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Environment and River Systems

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Introduction

Rivers on our planet are the most important link in the water cycle in nature. The water circuit is not the simple picture that we were introduced to in childhood. More precisely, this is a picture of the cycle without a man and his crimes before nature. Water from heaven falls on a variety of different areas, and, depending on this, performs various functions. And with the advent and development of mankind, water functions have increased. The quality of the area changes, which precipitates. We have killed 70% of the land inhabited by arable land, reservoirs, ore and landfills, deforestation, asphalt, concrete, and we accelerate this process every day. Once in degraded areas, water evaporates without changing its structure, as it came from the sky in the form of H_2O and evaporated back. Natural fumes began to yield to artificial fumes in quality, volume and speed in such a way that the latter began to affect the climate. More details can be found in: https://www.actascientific.com/ASMI/pdf/ASMI-SI-01-0009.pdf

Description

The remaining 30% of the water is collected in the rivers and its movement in the channel of the rivers is not just replenishment of the seas and oceans, but the main link in the hydrological cycle of water - the main purpose of water on earth is the technological process. There is dissolution of mineral and organic substances from the coastal layers of the soil, and the supply of biota with these substances. They are necessary for all growing organisms and plants. In the process of water movement, continuous contact with new layers of soil is necessary, therefore the rivers constantly meander - erode the banks. The particles of soil washed away from the shore roll along the bottom, come in contact with the currents, gradually release soluble substances, then close with layers of other soil elements, react with them and new products enter the water. So there are continuous and slow chemical transformations and the movement of rapids, erosion of the banks and mineralization of water.

With the advent of man and the development of industry and cities, water has become a raw material and a means of satisfying the needs of the "master in the workshop" and an opponent in terms of conquering a place under the sun. We began to fill reservoirs with water, to dump agricultural and industrial waste, utilities, various garbage into rivers, to take water for our many needs. We take up to 10% of the runoff of all the rivers of the world from open and underground sources [1-5].

Conclusion

Our mixed methods multiyear research demonstrated how the river environment is used for a diverse range of recreational and everyday activities, and that a distinguished contextual and dynamic relationship between the locals, visitors and the river exists. At macro (societal) scales and longer time horizons, coping with a changing river environment remains highly flexible, whereas at the individual and place (spatio-temporal event) scale the relation to the river environment could change dramatically with each event, mediation or direct intervention. It is necessary to interpret present use in the context of previous use and mobilities. Looking from outside the use of the river environment seems quite orderly and predictable, but the spectrum of different users and spatiotemporal use is diverse and chaotic at each locality. The COVID-19 partial lockdown in Norway illustrates that human rhythms can change in an instant. We advocate for more research that is able to encompass a place-based, relational and ever-changing dynamic relationship between humans and the environment. We think that a deeper understanding of this complex relationship will contribute critical considerations to the dominant value classifications (static, measurable and mutually distinct categories) that limit harmonious planning and management of river environments.

Conflict of Interest

None

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