

Stream Cleaner Environmental Forum Worksheets

#7. BMPs

<http://www.cacaponinstitute.org/high.htm>

1. BMP stands for...
 - a. Basic Measurements of Pollution
 - b. Broad Municipal Pollutants
 - c. Bay Managers Program
 - d. Best Management Practices

2. According to Watersheds.org, BMPs are methods.....
 - a. that can be used by everyone
 - b. are primarily used by farmers
 - c. limited to government oversight
 - d. that require Federal permits

3. From the Watersheds.org website list three BMPs you can do to reduce non point pollution.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

4. From the Chesapeake Bay Foundation article, list two effective conservation practices.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

Questions 5-7 are based on the essay by Native Guide Frank Rodgers.

5. Urban is defined as any area where the population per square mile is equal to or greater than.....
 - a. 500
 - b. 1000
 - c. 10,000
 - d. 100,000
 - e. 1 million

6. Impervious surfaces like concrete and asphalt reduce sediment erosion by reducing the amount of exposed dirt and better controlling rain water.
Circle the correct answer: True False

7. Which of the following is NOT a common urban BMP to control non-point source pollution?
 - a. Reducing the amount of impervious surfaces
 - b. Reducing the amount of bio-solids flushed down the toilet
 - c. Managing runoff
 - d. Increasing forest cover
 - e. Protecting tree health

8. The Chesapeake Bay Program is constantly working to improve their understanding of the watershed, including their understanding of how well existing BMPs work.
Circle the correct answer: True False

Questions 9-11 are based on the West Virginia success story.

9. Which Best Management Practice was used to clean up the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac?.
- Streambank fencing.
 - Relocating feedlots away from streams
 - Constructing roofs over concentrated feeding areas
 - Controlling roof runoff
 - Establishing filter strips
 - Establishing riparian buffers
 - Developing alternative livestock watering facilities
 - Drilling livestock water wells
 - Stabilizing critical eroding areas.
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
10. What made the North Fork project a success?
- Numerous partners from federal, state and local agencies, and non-profit orgs.
 - Funding through the Public Law 534 Land Treatment Watershed cost-share program
 - Low-interest loans to landowners to help finance BMP installation.
 - Educational workshops on conservation practices.
 - 85 percent of the farmers participated in implementation of multiple BMPs.
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
11. The North Fork project was a success because:
- Many different pieces came together in the one place to make it possible.
 - Lots of good things happened, but they really only needed the riparian buffers for success.
 - The Federal government covered 100% of all costs
 - Farmers did not have to make any significant changes.
12. What was causing the biggest problem for tree survival and growth in the Forested Riparian Buffer Demonstration Project?
- Drought
 - Insects
 - People moving down saplings
 - Deer