

We get some of our water from the watershed. The SUN melts the snow and turns it into water.

Place the number 1 in the circle near the sun.

The place where the water begins to flow is called the HEADWATERS.

Place the number 2 in the circle where the headwaters flow into the river.

Gravity pulls the water downhill and creates RIVERS.

Place the number 3 in the circle near the river and color the picture of our watershed.





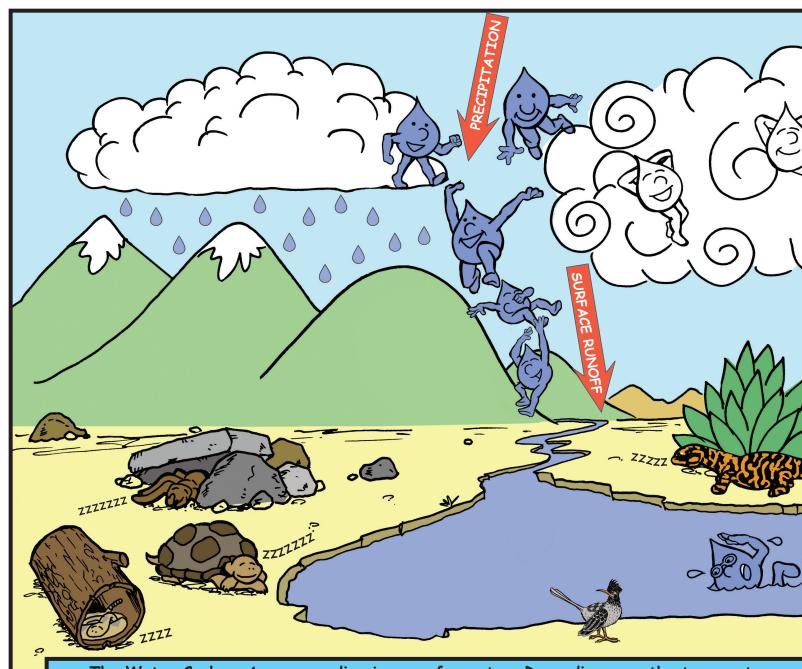


It's amazing how desert plants and animals have adapted to living in a desert.

Draw a line to match the desert plant or animal with the definition of how it survives in our hot, dry climate.

- a. desert rat
- b. gila monster
- c. mesquite tree
- d. desert tortoise
- e. saguaro cactus
- f. sidewinder rattlesnake

- I grow deep roots that can search for and find water.
- 2. I dig a burrow underground and stay in it to keep cool during the day.
- 3. I save water in my tail and eat juicy bugs.
- 4. I have thick pads on my belly to keep me cool and help me travel sideways.
- My sharp spines protect the water in my spongy center.
- 6. I get water from eating seeds and stay in the shade to keep cool.



The Water Cycle - A never-ending journey for water. Depending upon the temperature, water molecules can change into three different forms: liquid, solid, and gas.

Read each step of the water cycle. Write the correct name found in the red arrows above.

