

## GLOSSARY

<b>Aerobic</b>	Living or occurring only in the presence of oxygen <b>1</b>
<b>Anadromous</b>	Species that migrate up rivers from the ocean to spawn in natal fresh water <b>1</b>
<b>Anaerobic</b>	Living or occurring in the absence of oxygen <b>1</b>
<b>Annual plants</b>	A plant that lives or grows for only one year or season, during which the life cycle is completed <b>1</b>
<b>Aquatic Life</b>	Living or growing in or on the water <b>1</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variation of life forms within a given ecosystem. Biodiversity is often used as a measure of the health of biological systems. <b>2</b>
<b>Climax community</b>	A biological community of plants and animals which, through the process of ecological succession — the development of vegetation in an area over time — has reached a steady state. This equilibrium occurs because the climax community is composed of species best adapted to average conditions in that area. <b>2</b>
<b>Competition</b>	A rivalry between two or more competitors striving for the top position or the same prize <b>1</b>
<b>Condensation</b>	The physical process by which a liquid is removed from a liquid <b>1</b>
<b>Corridors</b>	Corridors connect two or more otherwise isolated habitat fragments
<b>Cryptic</b>	Camouflaged
<b>Decomposer</b>	One that causes rot; one that causes putrefaction, decay; one that causes another to break down into its component parts <b>1</b>
<b>Detritus</b>	Loose fragments, particles, disintegrated matter, debris <b>1</b>
<b>Dew Point</b>	The temperature at which air becomes saturated and produces dew <b>1</b>

<b>Digitigrade</b>	Walking so that only the toes touch the ground (such as dogs, and cats) <b>1</b>
<b>Disturbance</b>	A variation in the normal course or condition <b>1</b>
<b>Ecological stability</b>	The resilience (returning quickly to a previous state), constancy (lack of change) or persistence (simply not going extinct). The precise definition depends on the ecosystem in question <b>2</b>
<b>Ecosystem</b>	An ecological community together with its physical environment, considered as a unit <b>1</b>
<b>Ecotone / Edge</b>	The line of intersection between two habitat types, the boarder or margin of a particular area <b>1</b>
<b>Erosion</b>	A natural process including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, corrosion, or transportation by which material is removed from the earth's surface <b>1</b>
<b>Estuarine wetland</b>	Deepwater tidal habitats with a range of fresh-brackish-marine water chemistry and daily tidal cycles. Salt and brackish marshes, intertidal mudflats, mangrove swamps, bays, sounds, and coastal rivers. Drowned coasts, where supply of river sediment is insufficient to infill estuary basin.
<b>Evaporation</b>	To convert or change into a vapor <b>1</b>
<b>Gait</b>	A particular fashion or way of moving on foot; any of the ways to move by lifting the feet in an different rhythm <b>1</b>
<b>Grass</b>	Any of numerous plants of the family <i>Gramineae</i> , characteristically having narrow leaves, hollow jointed stems, and spikes or clusters of flowers <b>1</b>
<b>Habitat</b>	An area or type of environment where an organism or biological population normally lives or occurs <b>1</b>
<b>Hydric soils</b>	Soils are characterized by frequent, prolonged saturation and low oxygen content, which lead to anaerobic chemical environments where reduced iron is present

<b>Hydrology</b>	The scientific study of the properties, distribution, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil, and atmosphere <b>1</b>
<b>Hydrophytic vegetation</b>	A plant that grows in and is adapted to an aquatic or very wet environment <b>1</b>
<b>Impervious</b>	Incapable of being penetrated; <i>a material impervious to water</i> <b>1</b>
<b>Indigenous</b>	Species that evolved and still exist within an original ecosystem <b>2</b>
<b>Infiltration</b>	The act of causing (a liquid for example)to permeate a substance by passing through its interstitial spaces or its pores <b>1</b>
<b>Invasive species</b>	Species that tend to spread, especially those invading, outcompeting and replacing existing species <b>1</b>
<b>Invertebrate</b>	Organisms lacking a backbone or spinal column <b>1</b>
<b>Lacustrine wetland</b>	Wetlands around, of, or pertaining to lakes <b>1</b>
<b>Marine wetland</b>	Open ocean, continental shelf, including beaches, rocky shores, lagoons, and shallow coral reefs. Normal marine salinity to hypersaline water chemistry; minimal influence from rivers or estuaries.
<b>Monoculture</b>	Producing or growing one single crop over a wide area <b>2</b>
<b>Native species</b>	Originally living, growing, or being produced in a certain place; original inhabitants of an area as distinguished from those from elsewhere <b>1</b>
<b>Non-native species</b>	Species not native, or originally growing in an area
<b>Noxious weed</b>	Plants that are injurious or harmful to existing plants and/ or the environment <b>1</b>
<b>Nutrients</b>	Compounds found in the environment that plants and animals need to grow and survive. Excess can cause eutrophication and harm to an ecosystem, however.
<b>Organic matter</b>	Of, pertaining to or derived from living organisms <b>1</b>

