

**Multi Page Web Assignment**  
**Week of March 24**  
**Check Points and completion**

Welcome back! We are going to try to finish our multi page website this week. So far, we have worked on formatting and gathering content information. Now it is time to begin constructing 4 individual pages and an index page and linking them together.

- At this point you should have 5 pages saved with formatting.
- These pages should be BLANK; meaning that they have no content, images, or text on them.
- They should have color formatting chosen as well as alignment and font choices.
- They should have one font selected for the page title and another for the body text.
- The font MUST be in color and the colors should be coordinated to match the page using formatting suggestions from a site such as <http://www.kuler.adobe.com>
- The pages must be saved IN YOUR website folder. Many of you have been saving your work in the wrong place. If you have done this, your work has been deleted and you will need to get caught up. You will receive no grades if your work is not saved properly at the time of grading.
- So far we have worked in class to gather information about Texas ecoregions. I have spent time over break reviewing your research. The following 5 pages are based on research completed in class. These pages contain a large collection of your answers. In some cases there is more than one right answer listed. You as the web designer may choose the answers to include as long as all questions are answered on your page. You may also add more links. You must include images. Wait until after you have the pages complete to select and add images. DO NOT allow yourself to become distracted looking for images before the page is complete!!
- Each page below contains information for a separate page on the site. This is a design project, we will be focusing on the page's layout, formatting, overall look and usability.
- Be very careful when cutting and pasting. You may need to correct grammar and punctuation or add commas and periods.
- You MUST include links that you've found in your research.



## The Index Page

- The index page is the main page of your site. It will contain links and pictures connecting users to the four sub pages. The index page should also contain the general definitions of ecoregions, their locations, and importance. Here are some definitions that you can use.

**Define Ecoregion**—An ecoregion is a relatively large area of land and water defined by climate, geography, topography and the plants and animals that live there.

<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/biocriteria/glossary.html>

Ecoregions are homogeneous meaning each region tends to support specific life forms based on the layout, and terrain of the region. Climate played a large role in the way the regions were formed.

<http://www.waterquality.ec.gc.ca/EN/navigation/3188/3191/46404/BiologicalMonitoring/bioglossary.html>

**Why are ecoregions important?** Ecoregions represent the way the land in Texas looked before being developed in cities and towns. It's important to understand each of the separate regions in order to better understand how to preserve Texas wildlife and plants.

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/>

### **Where are the 4 ecoregions discussed on these pages located?**

The Post oak savanna, East Texas pineywoods, Blackland prairie, and gulf coast prairie marshes are located in the eastern portion of the state of Texas. The piney woods form the border between Louisiana and Texas, the post oak savannas and black land prairies are farther inland moving toward the center of the state to the south. The gulf coast prairies are located along the gulf coast as the name suggests. Gulf coast prairies spread inland from the coast as much as 30 miles.

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/learning/texas\\_nature\\_trackers/hummingbird\\_roundup/identification/county\\_ecoregions/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/learning/texas_nature_trackers/hummingbird_roundup/identification/county_ecoregions/)

## Gulf Coast Prairie and Marshes

The Gulf Coast stretches along the Gulf of Mexico for hundreds of miles.

Near the gulf waters you can see marshes, barrier islands, estuaries where salty sea water and fresh river water meet. Farther west are the prairies and grass lands.

The Gulf Coast is home to many wildlife and plants.

Size: it is approximately 21,000 square miles.

Plant Life:

### **Trees**

- Suga  
rberry
- Water oak
- Willow oak
- Shumard red oak
- Southern live oak
- American elm
- Yaupon

### **Grasses**

- Big blue stem
- Bushy bluestem
- Inland sea-oats
- Sugarcane plumegrass
- Gulf cordgrass
- Eastern gammagrass

### **Wildflowers**

- Lance-leaf coreopsis
- Coralbean
- Spider lily
- Cardinal flower
- Turk's cap
- Gulf Coast penstemon
- Scarlet sage
- Indian paintbrush
- Beach evening primrose
- Showy evening primrose

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/guidance/plants/ecoregions/ecoregion\\_2.phtml](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/guidance/plants/ecoregions/ecoregion_2.phtml)

Wildlife:

Muskrat, Coyote, Marsh rice rat, Mink, River otter, Bottlenose dolphin

Alligator, Diamond back terrapin, Bull frog, Roseate spoonbill  
Black skimmer, Gulls, Terns, Pelicans

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/species/>

Topography: Wetland marshes and rolling grassy dunes with prairies farther inland.

Soil type: Soils are acidic sands and sandy loams. Loam is another word for the dark soil typically used for planting.

Climate: Warm subtropical climate receiving between 40 and 60 inches of rainfall per year.

