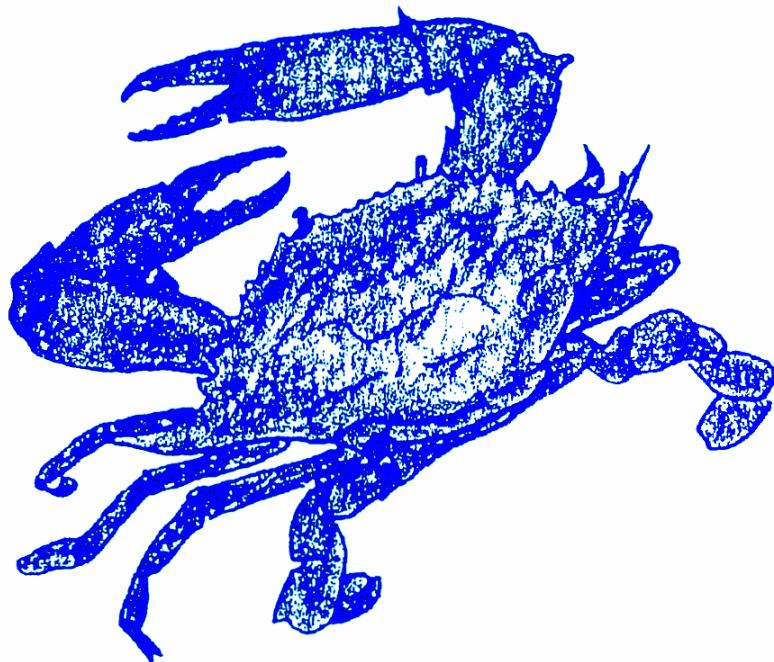


Chesapeake Bay

Activity Book



The Chesapeake Bay Watershed

❖ What is a watershed?

The Chesapeake Bay receives about half of its water from the Atlantic Ocean. The rest drains into the Bay from an enormous 64,000 square-mile drainage basin, or watershed. Fresh water from springs, streams, small creeks and rivers flows downhill into the Bay. The Chesapeake Bay watershed stretches across six states - New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia.

❖ How is a watershed different from a wetland?

Watersheds are the land areas through which water flows and drains to the lowest point, in a stream, river, lake, or bay. Wetlands are the link between the water and the land. Wetlands can be marshes, swamps, or areas found between dry land and water along the edges of streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and coastlines. Although most wetlands have standing or flowing water, many are dry for part of the year. Wetlands are important because they act as a filter and remove pollutants from the water.

❖ Why is the Chesapeake Bay watershed important?

The Chesapeake Bay watershed is a nursery for several important species of fish, such as white perch, striped bass, and herring. Many fish come into the Bay and into the Bay's streams and rivers to lay their eggs because it is a sheltered area. The Bay watershed also provides food for many marine species like flounder, bluefish, weakfish, menhaden, and spot that enter the Bay during the warmer months to feed on the rich food supply.

❖ Did you know?

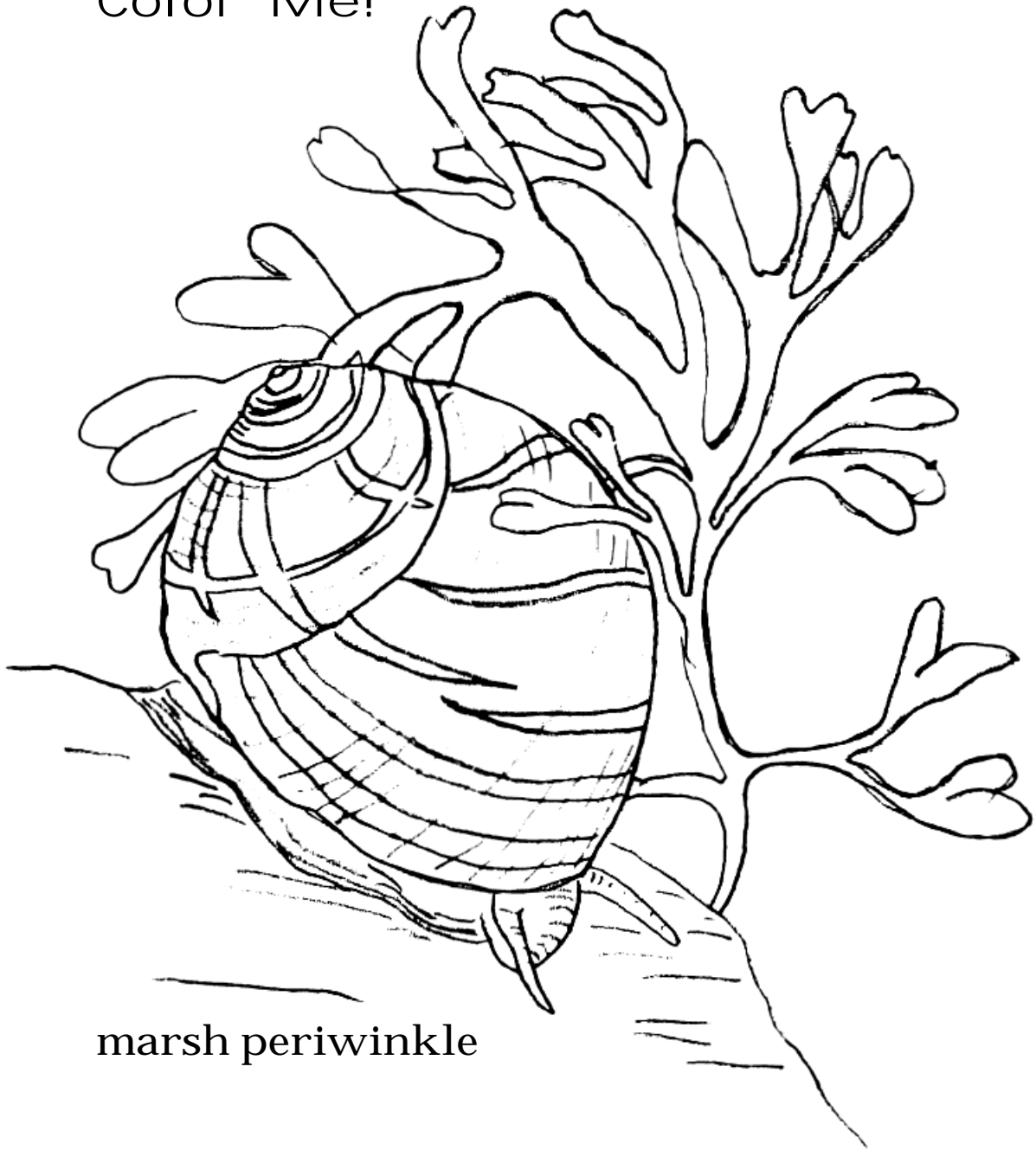
Did you know that everyone in the watershed lives just a few minutes from one or more than 100,000 streams and rivers draining into the Chesapeake Bay?

Did you know that the Chesapeake is shallow? A person six feet tall could wade over 700,000 acres of the Bay without becoming completely submerged.

Did you know that during the 1600s, wolves, cougar, elk, and buffalo still inhabited the Bay watershed?

