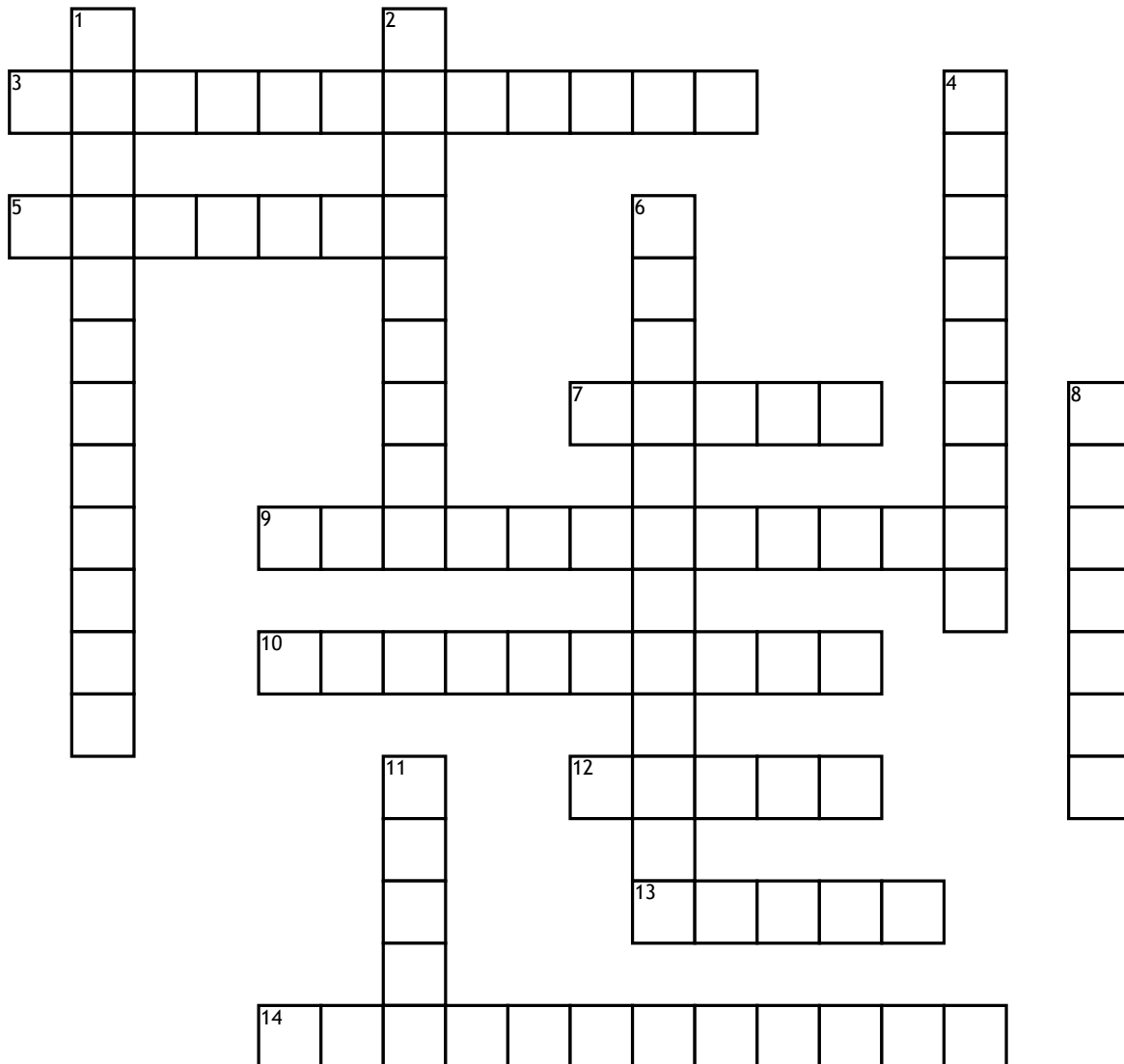


River Geography



Across

- 3.** land area bordering rivers and other bodies of surface water. Riparian Zone may extend as much as 100 ft or more along the side of the river and is characterized by plants that are water tolerant.
- 5.** remnants of a former floodplain of a river; characteristic: distinct strips of steeper land called “risers”, followed by a level strip of land above the current floodplain
- 7.** a natural depression in the earth’s surface that typically contains water
- 9.** in between upland and lowland areas of a river

10. Initial source of the water in a river- opposite of its emptying point or junction with another body of water

12. where a major river divides into smaller parts near the mouth of the river, that usually flow into a larger body of water

13. where one river flows into another river, lake, reservoir, sea, or ocean. The end of a river.

14. broad alluvial plains, lower in elevation than upland; characteristics of lowland: slower moving, sediment beds, turbid, oxbow lakes, wide

Down

1. The trough of land that holds river water under non flood conditions

2. land area that drains into a river, river system, or other body of water

4. River that flows into another river or lake

6. area of land lying above the level where the water flows or where flooding occurs; characteristics of upland: cold, clear, rocky, v-shaped valley, fast-flowing rivers in mountainous areas

8. winding curve or bend in the river, usually occurs in midland and lowland rivers.

11. a U-shaped bend in the course of the river that is cut off by the river to form a small lake