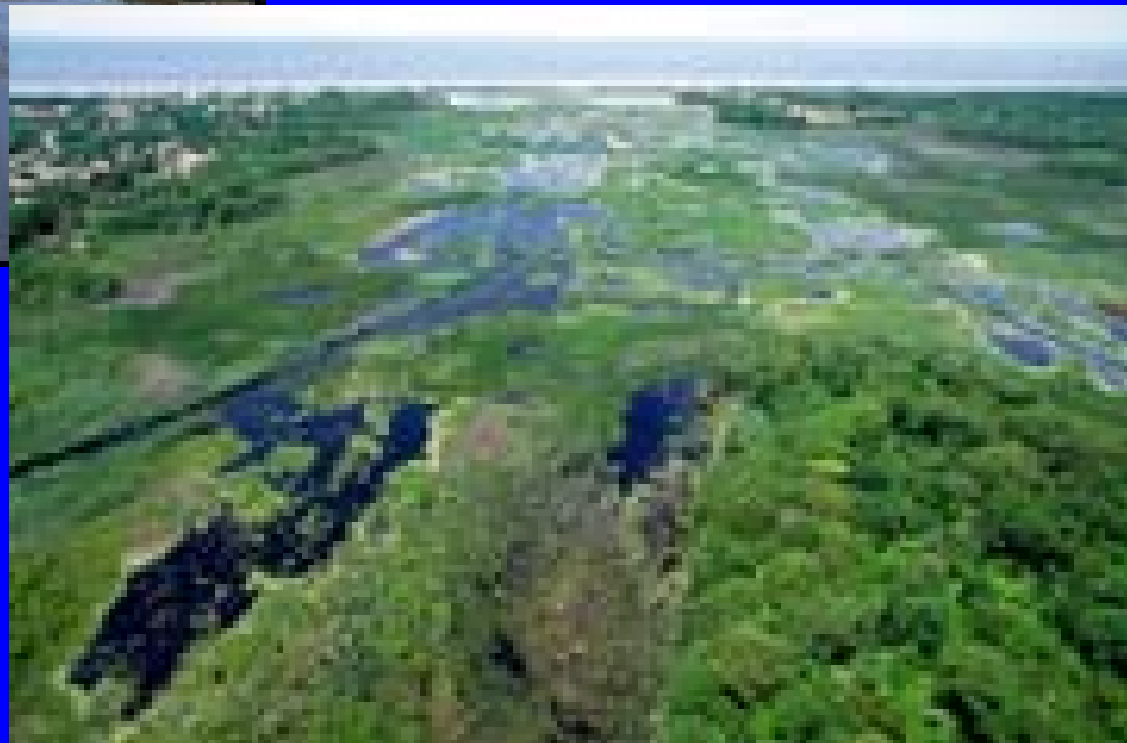