Did you know that one drop of Bay water might contain thousands of phytoplankton?

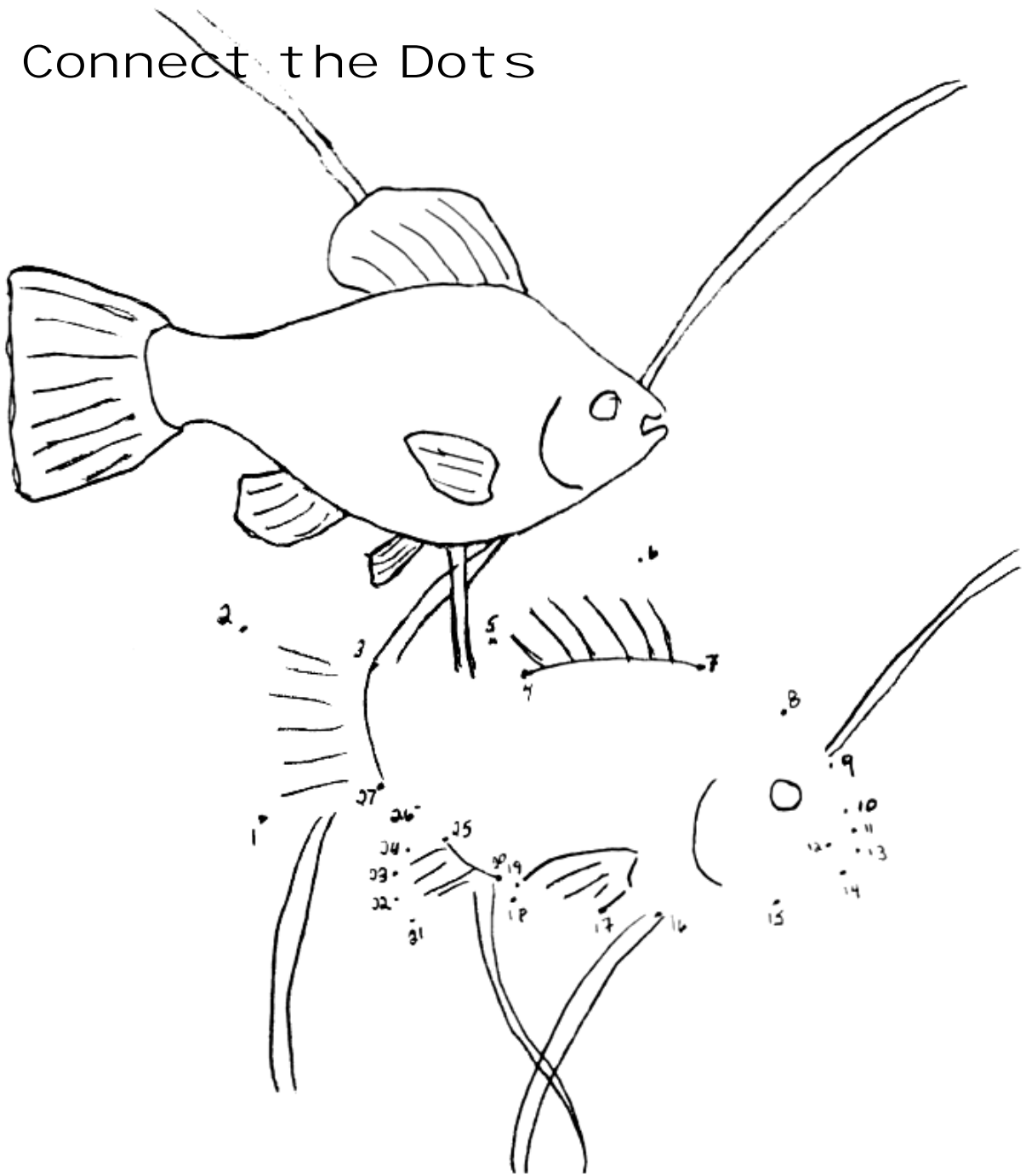
Color Me!



marsh periwinkle

Did you know that the marsh periwinkle can survive out of water for up to 42 days without being damaged, and can be placed in fresh water, which usually kills marine animals, for 11 days?

Connect the Dots



Did you know that more than 350 species of fish are known to occur in the Chesapeake Bay region? Of these fish species, only 32 species are year-round residents of the Bay. The remaining species enter the Bay either from freshwater streams or the Atlantic Ocean to feed, reproduce, and find shelter.

Can you find these Chesapeake Bay words?

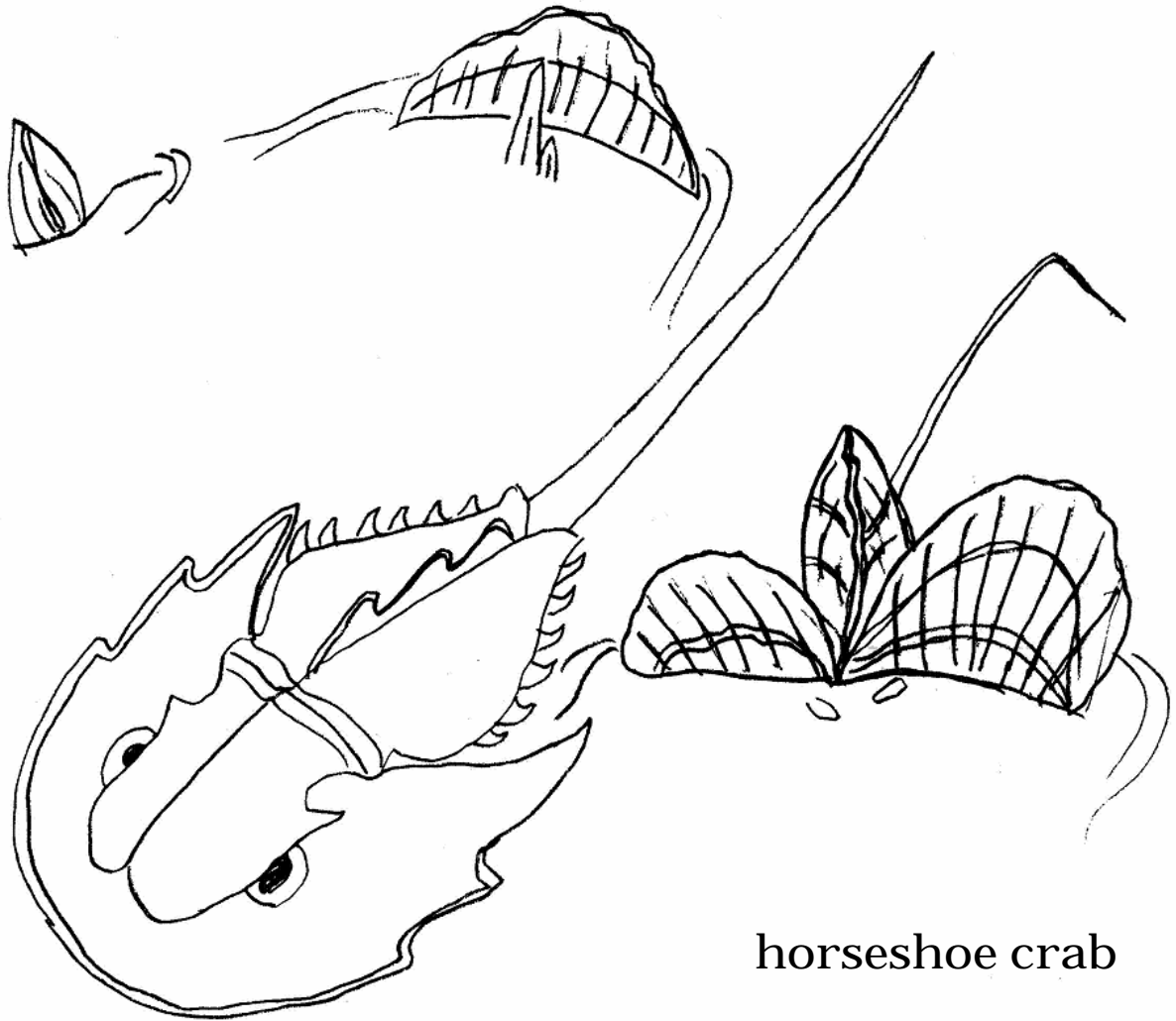
The words are found down, across, and diagonally.

