Hydrology

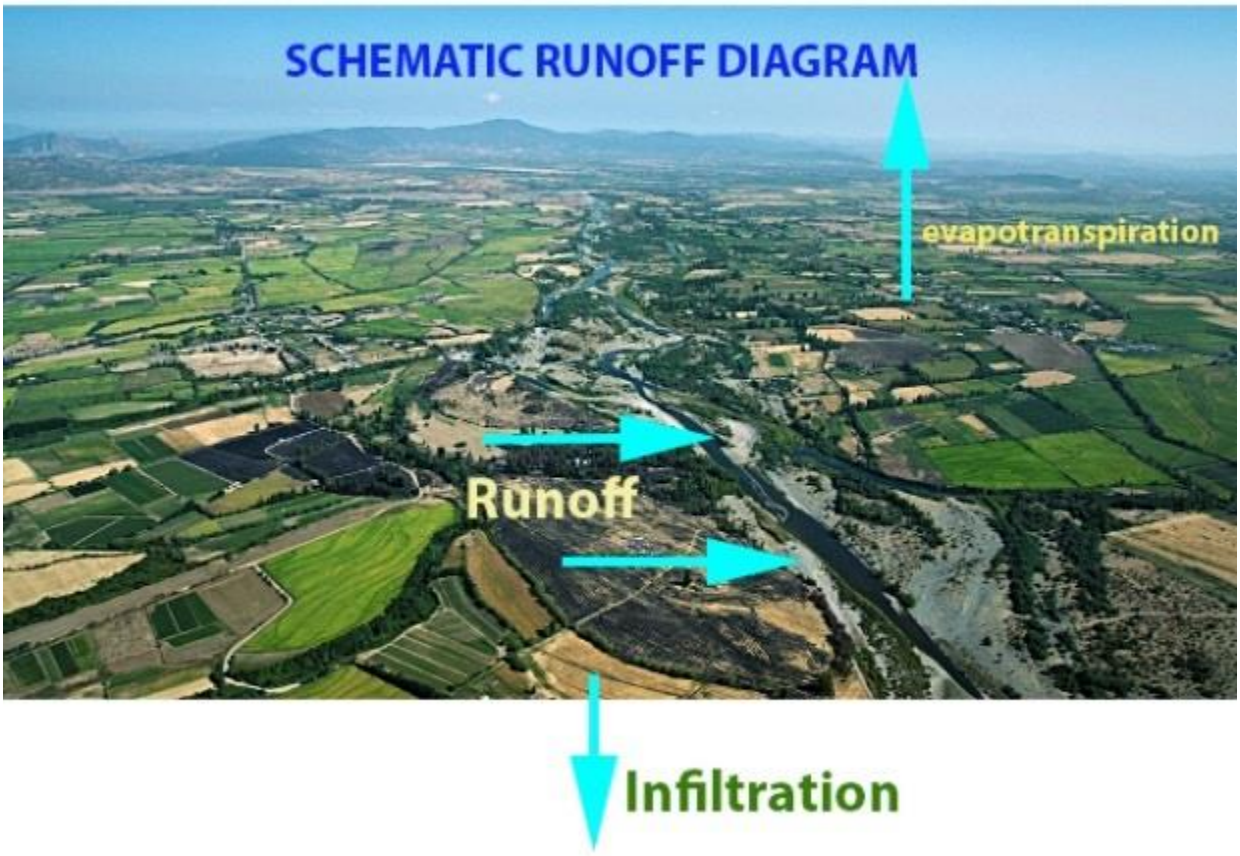
The scientific study of water is called hydrology. Hydrology is the study of occurrence, distribution, movement and properties of the waters of the earth and their relationship with the environment within each phase of the hydrologic cycle.

Hydrologists apply scientific knowledge to solve water related problems, problems of quantity, quality and availability.

Roughly, a hydrologist has expertise in the following :

- Precipitation - Measuring precipitation (rainfall, snow etc.) through gauges.

- Runoff - Determining the amount of rainwater reaching the river in a watershed.

