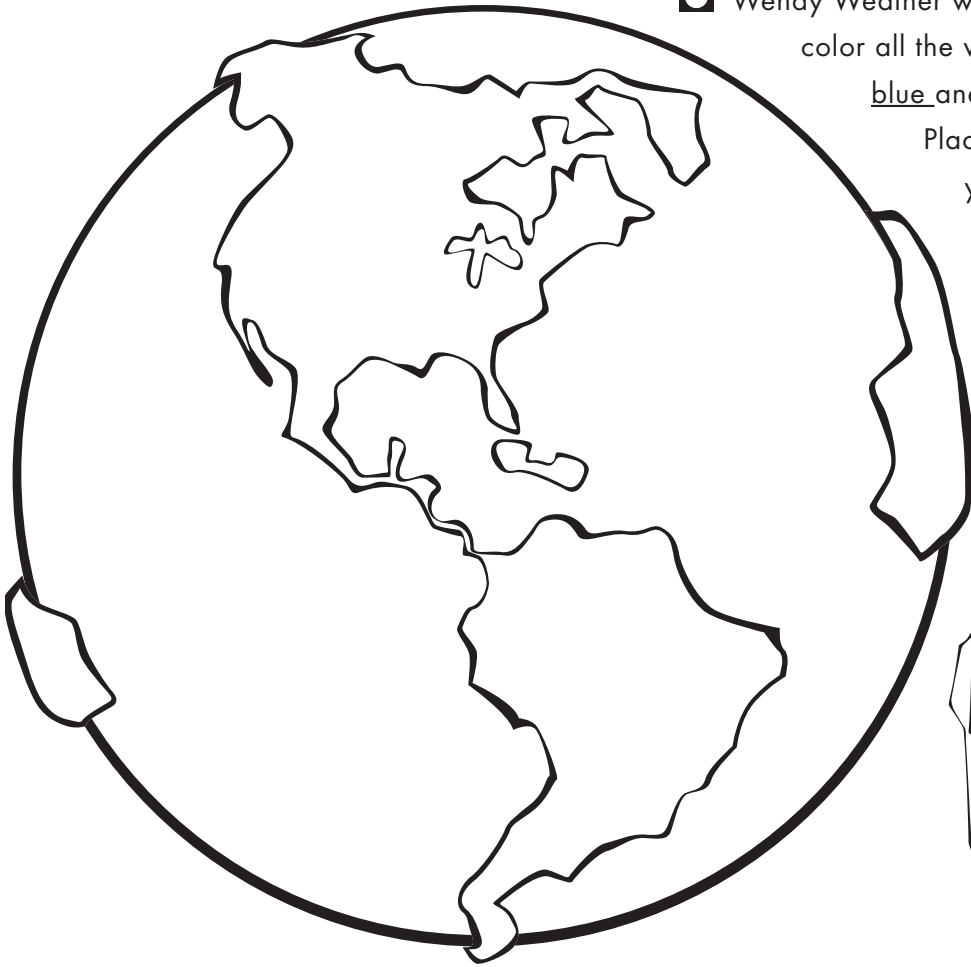


“This is all very interesting,” says Watershed Willie,  
“but I have a question that may sound rather silly.  
If I want to see water just where can it be found?”  
“Oh, that’s easy,” replies Wendy Weather, “to see water,  
just look around.”

## So Much Water...

- Wendy Weather wants you to color all the water on the Earth blue and all the land green. Place a red X where you think you live.



