and forth from Earth's to the			
Remember water can exist in 3 states: Solid Liquid Gas			
THE WATER CYCLE BASIC STEPS			
Water on the Earth's surface is by the sun and			
Water rises into the upper atmosphere, cools,, and forms			
Water back to the surface as			
(rain, snow, sleet, or hail). THE WATER CYCLE KEY CONCEPTS			
Most, lakes,			
rivers, and			
Water in the atmosphere is completely once every 8			
days			
Water on this planet can be stored in any one of the following reservoirs:			
, lakes, rivers, oceans,, soil,			
and/or			



THE CARBON CYCLE		
THE CARBON CYCLE PHOT	TOSYNTHESIS	
Plants use		dioxide (CO2) along
with water and	to produce	(sugar)
and release oxygen		
FORMULA:		
THE CARBON CYCLE RESP	IRATION	
28 (2823)	Both plants and animals break	(down glucose (sugar)
during respiration to obtain	1	
THE CARBON CYCLE CONS	SUMPTION	
Consumption: During their I	ifetime, animals pass along	
compounds from one another	er through feeding. Wastes pr	oduced during their

lifetime are broken down by	such as fungi and bacteria	
and carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere.	-	
THE CARBON CYCLE DECOMPOSITION		
When living things die, these	decomposers break down	
their compounds. Here ago	in carbon dioxide is	
returned to the atmosphere.		
THE CARBON CYCLE COMBUSTION		
: Any burning of	fuels (Oil, coal,	
natural gas) or wood or combustion releases the energy stored in these organic compounds and also large amounts of carbon		
5 and a second s		



THE NITROGEN CYCLE KEY CONCEPTS Plants and animals (all living things) need	to make		
Plants cannot absorb			
Bacteria in the soil convert unusable (N2) from the air into (NO3) that plants can use to make their proteins.			
Animals eat plants to get their			

