

Take the Stormwater Runoff Challenge

Across:

- 1) The area of land that drains into an estuary, lake, stream, or groundwater is known as a _____.
- 4) The _____ of speeding boats can erode shorelines.
- 5) Maintaining your _____ tank will help to prevent bacteria and nutrients from leaking into groundwater and surface waters.
- 7) Wetland plants act like a natural water _____, removing harmful pollutants from stormwater runoff.
- 8) Leave your grass clippings on your _____ to reduce the need for commercial fertilizers.
- 9) A single quart of motor _____, if disposed of improperly, can pollute 2 million gallons of water.
- 10) Fertilizers and animal wastes contain _____ that "feed" algae and other aquatic plants harmful to water quality.
- 12) Polluted runoff from both rural and _____ sources has a significant impact on water quality.
- 16) Storm _____ don't always connect to sewage treatment plants, so runoff can flow directly to rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.
- 18) Follow directions carefully when applying _____ on your lawn—more isn't always better.
- 19) Polluted runoff (also called _____ source pollution) comes from so many places that it's hard to "pinpoint" a source.
- 20) Yard and vegetable food waste are suitable additions to a _____ pile.

Down:

- 2) Don't dump used motor oil into storm drains. _____ it!
- 3) _____ of soil from barren land can cloud nearby streams.
- 4) _____ prevent flooding, improve water quality, and provide habitat for waterfowl, fish, and wildlife.
- 5) Marking "Do Not Dump, Drains to Bay" on a _____ is one way to educate people about polluted runoff.
- 6) Excess sediment, nutrients, toxics, and pathogens are all types of runoff _____.
- 11) Polluted _____ is the nation's #1 water quality problem.
- 13) The cattail is one wetland _____ that helps purify polluted runoff.
- 14) Too much _____ in water can harm aquatic life.
- 15) Proper crop and animal management on _____ helps to control water pollution.
- 17) _____ impact development helps control stormwater pollution through conservation approaches and techniques.

Choices:

compost	nonpoint	sediment
drains	nutrients	septic
erosion	oil	storm drain
farms	plant	urban
fertilizer	pollution	wakes
filter	recycle	watershed
lawn	runoff	wetlands
Low		