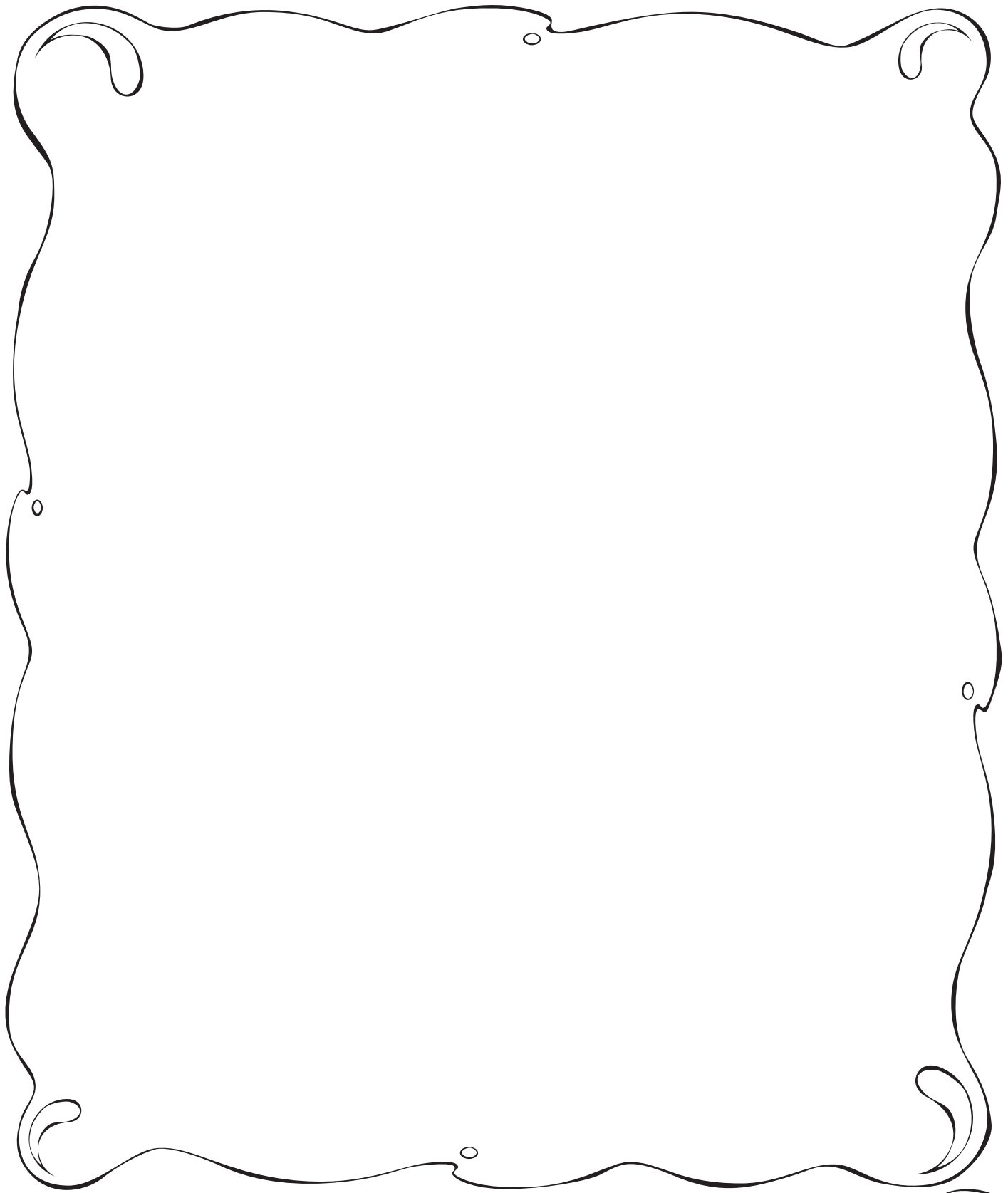
**WENDY'S FAST FACT**  
So much of the Earth's surface is covered by water that it is sometimes called the water planet.

What is the name of our planet? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the name of the country that you live in? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the name of the state that you live in? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the name of the town or city that you live in? \_\_\_\_\_

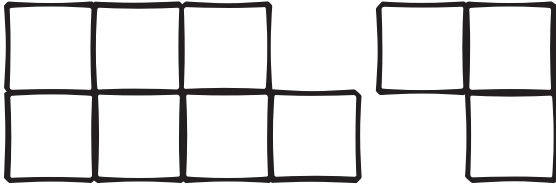


□ Draw a picture of your city or town.

