

56/60

## Chewin' in the Chesapeake Grading Sheet

### Estuary Biology Group Project

Student Directions: Students will create a product to present the findings of their research in the following format: Newspaper article, magazine article, educational pamphlet.

Project Format:

Inclusion of the following in the written report:

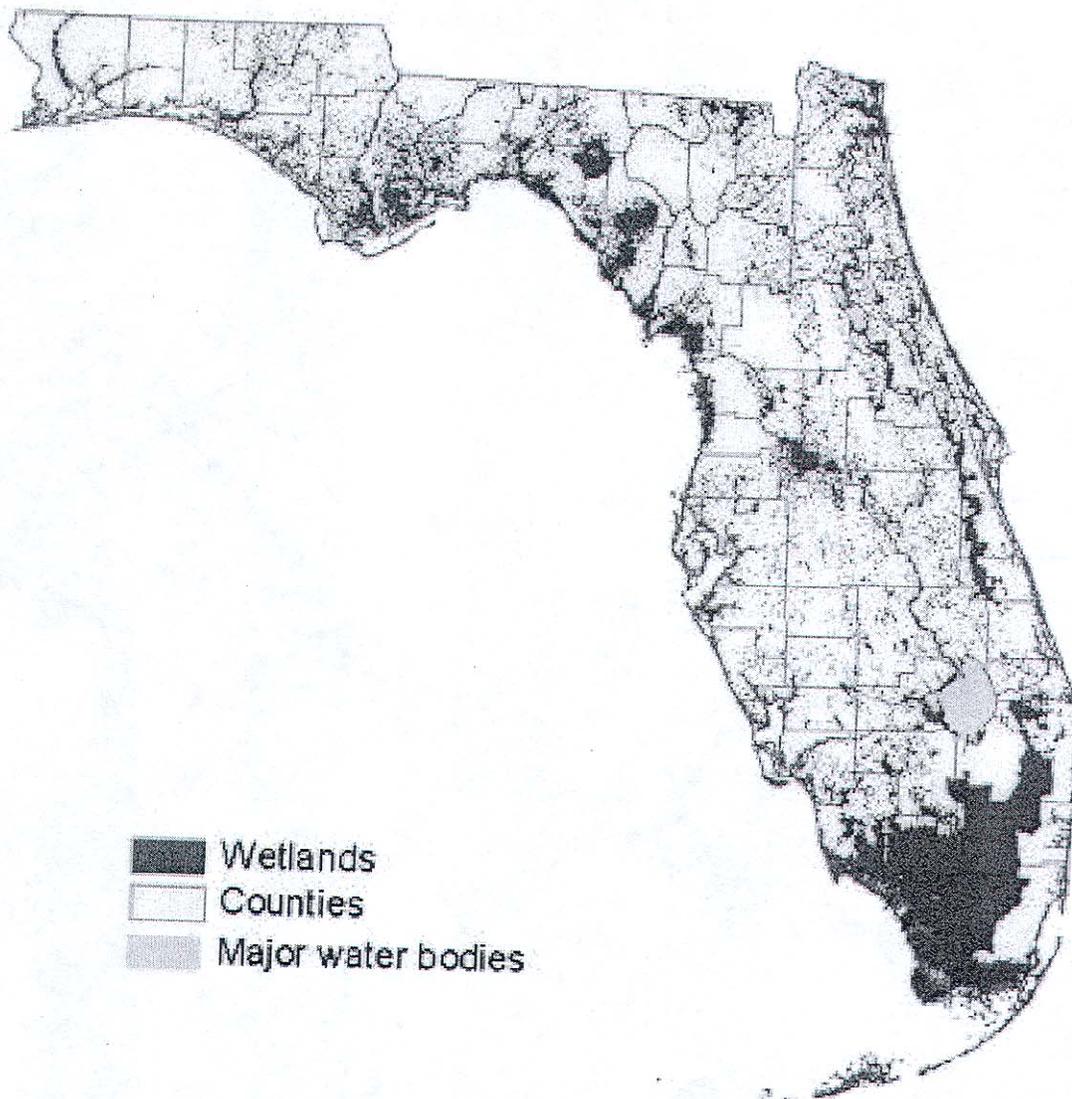
- Description of habitat (10 points)  
10/10 Good list of the types
- Food Web (10 points)  
10/10 Good Job!
- Where in Florida we find this habitat (10 Points)  
10/10 Good with locations
- The effect of abiotic and technological changes on your food web (10 points)  
8/10 Show how it would affect your food web

