



1. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of wetland?
a) Fen b) Bog c) Marsh d) Lake
2. True or False: Wetlands are known as **natures kidneys** because they act as natural filters
a) True b) False
3. The **Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area** is what type of wetland?
a) Swamp b) Pond c) Marsh d) Lake
4. True or False: Wetlands **DO NOT** have a lot of **biological diversity**
a) True b) False
5. Wetlands provide which of the following **ecosystem services**:
a) Carbon Storage b) Water Filtration
c) Water storage d) Habitat for Wildlife

ANSWERS ON THE REVERSE SIDE!!



Nature Quiz

Answers...

1. d; 2. a; 3. c; 4. b; 5. all of them!

HERE IS THE LOW DOWN...

1. **Lake.** There are 5 classifications of wetlands in Canada: fens, bogs, marshes, swamps and ponds. Although similar to ponds, lakes are not considered to be wetlands because they are too deep. The official difference between ponds and lakes is that lakes are lacking plant growth across the entire body of water, whereas ponds have plants growing all the way across.

2. **True.** Many pond plants such as cattails act as natural filters that get rid of chemicals and heavy metals in the water. Thus, wetlands have very clean and clear water. This is good for wildlife as well as humans, as many species need clean water to thrive, and people can get good quality drinking water from wetland-fed rivers.

3. **Marsh.** Marshes are a type of wetland that are characterized by standing or slowly moving water, mineral soil and a wide variety of reeds, rushes and grasses.

4. **False.** Wetlands can be very diverse in terms of species living in them. Some northern wetlands such as fens and bogs in the boreal forest area can be lower in species richness, but wetlands in warmer areas can have hundreds or thousands of species. Here in the CVWMA we have close to 400 species of animals, with just over 300 of those being birds.

5. **Trick question: all of the above** are services provided by wetlands. As mentioned before, lots of species live in wetlands and they are natural water filters. The plants that seasonally grow in wetlands take up a lot of carbon in the growing season, then when they die it gets deposited in the mud and stored, or re-used, by new growth the next year. Wetlands also act as giant sponges, with the soil and plants in these areas able to absorb and hold a lot of water.