Watershed Study Guide

Use the word bank to fill in the blanks:

abiotic biotic wetland watershed estuary

ecosystem pollution tributary erosion divide

1. An area covered with a shallow layer of water _____

2. The living parts of an ecosystem _____

3. The non-living parts of an ecosystem _____

4. An area where all water drains toward one body of water _____

5. Anything that has a negative effect on the environment _____

6. One river draining into a larger river or ocean _____

7. Soil being washed away by the flow of water _____

8. An area of land that separates one watershed from another _____

9. Living and non-living things working together _____

10. A body of water where fresh water mixes with salt water _____

11. List 3 examples of **biotic** factors for a pond ecosystem.
_____

12. List 3 examples of **abiotic** factors for a pond ecosystem.
_____

13. Name one example of an estuary. _____

14. Bert is fixing his car in Sterling, VA. Some of the oil from the car spills onto his driveway. Explain why this oil will eventually end up in the Chesapeake Bay.

15. How can we prevent erosion?

16. How could erosion (too much dirt in the water) affect the water quality?

17. Give 2 examples of how the Chesapeake Bay or other areas of water become polluted.

18. The Potomac River is a _____ of the Chesapeake Bay.

19. What are 2 reasons why wetlands are important?

20.Explain how a fish living in a lake needs or depends **on biotic and abiotic factors**.

21. How does an ecosystem work?

22. Draw a line to match the word with what it measures:

a. Salinity *how clean or dirty the water it (amount of dirt)

b. Ph *amount of oxygen in the water

c. Turbidity *scale of 0-14 to determine acid or base

d. Dissolved oxygen *amount of salt in the water

23. If there is a lot of rain that goes into the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, would the salinity of the Bay increase or decrease? Why?

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