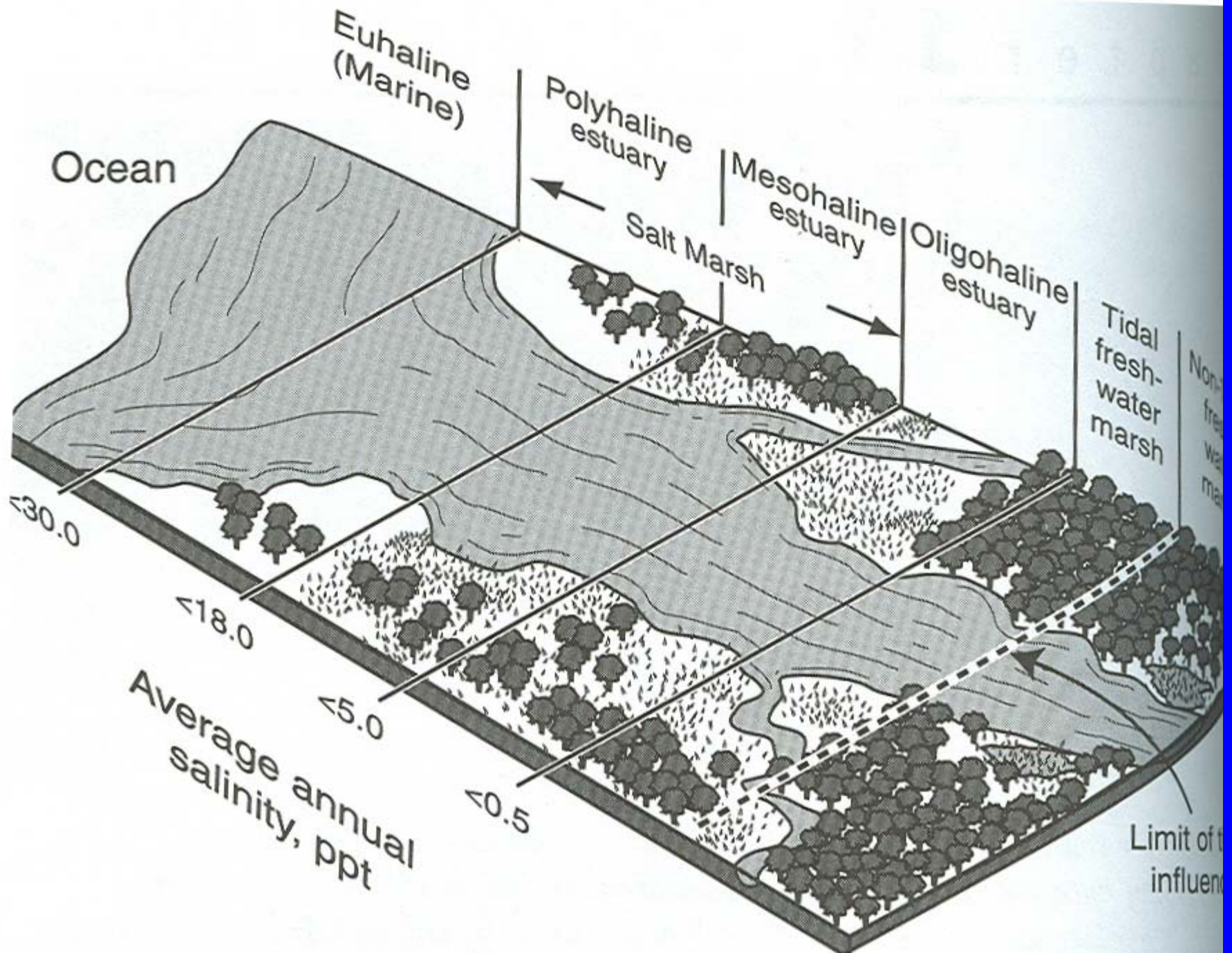


