

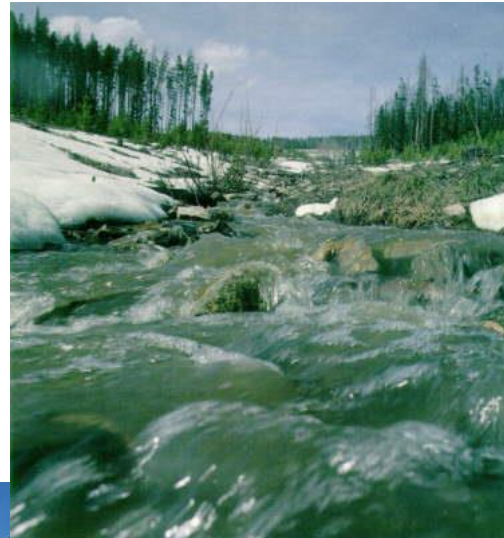
Handout 1 (pink) Water Quality

Environmental Book (green)

Pages 64-67

1. Name two places that water in rivers may come from.

- Melting snow or ice
- A spring



2. A stream joining a larger stream is a

- tributary.



3. What is one important abiotic factor in freshwater ecosystems?

- How quickly the water moves

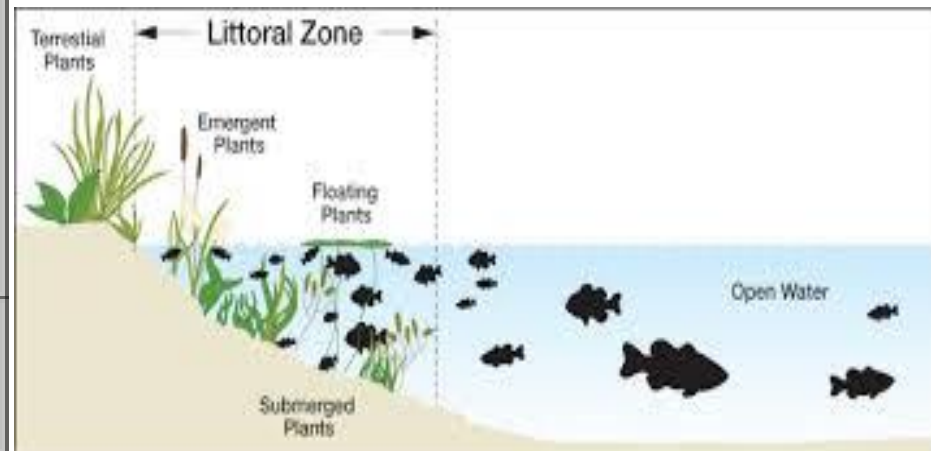
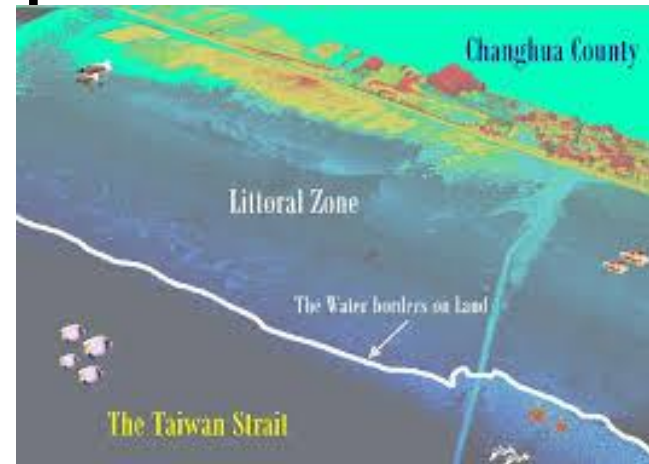
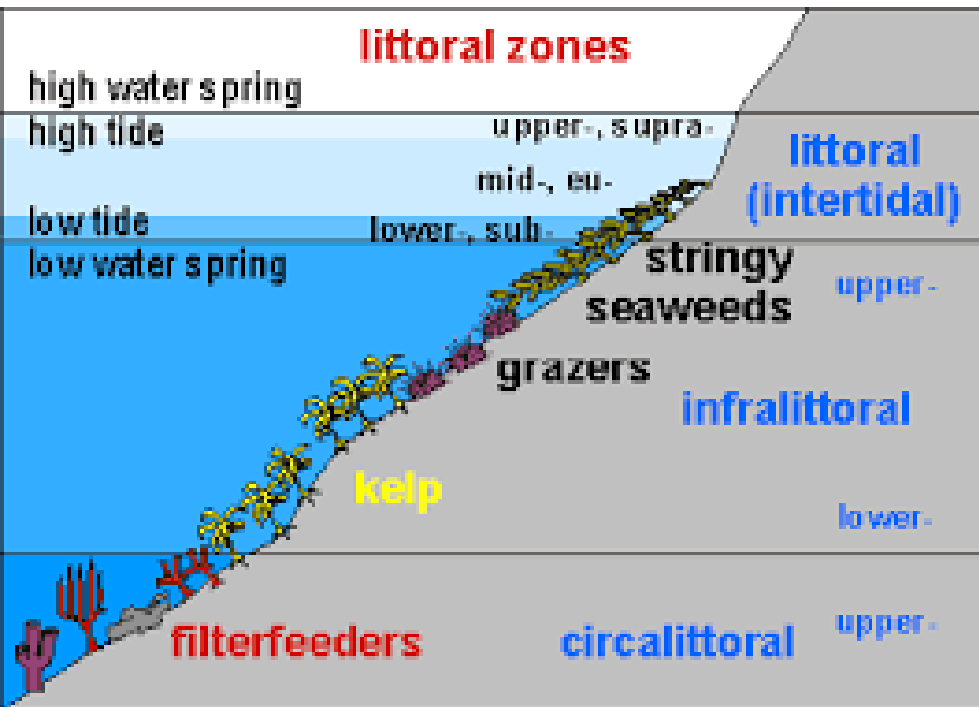


