

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

## Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 1: Location

### Guided Reading



**Instructions:** Read the section on pages 5 – 8 and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Absolute location refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ on planet Earth.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ explains where a place is in relation to another place or places.
3. The Word lagniappe means “something extra”. In this textbook, the Lagniappe will be a little extra \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Absolute location can be expressed using a system of lines of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Latitude is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Latitude measures a location's distance \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The equator is an \_\_\_\_\_ line on Earth's surface that is everywhere \_\_\_\_\_ distant from the North and South \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Longitude is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Longitude measures how far \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ a location is from the initial line of longitude, defined as being at 0 \_\_\_\_\_.
10. That 0 degrees ( $0^{\circ}$ ) is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and divides Earth into Eastern and Western \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Earth is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A time zone is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the worldwide system for \_\_\_\_\_ time.
13. The time zones begin at the \_\_\_\_\_ and circle Earth.

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14. Moving from one time zone to the next, the difference in time is always \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_.
15. As you move west, the time is \_\_\_\_\_ than in the previous zone.
16. Time zone divisions are not always \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ is located mainly on the 180° \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The International Date Line marks the divide where the \_\_\_\_\_ changes by \_\_\_\_\_ day.
19. The system of latitude and longitude is also used to mark some of Louisiana's \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The boundary that runs from west to east between Louisiana and Mississippi is located near the \_\_\_\_\_ (31° N latitude).
21. The boundary that runs from west to east between Louisiana and Arkansas is set near the \_\_\_\_\_ (33° N latitude).
22. The 92th meridian west (94° W longitude) separates Louisiana and \_\_\_\_\_ at our state's most \_\_\_\_\_ point.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ form some of Louisiana's other boundaries.
24. The \_\_\_\_\_ River defines the upper \_\_\_\_\_ boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi.
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ River defines the \_\_\_\_\_ eastern boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi.
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ marks Louisiana's southern boundary.
27. The \_\_\_\_\_ River and the \_\_\_\_\_ Reservoir separate Louisiana from \_\_\_\_\_ on the state's southwestern border.

# Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

## Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 2: Natural Regions



### Guided Reading

**Instructions:** Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The diversity of Louisiana's \_\_\_\_\_ can surprise residents and visitors alike.
2. Physical geography is concerned with observing the \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the land in a given place or region.
3. Geographers \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ the regions they study.
4. Natural regions are classified according to characteristics such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ have divided the United States into \_\_\_\_\_ natural regions.
6. Louisiana is located in the western portion of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The name Gulf Coastal Plain indicates that it sits near the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and has a relatively \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Elevation refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a place above \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between the highest and \_\_\_\_\_ levels in a given area.
10. Elevations in Louisiana range from about 8 feet \_\_\_\_\_ in New Orleans to a height of 535 feet above sea level at \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In 1869, the Louisiana \_\_\_\_\_ called for a \_\_\_\_\_ survey of the state.

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## Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 2: Natural Regions



### Guided Reading

12. Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ was chosen to lead the expeditions that continued for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
13. The survey identified five major \_\_\_\_\_ regions in the state, (1) the Mississippi \_\_\_\_\_, (2) the \_\_\_\_\_ River Valley, (3) the \_\_\_\_\_, (4) the \_\_\_\_\_, and (5) the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ land along a river that is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The Mississippi Floodplain region runs along both sides of the river in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the state.
16. Alluvial soil means it is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ carried by a river and \_\_\_\_\_ along its banks.
17. Alluvial soil is \_\_\_\_\_, produces plentiful natural \_\_\_\_\_ life, and is well suited for growing \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The Mississippi Floodplain region is subdivided into three parts, the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Natural levees are created when a river \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is deposited alongside the \_\_\_\_\_ of a river.
20. Natural levees begin within one \_\_\_\_\_ feet of a river and can cover an area up to \_\_\_\_\_ miles wide.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ levees have been built to try to keep the Mississippi River inside its \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The slope between the \_\_\_\_\_ of the natural levee and the river is called the \_\_\_\_\_, and only trees that can survive \_\_\_\_\_ grow well in this area.
23. The swamp is the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the river basin and it exists \_\_\_\_\_ the natural levee.