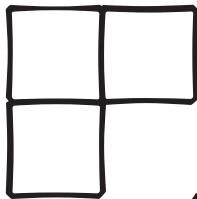


## ...So Little to Drink

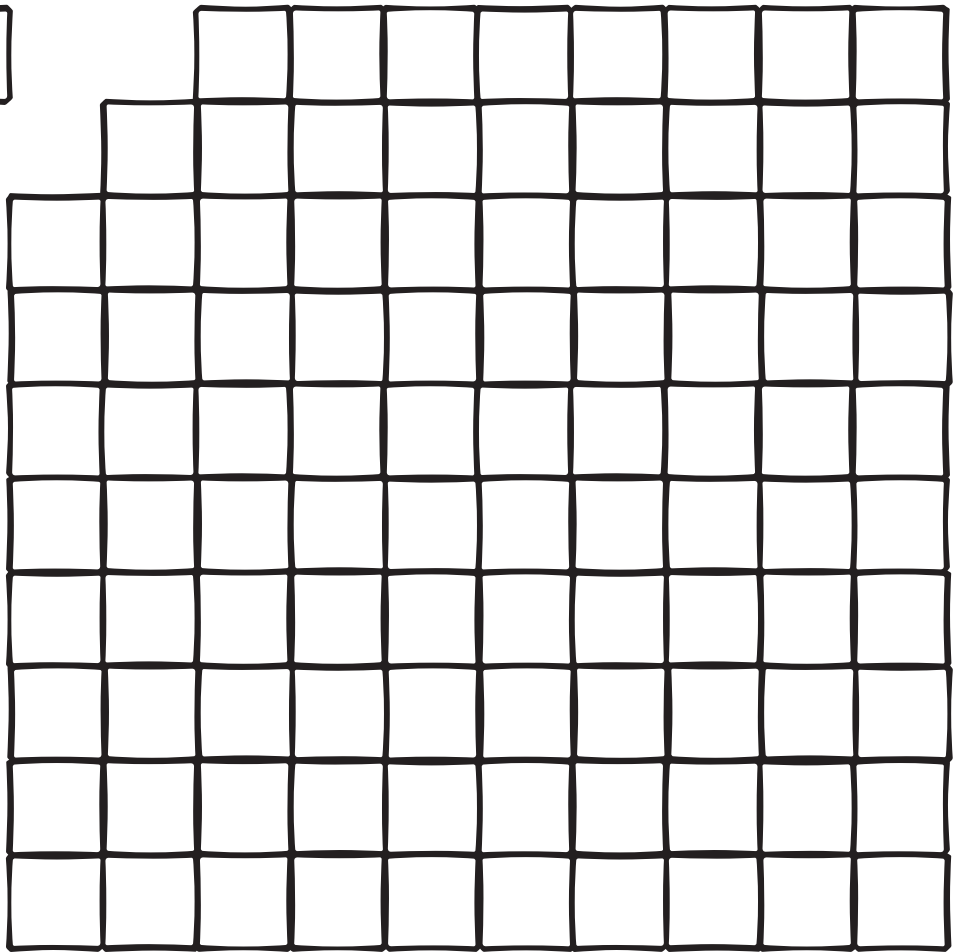
Even though the Earth is covered with a lot of water, only a little bit of it can be used by humans.