Compared to slow
moving water →



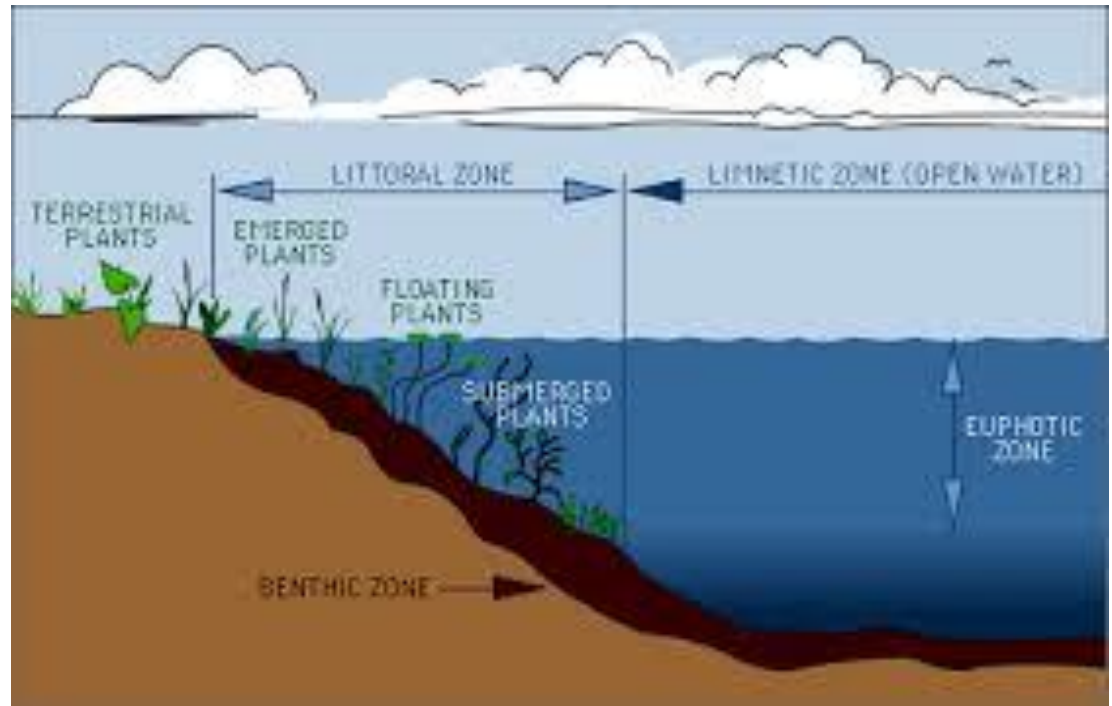
4. Zone that goes as deep as sunlight can reach; home to many photosynthetic plankton.