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#### **Guided Reading**

24. One definition for swamp is “ a \_\_\_\_\_ forest.”
25. Swamps are numerous and very \_\_\_\_\_ and exist in \_\_\_\_\_ or in wildlife \_\_\_\_\_.
26. The geological name for the \_\_\_\_\_ the Mississippi River takes as it flows into the Gulf of \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_.
27. This area is also called a \_\_\_\_\_ because the mouth of the river is \_\_\_\_\_-shaped, like the Greek alphabet letter delta.
28. On a map, the passes can resemble a \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ spread wide.
29. At the estuary (the place where the \_\_\_\_\_ meets the \_\_\_\_\_), the water changes from \_\_\_\_\_ to saltwater, the land and water continually \_\_\_\_\_ and the landforms shift, which cause the passes to change.
30. An ecosystem is everything that \_\_\_\_\_ in a particular \_\_\_\_\_.
31. The Red River Valley region borders the \_\_\_\_\_ as it flows from the \_\_\_\_\_ corner of the state to \_\_\_\_\_ Louisiana.
32. The region gets its name from the rich red \_\_\_\_\_ that the river carries from \_\_\_\_\_ and Texas into Arkansas and Louisiana.
33. Today the Red River flows between the urban areas of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and continues southeast through \_\_\_\_\_.
34. The three distinctive types of \_\_\_\_\_ that make up the Terraces region were all \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ River when it flowed into the Gulf along other courses.
35. The three divisions of the Terraces region are the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.

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### Guided Reading

36. The blufflands are the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the Terraces region and were the natural \_\_\_\_\_ along the river when it flowed there.
37. The levees gained more \_\_\_\_\_ when the wind carried a fine soil that landed on the \_\_\_\_\_ and built them even higher.
38. This dust is called \_\_\_\_\_, windblown dust that builds up and forms a \_\_\_\_\_ of bluffs as it approaches higher \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Loess soil is light and contains silt and \_\_\_\_\_ easily.
40. Erosion is \_\_\_\_\_ by the action of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
41. The prairies are also part of the Terraces region, but unlike the blufflands, they are \_\_\_\_\_.
42. Some people thought these prairies looked like \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
43. Today, Louisiana's prairies are considered "critically \_\_\_\_\_" because only about 200 acres of \_\_\_\_\_ prairies remain.
44. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established four \_\_\_\_\_ in the prairies region: the \_\_\_\_\_ Prairie, \_\_\_\_\_, Lacassine, and \_\_\_\_\_ Wildlife Refuges protect plant and wildlife species.
45. Like the prairies region, the \_\_\_\_\_ areas are very flat, but unlike the prairies, they are covered in \_\_\_\_\_.
46. Today there are still many \_\_\_\_\_ forests in this area (flatwoods).
47. The Marsh region lies along Louisiana's \_\_\_\_\_ with the Gulf of \_\_\_\_\_.
48. A \_\_\_\_\_ is found only along a coast and is the \_\_\_\_\_ area between land and water.

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#### Guided Reading



49. Louisiana has about 2.5 \_\_\_\_\_ acres of marsh.
50. The part of the region where salty ocean water and freshwater meet is called the \_\_\_\_\_ that has brackish water (a mixture of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_).
51. The freshwater marsh supports different \_\_\_\_\_ of plants and is the more inland area of the marsh.
52. When saltwater enters a freshwater marsh, it \_\_\_\_\_ the freshwater \_\_\_\_\_, which threatens freshwater \_\_\_\_\_.
53. Salt \_\_\_\_\_ are geological \_\_\_\_\_ found in Louisiana's salt marsh.
54. Salt domes are covered by layers of \_\_\_\_\_ that, under great \_\_\_\_\_, have folded upwards above the surrounding \_\_\_\_\_ in formations that look like \_\_\_\_\_.
55. The Hills region is the \_\_\_\_\_ region and has the roughest \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Geologists are \_\_\_\_\_ who study the origin, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ of Earth.
57. An uplift is caused when rock formations \_\_\_\_\_ against each other and \_\_\_\_\_ upward.
58. As erosion wore down portions of the uplifts, \_\_\_\_\_ were formed, called \_\_\_\_\_.
59. The soil that dominates in the Hills region is \_\_\_\_\_ in color because it is high in \_\_\_\_\_.
60. \_\_\_\_\_ trees grow well in this soil and much of this region is now planted in \_\_\_\_\_ farms.