Tidal Freshwater Marshes



Definitions

- Euhaline: "true" marine zone, above 30 ppt salinity
- Polyhaline: 18 to 30 ppt salinity, dominated by grasses like *Spartina*
- Mesohaline: middle zone, 5 ppt salinity
- Oligohaline: less than 5 ppt salinity, diverse plants and animals, high productivity

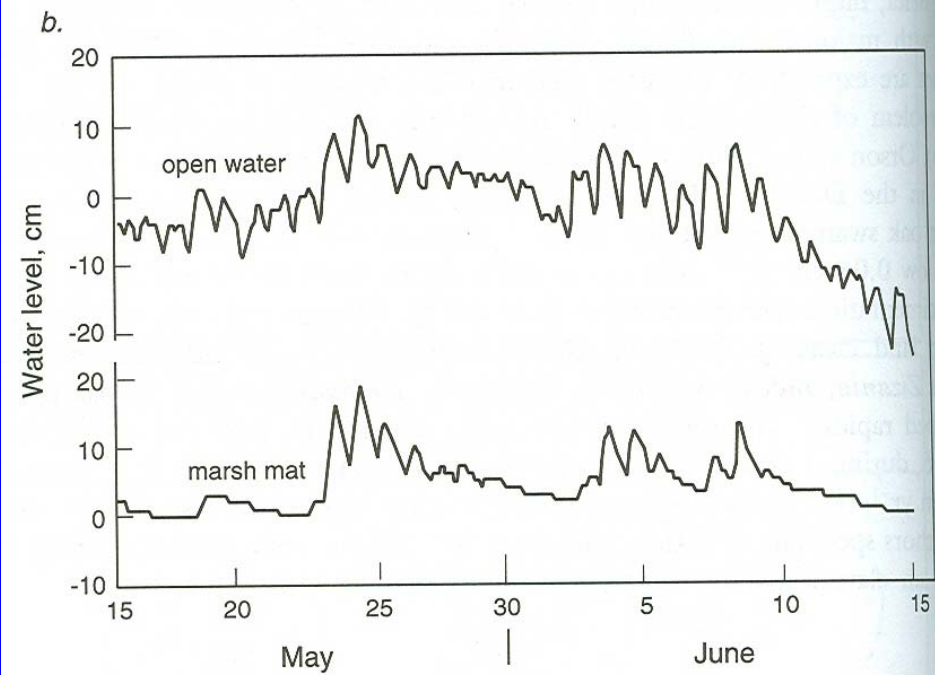
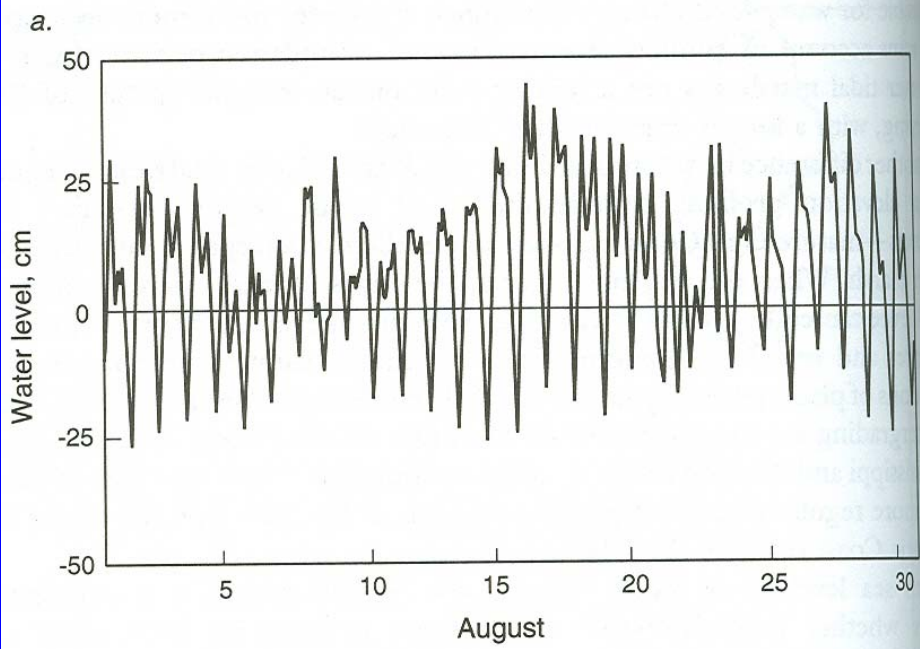


Three types

- Mature Marshes - 500 yrs old, well-developed peat substrate, Atlantic coast
- Floating Marshes - broke free of substrate, northern Gulf Coast
- New Marshes - on new river deltas

Distribution

- Found in areas with significant rainfall
- Still developing on the Atlantic coast in river deltas
 - Elevation differences within the marsh due to tidal variation
- In northern Gulf of Mexico, less elevation difference



Soil Characteristics

- Anaerobic except for a thin layer at the top of the sediment
- Nutrients vary, ammonia in winter, low levels in summer