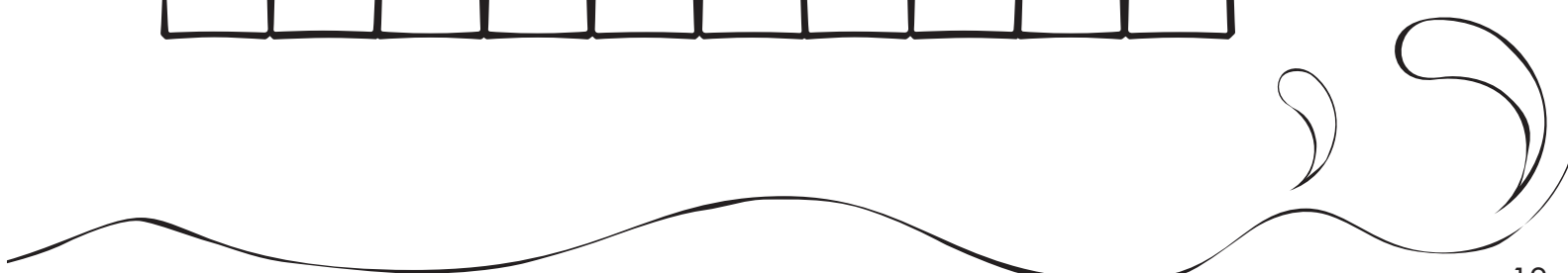
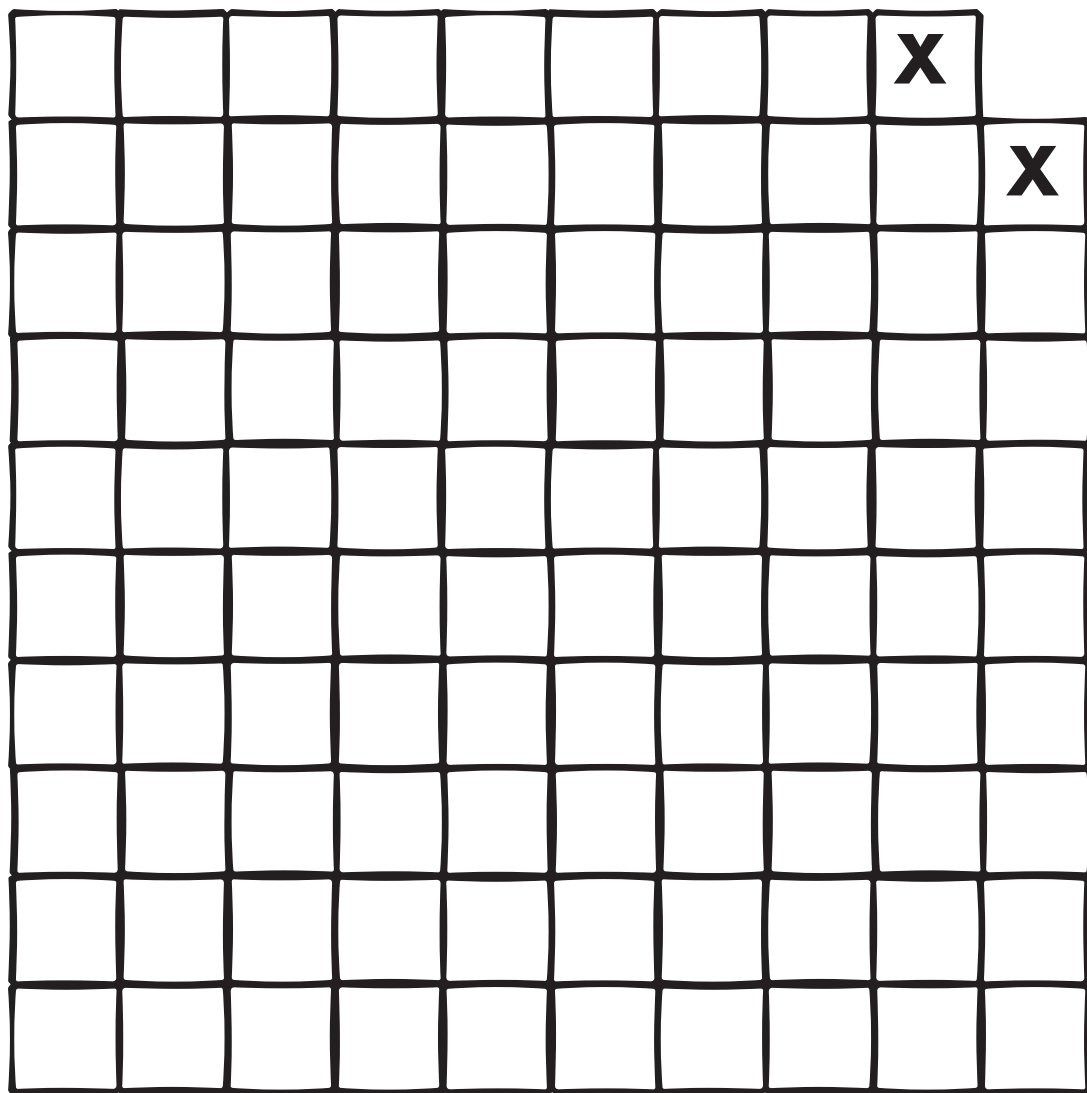
Pretend that these ten squares represent all of the surface area of the Earth. If this were true, then three out of ten parts would be land. Color the squares that represent land green. Seven out of the ten of the surface would be water. Color the squares that represent water blue.



Most of the water on the Earth is salt water. If these 100 squares represent all the water on the Earth, then 97 out of 100 squares would be salty. The rest would be fresh water. Color the squares that represent salt water yellow and the fresh water blue.