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# Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

## Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 3: Waterways

### Guided Reading



**Instructions:** Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Louisiana has nearly \_\_\_\_\_ miles of \_\_\_\_\_ rivers, bayous, creeks, and canals.
2. Navigable means that water is \_\_\_\_\_ enough for safe travel by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The state's most important river was given many \_\_\_\_\_ before it became known as the Mississippi.
4. The Mississippi River's drainage basin covers more than \_\_\_\_\_ square miles and includes all or part of \_\_\_\_\_ states and two \_\_\_\_\_ provinces.
5. A drainage \_\_\_\_\_ is an area of land that drains into \_\_\_\_\_
6. (smaller rivers and streams) and eventually into \_\_\_\_\_ rivers.
7. The (Mississippi) river's basin resembles a \_\_\_\_\_ across the \_\_\_\_\_ center that empties water through its narrowest point into the \_\_\_\_\_
8. The river carries 375 \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of water through \_\_\_\_\_ each day.
9. That drainage process also brings 256 \_\_\_\_\_ of sediment (material that settles to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a liquid) down the river each year.
10. Because of an extensive \_\_\_\_\_ system that protects cities along the river's course, most of that sediment now \_\_\_\_\_ into the Gulf of Mexico.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ River dominates the \_\_\_\_\_-largest river drainage system in the state.
12. The Little River and the Tensas River merge with the \_\_\_\_\_ to form the \_\_\_\_\_ River.



# Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

## Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 3: Waterways

### Guided Reading



13. The Black River flows into the Red River before it joins the waters of the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Today the Atchafalaya still receives waters from the \_\_\_\_\_ River plus \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the water volume from the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ River begins in east-central Mississippi and flows into Lake \_\_\_\_\_ in Louisiana. The river splits into the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Pearl River branches.
16. The area between the two branches is the \_\_\_\_\_ Swamp and is an important natural \_\_\_\_\_ for fish and wildlife.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ River begins in Vernon Parish and flows southward into Lake Charles.
18. In 1926, a \_\_\_\_\_ was dug to connect Lake Charles to the Gulf of Mexico.
19. Later, a system of man-made \_\_\_\_\_ linked waterways from the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean in Florida all the way to the Gulf of Mexico.
20. The entire system of \_\_\_\_\_ waterways, known as the Gulf \_\_\_\_\_ Waterway, provides a safe and continuous channel for small boats, ships and barges engaged in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ River serves as part of Louisiana's western \_\_\_\_\_ with Texas.
22. Construction of a dam on the Sabine River is designed to generate \_\_\_\_\_ power (electricity produced by \_\_\_\_\_).
23. Toledo Bend \_\_\_\_\_ is an artificial lake where water is \_\_\_\_\_ for people's use.
24. The largest of the natural lakes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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## **Louisiana: Our History, Our Home**

### **Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 3: Waterways**

#### **Guided Reading**



25. Each day commuters cross the lake (Pontchartrain) via an almost \_\_\_\_\_-mile-long span called the \_\_\_\_\_ Bridge which is one of the two \_\_\_\_\_ bridges in the world.
26. The lake (Pontchartrain) is also called a tidal \_\_\_\_\_ because it connects to the Gulf of Mexico through a system of narrow \_\_\_\_\_ called the Rigolets.
27. Because it contains a mixture of \_\_\_\_\_ from nearby rivers and \_\_\_\_\_ from the Gulf, its water is classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Lake \_\_\_\_\_ is another lake and \_\_\_\_\_ lagoon with brackish water.
29. Cutoff lakes are formed when rivers seek \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ courses through flat terrain.
30. Lakes created when huge logjams \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of a river are called \_\_\_\_\_ lakes because a raft created by \_\_\_\_\_ of logs, tree trunks, and other \_\_\_\_\_ could block the flow of a river.
31. The water would overflow into nearby \_\_\_\_\_, forming so-called raft lakes.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ lakes are created behind low groups of \_\_\_\_\_ located in the \_\_\_\_\_ that border Louisiana's Gulf Coast.
33. A bayou is a \_\_\_\_\_ that ranges in size from short and \_\_\_\_\_ to long and \_\_\_\_\_.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ of bayous spread across the state.

# Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

## Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 4: Climate

### Guided Reading



**Instructions:** Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Weather measures the \_\_\_\_\_ condition of the \_\_\_\_\_ on any given day.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ weather of an area over a long period of time, say twenty-five to fifty years.
3. The state has five \_\_\_\_\_ regions but only two \_\_\_\_\_ regions: North Louisiana and South Louisiana.
4. Louisiana has a humid, \_\_\_\_\_ climate.
5. Temperature, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are the atmospheric conditions used to describe climate.
6. North Louisiana has \_\_\_\_\_ average temperatures than South Louisiana because South Louisiana receives the \_\_\_\_\_ effects of the Gulf of Mexico.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ means any form of water, liquid or solid, that falls from the \_\_\_\_\_ and reaches the ground.
8. Two kinds of windstorms- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - threaten the state's people and their property each year.
9. A tornado is a dark \_\_\_\_\_-shaped cloud with swirling winds that can measure over \_\_\_\_\_ hundred miles an hour.
10. A tornado can form from the clouds of a \_\_\_\_\_ or when cool air meets a \_\_\_\_\_ of warm air.
11. The high winds inside the \_\_\_\_\_ cloud circulate around a low pressure center, called an " \_\_\_\_\_ ", which is the most dangerous part of the storm.
12. A hurricane is a \_\_\_\_\_ storm that forms in the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean during the summer and fall, with winds that extend over several \_\_\_\_\_ miles and move \_\_\_\_\_ around an "eye".
13. A storm surge is an \_\_\_\_\_ rise of \_\_\_\_\_ generated by a storm's \_\_\_\_\_.

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## **Louisiana: Our History, Our Home**

### **Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 4: Climate**

#### **Guided Reading**



14. In 2005, Louisiana suffered the \_\_\_\_\_ hurricane season in its history.
15. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ came ashore in \_\_\_\_\_ Parish as a huge and powerful Category \_\_\_\_\_ storm.
16. Less than a month later, Hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ hit the southwest coast of the state.
17. With damages estimated to be \$ \_\_\_\_\_, Katrina is believed to be the most costly \_\_\_\_\_ ever to hit the United States.
18. On August 28, 2012, the evening before the seventh anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, \_\_\_\_\_ came ashore at the mouth of the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
19. The hurricanes of 2005 hit Louisiana \_\_\_\_\_ hard.
20. Katrina's \_\_\_\_\_ covered many citrus groves with \_\_\_\_\_ and killed many trees.
21. While the state's humid \_\_\_\_\_ climate can present risks, it also provides Louisiana's farmers with a long \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a fruit that thrives in subtropical Louisiana.
23. Sugarcane is a tropical plant and has a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ growing season, but farmers can harvest it with a growing season of \_\_\_\_\_.



# Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

## Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 5: People and the Environment