Plants

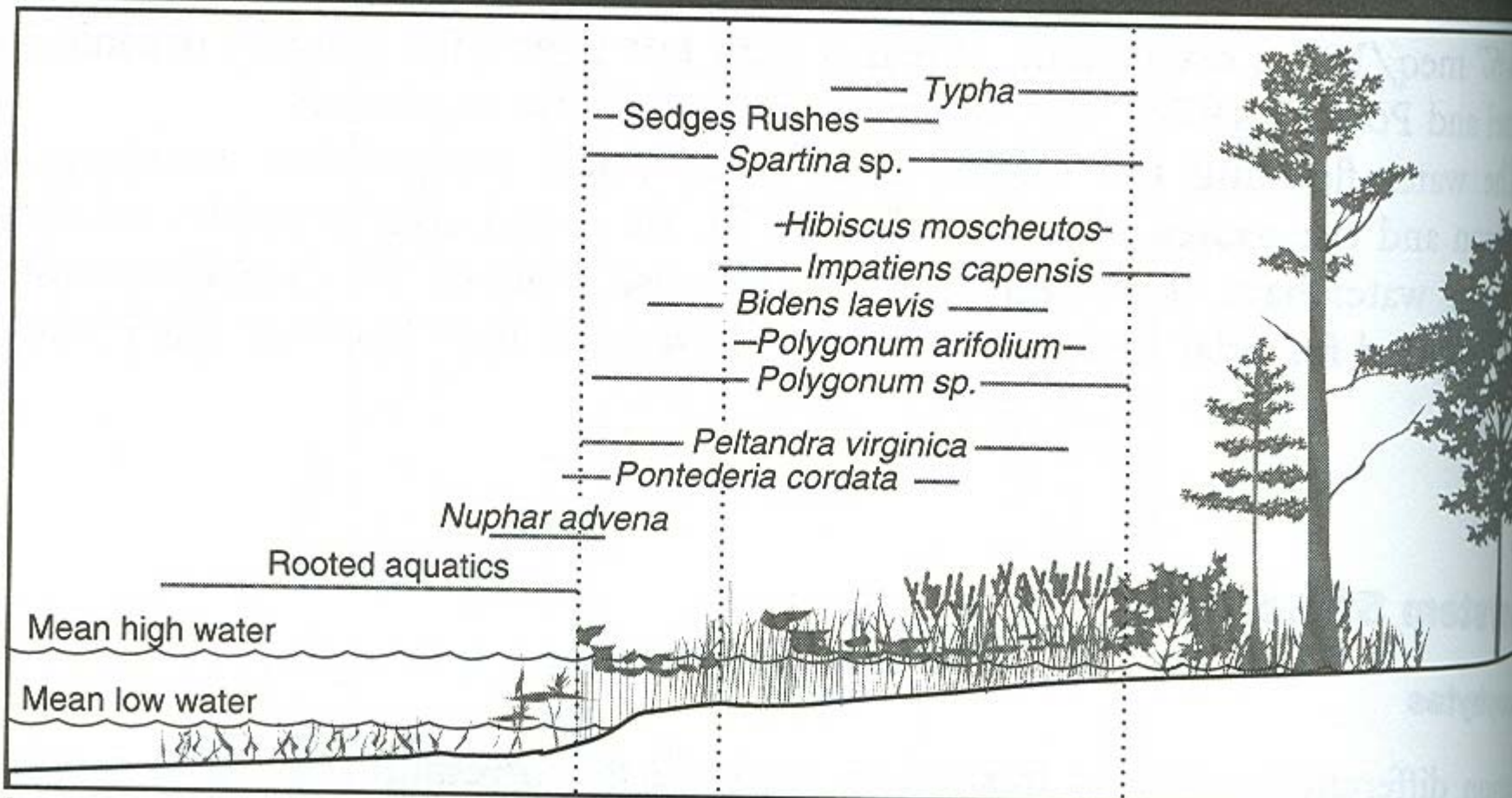
- Mature marshes
 - Submerged - *Nuphar*, *Elodea*, *Potamogeton*, *Myriophyllum*
 - Low marsh behind stream levee - *Peltandra virginica* (arrow arum), *Pontederia cordata* (pickerelweed), *Sagittaria* (arrowhead)
 - High marsh - *Zizania aquatica* (wild rice), *Typha*, *Spartina*, *Sagittaria*