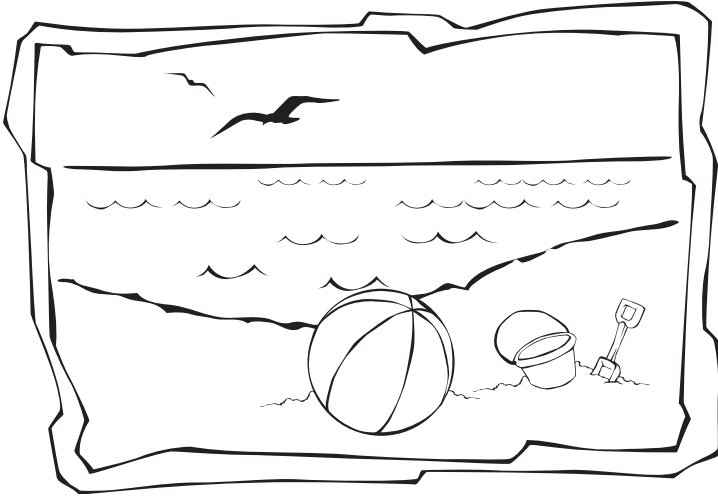


Most of our fresh water on Earth is frozen in ice at the North Pole and South Pole. So there is little for us to drink. The squares with the X on them represent all of this ice. Color these two squares blue. We cannot drink the ice. So, if all the squares on this page represent all the water on the Earth, we would only be able to drink from one square. Color all the squares that represent salt water yellow. Color the square that is by itself green. This green square is all of the water on the Earth that we can drink.



# Water Sports

- Put a red circle around the picture showing people having fun on a windy day. Put a blue triangle on the picture where you might build a sand castle. Put a green square around the picture where you might float down on a raft. Put a yellow rectangle on the picture that shows what might happen on a cloudy day. Say out loud the type of waterway found in each picture (example: a lake, a pond, etc.)



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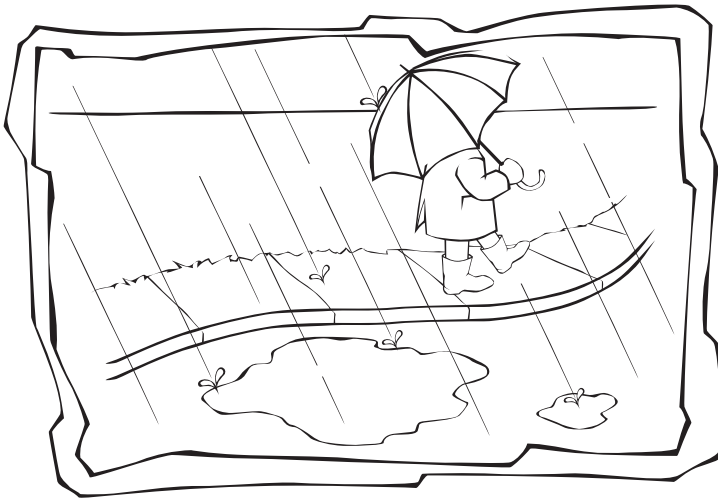
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▲ Match the picture to the words found below. Write one complete sentence describing each waterway.