- B. open-water zone



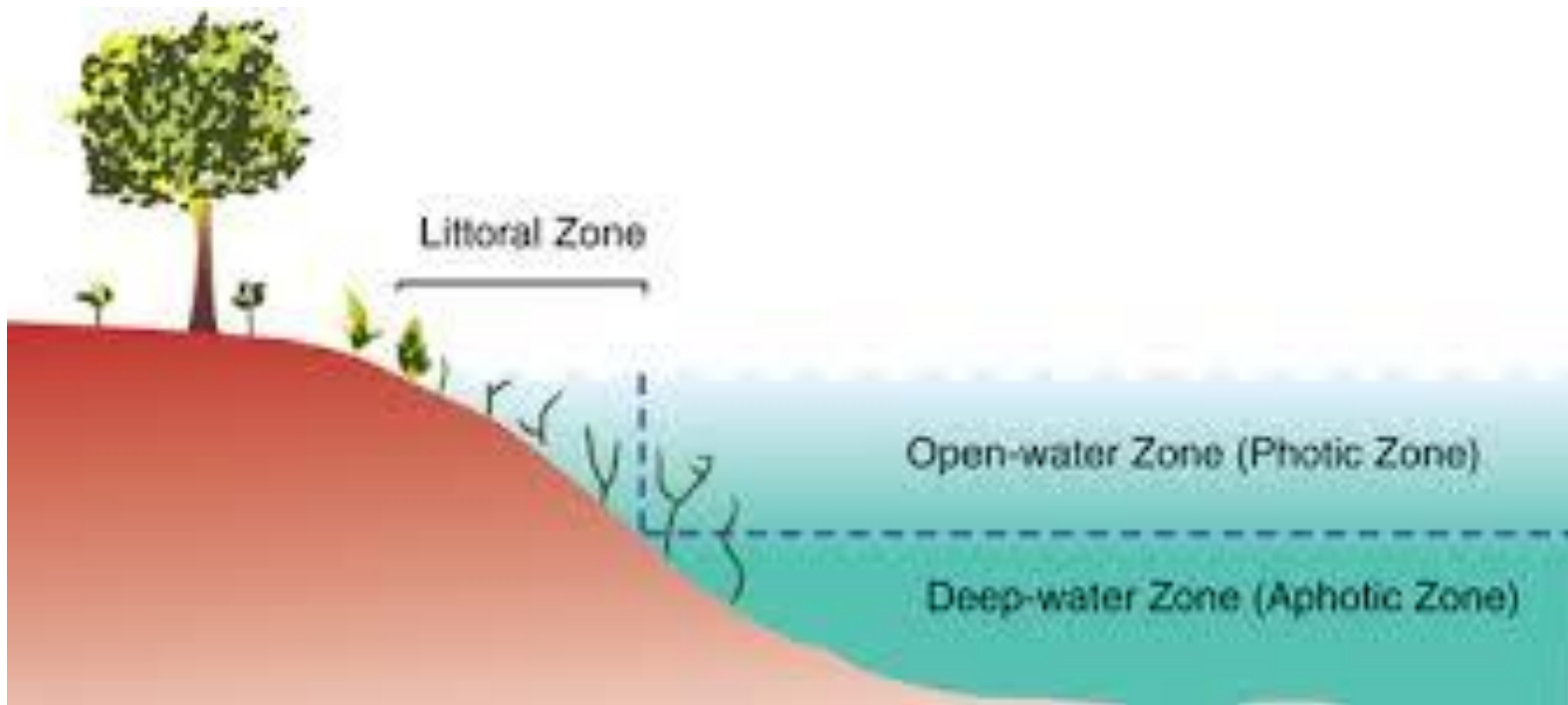
5. Zone where not sunlight reaches; organisms feed on dead organisms from above.

