

Reading Guide for Part II: Coastal Ecosystems and Migration of Birds



Chatham-09/24/19 - Jared Bennett, a 29-year old fisherman primarily catches dogfish and skate on his boat White Cap. A seagull sits on the bow of the boat in the early morning in at Chatham Fish Pier. He says it's hard to get deckhands these days. Photo by John Tlumacki/Globe Staff(metro)

<p>A. Review the following key vocabulary words for this section of the article:</p>
<p>ecology, habitat, migration, ornithologists, predators, salt marshes, sand bar, tidal waters, vegetation</p>
<p>B. As you read, use details from the text to respond to the following questions:</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are salt marshes, and how do they form? 2. How do salt marshes support the coastal environment? 3. What does Brad Winn mean when he says that a whimbrel bird is, "...an ambassador of the larger system?" 4. How does Winn conduct his study on whimbrel birds? 5. What is a low marsh, and how does it differ from a high marsh? 6. Why is there less vegetation on the coast of the Cape, and why is that causing an increase in the population of purple marsh crab? 7. What does the author describe as the "destructive feedback loop"? 8. How has a warming climate changed the migration pattern for bluejay birds?
<p>C. Write a 2-3 sentence summary of the section using key details.</p>
Empty space for student response