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 lawn 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 nutrients that "feed" algae and other aquatic plants harmful to water quality.
12) Polluted runoff from both rural and urban 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
- drains
- erosion
- farms
- fertilizer
- filter
- lawn
- Low
- nonpoint
- nutrients
- oil
- plant
- pollution
- recycle
- runoff
- sediment
- septic
- storm drain
- urban
- wakes
- watershed
- wetlands

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

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