- Puddles
- Lake
- Ocean
- River



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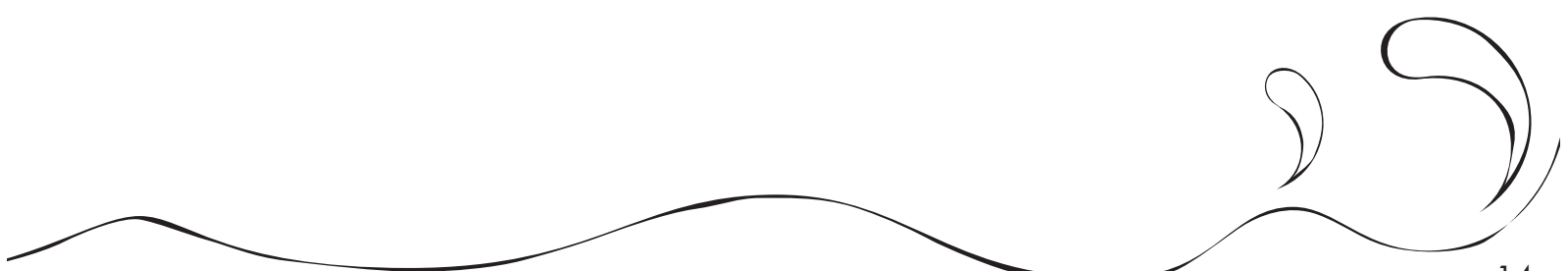
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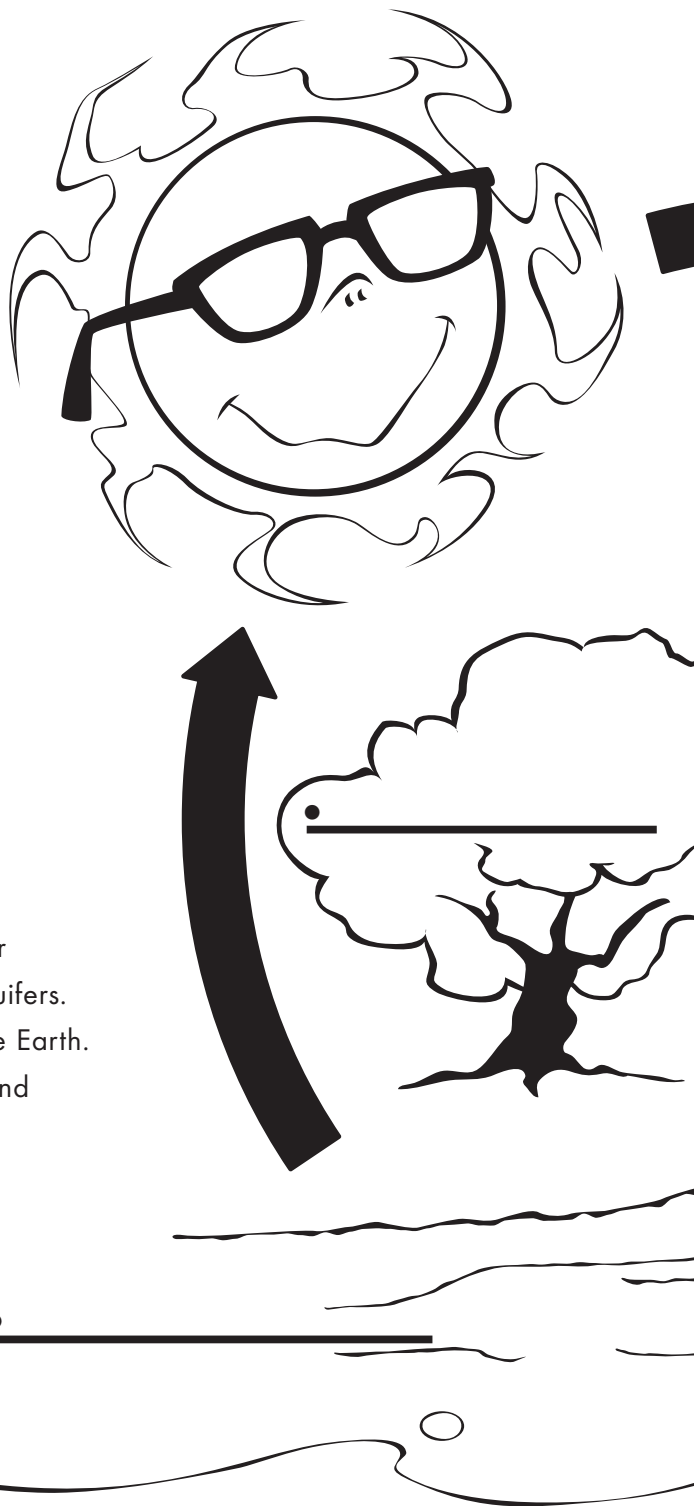
“But what is really neat,” says Wendy while having fun, “is that all of this water begins with the sun. An incredible journey has happened for millions of years, and if you want to see how it works, then look what I have here.”

## What Goes Around, Comes Around

▲ Match the steps and descriptions of the water cycle to the picture.

1. Evaporation – Most of the water in the atmosphere comes from oceans, rivers and lakes. The heat from the sun turns water into vapor which rises into the air.
2. Transpiration – Plants give off water vapor through their leaves which adds the water to the air.
3. Condensation – As water vapor rises, it cools down forming many tiny droplets. The droplets collect into large masses which we call clouds.
4. Precipitation – When the water droplets become heavy, they fall to the Earth in the form of rain. If the temperature is low enough, they freeze on the way down and become snow or hail or sleet.
5. After precipitation falls to the Earth, some of the water soaks into the ground and collects in areas called aquifers. Much of the precipitation flows over the surface of the Earth. This is called runoff. When it collects in rivers, lakes and bays, it is called surface water.

