

Name _____
Date _____



Land-Use Fact Matching

Agriculture	Construction
Residential	Recreational
Forestry	Industry/Industrial

_____ is highly regulated as to what pollutants they can discharge under the Clean Water Act's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Conservation tillage, used in _____, is a system of crop production that leaves plant residue such as stalks on the field after harvesting. This practice reduces soil erosion by 90%.

It has been estimated that there are 25 to 30 million acres of turf and lawn in the United States; consider that if lawns were classified as a crop, they would rank as the fifth largest one in the country on the basis of area. Lawns are part of the _____ land-use.

Under the 1987 Clean Water Act Amendment all _____ sites larger than one acre must now have a permit that manages discharge of soil from the site. In addition, the site manager must have a plan to minimize runoff.

Excess fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides often used for _____ lands can be blown by the wind into waterways and cause eutrophication to occur.

It is estimated that today only 10% of our waterways are solely polluted from Point Source pollution largely due to the _____ discharge permitting system under the CWA.

According to USDA, vegetative buffer zones alone streams can remove 60% of Pathogen runoff from animal waste, which comes from _____ and _____ lands.

You can help the land use known as _____ by using recycled paper—it uses 60% less water to produce and saves trees.

It takes approximately 500 years to build one inch of topsoil. To grow healthy crops in _____, it takes about six inches of topsoil. This translates into about 3000 years to naturally build up a sufficient amount of topsoil to grow crops.

The average American throws out his own weight in packaging each month. This type of pollution comes from _____ areas.

One liter (0.26 gallons) of motor oil from _____ areas can contaminate up to 2 million (528,344 gallons) liters of water.