

Name _____ KEY _____ Teacher _____

1. Everything we have, do, or make... everything we need...relies on _____ natural _____
_____ resources _____ - things that come from the earth. (00:13)
2. One of the most important natural resources that all living things need to survive is
_____ water _____. (00:16)
3. Earth is called _____ the blue planet _____ . (00:47)
4. _____ 70 _____ % of Earth's surface is covered with water. (00:58)
5. Only around _____ 1 _____ % of Earth's water is surface water and readily available to humans. (02:08)
6. We live in the _____ Sonoran _____ Desert. (02:51)
7. Our rainfall is _____ less than 12 _____ inches per year. (02:54)
8. Based on the Average Annual Rainfall Map of the United States, what can you observe about Arizona's
rainfall? _____ Arizona gets very little rain. _____ (03:03)
9. _____ Surface water _____ is water such as rivers and lakes. It is
water that is at the Earth's surface and easily accessed by humans. (04:28)
10. Tucson's three main sources of water are _____ groundwater _____ ,
_____ Colorado River water _____ , and _____ recycled water _____ . (04:41)
11. _____ Groundwater _____ is located in the spaces between rocks and gravel
underground. Underground places that contain groundwater are called _____ aquifers _____.
Groundwater built up in our aquifers over millions of years, mostly from surface _____ runoff _____
of rainfall, _____ infiltrating _____ the soil and _____ percolating _____
down to the aquifer. When water percolates all the way down to the aquifer, our groundwater is
_____ recharged _____. (04:54)
12. Tucson gets very little _____ precipitation _____ each year. Our climate is very dry and
we have a very high _____ evaporation _____ rate. (05:20)



13. The movement of water from place to place is called nature's water cycle. (05:40)
14. When the groundwater level was high, before the early 1900's, Tucsonans got their water from shallow wells or directly from the Santa Cruz River. (05:57)
15. As Tucsonans pumped up more and more groundwater, the level of water in the aquifer began to lower. We pump up more water than is recharged by our limited rainfall. (06:48)
16. A riparian habitat is one that occurs beside wet areas such as rivers, lakes, and ponds. (07:06)
17. If you were a city planner for Tucson, Arizona, a place with a limited water supply and growing population, what would you do? Where would you get more water? (07:35)
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
18. The Colorado River is the largest river in Arizona and runs year round. (08:10)
19. The Central Arizona Project Canal (or CAP) is 336 miles long. (08:33)
20. Colorado River water must be pumped nearly 2,000 feet uphill during its route to Tucson. (08:45)
21. The CAP is the single largest user of electricity in Arizona. (08:54)
22. 7 states (including Arizona) and Mexico use Colorado River water. (09:48)
23. Tucson's third water source is recycled water, also called reclaimed water. (10:58)
24. Recycled water is water that we have previously used in our homes and businesses. (11:13)
- _____
25. Water that we can drink is called potable water. (11:45)



- 26. Recycled water is used to water landscapes at _____ **schools** _____, _____ **parks** _____, and _____ **golf courses** _____ all around Tucson. (12:50)
- 27. The _____ **urban water cycle** _____ includes humans in the water cycle. (13:06)
- 28. We can practice water _____ **conservation** _____ and use water _____ **efficiently** _____. (13:58)
- 29. People _____ **harvest rainwater** _____ by channeling rain from their roofs to their landscapes. (14:03)
- 30. _____ **Gray water** _____ is water that is channeled from washing machines or sinks and reused to water plants. (14:09)

FINAL REVIEW:

Where does Tucson get its water?

_____ **Groundwater** _____, _____ **Colorado River Water** _____, _____ **Recycled Water** _____

How can water be recycled?

_____ **After we use water, it goes down the drain and is piped to a water treatment facility (Agua Nueva). Some** _____
_____ **of that water is then piped to another water treatment facility for additional filtration and treatment. This** _____
_____ **recycled water is then delivered to schools, parks and golf courses throughout Tucson to water landscaping.** _____

How can we conserve water? (list at least three things)

_____ **Answers will vary, but can include: turn off the faucet when brushing teeth, washing hands, washing** _____
_____ **dishes; take shorter showers; rainwater harvesting; use of gray water; wash full loads in the washing** _____
_____ **machine or dishwasher; desert landscaping, etc.** _____