

Amazon Headwaters & Creek Watershed Map Activity & GIS module

Your Lab group will be viewing the area called the Amazon Headwaters Forest in south east Eugene where we will visit on our next field trip.

Lab Group (full names): _____

When you view this map make a list of the landscape features you see.

Use your list to write a description of what you think the landscape would look like.

Identify areas of forest cover and make notes about how much forest cover there is in relationship to other types of vegetation noted on the map.

If available compare current forest cover (in the 2000's) with forest cover in the 1850's.

Define what is meant by a watershed. Use your texts and internet. **Internet site “what is water shed—has video showing defining features of a watershed.**

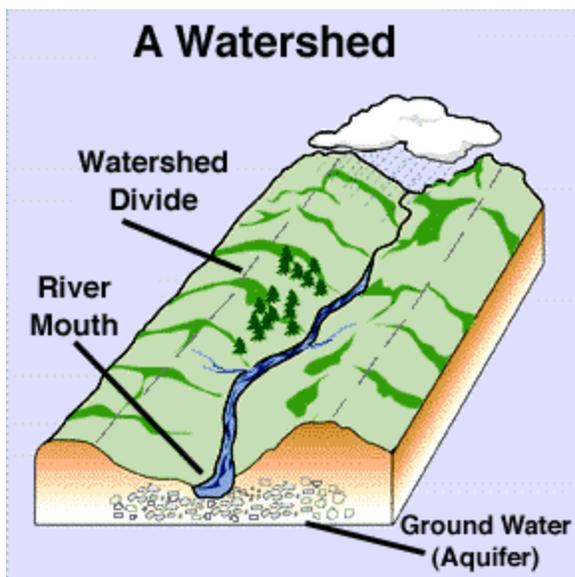
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Explain why “headwaters” are important ecologically.

Palustrine Nontidal (inland) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, or persistent emergent vegetation or small shallow wetlands.

Palustrine comes from the [Latin](#) word "palus" or [marsh](#). Wetlands within this category include inland [marshes](#) and [swamps](#) as well as [bogs](#), [fens](#), [tundra](#) and [floodplains](#). Palustrine systems include any inland [wetland](#) which lacks flowing water, contains ocean derived salts in concentrations of less than .05%, and is nontidal. It may be useful to clarify the differences between [lacustrine](#) and palustrine wetlands.

Watershed: We define a watershed as the land that contributes water to a given site. It's the area of land that catches rain and snow and drains or seeps into a marsh, stream, river, lake or groundwater. Think of this as a line that connects all of the highest points in an area, precipitation falling inside the boundaries contributes to formation of streams and rivers.



A Watershed

