THE ESTUARY What are the characteristics of an estuary environment?



- Estuary type of environment where freshwater and salt water mix
 - Usually ocean water (salt water) mixing with river water (fresh water)
- Brackish Water a mixture of freshwater and salt water





- Most productive environment for diverse marine life
- Many organisms lay eggs here because they are protected
- Estuaries tend to be located on the other side of a barrier beach
 - Barrier Beach long ridge of sand deposited off-shore



- The Estuaries of Long Island Sound
 - 100 miles long and home to over 120 different types of marine life
 - Freshwater comes from the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames Rivers





- The Estuaries of the South Shore
 - Approximately 75 miles and one of the most ecology diverse areas on the east coast





- The Salt Marsh Community
 - Salt Marshes areas where grasses grow abundantly in shallow waters
 - Commonly referred to as wetlands
 - Decaying grass provides nutrients to produce plankton which large organisms feed from

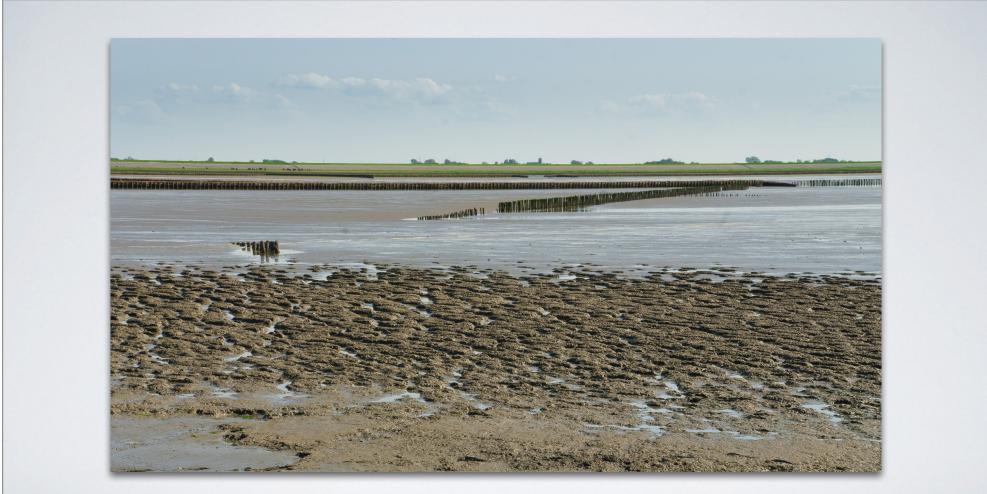




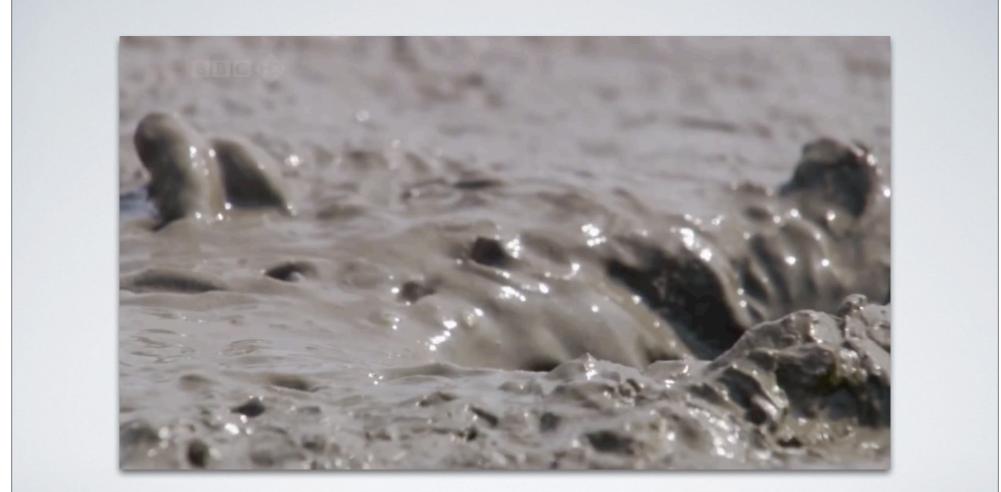




- The Mudflat Community
 - Mudflat part of an estuary environment characterized by dark muddy sand and no grass
 - Often called the graveyard because no life exists except for small scavengers such as the mud snail, clams, and worms
 - Microscopic organisms decomposing give the mudflat a rancid and distinct smell



The Mudflat Community



Life on the Mudflat - Mudskipper

The Mangrove Community

- Mangroves trees that grow in tropical salt water conditions that act as complex filtering systems
 - During low tides the exposed roots trap debris and decomposition of organic material begins to take place
 - During high tides the roots are underwater thus helping to speed up the decomposition process



