

VIRTUAL EXPLORATION OF GEORGIA'S COASTAL WETLANDS

Student Worksheet

Name: TEACHER ANSWER GUIDE

Lesson: Salt Marsh Ecology

(Fill in the blanks.)

1. The salt marsh is a type of WETLAND.
2. The salt marsh is covered by SALT-tolerant grasses, like smooth cordgrass.
3. The salt marsh acts like a SPONGE and helps prevent FLOODING and pollution.
4. TIDES contribute to the formation of the salt marsh.
5. Oysters and mussels are FILTER-feeding organisms that are important in the marsh.
6. A mixture of salt and fresh water is called BRACKISH water.
7. The area underwater at high tide and exposed at low tide is called the INTERTIDAL zone.
8. A KEYSTONE species plays an important role and holds an ecosystem together.
9. Wetlands support BIODIVERSITY, which means a wide variety of living things.
10. Living things, like plants and animals, need NUTRIENTS to survive.
11. EROSION is when sediment washes away from the land.
12. Glasswort is a HALOPHYTE meaning it can tolerate salt water.

Word Bank

Flooding	Keystone
Nutrients	Brackish
Halophyte	Salt
Erosion	Filter
Intertidal	Wetland
Tides	Sponge
Biodiversity	