

Facts about ponds

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Facts about ponds

What are some interesting facts about ponds. 10 facts about ponds. Facts about pond skaters. 2 facts about ponds. Facts about ponds and lakes. Interesting facts about ponds and lakes. Facts about ponds ecosystems. What are some facts about ponds.

The French Quarter, marked by beautiful architecture, is the oldest neighborhood in New Orleans. The French Quarter, marked by beautiful architecture, is the oldest neighborhood in New Orleans. Photo by GTS Productions, ShutterstockGet facts and photos about the 18th state. Nickname: The Pelican StateStatehood: 1812; 18th statePopulation (as of July 2016): 4,681,666Capital: Baton Rouge Largest City: New Orleans Abbreviation: LAState Bird: brown pelican State Flower: magnolia People first arrived in the area now called Louisiana about 12,000 years ago. During its history, Native American tribes lived on the land, including Atakapa, Choctaw, Chitimacha, Natchez and Tunica. In 1541 the explorer Hernando de Soto claimed the territory for Spain. Then in 1682 France took possession of the region. Land ownership would go back and forth among these nations until the United States purchased the area that would become Louisiana from France in 1803 as part of the Louisiana purchase. In 1812, Louisiana became the 18th state. The city of New Orleans was founded in 1718, and a few years later many Africans were brought into the city as slaves. The mix of African, French and Spanish influences gave Louisiana, and particularly the city of New Orleans, a unique culture. In 1861, during the Civil War, Louisiana left the Union. He joined the United States in 1868. Today the Chitimacha, Coushatta, Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians and Tunica-Biloxi tribes still live in this state. Louisiana was named after King Louis XIV when the land was claimed by France in 1862. Louisiana is called Pelican State because of its state bird. Well: State symbols of Louisiana Louisiana is bounded by Arkansas in the north, Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico in the east, the Gulf of Mexico in the south, and Texas in the west. The state can be divided into three geographical regions. The coastal plain of the Eastern Gulf is the lowland east of the Mississippi River. It is swampy near the river and becomes hilly in the north. The Mississippi Alluvial Plain runs west of the Mississippi River from Arkansas north to the Gulf of Mexico. Grows surmounted by fields called frontlands run along the river, and fields called backlands (with very fertile silt and clay) hang far away. The wetlands cover the southern coast. The far west is the coastal plain of the West Gulf, which runs from Arkansas to the southernmost part of the state. The highest point in Louisiana, Driskill Mountain, is in the northern part of this region. Going south, the land descends down to become meadows, then swamps, and finally the sandy islands bordering the coast called reef beaches. Coyotes, American beavers, muskrat and swamp rabbits are some of the mammals of Louisiana. The most State reptile/light is the American alligator. But the area is also home to alligator snatching turtles, constrictors called Louisiana pine snakes, and poisonous coral snakes harlequin. Brilliant pink rosewood Night herons with yellow crown, Louisiana torts and purple gallinules are among the many Louisiana birds. The South Rocks, the ranks of lobster and the Viscide Salamandre of Louisiana are just some of the amphibians of the state. Pecan, Louisiana hickory, magnolia, live oak and bald cypress are among the most common trees in Louisiana. Plants and flowers growing in Louisiana include small brown jugs, American peanuts and sensitive pinion peas. Louisiana's main natural resources include fertile land, natural gas and oil. Louisiana is also the largest producer of salt in the United States". Among the famous people of the Pelican state are the civil rights activist Madam C.J. Walker, the talk show host Ellen DeGeneres, and many jazz and blue artists like Fats Domino, Louis Armstrong and Jelly Roll Morton. A mix of Spanish, French, African cuisine, and more, including Jambalaya, a mix of spicy rice, meat and seafood. «Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve includes a battlefield of the 1812 War with re-enactments and a national cemetery; a swampy reserve (where the state bird of Louisiana, brown hair) The reptiles must be kept at least 200 meters away from the path of the parade of Mardi Gras.LouisianaBarry the bald eagle is heading towards the swamps and cities of the state of Louisiana. Together with MC Pel, an eastern brown pelican, they visit one of the most famous cultural capitals in the United States: New Orleans. Then they control the Mississippi River Delta while they avoid those annoying alligators! It seems that your browser does not support HTML5 video. Here is a direct link to the video. VIDEO: What is aquaculture? Here is an overview in less than two minutes. Transcription With the increase in demand for seafood, technology has made it possible to grow food in coastal marine waters and in open sea. Aquaculture is a method used to produce foods and other commercial products, restore habitat and replenish wild stocks and replenish populations of threatened and threatened species. There are two main types of aquaculture «marin and fresh water.» NOAA's efforts focus mainly on marine aquaculture, which refers to species raised in the oceans and estuaries. In the United States, marine aquaculture produces numerous species including oysters, clams, mussels, shrimps, seaweeds and fish such as salmon, branzines, sabberfish, yellow tail and pump. There are many ways to breed marine molluscs, including "seminating" small molluscs on the seabed or cultivating them in bottom cages or floats. Sea aquaculture is typically made of mesh fences in water or in tanks on the mainland. U.S. freshwater aquaculture produces species such as catfish and trout. Freshwater aquaculturemainly in ponds or other artificial systems. NOAA is committed to supporting aquaculture sector that:economically, ecologically and socially sustainable. NOAA experts and partners work to understand the environmental effects of aquaculture in different contexts and provide the best management practices to help reduce the risk of negative impacts. Video Transcription Aquaculture consists of breeding, breeding and