

Tamarack

- Usually found growing under wet conditions, especially on fens.
- On reclaimed areas in Greater Sudbury it also does well on well drained slopes.
- It loses its leaves (needles) in the fall just like a deciduous tree.



Black Spruce

- Black spruce often grows in acidic bogs.
- One of the hardiest trees in North America.
- It often has a cluster of branches at the top forming a club or 'crow's nest'.



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Speckled Alder

- Commonly found along streams and in swamps.
- A tall shrub which forms dense thickets.
- Speckled alder is one of the favourite foods of snowshoe hares.



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Balsam Willow

- Found in wetlands.
- Thrives in areas with full sun and moist, slightly acidic soils.
- Provides food for moose, beaver, muskrat, ruffed grouse, red squirrel, deer and snowshoe hare.



Beaked Sedge

- Found in meadows, swamps, marshes, fens, streambanks, and along ponds and lakeshores.
- It grows to over 1 m tall with relatively large leaves.
- Eaten by various animals including moose, deer, muskrat, sandhill crane, and ruffed grouse.



Woolgrass

- Found in shorelines, marshes, wet ditches and clearings.
- During the early autumn its fruits become woolly and brown.
- An important source of food and cover for many animals.



Rattlesnake

Mannagrass

- Found most commonly around wetlands, especially beaver meadows.
- The fruits resemble tiny rattles.
- It is a good food source for many animals.



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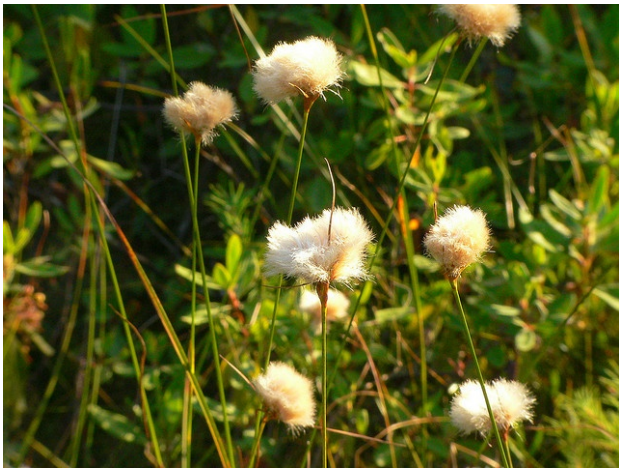
Sphagnum Moss

- The dominant species on bogs and acidic fens in Northern Ontario.
- Sphagnum moss acts like a sponge; it can absorb up to twenty times its dry weight in water.
- On a typical bog in Greater Sudbury there maybe 5-10 species of Sphagnum mosses.



Tawny Cottongrass

- This grass thrives in bogs and acidic fens.
- Their stems can reach almost a metre in height.
- The bright white bristles of the seeds look like cotton.



Pitcher Plant

- Found in bogs and fens.
- Pitcher plants are carnivorous.
- Insects are lured into the ‘pitcher’ by the bright colours but are unable to escape.



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Grasspink Orchid

- Prefers damp habitats.
- Found in bogs, fens, and wetland margins.
- The hairs on the lip of the flowers are believed to imitate pollen, thus attracting pollen-collecting bees.



Bog Laurel

- Grows in areas such as bogs, swamps, wet organic and even moist upland sites.
- A knee high evergreen shrub.
- It has brilliant pink flowers from May to June.



Leather Leaf

- Found in acidic wetlands and shorelines.
- Offers cover for nesting mallards and other ducks.
- An abundant wetland shrubs in Greater Sudbury as it recovers well after disturbances.



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Bog Goldenrod

- Found most commonly in marshy or boggy sites.
- The yellow flowers grow in clusters of varying sizes.
- Can grow from 30 to 120 cm tall.



Blueflag Iris

- Grows in clumps in open wet areas of wetlands, ditches and shorelines.
- It can grow in up to 5-10 cm of standing water.
- Attracts pollinators such as hummingbirds, bumblebees, butterflies, and moths.



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Cattail

- Grows in shallow water.
- Creates habitat for wetland birds such as red-winged blackbirds, as well as muskrats.
- Their roots are highly valuable as food for wildlife such as geese and muskrat.



Bluejoint

- Prefers highly organic soils, such as in bogs and fens.
- Grows up to a metre and a half high.
- A source of food and habitat for many animals including deer, small mammals, waterfowl, birds and bears.



Threeway Sedge

- This aquatic or semi-aquatic sedge grows around lakes, streams, and ponds.
- Gets its name from the unique arrangement of three distinctive rows of leaves.
- The fruit are eaten by waterfowl.



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Swamp Candles

- Occupies various wetland habitats.
- Prefers wet to moist soil conditions and full sun to partial shade.
- The species in this genus are highly unusual because their flowers produce floral oil, rather than nectar.



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Phantom Cranefly

- Their larvae, which look like fat little worms, are aquatic and the adults are found around water.
- They are sometimes mistaken for large mosquitoes but they do not bite.
- They have delicate black legs and distinct white markings.