C	B	U	O	Y	S	T	E	R	S
R	H	K	Z	B	O	A	T	S	A
T	G	E	S	T	U	A	R	Y	L
W	F	I	S	H	S	H	A	D	I
O	S	V	M	A	R	S	H	L	N
S	H	H	C	W	P	M	U	D	I
P	E	E	R	A	P	E	B	Q	T
R	L	R	A	T	J	E	A	N	Y
E	L	O	B	E	J	U	Y	K	O
Y	S	N	S	R	I	T	I	D	E
L	I	G	H	T	H	O	U	S	E

Chesapeake
Bay
Crabs
Tide
Salinity
Fish
Oysters
Boats
Marsh

Osprey
Mud
Water
Estuary
Shells
Shad
Heron
Lighthouse
Buoy

Color Me!

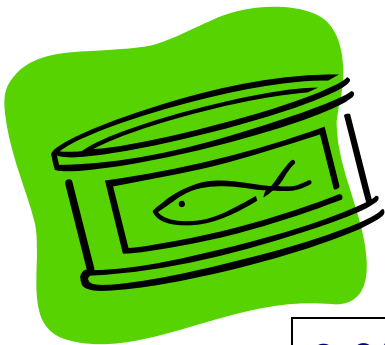


horseshoe crab

Did you know that the horseshoe crab is one of the oldest living animals on the earth? It is called a living fossil because its appearance has not changed in 360 million years.

RECIPES FOR KIDS

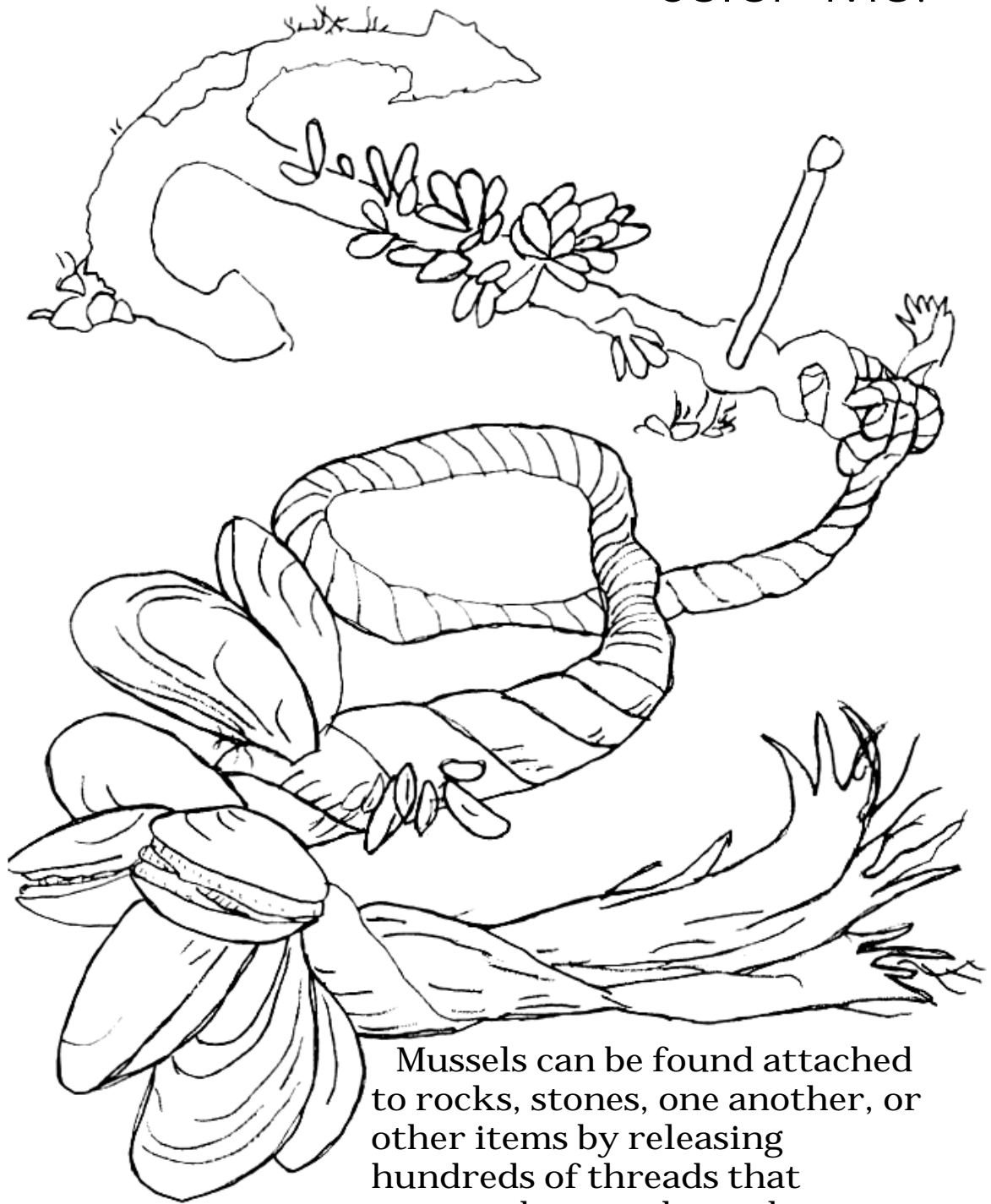
TUNA NUGGETS



2 CANS TUNA (7 OZ)
1 TBSP LEMON JUICE
2 TSP HORSERADISH
2 PACKAGES (3 OZ EA.) CREAM CHEESE
¼ TSP LIQUID HOT PEPPER SAUCE
1 CUP CHOPPED PARSLEY

DRAIN AND FLAKE TUNA. ADD CHEESE
AND SEASONINGS. MIX THOROUGHLY.
SHAPE TUNA INTO SMALL BALLS. ROLL
IN PARSLEY AND CHILL.

Color Me!

