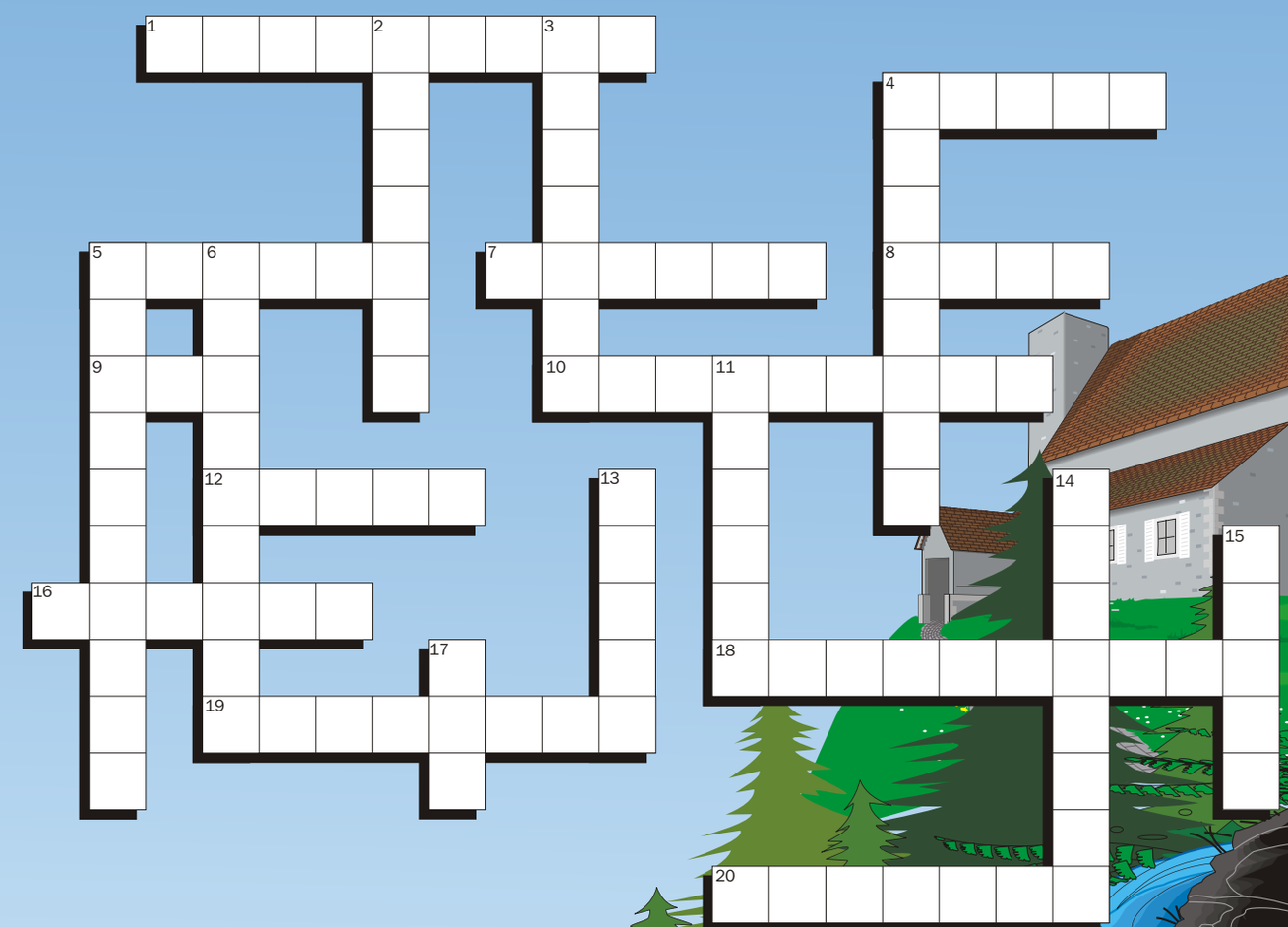
Take the Stormwater Runoff Challenge

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		

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

For more information, please visit EPA's Polluted Runoff web site at www.epa.gov/nps

Contact Washington SWCD for answers

www.Washingtongov.org see "Departments"

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