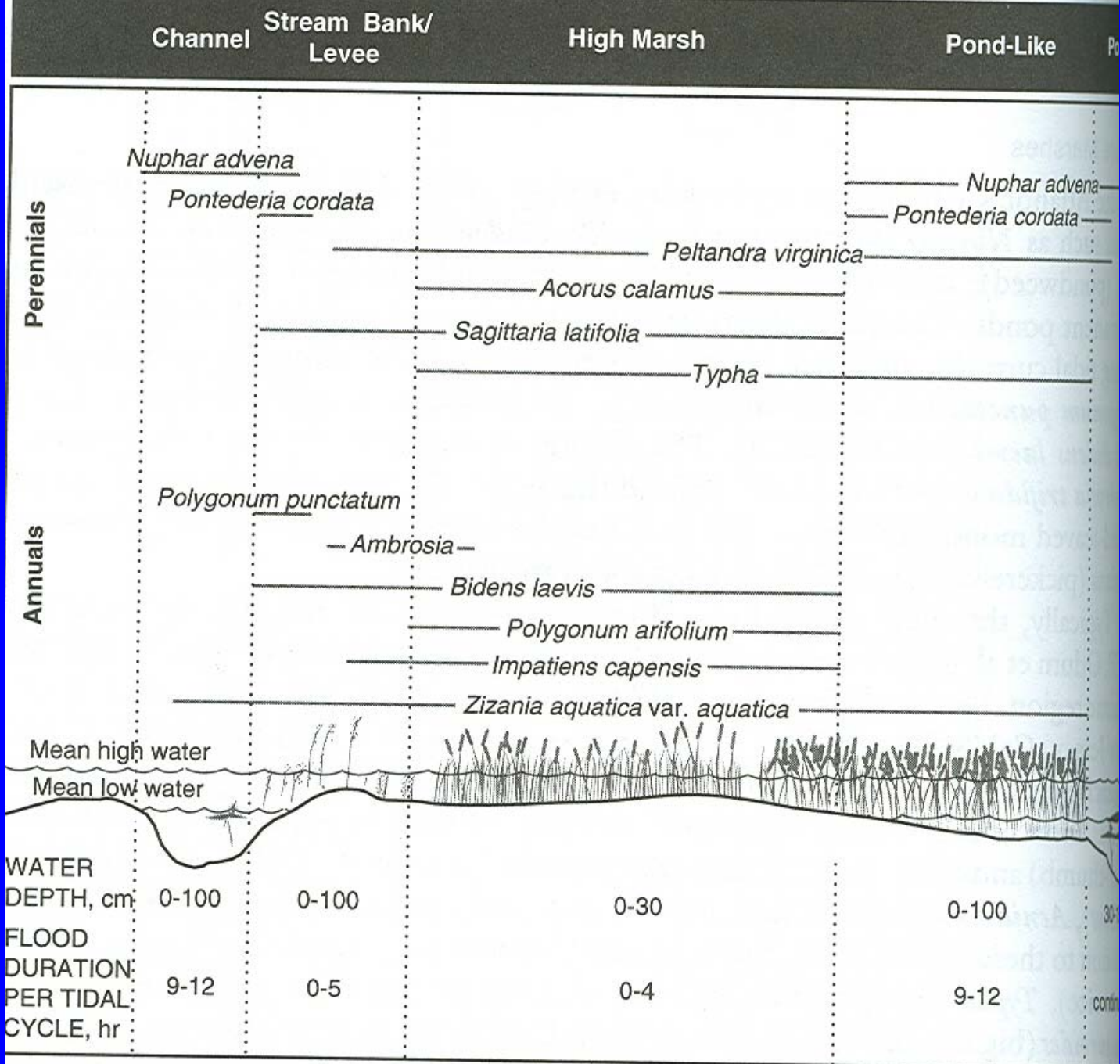
Open Water

Low Marsh

High Marsh

Wooded Swamp Forest





Submerged



Nuphar
(splatterdock)

