# BOREAL WETLANDS Marshes



# Marshes

Marshes in the eastern boreal forest are often found as a transition between open water and shorelines.

Water levels fluctuate seasonally and water sources come from precipitation and associated run-off, groundwater and stream inflow. Salt marshes are influenced by tides and storm surges.

## **Ecological Benefits**

- \* Most biologically diverse but the least common boreal wetland
- \* Marshes moderate flooding and minimize soil erosion
- \* Filter and trap nutrients and neutralize a number of contaminants
- \* Vital habitat for many wildlife such as waterfowl, moose and beaver

#### Type of Marshes

- Emergent marshes: dominated by flood tolerant cattail and rushes; located between deeper open water and meadow marshes
- Meadow marshes: dominated by sedges and grasses; less flood tolerant and occupy shallow water areas
- \* Salt marshes: dominated by salt tolerant herbaceous plants; located in intertidal zones, regularly flooded by brackish water or seawater





American Black Duck



# ducks.ca

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# **Identifying Characteristics**

#### Vegetation

- Emergent vegetation (e.g. cattail, bulrush and sedges) occupies more than 25% of the area interspersed with open water
- \* Floating vegetation (e.g. pondweeds and milfoil) occupies open water

#### Hydrology

- \* Water levels: fluctuate seasonally and can periodically dry out
- Water sources: precipitation, run-off, groundwater and streams; seawater for some coastal marshes

## Soil

- Mineral based soils with shallow organic deposits (< 40 cm)</li>
- \* Nutrient rich soils resulting from periodic drying out and exposure to oxygen



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## Resources

- \* Ducks Unlimited Canada in the Boreal Forest borealforest.ca
- \* Ducks Unlimited Canada Natural Values Fact Sheet Series ducks.ca/learn-about-wetlands/what-wetland
- \* North American Wetlands Conservation Council: WetlandNetwork wetlandnetwork.ca