Presentation to Class (20 points):

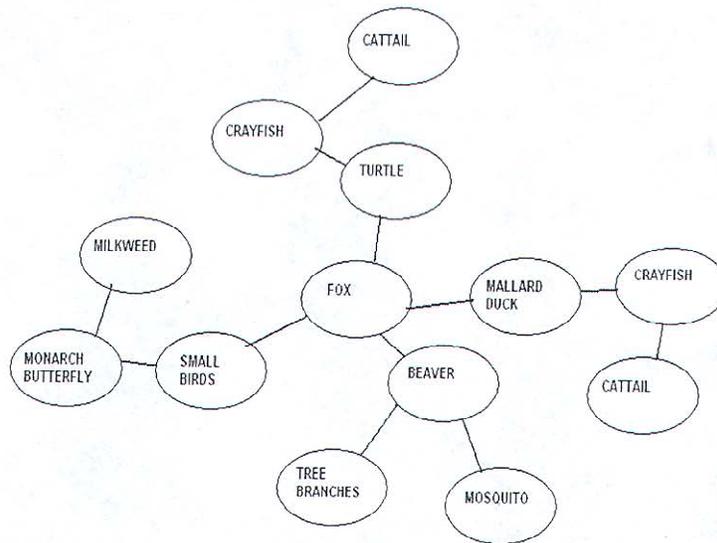
18/20 ~~19~~

- Excellent job looking up when presenting to class
- Try not to read so much from your paper - you are presenting your project
- Good job showing the food web - visuals are great - I wish you had showed more.

# Florida Wetlands



# Food Web



1. FOX- PRIMARY CONSUMER, SCAVENGER, OMNIVORE
2. BEAVER- CONSUMER
3. MALLARD DUCK- CONSUMER
4. CRAYFISH - HERBIVORE
5. MOSQUITO- HETEROTROPH
6. TREE BRANCHES- PRODUCER
7. SMALL BIRDS- CONSUMER
8. CATTAIL- PRODUCER, AUTOTROPH
9. MONARCH BUTTERFLY- HERBIVORE
10. MILKWEED- PRODUCER, AUTOTROPH
11. TURTLE- CONSUMER

## **WHERE IT IS LOCATED:**

Wetlands are located in many states throughout the U.S. but majority of them are located in Florida. In Florida you can find wetlands from the north all the way down the east coast to the south. Some areas where there is an abundant amount of wetlands are The Ocala National Forest, Crystal River, Homosassa, and the Florida Keys.

## **ABOUT THE AREA:**

The wetlands have an outstanding flow of water, but also have areas that are really dry. They have many important nutrients that are in the soil. They also provide food, water, and a place to live for many organisms and microorganisms. Some organisms known to the area are insects, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, birds, fish, and shellfish. Wetlands also have many grasses, sedges, and many other plants. Some examples would be emergents, submergents, floaters, and trees.

## **Effects of 3 Abiotic Factors:**

- 1. Thermal Alteration:** warmed waters affect the richness, basal area, and stem density of plant species.
- 2. Dehydration:** some plants and organisms that need to be submerged under water die when the tides shift and water levels reduce.
- 3. Sedimentation/Burial:** when tree roots and plants are covered by sediment deposition it cuts off the roots oxygen and kills the tree/plant.

## **Building of a Housing Complex near the Water's Edge:**

Although this does not affect the abiotic factors it is one of it own. It will increase nutrient pollution, sedimentation, air pollution, and toxins. Run off from the housing will pollute the water. People using the wetlands to dump trash or shrubs will cause sedimentation. Smoke and other fumes such as exhaust from a car or lawnmower will cause air pollution.