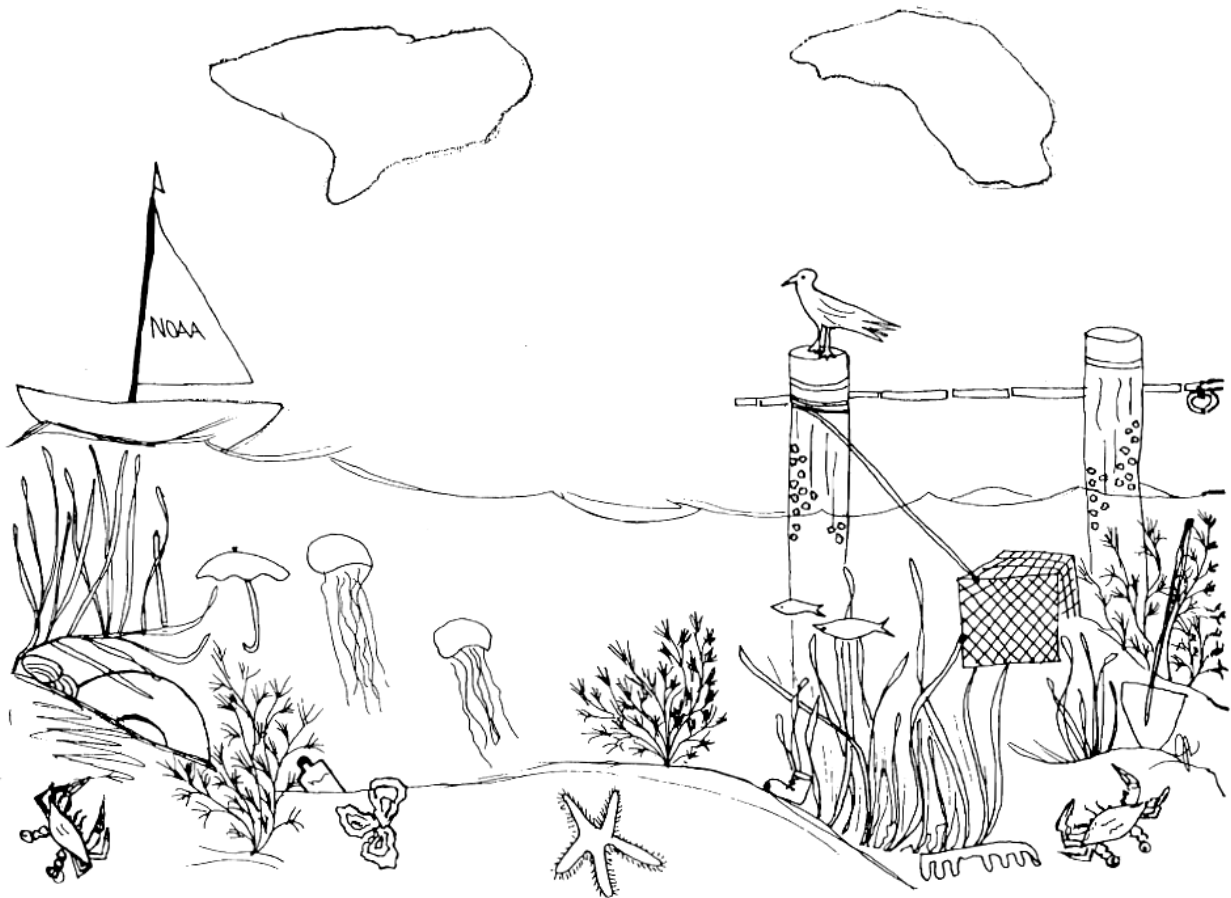


Mussels can be found attached to rocks, stones, one another, or other items by releasing hundreds of threads that cement them to the rocks. Mussels can move very slowly, by abandoning the old threads and forming new ones a short distance away.

Can you find these items in the picture?

Tire
Fishing Rod
Shovel
Comb

Bottle
Umbrella
Pencil
Boot



Can you help the Osprey find its nest?



Color Me!



Oysters were once so abundant in the Chesapeake Bay that the population in the late 1800s could have filtered the bay's entire water volume in just three days. Today's population would take more than a year to accomplish the same task!

Name that Animal!

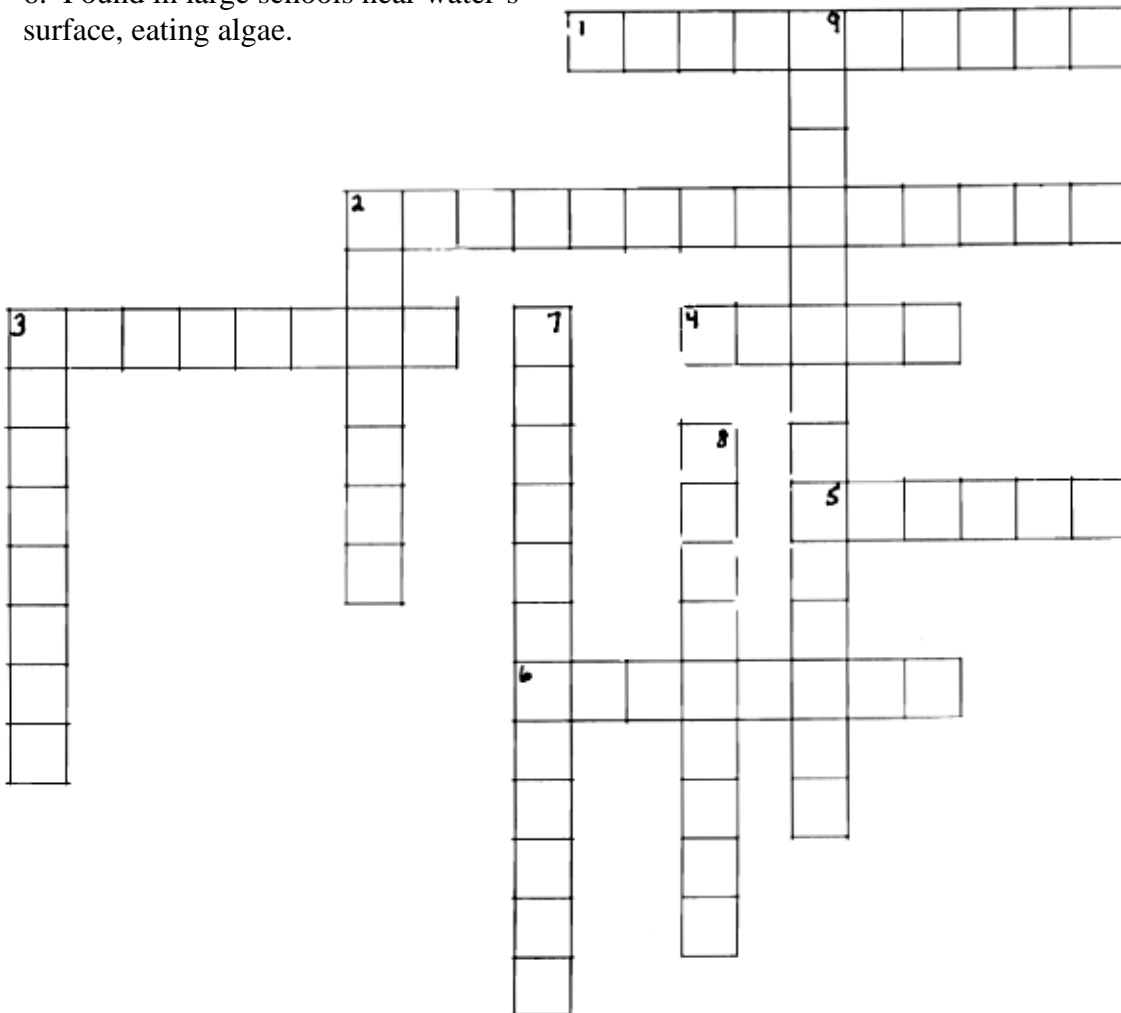
Using the hints provided, can you name that animal? Your choices are: blue crab, oyster, egret, bluefish, winter flounder, hooked mussel, periwinkle, menhaden, blue heron, seagull, snapping turtle.