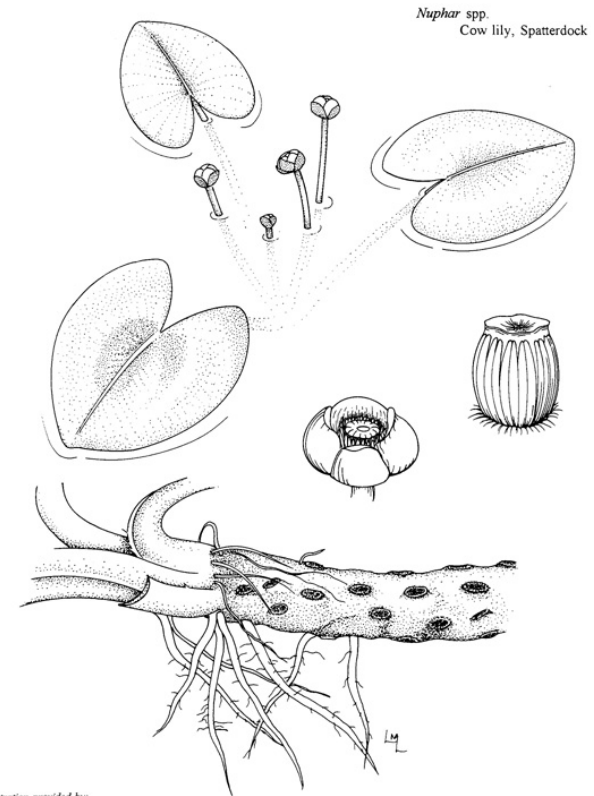
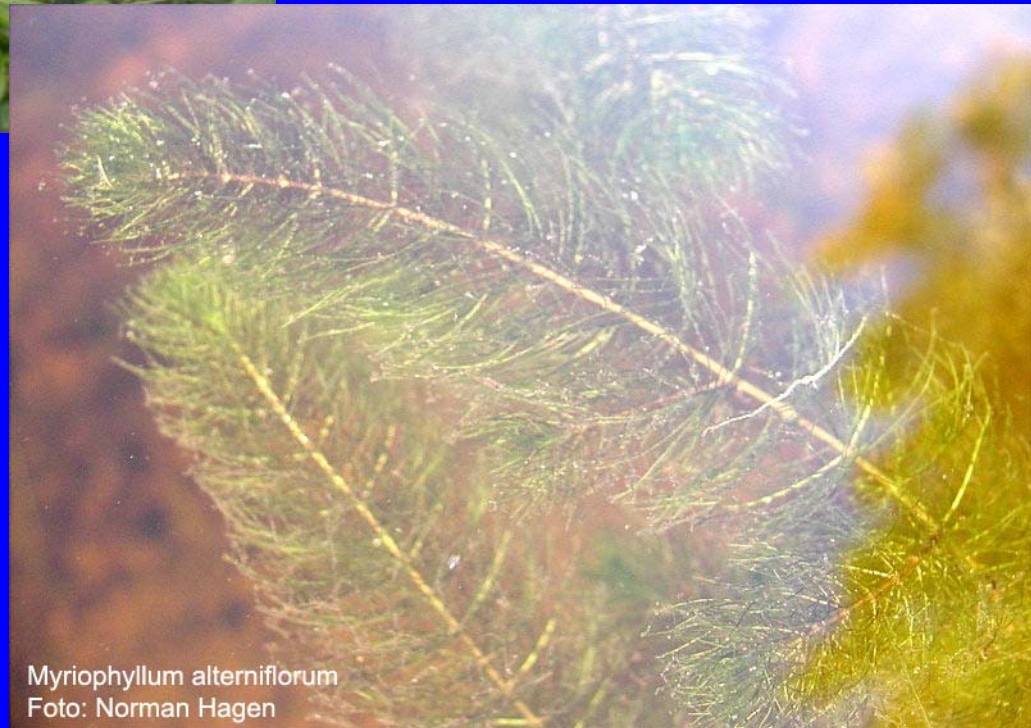


Illustration provided by:
IFAS, Center for Aquatic Plants
University of Florida, Gainesville, 1990

Nuphar spp.