Then the water cycle begins again!







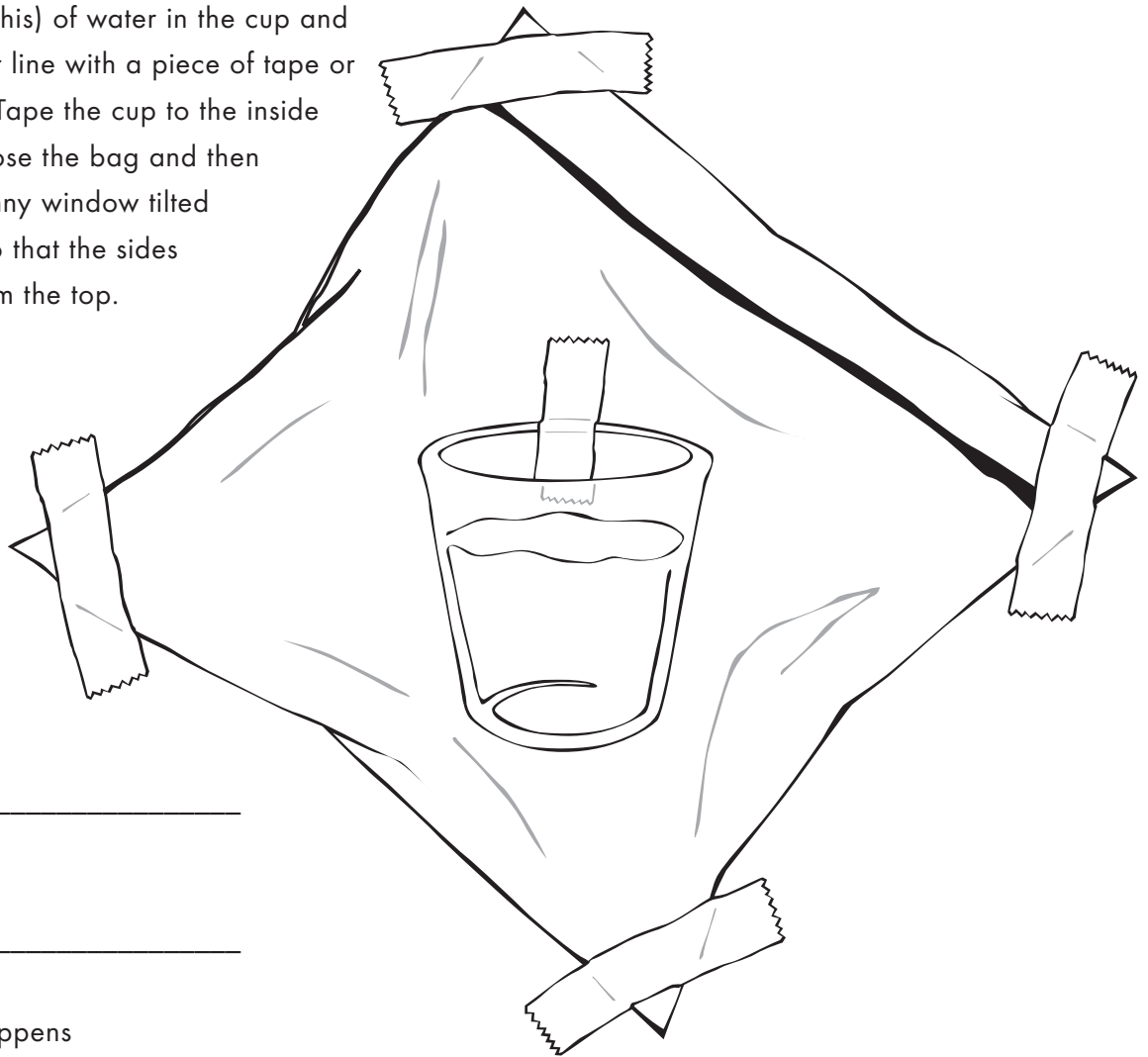
## Wendy's Water Lab

- Hey kids, here are some great experiments to do around
- ▲ your home or school to learn more about water.

### Rain in a Bag

Get a quart-sized resealable bag and a clear plastic cup.

