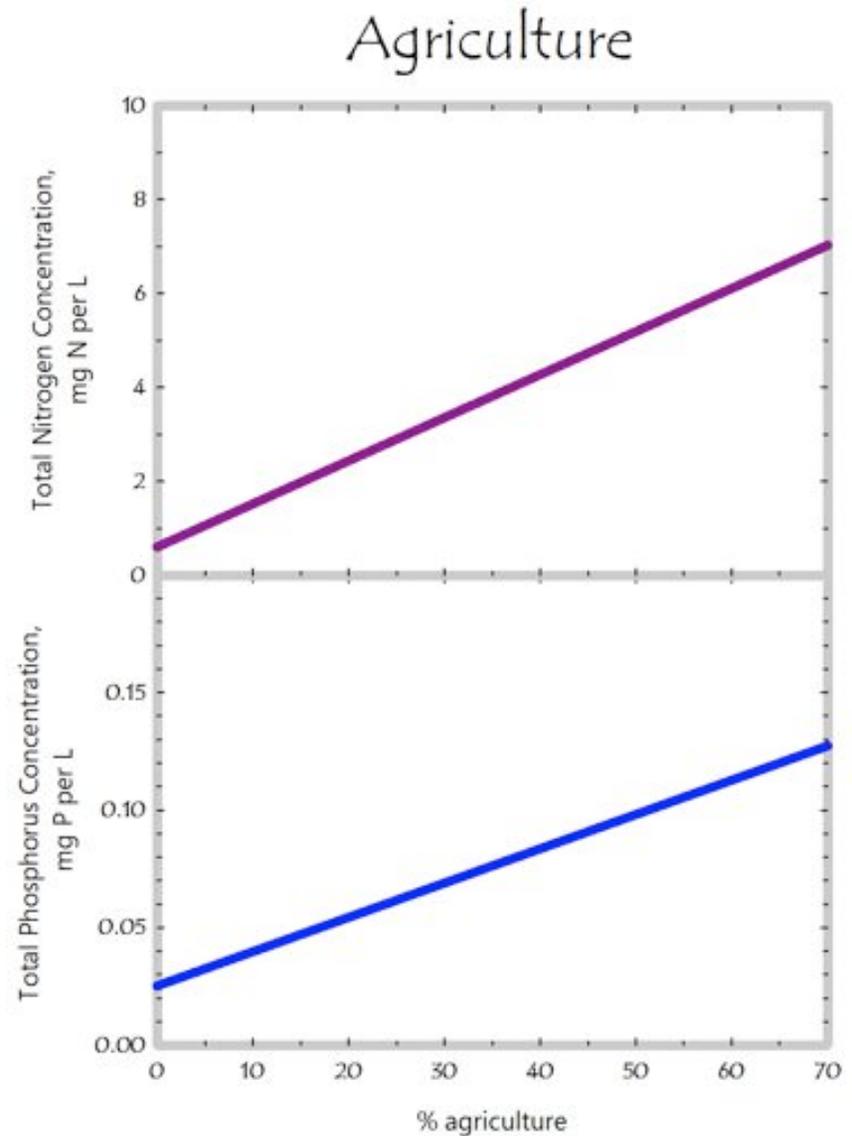


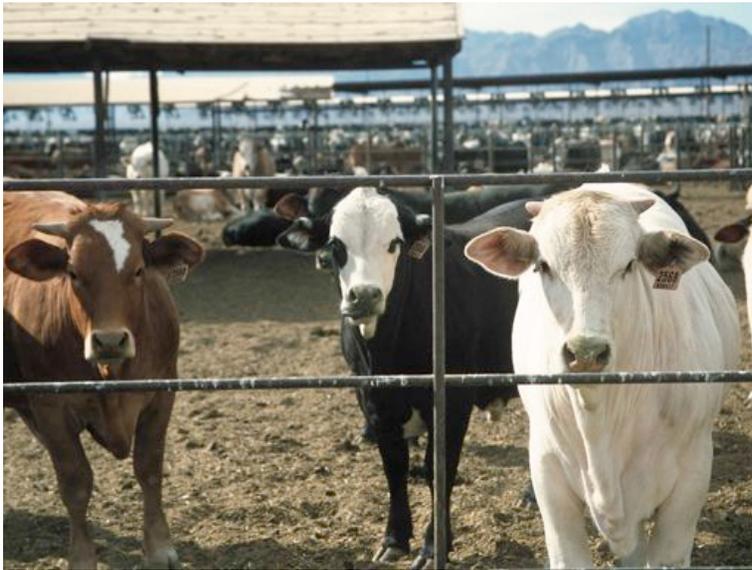


Agriculture is necessary to produce the food that we need to survive. In order to grow the food, however, fertilizer is often applied to crops to increase their growth. These fertilizers contain nitrogen and phosphorus that can run off into streams. These increased levels of nutrients can lead to harmful algae blooms, which deplete the available oxygen in the water.