Photo by Matthew C. Perry



Myriophyllum alterniflorum
Foto: Norman Hagen



Low Marsh



Pontederia sp.
Pontederiaceae
Gerald D. Carr



MAY 17



High Marsh

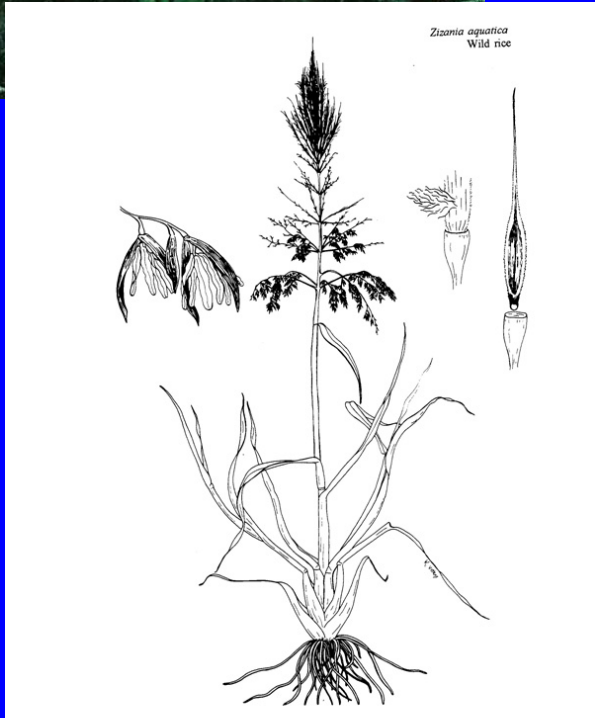


Illustration provided by:
IFAS, Center for Aquatic Plants
University of Florida, Gainesville, 1993

Zizania aquatica





Plants Continued

- Floating marshes
 - *Phragmites, sagittaria, spartina*
- New marshes
 - *Salix, Scirpus, deltarum, Sagittaria latifolia, Typha*