Across:

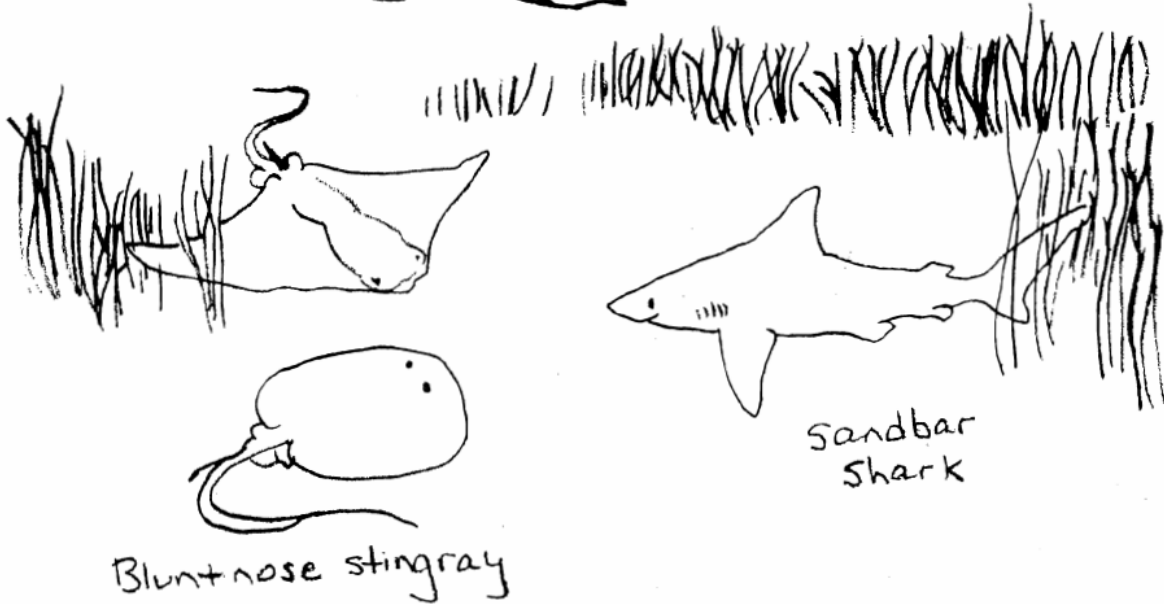
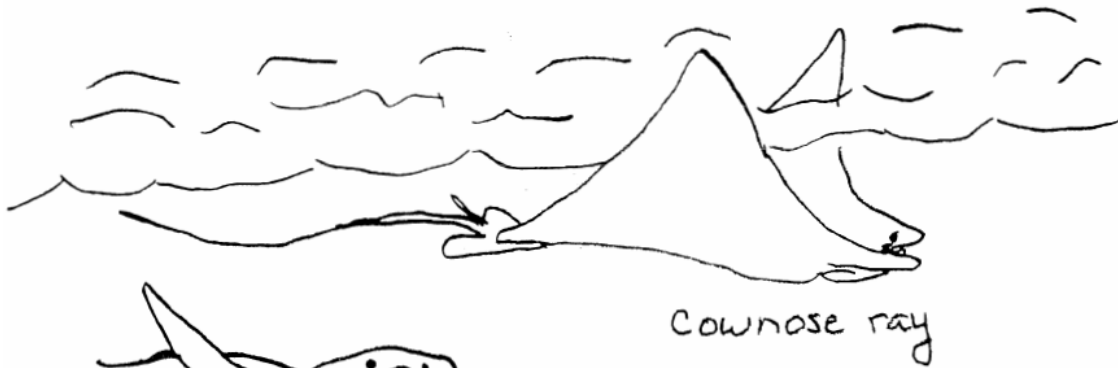
1. Crawl along rocks & seaweed, scraping off algae with their file-like tongues.
2. Bury themselves in bottom mud or sand.
3. Crustacean like its cousins the shrimp & crayfish; has 10 legs.
4. White with S shaped neck.
5. Once harvested in millions of bushels.
6. Found in large schools near water's surface, eating algae.

Down:

2. Found almost all over the world, nesting, hovering, & flying along shorelines.
3. Predator with a jaw full of piranha-like teeth.
7. Found attached to rocks.
8. Blue, with wingspan over 6 feet.
9. Flat, with two eyes on one side



Color Me!

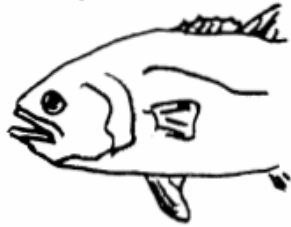


Rays, Skates, and Sharks are examples of primitive fish that do not have any bones. They have cartilage instead. Cownose rays and bluntnose stingrays are two types of rays that enter the Chesapeake Bay. Schools of young sandbar sharks enter into the Bay in the summer.

Match the Fish

Draw a line from half a fish on the left to the other half on the right to see what Striped Bass, Eel, Flounder, and Bluefish look like.

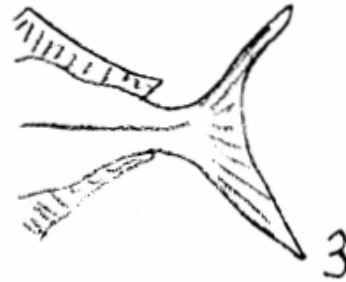
Bluefish



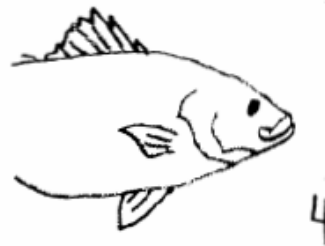
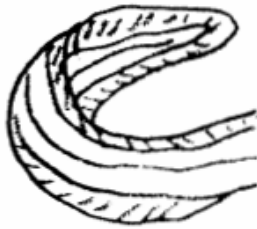
Striped Bass



