Aquatic Biomes Table Chapters 6-7 Directions: These descriptions of these aquatic biomes are scrambled. Cut them out and glue them down on a blank table. You should have 4 descriptions under each heading, in no particular order.

Freshwater Biomes			Marine Biomes			
Rivers and Streams	*Lakes and Ponds*	*Freshwater Wetlands*	*Salt Marshes*	*Intertidal Zones*	*Coral Reefs*	*Open Ocean*
The Florida Everglades are a famous example of this biome.	In this biome areas of land are saturated with fresh water.	This is one of the most productive biomes in the world.	The limnetic zone of this biome is the area of open water that is well lit.	May start from a snow melt.	This biome is an inland body of standing water.	Bogs included in this biome.
This biome contains non-woody emergent vegetation.	This biome is divided into three zones: high-tide, mid-tide, low-tide.	The world's largest example of this biome is off the east coast of Australia.	This biome includes three zones: photic, aphotic, and benthic.	This biome includes estuaries—semi-enclosed areas where rivers meet the ocean.	The slope of the landscape determines the direction and speed of the water flow.	This biome is a narrow band of shore where ocean meets land.
Many species of fish use this biome as nurseries for their young.	Thermal stratification in this biome creates a thermocline at certain depths.	The top layer of this biome often freezes during the winter.	The animal polyps for which this biome is named have a mutualistic relationship with algae.	Mussels, sear stars, and anemones are common animal in this biome.	Animals in the photic zone of this biome include fish, sea turtles, jellyfish and whales.	Organisms living in this biome must be able to survive constant changes in tides and waves.
Plant species that grow here include duckweed, cattails and sedges.	The deepest region of this biome, the aphotic zone, is very dark but contains organisms that can generate their own light.	Many species of fish, octopus, and squid live in the benthic zone of this biome.	The dominant organisms in this biome are soft-bodied animals that secrete a stone-like framework.	This biome is very sensitive to climate change and acidic water, which can lead to bleaching.	Biological communities change alone the course of this biome, from source to mouth.	Organisms must be able to withstand the constant water current.