As agriculture increases in a watershed, nutrients will:

- increase
- stay the same
- decrease

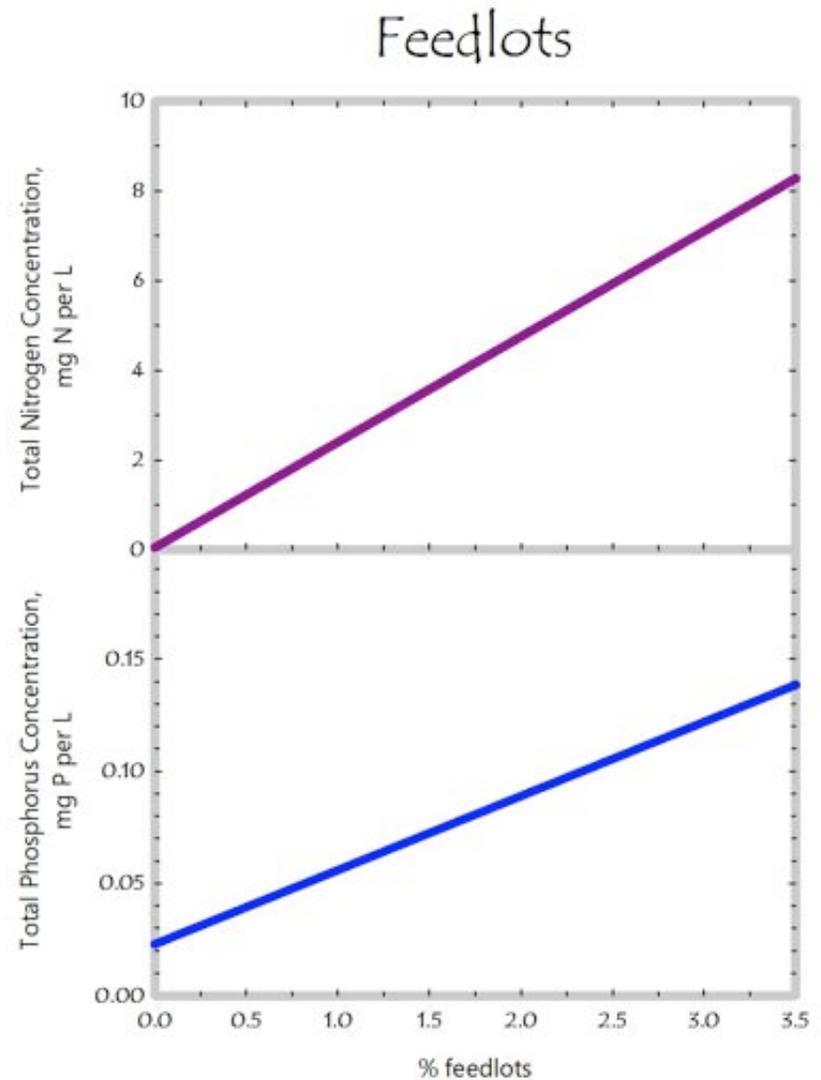




Feedlots are land areas used specifically for raising large amounts of animals. Some examples include cows, pigs, and chickens. These operations require large amounts of resources to feed the animals and also generate significant amounts of waste. The animal waste is rich in nutrients and the majority of these nutrients will runoff the land when a rain event occurs.

As feedlots increase in a watershed, nitrogen and phosphorus will:

- increase
- stay the same
- decrease

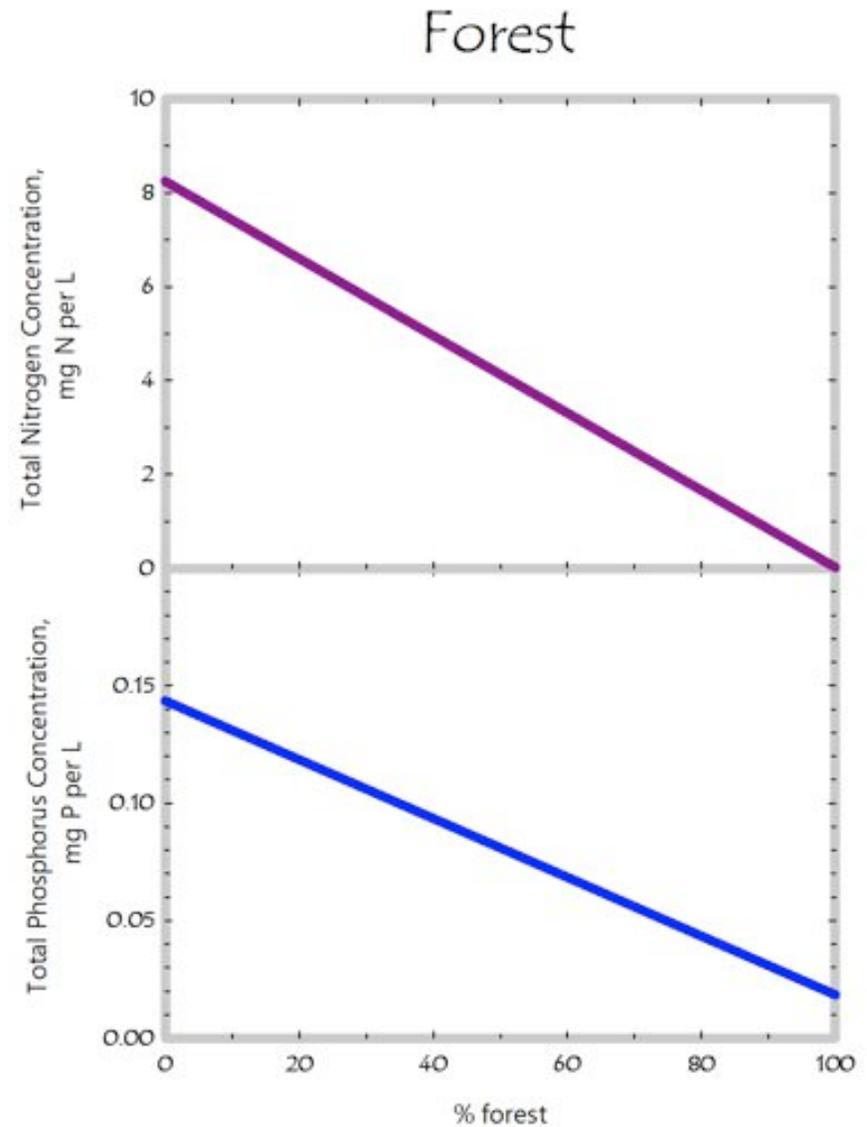




Forests are an important part of the surrounding ecosystem. They provide oxygen, food and shelter to a variety of organisms. The roots of the trees help to keep the soil in place and soak up excess water and nutrients. Trees also help keep streams cool and fallen leaves provide food and habitat. However, forests are often destroyed to make room for housing developments and other buildings.

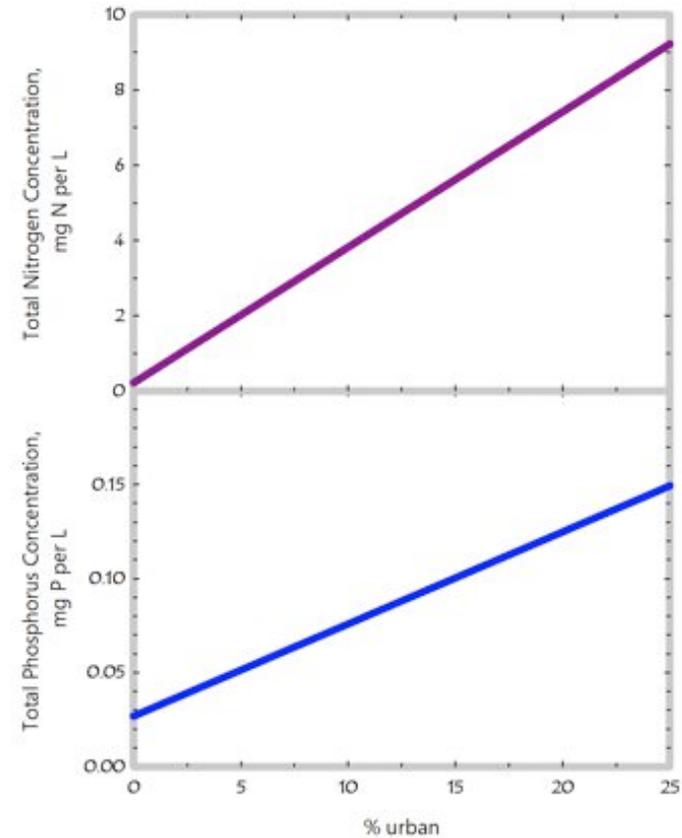
As forest increases in a watershed, nitrogen and phosphorus will:

- increase
- stay the same
- decrease





Urbanization



Urban areas are characterized mainly by houses, paved roads, schools and businesses. Although there may be lawns and parks, there is a greater amount of impervious surfaces. Runoff from urban areas may contain nutrients from lawn fertilizers, pet waste, and treated human waste. These nutrients eventually flow into our waterways.

As urban areas increase in a watershed, nutrient levels in streams will:

- increase
- stay the same
- decrease