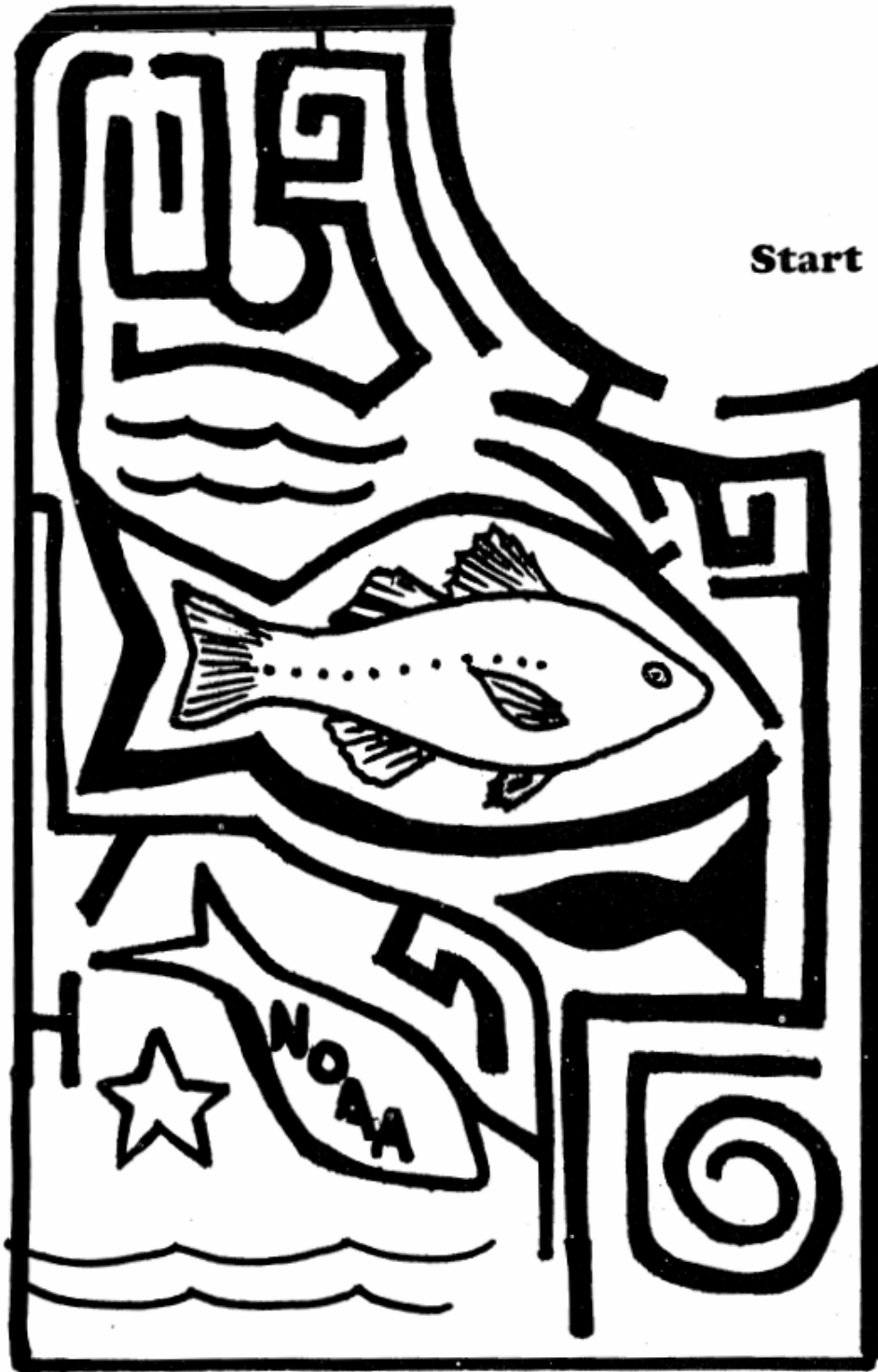
Flounder



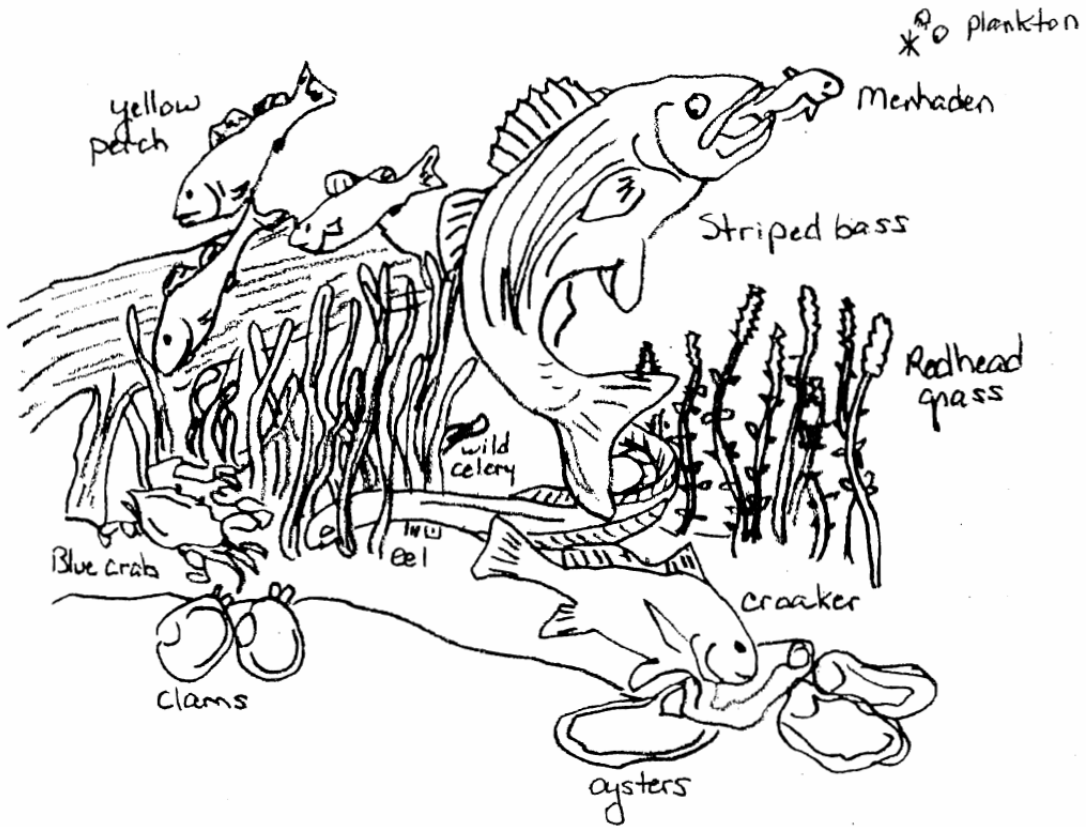
EEL



Can you find your way through the maze to the fish?



Color Me!



The Chesapeake Bay serves as a home to thousands of different plants and animals that live in a variety of different places (habitats) including shallow or deep waters, sand or muddy bottoms, and seagrass or oyster beds. These habitats are all parts of the ecosystem, which provides food, protection, and shelter for animals. Each plant and animal is connected to others in the Bay. They depend on each other for survival, and even a little change can affect this system.