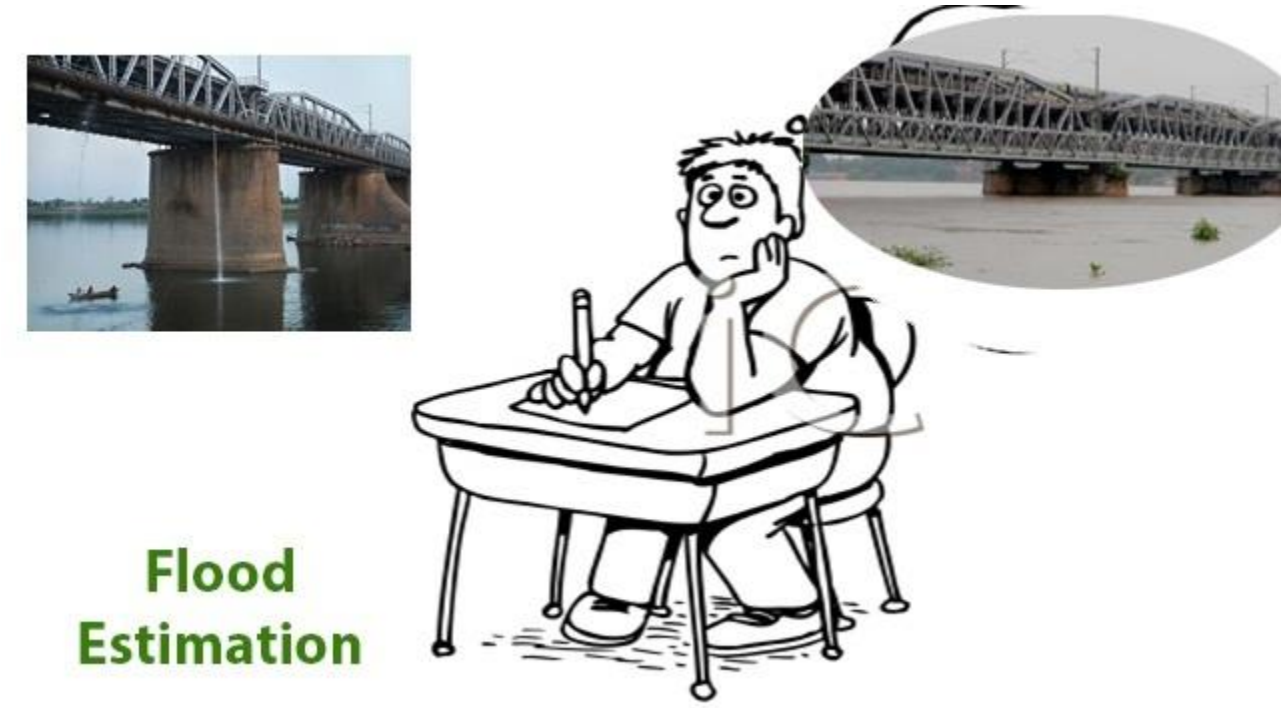


- Hydrographs - A hydrograph shows how the river runoff responds to a period of rain.

It is used for designing storage on the river and development of flood forecasting and warning systems based on rainfall, among other things.

- Stream Gauging - Estimating the volume of water flowing in a river

- Floods-Estimation and Control



Estimation of the flood likely to occur from the most severe combination of the rainfall and watershed conditions.

- Siltation and Sedimentation in river channels and reservoirs

Some of the sub-disciplines of Hydrology are:-

Sub-discipline	Explanation
Potamology	Study of Rivers
Limnology	Study of inland waters - la freshwater and saline), r rivers, streams, wetlan groundwater - as ecologica interacting with their draina and the atmosphere
Cryology	The study of snow and ice
Oceanography	Oceanography is the stud ocean. It includes study of n and ecosystems, to currents a to the movement of sedi seafloor geology.
Hydrometeorology	It is the study of the pro precipitation (rainfall, mos evaporation of water from t surface. It may be no **Meteorology** is the scientific the atmosphere that foc