harvesting fish, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Basically, it is about growing in water. U.S. aquaculture is a source of environmentally responsible food and commercial products, contributes to creating healthier habitats and is used to replenish stocks of threatened or threatened species. It seems that your browser does not support HTML5 video. Here is a direct link to the video. VIDEO: What is a wet area? That's what you need to know in less than a minute. Transcription There are many different types of wetlands and many ways to classify them. NOAA ranks wetlands in five general types: marine (ocean), estuaries (estuary), river (fiume), lacustrine (lake) and marshes (palustri). Common names for wetlands include marshes, estuaries, mangroves, marshes, ponds, swamps, delta, coral reefs, billabong, lagoons, shallow waters, swamps, lakes and flood plains, just to name a few! Often located along the waterways and in the alluvial plains, wetlands vary considerably due to soil differences, topography, climate, water chemistry and vegetation. Large wetlands can also include different types of smaller wetlands. A The habitats of the wetlands perform essential functions in an ecosystem, including serving as a water filter, controlling floods and erosion and providing food and houses to fish and wildlife. However, they do not just support plants and animals in the watershed. Many wetlands are not humid all year round because water levels change with seasons. In excessive rainy periods, wetlands absorb and slow down floodwater, which helps to alleviate property damage and can even save human lives. Wetlands also absorb excess nutrients, sediments and other pollutants before reaching rivers, lakes and other water bodies. They are also ideal places for fishing, canoeing, hiking and bird-watching, and are pleasant outdoor "aules" for people of all ages. The wetlands are located along the navigable routes and in the flood plains. They are available in all shapes and sizes. Wetlands filter water, providing control of floods and erosion Once wetlands were considered useless swamps. But now we know they host abundant fish and wildlife. Mushroom mice are unique semi-aquatic rodents called for musk odor and appearance similar to a rat. They are known especially for their destructive excavations in ponds,and dams, but there is more in these great mammals that live in the wetlands. Below, discover everything about musk mice, including interesting facts and important habits that can help you control their damage. General FactsÂ» GeographyÂ» HabitatÂ» DietÂ» BehaviourÂ» Identifying the damageÂ» DiseaseÂ» Funny factsÂ» Scientific name: zibethicus Wave Average size: 16 - 25» length (including atail); 2 - 5 lbs. Average duration in Wild: 1 - 3 years Identification features: dense brown fur; rounded body with a long black tail without hair; webbed back feet to swim and smaller front feet to dig; small eyes and small ears. Muskrats are native to North America, with a range extending from Canada to some northern parts of Mexico. They were also introduced in Northern Europe, Asia and South America - mainly for their appreciated skins. The Muskrats are semi-aquatic mammals that inhabit abundant areas in water such as wetlands, ponds, lakes and marshes. For shelter, muskrats dig tunnels or build lodges, depending on the immediate environment. In areas with steep banks or dams, muskrats dig tunnels that start underwater and lead over the water level, where the room can stay dry. In other areas without walls or steep dams, muskrats build dome-shaped lodges from nearby vegetation and mud. The Muskrats are omnivorous, but they mainly enjoy a vegetable-based diet consisting of roots, stems, leaves and fruits of aquatic vegetation. Because local vegetable food becomes poor, muskrats will feed on small aquatic animals such as insects, fishes and amphibians. Freshwater mussels often become a food base during the winter. Some favorite foods include: Activities: The Muskrats are active all year round, and feed at every moment of the day. They're more active at dusk. Reproduction: The females give light 2-3 sunbeds per year, each time producing an average of 4-8 puppies. The size of the sunbeds varies with seasons, with large beds born in spring and summer, and small beds born in winter. In the warmer months, muskrats can give birth to up to 15 young people at once. The muskrats are weaned for about a year before they become independent. Power supply: Muskrats collect food within their territories and bring it to power platforms they eat on. These power platforms are pillars, high in mud and vegetation, which muskrats build outside their living dens. Social interaction: As monogamous breeders, muskrats live with their companions and their young. They are very territorial - especially during the reproductive season. The damage of Muskrat occurs as a result of their habits to dig. Often damages are not very noticeable until severe destruction occurs, which is why it is important to understand how to identify muskrat tane and other warning signs. Signs of presence or damage of a muskrat include: traces of muskrat: four fingers in front and five in the back with visible claws; visible tail sign between muskrat prints excrement on dry, excavated surfaces, logs, rocks or power platforms: high, mud flat pads and lodges ofpiles of mud and vegetation water, up to 8 feet disgraced in width and feetThe excavating Muskrats are carriers of certain diseases that can be transmitted to humans and/or pets through a bite, drink contaminated water, or get in touch with the muskrat meat. The most serious diseases include: tularemia - via ticks, bites, contact with infected meat and contaminated water leptospyrosis - via contaminated, soil or contact with the giardiasis urine - via contaminated water, contact with/ingestion of waste or ingestion of rage infected meat - via bites and contact with Muskrats infect saliva are excellent swimmers, thanks to their remote feet, later. They can swim backwards and forwards. Most of the time the muskrats mate under water. The Muskrat kits are born without hair and blind. Known for being more valuable to their fur or pelts, muskrats are one of the most trapped animals in history. Muskrats play important roles in some ecological systems, such as their eating habits and denning create the flat nesting areas ideal for some birds. Birds.

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