

Wetland Functions and Values

Exam Questions

1. The two distinct types of wetlands, TIDAL and NONTIDAL, differ from each other based on their interaction with the change in elevation (rising and falling) of their water source.
True
False
2. Which three of the following components are necessary in order to label an area a “wetland”?
 - a. trees
 - b. water (hydrology)
 - c. hydric soils
 - d. shrubs
 - e. hydrophytic plants
3. The Chesapeake bay watershed receives ground water from which of the following areas?
 - a. all those areas adjacent to the tidal waters of the Bay
 - b. lands in Maryland and Virginia that drain towards the Bay
 - c. the 64,000 square mile area that extends north into New York and west to the Appalachian mountains
 - d. all of the above
4. Which of the following wetland functions/values are related specifically to maintaining water quality in the Bay?
 - a. removal of pollutants
 - b. flood protection
 - c. trapping of sediment
 - d. nursery areas for young fish
 - e. groundwater recharge and discharge
 - f. nutrient recycling and uptake
5. Nutrients are only removed by wetland plant uptake. Soils are not effective in improving water quality through nutrient removal.
True
False
6. All wetlands provide All of the functions/values listed on page three in the educational unit.
True
False

7. Provided you do not live adjacent to a tidal waterway that flows into the Chesapeake bay, you can fertilize your lawn and drain your motor oil in the backyard without impacting the Bay.
True
False
8. Wetlands can remove toxicants and other pollutants from the water column through plant uptake and increased trapping and filtering of runoff sediments.
True
False
9. Which of the following pollutants may be contained in stormwater runoff?
a. hydrocarbons such as oil and grease
b. fertilizer
c. pesticides
d. sediments from construction sites
e. all of the above
10. The establishment and maintenance of vegetated wetland and upland buffers, through which upland runoff must pass before entering the Bay, can improve water quality.
True
False
11. Primary production refers to the conversion of sunlight and nutrients into an energy form that can be used by plants and animals.
True
False
12. Which of the following are primary producers?
a. cows
b. trees
c. blue crab
d. striped bass
e. marsh grasses
f. algae and seaweed
13. Some tidal wetland communities are much more productive, in terms of the amount of above-ground plant tissue produced, than our most productive agricultural fields.
True
False
14. Detritus has no real value to the Bay ecosystem except to collect in wetlands and smother unwanted grasses.
True
False

15. Which of the following commercially important species of fish found in the Bay are closely associated with vegetated tidal wetlands? (may be more than one answer)
- a. menhaden
 - b. mackerel
 - c. tuna
 - d. flounder
 - e. spot and croaker
 - f. bluefish
16. Some vegetated wetland habitats are preferred by juvenile fish due to which of the following reasons? (circle all that apply)
- a. reduced competition for food
 - b. warmer water
 - c. fewer predators
 - d. slower currents and quieter water for resting
 - e. an abundant supply of food
17. Nonvegetated wetlands are important in reducing shoreline erosion due to their ability to dissipate incoming wave energy.
- True
False
18. Which of the following are economic benefits of wetlands?
- a. production of natural products such as lumber, fish and wild rice
 - b. control of shoreline erosion and the loss of property
 - c. Tourism that takes advantage of the Bay's fishing, clear swimming waters and boating.
 - d. all of the above
19. The draining, dredging and filling of tidal and nontidal wetlands are threats to wetlands that are caused by man.
- True
False
20. Shoreline hardening structures such as riprap revetments and bulkheads often negatively impact adjacent existing vegetated wetlands by increasing erosion or preventing the landward movement of the wetland in step with sealevel rise.
- True
False
21. The Tidal Wetlands Act of 1972 was enacted into law with the intent to protect tidal wetlands while accommodating necessary economic development.
- True
False
22. In Virginia, the Virginia Marine Resources Commission is the lead state agency in implementing the Tidal Wetlands Act.
- True
False

23. At the Federal level, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency administer wetland regulations through the Clean Water Act.
True
False
24. According to the educational unit, can wetlands and economic growth co-exist and compliment each other?
Yes
No
25. The Wetland Guidelines, available from the VMRC, are an important source of information about vegetated and nonvegetated tidal wetlands.
True
False