RECIPES FOR KIDS

CRAB BALL

1 LB CRAB MEAT
2 PACKAGES (3 OZ) CREAM CHEESE
2 OZ KETCHUP
½ OZ HORSERADISH, OR TO TASTE

PICK CRAB MEAT, TAKE OUT ANY SHELLS

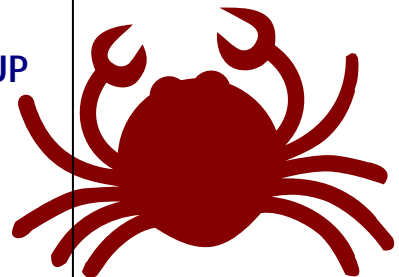
MAKE SURE CREAM CHEESE IS AT ROOM
TEMPERATURE

MIX TOGETHER AND MAKE INTO A BALL.
STORE IN REFRIGERATOR TIL READY TO
EAT.

MIX KETCHUP AND HORSERADISH
TOGETHER (HAVE MOM TASTE SO IT'S
NOT TOO SPICY).

WHEN READY TO SERVE, POUR KETCHUP
MIXTURE OVER THE CRAB BALL AND
SERVE WITH CRACKERS.

MOM & DAD WILL LOVE THIS TREAT.



Which two are the same?



1



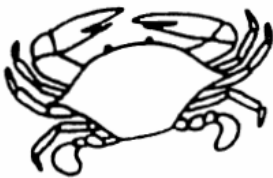
2



3



4



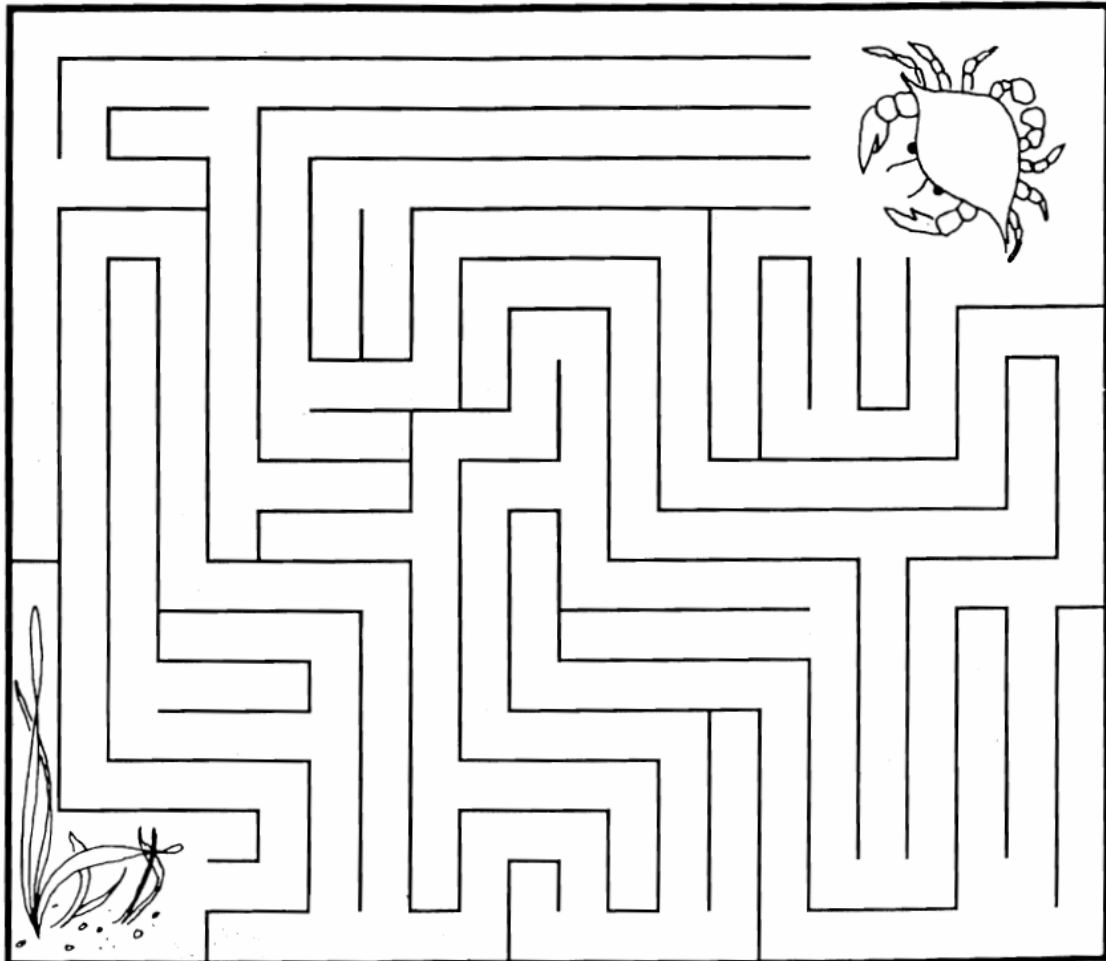
5



6

Courtesy of the Magothy River Association
(<http://www.magothyriver.org/>)

Help Crabby find his home in the seagrasses!



Courtesy of the Magothy River Association
(<http://www.magothyriver.org>)

Word Search

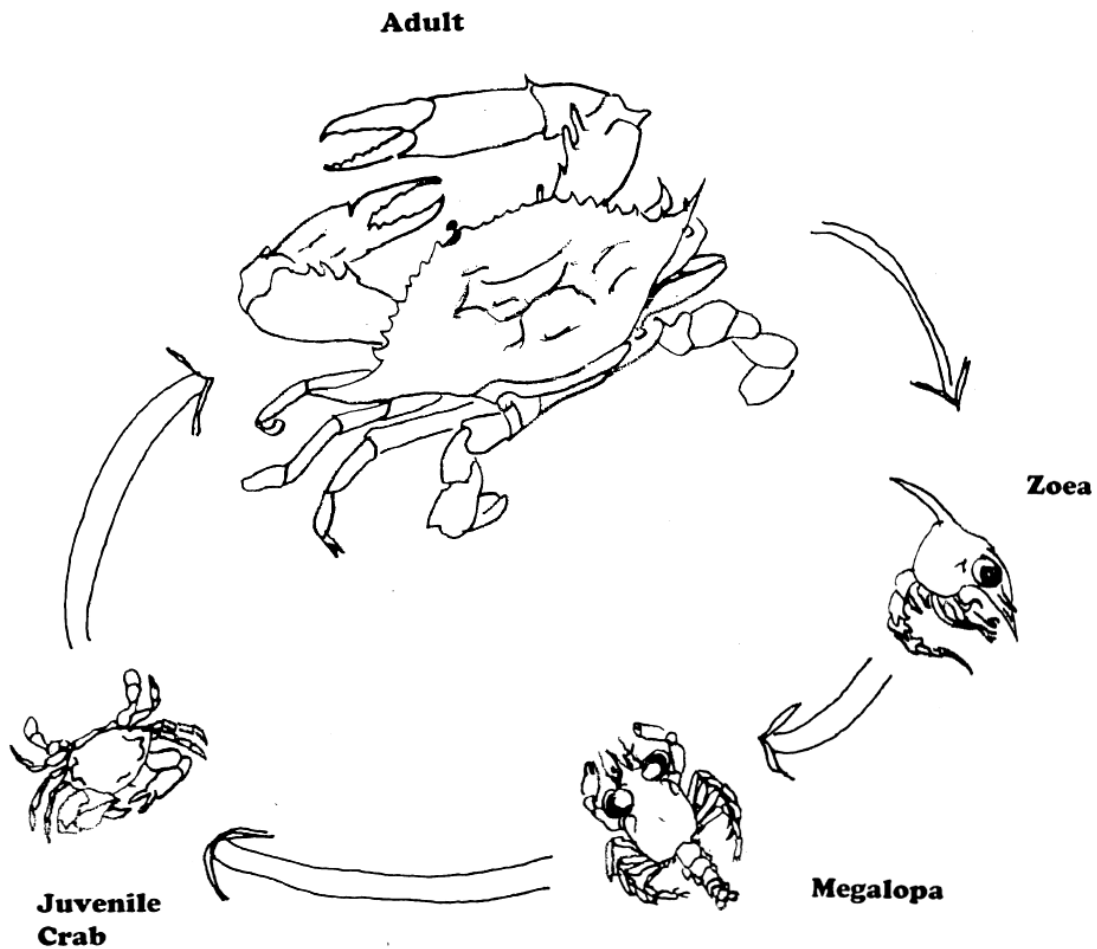
Can you find the following words?

