



# Wonders of Wetlands Pre/Post-Visit Assessment



Match the word to its definition.

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|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1.) Bog                | <u>      H      </u> | a.) any wetland dominated by woody plants  |
| 2.) Fen                | <u>      E      </u> | b.) an area of land covered by water throughout the year   |
| 3.) Wetland            | <u>      B      </u> | c.) a measure of how acidic or basic a substance is  |
| 4.) Swamp              | <u>      A      </u> | d.) the action of wind or water that removes soil and rock from its original location                                    |
| 5.) Marsh              | <u>      I      </u> | e.) peat-forming wetlands often covered in tall grasses, sedges, rushes, and wildflowers                                 |
| 6.) Benthic            | <u>      K      </u> | f.) a non-native species that is not kept in control by other species. These plants or animals often take over a habitat |
| 7.) Macro-invertebrate | <u>      J      </u> | g.) the amount of oxygen present in the water, in mg/L   |
| 8.) pH                 | <u>      C      </u> | h.) a highly acidic wetland often formed as a result of glaciers   |
| 9.) Dissolved oxygen   | <u>      G      </u> | i.) a wetland with soft-stemmed vegetation   |
| 10.) Erosion           | <u>      D      </u> | j.) creatures lacking backbones that can be seen without the aid of a microscope   |
| 11.) Invasive species  | <u>      F      </u> | k.) a zone at the bottom of a lake or river  |

Answer the question in a complete sentence.

1.) Compare native, non-native, and invasive plants.

**Native species are the original species in an area, and are kept in control by local conditions and**

**animals. Non-native species have been brought in from other areas, but are kept in control.**

**Invasive species are not from the area, have no form of control, and take over a habitat.**

2.) What does a bio-indicator tell biologists about the ecosystem?

Bio-indicators, such as macro-invertebrates and amphibians, tell biologists the quality of the environment. These species are highly sensitive to changes in their habitat, so a change in the population of the species can indicate a change in the habitat quality.

3.) Why are wetlands important ecosystems?

Wetlands are nurseries for young plants and animals. They filter pollutants from the water, and soak up extra water in times of flooding.