

## Wetlands Ecology Exam Questions

1. T F The general wetland types are based on salinity.
2. T F Tidal salt marshes usually develop in vegetation zones as a result of tides.
3. T F The two salt bushes are normally located along the landward limit of the saltmarsh.
4. T F Infauna are benthic organisms that live within the bottom sediments.
5. T F Hydrophytes are salt-loving plants?
6. The wetland type with the most diverse vegetation is:
  - a. saline marsh
  - b. oligohaline marsh
  - c. tidal freshwater marsh
7. T F Detritus is not very important in the marsh ecology because it is only dead material?
8. T F Animals eat the majority of wetlands vegetation.
9. T F The only wetland type described with trees is a tidal /nontidal swamp.
10. T F A primary producer is simply a plant.
11. T F A primary consumer is anything that consumes primary producers (plants).
12. T F Water, plants and soil are the three components of a wetland.
13. T F Wetlands are less productive than most agricultural fields.
14. T F Detritus plays a very insignificant role in a marsh food web.
15. T F The great blue heron often utilizes wetlands as a source of food.

16. The detritus produced by the following communities is readily available to the marine environment

(check all that apply)

- a. arrow arum
- b. saltbush
- c. cattail
- d. yellow pond lily
- e. saltmeadow

17. Of the following community types, which is likely to be most effective as a flood buffer?

- a. saltmarsh cordgrass
- b. cattails
- c. saltmeadow

18. T F There is only one growth form of saltmarsh cordgrass

19. T F A panne is an English spelling of a glass window pane.

20. T F Smooth cordgrass always occupies the low marsh of a brackish marsh