- A. deep-water zone



6. Zone closest to the edge of a lake or pond; sunlight reaches the bottom.

- C. littoral zone



7. What enables algae and plants to grow in the littoral zone?

- Sunlight reaches into this zone



8. A wetland ecosystem with trees and vines

- C. swamp



9. An area of land sometimes underwater or with very moist soil.

- A. wetland



10. A wetland ecosystem that has no trees but has other plants.

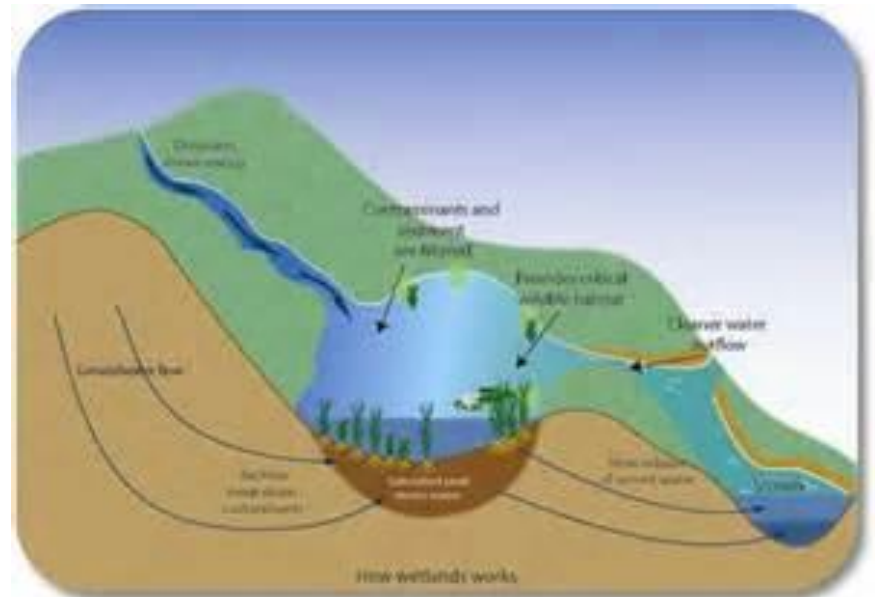
- B. marsh



11. Name three reasons wetland are valuable.

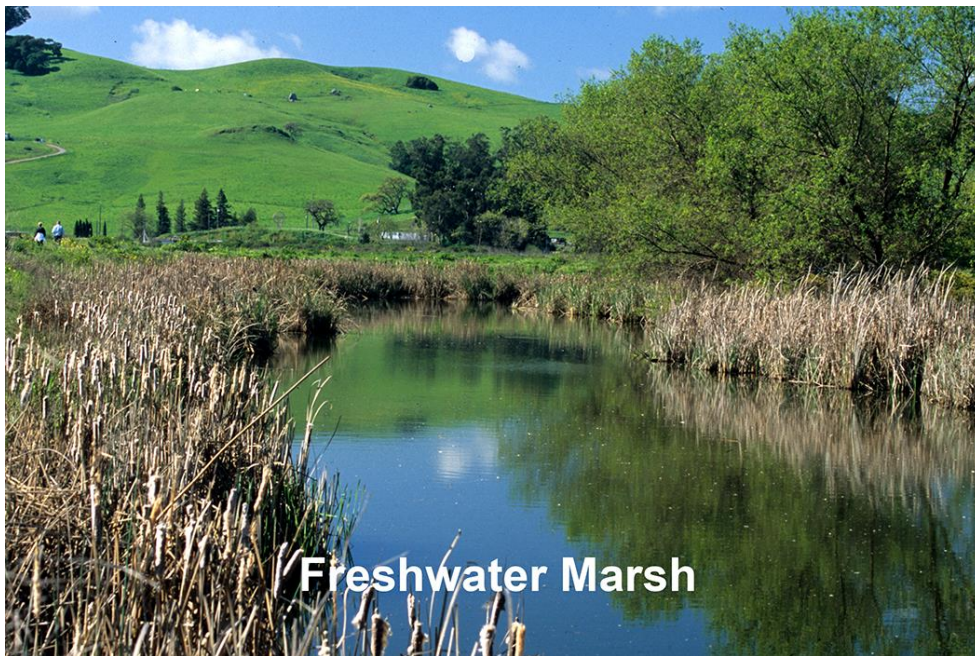
- They support many different plants and animals
- They help control flooding
- They help replenish underground water supplies

Page 9



12. Where are freshwater marshes often found?

- In shallow areas along the shores of lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams.