### Guided Reading

**Instructions:** Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Throughout history, people have interacted with the \_\_\_\_\_ in ways designed to meet \_\_\_\_\_ needs.
2. A great deal of the human interaction with \_\_\_\_\_ in Louisiana has centered on the powerful \_\_\_\_\_ River.
3. Spring \_\_\_\_\_ are a natural part of the Mississippi River's yearly \_\_\_\_\_.
4. By 1900, the (Mississippi River) Commission had adopted a \_\_\_\_\_-only policy to control flooding.
5. The problems with that policy became clear in the wake of a \_\_\_\_\_ flood in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. After that great natural disaster, the U.S. Army \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ added dams, diversion \_\_\_\_\_, and other flood \_\_\_\_\_ to its system of Mississippi River levees.
7. As part of this system, the Corps of Engineers completed the \_\_\_\_\_ Control Structure in Louisiana in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In 1935, the Corps completed another kind of structure called the \_\_\_\_\_ Spillway, an \_\_\_\_\_-foot-long \_\_\_\_\_ bridge with 350 \_\_\_\_\_ that remain closed most of the time.
9. However, when dangerously high spring \_\_\_\_\_ threaten the city of New Orleans, the bays can be \_\_\_\_\_ and water from the Mississippi River can \_\_\_\_\_ through those open bays directly into Lake \_\_\_\_\_ and this will lower water \_\_\_\_\_ and ease \_\_\_\_\_ on the levees.
10. Keeping the river from flooding has had \_\_\_\_\_ consequences.
11. One of those consequences is that, when the \_\_\_\_\_ flooding ceased, \_\_\_\_\_ stopped being deposited which resulted in \_\_\_\_\_ but significant land \_\_\_\_\_, particularly along the state's \_\_\_\_\_.

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## **Louisiana: Our History, Our Home**

### *Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 5: People and the Environment*

#### **Guided Reading**

12. Coastal \_\_\_\_\_ is a serious \_\_\_\_\_ issue in Louisiana.
13. The survival of Louisiana's \_\_\_\_\_ is a national concern.
14. The state is home to about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the wetlands in the \_\_\_\_\_ United States.
15. Wetlands are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and other areas that have a \_\_\_\_\_ supply of \_\_\_\_\_ and are covered or soaked with water at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the year.
16. Unfortunately, Louisiana also has the \_\_\_\_\_ rate of coastal \_\_\_\_\_ (or land \_\_\_\_\_).
17. The state's coastal marshes serve as \_\_\_\_\_ for 75 percent of the \_\_\_\_\_ that live in the Gulf of Mexico.
18. Coastal \_\_\_\_\_ and wetlands \_\_\_\_\_ also have very serious results for the \_\_\_\_\_ of people who live near the Gulf Coast, especially \_\_\_\_\_ and gas companies.
19. There are \_\_\_\_\_ causes for coastal erosion.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the slow process of land \_\_\_\_\_ into the sea.
21. Over the course of the twentieth century, the \_\_\_\_\_ in sea \_\_\_\_\_ has added to the effects of subsidence.
22. In 2005, Hurricanes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ devastated the state's coastal \_\_\_\_\_, destroying more than two hundred square miles of \_\_\_\_\_ between them.
23. Humans have contributed to coastal \_\_\_\_\_ by introducing non-native \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ species to the state's land and waterways.
24. The nutria is a \_\_\_\_\_ that was once valued for its \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Nutria \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly and eat virtually any \_\_\_\_\_.

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### *Chapter 1: Louisiana's Geography - Section 5: People and the Environment*

#### **Guided Reading**

26. With populations as high as \_\_\_\_\_ animals per square mile, they can remove the \_\_\_\_\_ from an area, leaving only barren \_\_\_\_\_ behind.
27. Another human activity that has caused unintended \_\_\_\_\_ is cutting \_\_\_\_\_ through Louisiana's coastal \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The federal government adopted the Coastal Wetlands \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ Act (CWPPRA) in 1990, sometimes called the \_\_\_\_\_ Act in honor of John Breaux.
29. Its purpose is to direct \_\_\_\_\_ to protect and rebuild \_\_\_\_\_ in Louisiana and other coastal \_\_\_\_\_.
30. On April 20, \_\_\_\_\_, an explosion on the Deepwater Horizon \_\_\_\_\_ set off a chain of events that resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_ and most damaging oil \_\_\_\_\_ in the nation's history.
31. More than 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of oil flowed into the Gulf in the months that followed.
32. The nation's largest oil spill drew \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ wetlands once again.
33. It will take \_\_\_\_\_ resolve, \_\_\_\_\_, and commitment to stem the tide of coastal \_\_\_\_\_ and its resulting land \_\_\_\_\_ in Louisiana.