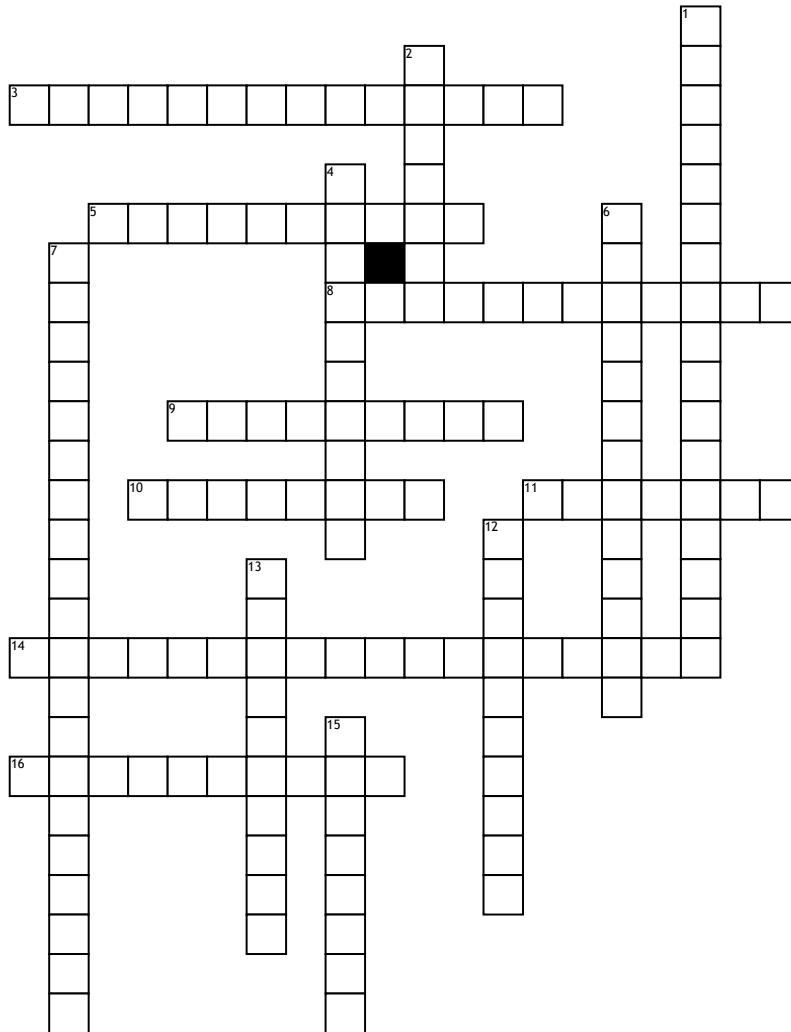


Name: _____

Stormwater



Across

3. A type of pollution occurs when rainfall, snowmelt, or irrigation runs over land or through the ground, picks up pollutants, and deposits them into rivers, lakes, and coastal waters or introduces them into ground water.

5. Stormwater is the water that runs off surfaces such as rooftops, paved streets, highways, and parking lots. It can also come from hard grassy surfaces like lawns, play fields, and from graveled roads and parking lots.

8. An area with a diverse mix of wildflowers and grasses, left as a 'no mow' area to help stormwater soak into the ground and provide food for wildlife.

9. A basin-like landform defined by highpoints and ridgelines that descend into lower elevations and stream valleys.

10. A naturally occurring material that is broken down by processes of weathering and erosion, and is subsequently transported by the action of wind, water, or ice or by the force of gravity acting on the particles.

11. The place where a river, storm drain, or sewer empties into the sea, a river, or a lake.

14. Areas which prevent or impede the infiltration of stormwater into the soil as it entered in natural conditions prior to development such as parking lots, drive ways, rooftops, etc.

16. A cistern located at the point where a street gutter discharges into a sewer and designed to catch and retain matter that would not pass readily through the drainage system.

Down

1. Discharges of non-stormwater to the storm drainage system.

2. Pipe or concrete box structure which drains open channels, swales, or ditches under a roadway or embankment typically with no catch basins or manholes along its length.

4. A depressed area that lies below the level of its surrounding with native plants and grasses, designed to catch and absorb rainwater runoff to allow it to soak into the ground.

6. The federal environmental law that includes the management of stormwater.

7. The application of site design principles and construction techniques to prevent sediments and other pollutants from entering surface or ground water; source controls; and treatment of runoff to reduce pollution.

12. An opening leading to an underground pipe or open ditch for carrying surface runoff, separate from the sanitary sewer or wastewater system.

13. A system that collects and stores rainwater from the roof, then dispenses it via spigot or hose for future use to weater plants.

15. A long, gently sloped, vegetated ditch designed to filter pollutants from stormwater. Grass is the most common vegetation, but wetland vegetation can be used if the soil is saturated.

Word Bank

native meadow

illicit discharges

watershed

non point source

Outfall

stormwater management

Sediment

Bioswale

rain garden

culvert

Catch Basin

rain barrel

Impervious surfaces

Clean water act

stormwater

storm drain