Channel

Levee

Typha Marsh

Interior Flats

Salix nigra

Typha latifolia

Sagittaria latifolia

Eleocharis parvula

Cyperus difformis

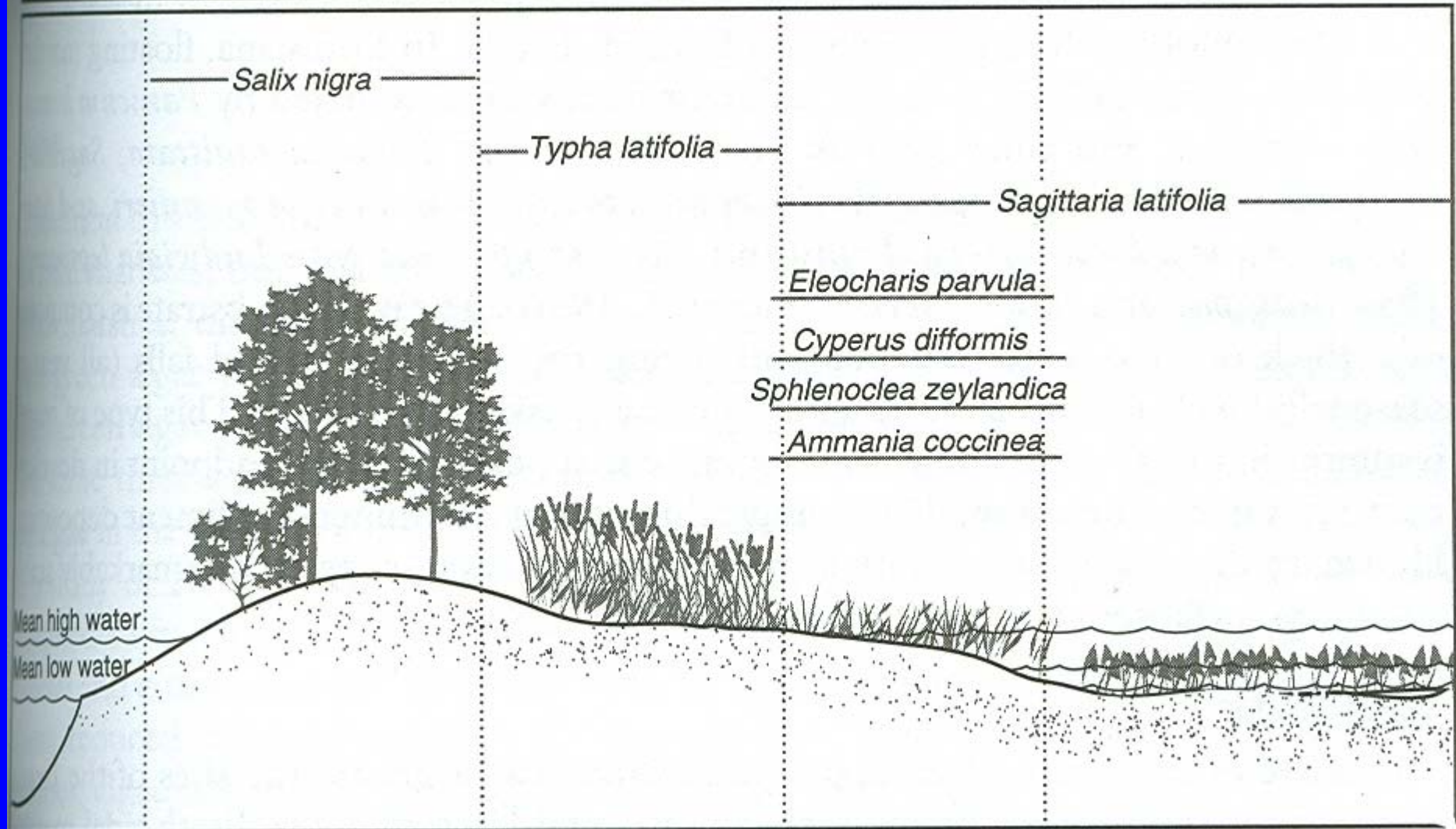
Sphlenoclea zeylandica

Ammania coccinea

Mean high water

Mean low water

Figure 10-7 (Continued).



Animal Diversity

- Supports largest density and diversity of birds
 - 280 spp of birds
 - 44 spp of ducks and other waterfowl
 - supported by the mass amount of food built up in the backs of the marshes
- Supports a large variety of mammals
 - beavers, otters, muskrat, mink, and nutria

Fish and Crustacean Life Cycle

- Freshwater species: bluegill, largemouth bass
- Estuarine: bay anchovy
- Estuarine-marine: silver perch, black drum, tarpon, brown shrimp
- Catadromous: spawns out at sea, returns to live in freshwater (example: eel)
- Anadromous: spawns in freshwater, lives out at sea (examples: striped bass, herring, shad, sturgeons, and some shrimp)

Productivity

- Produce 10 to 30 tons/dry matter/ hectare/ year (only the plants)
- more species richness, but less productivity

Nutrients

- exporters of nutrients: lose nutrients
- new marshes plant growth unrelated to sediment nutrients
- eutrophic areas due to anthropologic influences
- accumulations of heavy metals

Case Study/Current Events:

Salt Marsh Projects

- SF Bay Tidal Wetland Restoration
 - <http://sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/Dingler/home.html>
- San Pablo Bay Sedimentation Changes
 - <http://sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/Bathy/sanpablobay/>
- Suisun Bay
 - <http://sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/Bathy/suisunbay/>
- South San Francisco Bay
 - <http://sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/Bathy/southSanFrancisco/index.html>

Coastal Protection

- California Coastlines
- <http://www.californiacoastlines.org>