Anemone
Blenny
Crab
Eel
Goby
Magothy
Mudworm

Mussel
Oyster
Pearl
Reef
Sea Squirt
Skilletfish
Toadfish

C	R	A	B	O	C	Y	L	S	A	T
S	J	V	M	W	B	I	K	E	S	F
O	K	G	C	O	N	L	R	A	E	P
U	E	I	G	D	R	A	S	S	N	T
Q	E	E	L	S	A	B	X	Q	T	G
A	M	P	S	L	N	T	G	U	O	O
M	D	Y	N	N	E	L	B	I	A	B
R	Y	S	O	N	M	T	H	R	D	L
O	H	Z	A	W	O	U	F	T	F	E
W	T	H	D	V	N	X	J	I	I	R
D	O	Y	S	T	E	R	H	W	S	B
U	G	C	N	M	Z	E	G	O	H	H
M	A	V	Q	R	L	E	S	S	U	M
P	M	F	H	D	A	F	R	B	Z	A

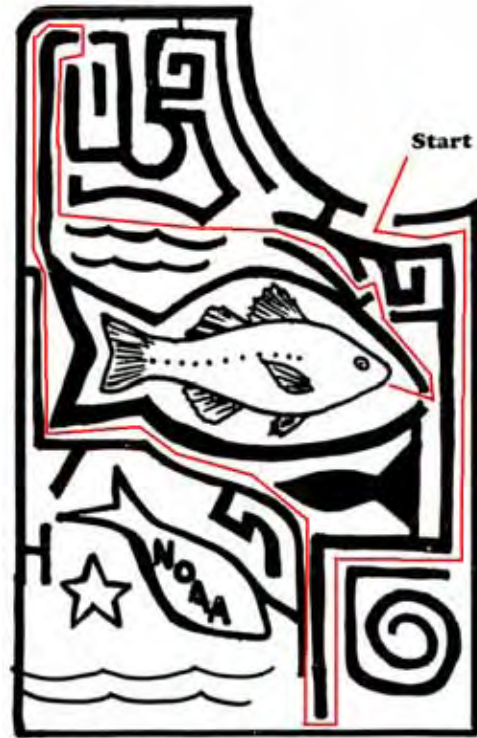
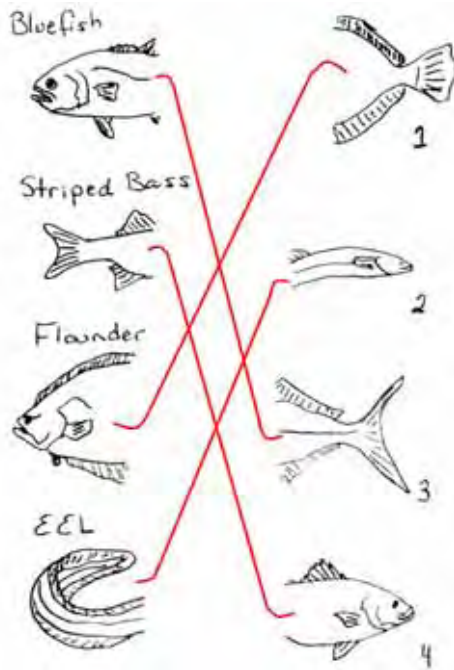
Courtesy of Magothy River Association
(<http://www.magothyriver.org>)



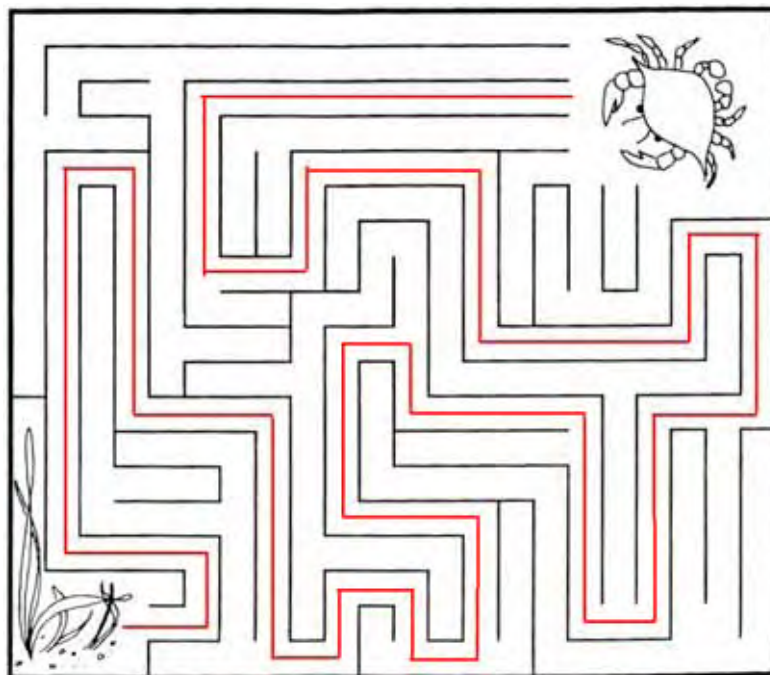
Blue Crab Life Cycle

Did you know that a single female blue crab can produce up to eight million eggs in one mating season? Of the many eggs that hatch, as few as two may live to reproduce, therefore it is very important to minimize capture of the female blue crab.

More Answers



Crabs 2 and 5 are the same



Even more answers

C	R	A	B	O	C	Y	L	S	A	T
S	J	V	M	W	B	I	K	E	S	F
O	K	G	C	O	N	L	R	A	E	P
U	E	I	G	D	R	A	S	S	N	T
Q	E	E	L	S	A	B	X	Q	T	G
A	M	P	S	L	N	T	G	U	O	O
M	D	Y	N	N	E	L	B	I	A	B
R	Y	S	O	N	M	T	H	R	D	L
O	H	Z	A	W	O	U	F	T	F	E
W	T	H	D	V	N	X	J	I	I	R
D	O	Y	S	T	E	R	H	W	S	B
U	G	C	N	M	Z	E	G	O	H	H
M	A	V	Q	R	L	E	S	S	U	M
P	M	F	H	D	A	F	R	B	Z	A

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