13. Where are swamps found?

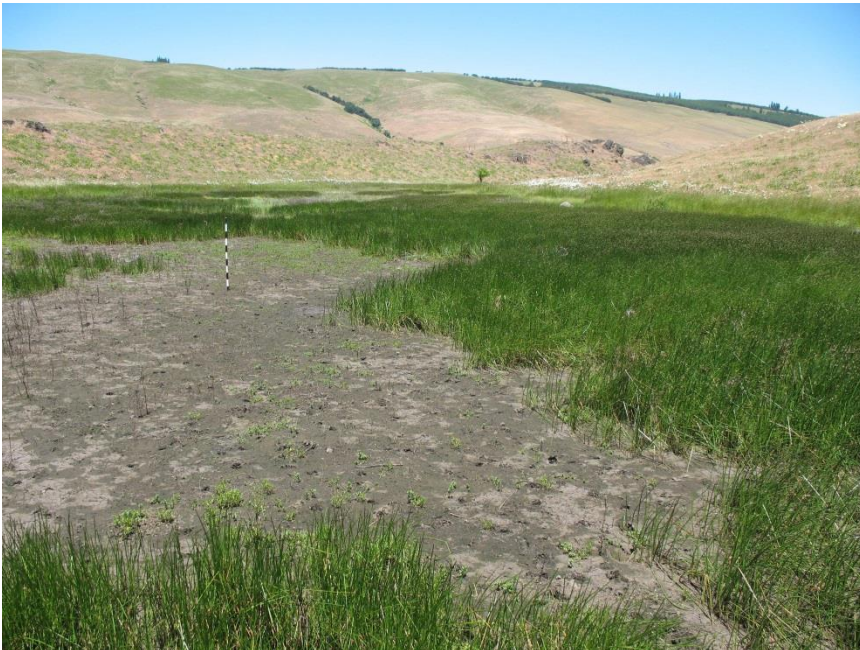
- In low-lying areas and beside slow-moving rivers.

MANGROVES IN FLORIDA



14. How does a lake start to become a forest?

- Over time the lake may fill with sediment. It becomes shallow and plants grow closer to the center. Eventually the wetland may become a forest.



The End??



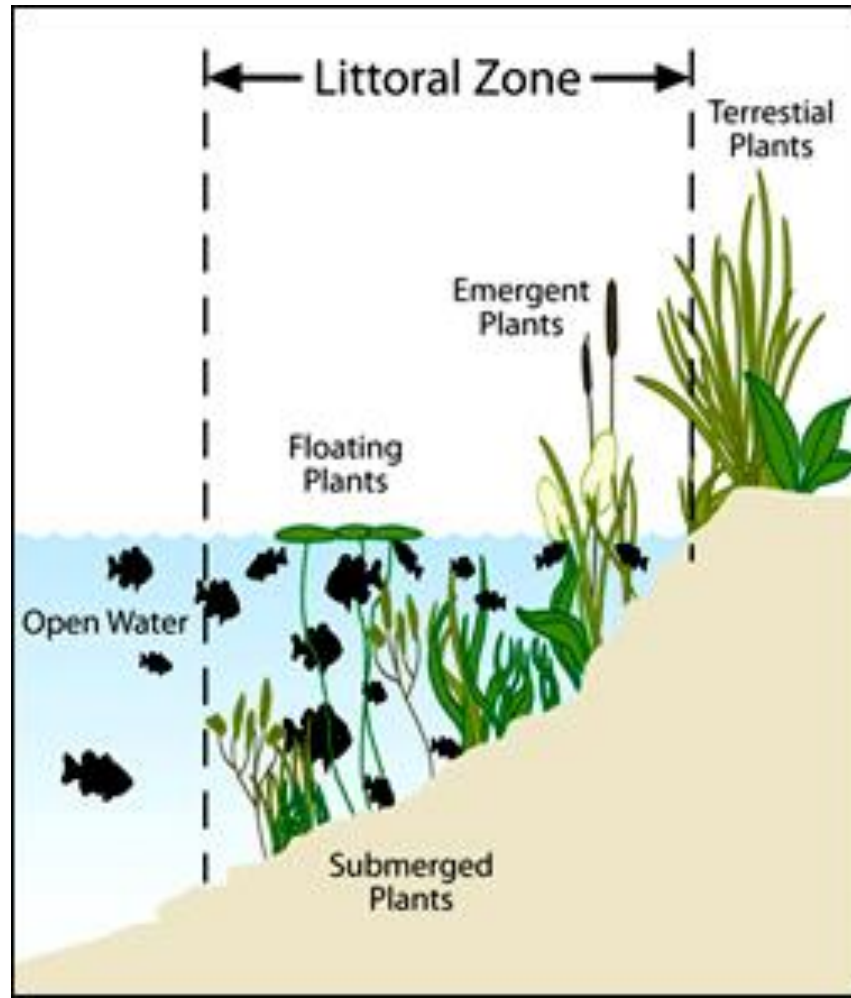
**Chapter 3 Section 3:
Freshwater Ecosystems
Pages 64-67**

(Green Environmental Science Book)

1. A major abiotic factor that affects freshwater ecosystem is speed of water because animals must adapt so they are not washed away.



