

Diversity of Wetlands

A landscape photograph showing a wetland area. In the foreground, there is a field of tall, green grasses with some yellowish-brown patches. In the middle ground, a small pond or wetland area is visible, surrounded by more vegetation. The background features rolling hills under a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds.

Variability Across the Landscape

Wetlands reflect:

- Landscape position
 - Depression, floodplain, slope, flat
- Hydrology
 - Source, direction, frequency, depth, timing, duration
- Climate
 - Growing season, precipitation, evapotranspiration
- Soil/Substrate
 - Mineral, organic, chemistry
- Biotic factors
 - Beaver, muskrat, alligator, insects, invasives
- All interrelated



“Typical” Wetland?



Photo © Minnesota Dept. Natural Resources

Deep Marsh, Northern Minnesota



Seasonal/Temporary Wetland, Southern Minnesota



Seasonal/Temporary Wetlands - Farmed, Southern Minnesota



Playa Wetlands, Central Nebraska



Photo: Ted Lagrange, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

Vernal Pool, Central Minnesota





Delmarva Bay, Delaware

Montane Fen, Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Montana



M. Manning photo

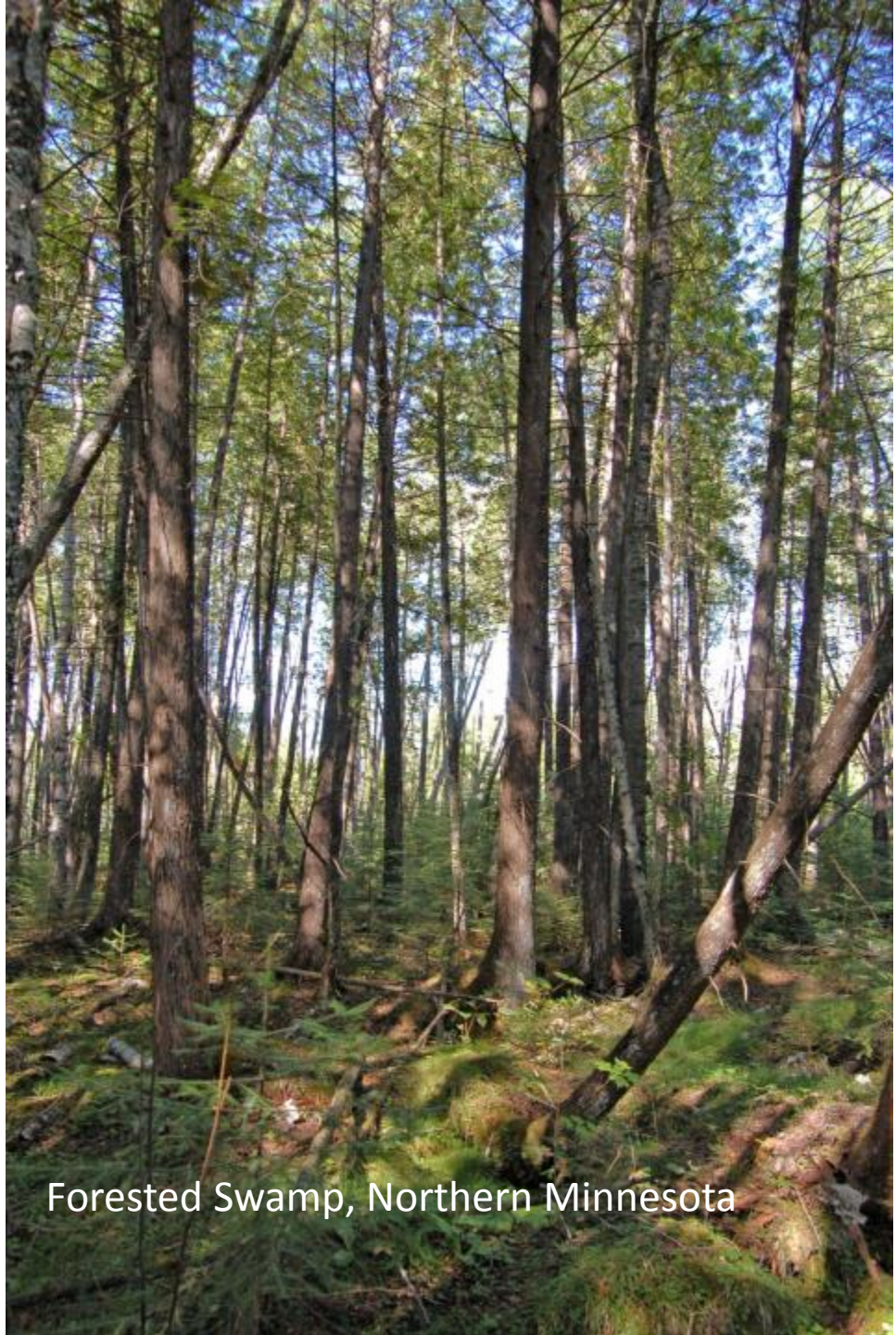


Shrub Swamp, Southern Minnesota



Forested Swamp, Northern Minnesota

Photo © Minnesota Dept. Natural Resources



Forested Swamp, Northern Minnesota



Floodplain Forest, Southern Minnesota

Photo © Minnesota Dept. Natural Resources



Bog, Northern Minnesota

Pocosin Lakes NWR, North Carolina



Eric H. Christenson photo

Lacustrine Wetland, Northern Minnesota





Photo © Minnesota Dept. Natural Resources

Montane Wet Meadow, Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Montana



M. Manning photo



Oasis, Indian Canyons, Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, Southern California

Despite wide range of expression, all wetlands are characterized by:

- Inundation/saturation during growing season
- Hydric soils
- Hydrophytic vegetation



Photo © Minnesota Dept. Natural Resources

Benefits of Wetlands

Why we care . . .

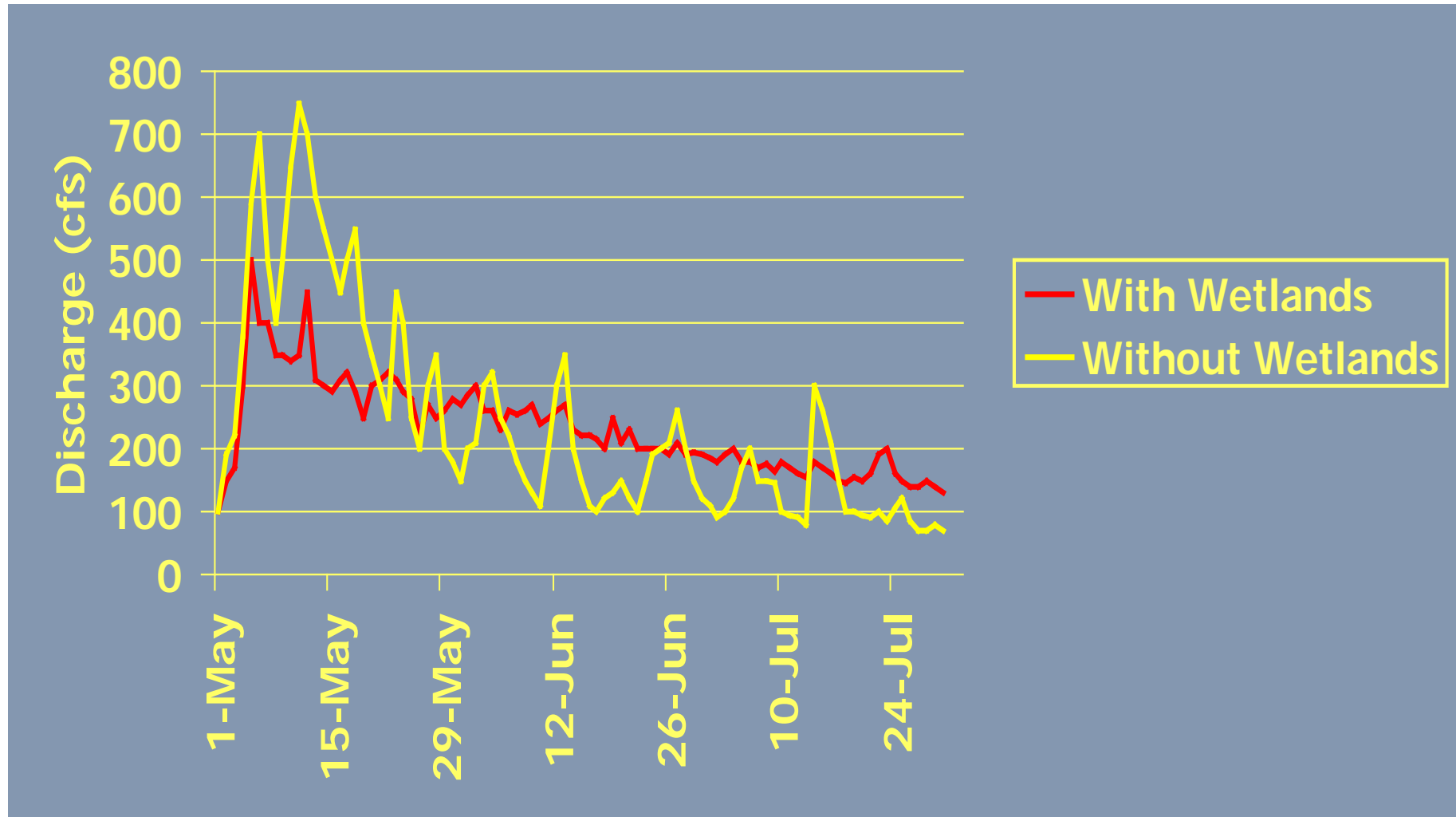
Functions vs. Benefits (Services, Values)