<b>Palustrine Wetland</b>	All non-tidal wetlands that are substantially covered with emergent vegetation--trees, shrubs, moss, etc. Most bogs, swamps, floodplains and marshes fall in this system, which also includes small bodies of open water (< 20 acres)
<b>Peat Bog</b>	A bog or swamp where partially carbonized vegetable matter, usually mosses, accumulate <b>1</b>
<b>Percolation</b>	The act of passing through a porous substance or small holes, filter; the act of draining or seeping through a porous substance or filter <b>1</b>
<b>Perennial plants</b>	A plant that lives for more than two years, such as trees and shrubs <b>2</b>
<b>Plantigrade</b>	Walking with the entire surface of the foot on the ground, as humans and bears do <b>1</b>
<b>Pollutant</b>	Something that pollutes, especially a waste material that contaminates the air, soil or water <b>1</b>
<b>Precipitation</b>	Water droplets or ice particles condensed from atmospheric water vapor that fall to the earth's surface, such as rain and snow <b>1</b>
<b>Predatory Species</b>	Animals that prey on other animals to maintain life <b>1</b>
<b>Primary Consumer</b>	Organisms that feed on autotrophs (plants, algae, and some bacteria); herbivores <b>2</b>
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	A term used to describe the amount of water vapor that exists in a gaseous mixture of air and water. <b>2</b>
<b>Riparian</b>	Of, on or pertaining to the bank of a natural course of water <b>1</b>
<b>Riverine wetland</b>	Freshwater, perennial streams comprised of the deepwater habitat contained within a channel.
<b>Saturation</b>	The act or process of becoming soaked with moisture to capacity and unable to hold more <b>1</b>
<b>Scat</b>	The excremental droppings of an animal <b>1</b>

<b>Sedge</b>	Any of numerous plant species of the family Cyperaceae, resembling grasses but having solid rather than hollow stems, whose leaves have edges rather than being round
<b>Sediment</b>	Any particulate matter that can be transported by fluid flow, and which eventually is deposited. Sediments are most often transported by water, wind, and glaciers. 2
<b>Seral stages</b>	The stages of ecological succession of a plant community. eg, from young stage to old stage
<b>Shade tolerant</b>	Shade-tolerant species: are species of trees that are able to thrive in the shade, and in the presence of natural competition by other plants. 2
<b>Shrub</b>	A woody plant of relatively low height, distinguished from a tree by having several stems rather than a single trunk; bush 1
<b>Snags</b>	A standing, partly or completely dead tree, often missing a top or most of the smaller branches. 2
<b>Species abundance</b>	The number of individuals per species within a given area or community
<b>Species richness</b>	The number of different species in a given area, often used as an approach to defining biodiversity
<b>Succession</b>	The process of plant communities gradually changing over time 1
<b>Terrestrial</b>	Living upon the land as opposed to in the water
<b>Transpiration</b>	The act or process of transpiring, especially through the stomata of plant tissue or skin pores 1
<b>Tributary</b>	A stream or river flowing into a larger stream or river 1
<b>Unduligreade</b>	Animals are those that walk on hooves at the tips of their toes 2

**Wetland**

A lowland area saturated with moisture, especially when thought of as natural habitat for wildlife **1**

**Witch's Broom**

A disease or deformity in a woody plant, typically a tree, where the natural structure of the plant is changed. A dense mass of shoots grows from a single point, with the resulting structure resembling a broom or a bird's nest. **2**