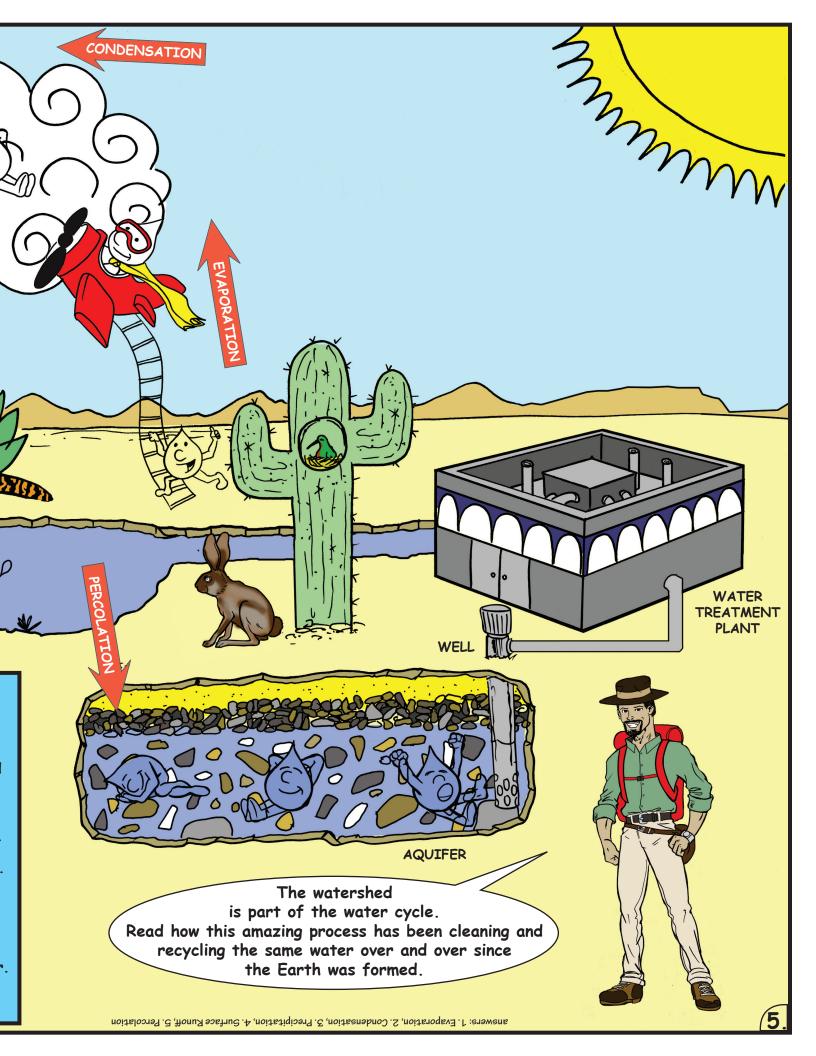
 _______ The heat from the sun changes the water from a liquid to a gas called water vapor. The water vapor floats into the sky leaving behind salt and impurities.

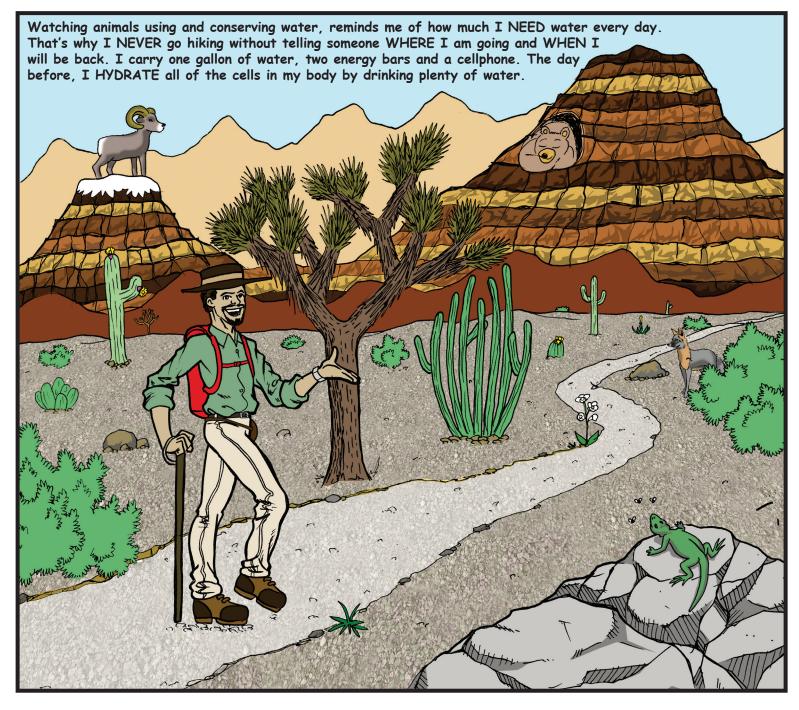
2. ______ As the water vapor rises, it becomes cooler and condenses around dust particles high in the sky. This creates a water droplet. It takes many droplets to form a cloud

3. _____ In the cloud, the small droplets stick together and become drops When the drops are big enough, they will fall as rain or snow.

4. _____ The water from rain and melted snow runs off hard surfaces and forms rivers and lakes.

5. _____ As the water soaks slowly into the ground, it becomes groundwater Groundwater is cleaned naturally as it filters through layers of sand and gravel. It is stored in the rocky layer called the aquifer until it is pumped through wells.