- **Functions** = Things that wetlands do: physical, chemical, biological processes.
Example: Sediment trapping
- **Benefits** = Ways in which wetland functions are useful to people.
Example: Downstream water quality improvement

Benefit: Flood Mitigation



Benefit: Stream Flow Moderation



Benefit: Water Quality Maintenance/Improvement



Sediment

Contaminants

Nutrients

Sedimentation

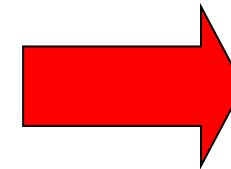
Plant Uptake

Transformation

- **Chemical**

- **Biological**

Volatilization



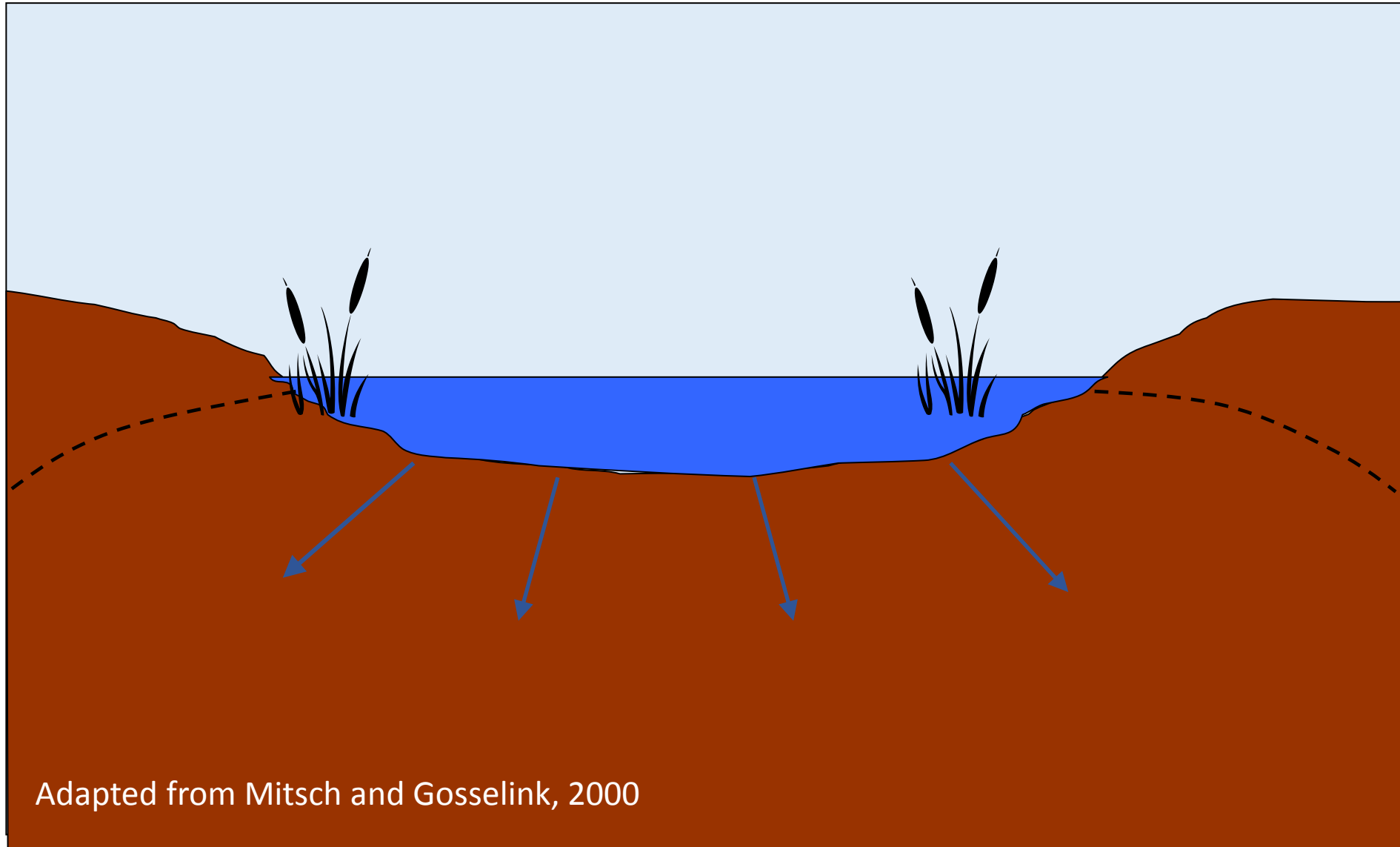
Benefit: Fish and Wildlife Habitat



Benefit: Recreation/Education



Benefit: Groundwater Recharge



Adapted from Mitsch and Gosselink, 2000

Benefit: Commercial Products