## Black land prairies

Description: This area is a transition between the plains of the West Texas Panhandle and the Pineywoods of East Texas. It's sometimes called the crosstimbers prairie because of patches of woodland that run along small portions of it. Once, tall prairie grasses grew all across this region but settlers built farms and produce crops on it now. Conservation biologists are trying to restore some of the prairies that wildlife depend upon for survival. Farming and ranching are the two primary forms of agricultural production on this type of land.

Size: 25,000 square miles

Topography: The landscape is gently rolling to nearly level, and elevations range from 300 to 800 feet above sea level.

Soil Type: Typically, soils are uniformly dark-colored clays, often referred to as "black gumbo" they tend to be dry and hard in the summer and wet, thick and sticky in the winter.

Plants: Pecan,  
Black hickory,  
Black walnut,  
Sycamore,  
Burr oak,  
Eastern cottonwood,  
Post oak,  
Persimmon,  
Wax myrtle,  
Buckeye,  
Mexican plum,  
Sugarberry  
Green, ash,  
Red oak,  
Flameleaf, sumac,  
Green hawthorne,  
Black cherry,  
American, elderberry,  
Bald cypress,  
Buttonbush,

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/guidance/plants/ecoregions/ecoregion\\_4.phtml](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/guidance/plants/ecoregions/ecoregion_4.phtml)

Wildlife: Plains pocket gopher,  
Beaver

Raccoon,  
Porcupine,  
Hispid, cotton rat,  
Ornate box turtle,  
Green-winged teal,  
Bobwhite quail,  
Red-shouldered hawk,  
Scissortail flycatcher, White-tailed deer,  
Brazilian free-tailed bat,  
Ringtail  
Nine-banded armadillo,  
Texas horned lizard,  
Eastern hognose snake,  
Tarantula,  
Northern mockingbird.

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/kids/about\\_texas/regions/prairies\\_and\\_lakes/big\\_kids/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/kids/about_texas/regions/prairies_and_lakes/big_kids/)

Climate: Temperate prairies with an average rainfall of 28-40 inches per year.

## Post Oak Savanna (Oak wood and prairies)

Description: Prairies emerge from the east Texas pineywoods. The soil changes slightly as we travel west toward the black land prairies. This transitional area between woodlands and prairies was especially attractive to the early European settlers. Today the region is mostly improved pasture with vast acreages seeded to Bahia grass and Bermuda grass.

Size: 19,500 square miles or 8.5 million acres

Topography: gently rolling to hilly land

Soil Type: Dark sandy loam.

Plant Life: Pecan  
Black hickory  
Black walnut  
Sycamore  
Burr oak  
Eastern cottonwood  
Post oak  
Persimmon  
Wax myrtle  
Buckeye  
Mexican plum  
Sugarberry  
Green ash  
Red oak  
Flameleaf sumac  
Green hawthorne  
Black cherry  
American elderberry  
Bald cypress  
Buttonbush

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/guidance/plants/ecoregions/ecoregion\\_3.phtml](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/guidance/plants/ecoregions/ecoregion_3.phtml)

Wildlife: Plains pocket gopher,  
Beaver  
Raccoon,

Porcupine,  
cotton rat,  
Ornate box turtle,  
Green-winged teal,  
Bobwhite quail,  
Red-shouldered hawk,  
Scissortail flycatcher

Climate: Temperate prairie climate, dry in summer 25 to 42 inches of rainfall per year.

## East Texas Pineywoods

Description: The East Texas region is primarily a thick forest of pines. Swamps are common, particularly in the southern most area of the region which is called the "Big Thicket."

Size: 23,500 square miles

Topography: The terrain is rolling with lower, wetter bottomlands that grow hardwood trees such as elm, mesquite and ash.

Soil Type: The soils of the region are generally acidic and mostly pale to dark gray sands or sandy loams.

Plant life: Pine, oak, and other hardwood forests

Red maple

American beech

White ash

Sweetgum

Southern red oak

Water oak

Red mulberry

Eastern redbud

Flowering dogwood

Southern magnolia

Eastern red cedar

Long-leaf pine

Bald cypress

American beautyberry

Buttonbush

Loblolly pine

Wildlife: Southern short-tailed shrew

Seminole bat

Ringtail

Virginia opossum

Rafinesque's big-eared bat

Eastern cottontail

Common gray fox

Striped skunk

Bobcat

white-tailed deer

Swamp rabbit

Eastern gray squirrel

Eastern flying squirrel

Bull Frog

Attwater's pocket gopher  
Marsh rice rat  
Eastern harvest mouse  
Cotton mouse  
Prairie vole  
River otter

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/kids/about\\_texas/regions/pineywoods/big\\_kids/pineywoods\\_wildlife.phtml](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/kids/about_texas/regions/pineywoods/big_kids/pineywoods_wildlife.phtml)

Climate: 40-52 inches of rainfall per year. Humidity and temperatures are typically high.