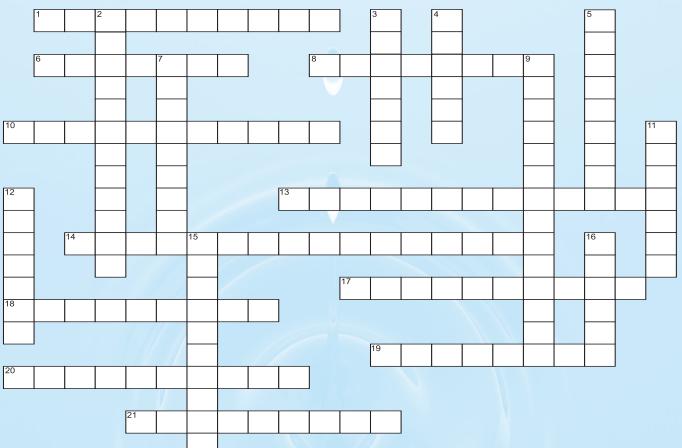




- 1. If water weighs 8.34 pounds per gallon, how much does 2 pints weigh? ______
- 2. Up to 60% of your body is made of water. If you use 1 cup of water, it must be replaced or you will get DEHYDRATED. How much does 1 cup of water weigh? _____
- 3. You can also get water into your body by eating juicy fruits. If an apple has 1/2 cup of water in it, how many apples would you have to eat to get 1 pint of water into your body? _____
- 4. Wearing a hat creates shade which also cools the body. If Gary's hat is 14 inches in diameter, what is the circumference of the brim? ______

Facts: 1 gallon = 4 quarts / 1 quart = 2 pints / 1 pint = 2 cups / pi = 3.14

WATER CAREERS CROSSWORD PUZZZE



Across

1. A water audit checks for water leaks

- 6. A water resource monitors available water
- 8. A water treatment _____ works with water and
- sewer systems
- 10. Measures flows and volumes in bodies of water
- 13. An _____ specialist teaches people how to protect the Earth
- 14. Someone who studies the art and science of growing plants
- 17. Calculates the cost of water and water systems
- 18. Studies environment and the relationships that affect it
- 19. Designs water delivery and sewer systems
- 20. A water _____ analyst ensures that a water provider complies with environmental requirements
- 21. A sustainability ______ teaches students how to conserve resources

Down

- 2. A _____ specialist teaches people about saving water
- 3. Tests water in a lab to make sure it is safe to drink
- 4. A meter records water use at homes and businesses
- 5. Type of scientist who studies life
- 7. A scientist who studies the Earth
- 9. A customer service _____ helps people understand water bills
- 11. Reviews data about water pumped and delivered
- 12. Finds and fixes leaks
- 15. An _____ specialist installs, maintains, and fixes landscape watering systems
- 16. A forest _____ protects and conserves natural resources and animals

19. analyst 12. plumber 15. irrigation 16. ranger

wn: 2. conservation 3. chemist 4. reader 5. biologist 7. geologist 9. representative

17. accountant 18. ecologist 19. engineer 20. regulatory 21. professor

Arevere: 1. technician 6. manager 8. operator 10. hydrologiet 13. environmental 14. horticulturaliet

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Arizona Water-Saving Tips

1. We live in a	_ and get water from surface water and groundwater. (reedst)
2. Don't litter on the ground. Groundwater can be polluted by your (harts)	
3. Saving water can help prevent	fires and preserve habitats. (etrofs)
4. Turning off lights saves water. It takes water to make (cleeticryit)	
5. Using water-efficient	can save up to 5 gallons per flush. (letitso)
6. Using water-efficient	and taking shorter showers saves water. (sadwehoerhs)
7. Water the lawn early in the morning or after sunset to reduce (eoratvapion)	
8. Aim careful	ly to avoid wasting water by watering the street. (srlekinprs)
9. Use a broom to clean the sidewalk instead	d of from a hose. (rewat)
10. Place a pitcher of water in the	instead of running the faucet until it is cool. (eorgfrrateir)
Answers: 1. desert, 2. trash, 3. forest, 4. electricity, 5. toilets, 6. showerheads, 7. evaporation, 8. sprinklers, 9. water, 10. refrigerator	