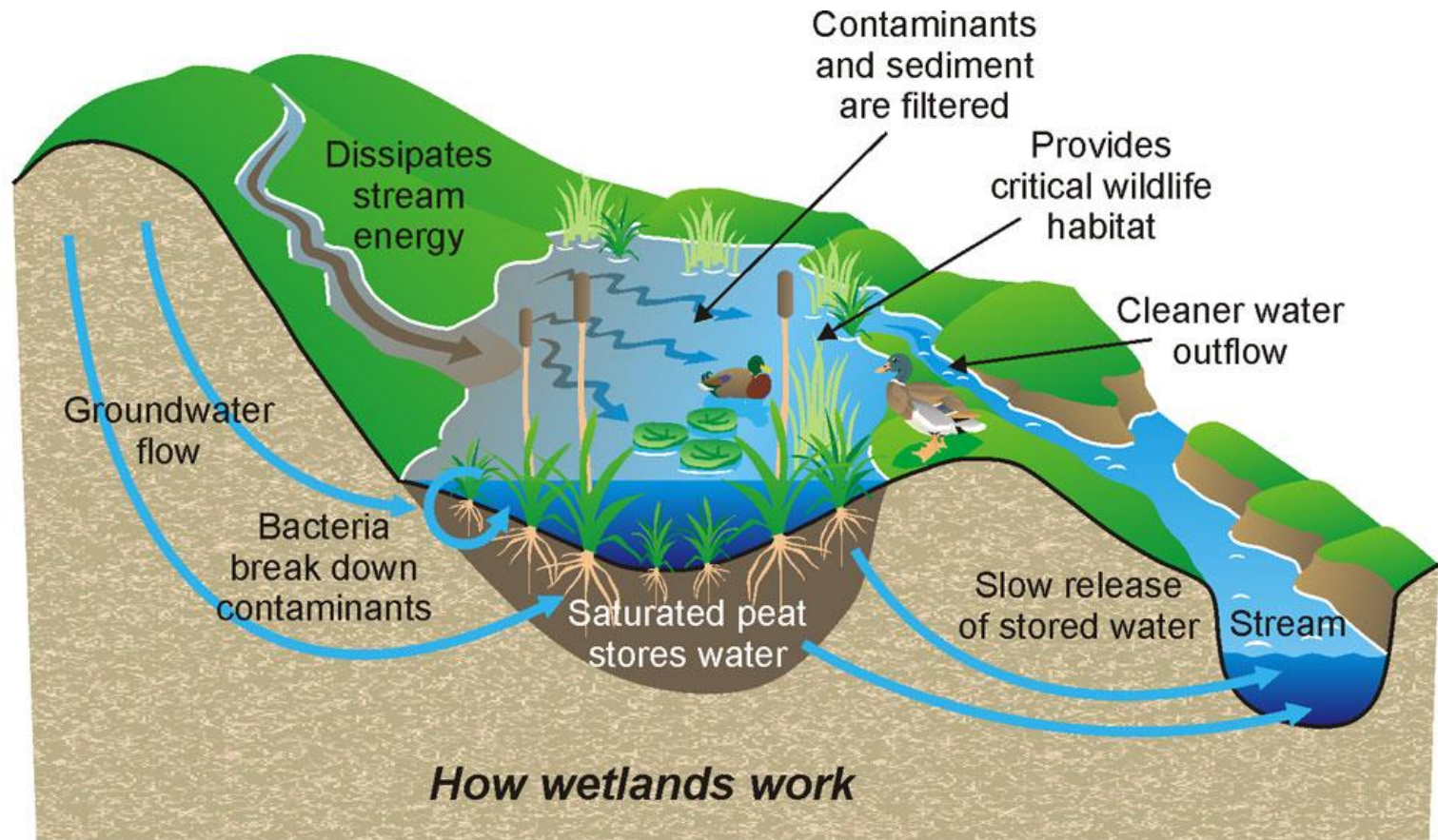
2. Many plants can grow in the littoral zone of a lake because sunlight reaches its bottom.



3. Wetlands are ecosystems that play an important role in flood control.



4. Wetlands help replenish underground water supplies because water moves deeper in the ground.



5. A marsh is an area near the shore of a pond with many grasses and no trees.



6. A swamp is an area with wet soil, standing water, with willows and orchids.



7. A lake may become a forest when it fills with sediment over time.



The End