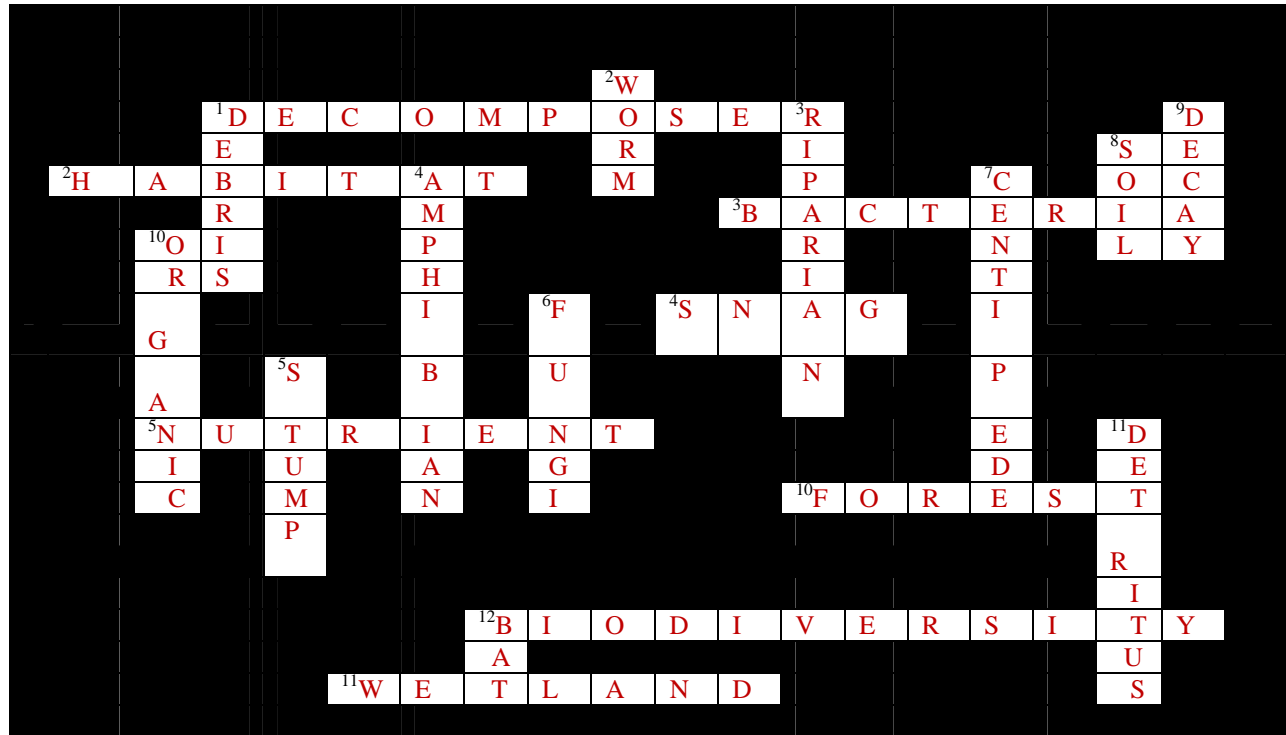
**1** [The American Heritage Dictionary](#) The Houghton Mifflin Company 1985

**2** Wikipedia the online encyclopedia

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### Across

1. An organism that breaks down dead plant or animal matter **decomposer**
2. The area where an organism normally lives **habitat**
3. A large group of microorganisms **bacteria**
4. A dead standing tree **snag**
5. This matter is a source of nourishment for soil **nutrient**
6. A dense growth of trees **forest**
7. A lowland area saturated with moisture **riparian**
8. The variability of living organisms on earth **biodiversity**

### Down

1. The remains of something that has broken up **debris**
2. An invertebrate with a long flexible body and no obvious appendages **worm**
3. Areas associated with a natural water course **riparian**
4. A cold blooded smooth skinned vertebrate **amphibian**
5. The part of a tree left protruding from the ground after it has fallen **stump**
6. Taxonomic Kingdom including mold, mushrooms and toadstools **fungi**
7. Chiefly nocturnal venomous segmented arthropod with a set of legs per segment **centipede**
8. Collection of dirt and organic matter that vegetation grows in **soil**
9. Rot **decay**
10. Matter made up of materials produced by plants or animals **organic**
11. Decaying matter **detritus**
12. A winged mammal **bat**