Place about 2 ounces (your parents or teacher can help with this) of water in the cup and mark the water line with a piece of tape or black marker. Tape the cup to the inside of the bag. Close the bag and then tape it to a sunny window tilted on an angle so that the sides slant down from the top.



What happens after day 1? \_\_\_\_\_

What happens after day 3? \_\_\_\_\_

What happens after day 5? \_\_\_\_\_

(This is what your experiment should look like hanging in the window.)

## Where Did it Go?

Pour enough water on the cement or asphalt to make a small puddle. Use chalk to draw a circle around the puddle. Guess what will happen to your puddle by tomorrow?

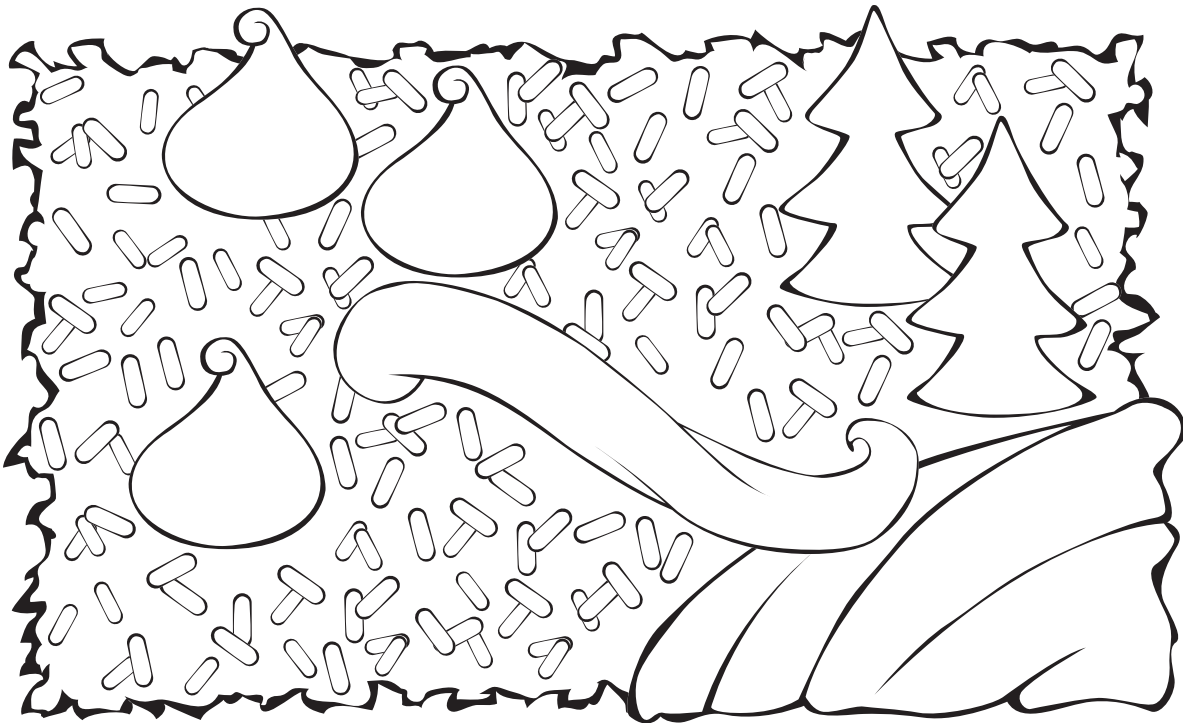
- My guess about the puddle: \_\_\_\_\_
- What happened to the puddle? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where did the water go? \_\_\_\_\_

## San Antonio Enviro-Snack

Materials required:

- Chocolate graham crackers...soil
- White spreadable cake frosting...adhesive
- Chocolate kisses (2 or 3)...Texas Hill Country
- Green sprinkles...grassland
- Green tree nonpareils (evergreen shape)...forests
- Small marshmallow or whipped topping...clouds
- Tube of blue cake icing (no gel)...lakes and streams

Assemble the Enviro-Snack by spreading frosting on a full size graham cracker. Add chocolate kiss hills as desired. Sprinkle with green grassland sugar crystals. Place the evergreen nonpareils to create a forest area. Add blue icing to form hill country waterfalls, rivers and lakes. Add as many marshmallow clouds as you like. Now eat your Enviro-Snack and enjoy!



(This is what your Enviro-Snack may look like.)