Vivid Metallic Ground Beetle

- Prefer riparian habitats such as river banks and wetlands.
- These beetles have vibrant metallic coloration.
- Ground beetles are predators and scavengers.



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Hoverfly

- They are very important pollinators for our wetland plants.
- Hoverflies mimic wasps and bees to fool predators.
- Hoverflies only have one set of wings while wasps and bees have two sets.



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Hagen's Bluet

- This insect lives strictly around ponds.
- Found in sphagnum and other such acidic wetland habitats.
- Not often found in great numbers.



Green Frog

- Inhabits all types of permanent water bodies.
- Tadpoles can sometimes take over a year to develop into adults.
- The male green frog can produce a call that sounds like the single note of a plucked loose banjo string.



Photo: Junction Creek Stewardship Committee

Northern Watersnake

- Found in and around lakes, rivers and wetlands.
- The dark coloured adults often have faint banding along their bodies, whereas young snakes are grey or tan coloured with more pronounced bands.
- Neither venomous nor aggressive.



Spring Peeper

- Breed in shallow water, and spend the remainder of the year in shrubby upland habitats.
- This tiny creature is able to fit on the thumb nail of a human adult.
- Can belt out a deafening breeding call; when in full chorus a colony can be heard over a kilometer away.



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Blanding's Turtle

- Mainly inhabit shallow lakes, ponds and wetlands.
- This turtle has a bright yellow chin and throat, and a highly domed shell which often has tan speckles.
- Their diet consists of crayfish, insects, fish, frogs and a variety of plant material.



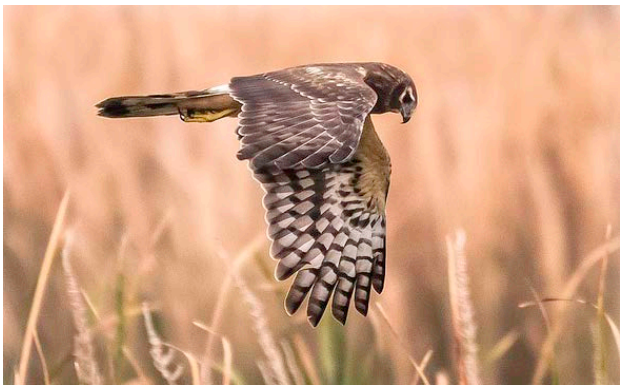
Swamp Sparrow

- Found in a wide range of wetland habitats.
- Forages for aquatic invertebrates in shallow water and also consumes seeds and fruits.
- Preyed upon by Northern Harriers, Great Blue Herons, snakes, raccoons, skunks, and weasels.



Northern Harrier

- Most commonly found in large, undisturbed tracts of wetlands and grasslands with low, thick vegetation.
- Distinguishing features: white patch at the base of its long tail and a slim figure.
- Its owl-like face helps it hear mice and voles in vegetation.



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Common Yellowthroat

- Found in marshlands and wet, overgrown meadows and forests.
- These birds take refuge in thick, tangled vegetation.
- The male has a black mask, the females do not.



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Tree Swallow

- Common in fields and wetlands across Northern Ontario.
- They nest in tree cavities and also take well to nesting boxes.
- These birds have deep blue-green iridescent backs and clean white fronts.



American Bittern

- Inhabits wetlands of various sizes and types.
- Very well camouflaged.
- It preys upon insects, fish, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals.



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Sandhill Crane

- These Cranes breed in isolated, shrubby marshes and bogs.
- When in migration they frequent agricultural fields and shorelines.
- It has only been in recent years that these birds have made Greater Sudbury their home.



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Great Blue Heron

- Wetlands and meadows created by beavers are perfect foraging habitats for these birds.
- Great blue herons often breed in colonies, or heronries, with dozens to hundreds of breeding pairs.
- They nest in tall trees.



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Red-winged Blackbird

- Found in cattail marshes, wet meadows, ditches and along shrubby shorelines.
- The male has bright red shoulder patches.
- They migrate from Southern Ontario back to the north in late March.



American Mink

- Found on the shorelines of lakes, marshes, and streams.
- Minks move like a 'slinky' with smooth wave-like leaps.
- Their diet includes small mammals, frogs, fish, waterfowl (including eggs), snakes, and crayfish.



Meadow Jumping Mouse

- Prefers moist fields but also occurs in the thick brush of marshes.
- A true hibernator; only active for about four months of the year.
- This mouse is able to hop like a frog to escape potential predators.



Moose

- Inhabits forests and lush wetlands.
- The largest living member of the deer family in the world.
- Twigs and branches make up 80% of their diet and they prefer deciduous trees and shrubs over conifers.



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Muskrat

- Inhabit lakes, marshes, ponds, rivers, reservoirs, dugouts and canals throughout Ontario.
- Similar in appearance to beavers, but they are much smaller and their tails are narrower.
- They mainly eat plants such as cattails, and occasionally frogs and turtles.

