

Lagoon Bingo

1. A large grayish wading bird is the Great Blue Heron.
2. A large white wading bird is the Great Egret.
3. Birds migrate up and down California's coast, along the Pacific Flyway.
4. An endangered bird that nests along sandy beaches is the Least Tern.
5. A place where fresh water and salt water mix is an estuary.
6. A salty-tasting plant that grows in salt marsh is pickleweed.
7. Plants that can tolerate growing in salty water are halophytes.
8. Water that is partly salty is brackish.
9. Native Americans who lived along San Diego's lagoons were the Kumeyaay.
10. A metate is a grinding stone used by the Kumeyaay.
11. Ancient trash heaps of broken shells left by early Native Americans are middens.
12. Non-living things in an ecosystem, such as rocks or sand are called abiotic.
13. Plants that stick up above the water surface are emergent. Cattails are an example.
14. Crabs and shrimp are a type of hard-shelled invertebrate called crustaceans.
15. Animal droppings are called scat.
16. Animals that eat plants are herbivores.

17. Animals that eat meat are carnivores.
18. Animals that feed upon dead animals are scavengers.
19. Bacteria and fungi that break down dead and decaying matter are decomposers.
20. A food chain shows the transfer of energy as one animal eats another.
21. Rainfall is called precipitation.
22. Rainwater soaks into the ground, flowing downstream to join the lagoon. This is called runoff.
23. Salinity describes the salt content of water.
24. What goes down the street,
goes down the storm drain.
25. Particles of soil and sand settle in a body of water.
This is called sedimentation.
26. Ocean tides rise and fall due to the moon's pull.
27. Erosion describes how the coastline is worn away by water and wind.
28. Plants growing upland from the lagoon are part of the Coastal Sage Scrub habitat.
29. A long-billed wading bird is the American Avocet.
30. The male of this duck has a green head: the Mallard.
31. A tree now common throughout San Diego, but introduced from Australia, is the eucalyptus.
32. Animals that hunt at night are nocturnal.
33. The area of land drained by a stream system is called a watershed.
34. Lands that are sometimes or always covered with water are called wetlands.

precipitation	tides	pickleweed
Heron	<i>wetlands</i>	salinity
scat	estuary	herbivores

sedimentation	Egret	carnivores
Flyway	<i>wetlands</i>	Tern
pickleweed	middens	decomposers

storm drain	runoff	Kumeyaay
crustaceans	<i>wetlands</i>	erosion
food chain	halophytes	metate

Sage	emergent	abiotic
scavengers	<i>wetlands</i>	Avocet
watershed	nocturnal	eucalyptus

Mallard	food chain	brackish
middens	<i>wetlands</i>	storm drain
erosion	Sage	heron

salinity	watershed	nocturnal
decomposers	<i>wetlands</i>	estuary
Egret	Kumeyaay	runoff

Avocet	scat	scavengers
Eucalyptus	<i>wetlands</i>	watershed
tides	sedimentation	crustaceans

abiotic	Mallard	estuary
carnivores	<i>wetlands</i>	tides
Tern	Flyway	Egret

erosion	metate	middens
halophytes	<i>wetlands</i>	Heron
emergent	precipitation	Flyway

Eucalyptus	herbivores	middens
brackish	<i>wetlands</i>	Sage
tides	Avocet	watershed

halophytes	runoff	Tern
herbivores	<i>wetlands</i>	Mallard
abiotic	storm drain	decomposers

Kumeyaay	watershed	carnivores
nocturnal	<i>wetlands</i>	precipitation
emergent	food chain	Heron

