Main Topic: Biomes							
			Objectives/O				
Topic: Biomes	s – large geogra	phic areas with	similar ecosyst	tems and clima	te (temperature	e and	
precipitation)							
Ideas:	Ideas: Taiga	Ideas:	Ideas:	Ideas:	Ideas:	Ideas:	
<u>Tundra</u>	What is the	Temperate	Rainforest	Desert	Grassland	Aquatic	
What is the	world's	Deciduous	What is the	How much	How much	What	
tundra	largest	Forest	defining	rainfall do	rainfall do	determined	
sometimes	biome?	What is this	characteristic	deserts	grasslands	whether an	
referred to	- The taiga.	biome	of	receive each	receive?	aquatic	
as?		known for?	rainforests?	year?	- 25 – 75	biome is	
- A cold	What is the	- For having	- The	- Less than	cm/yr.	freshwater	
desert.	average	four	significant	25 cm/yr.		or marine?	
	precipitation	distinct	amount of		What	- The	
What is the	in the taiga?	seasons.	rain they	What	prevents	salinity,	
average	- 60 cm/yr.		receive.	adaptations	forests from	which is	
precipitation		What		have plants	growing	the amount	
in the	What is the	temperature	What are the	developed to	where	of salt in	
tundra?	average	is reached	two types of	live in the	grasslands	the water.	
- 25 cm/yr.	temperature	there in the	rainforests?	desert?	are?		
	in the taiga?	summer?	- Temperate	- Plants are	- Dry seasons	What traits	
What is the	- 0°C.	- 30°C.	and	tough and	prevent	help to	
average			tropical.	wiry with	forest	further	
temperature	What kinds	What is the		small or no	growth and	classify	
in the	of trees grow	low	How do	leaves,	allow	aquatic	
tundra?	in the taiga?	temperature	temperate	water	grasses to	biomes?	
12°C.	- Cone-	reached in	rainforests	resistant	prevail.	- The	
M/h at is	bearing	the winter?	differ from	cuticles,		amount of	
What is	evergreen	30°C.	tropical	and spines	What is the	sunlight	
<pre>permafrost? - A layer of</pre>	trees.		rainforests?	to deter	difference	and oxygen	
permanently		What is the	- Temperate	consumers.	between	present.	
frozen soil	What kinds	average	rainforests		tropical and		
typical of the	of plants	temperature	are cooler		temperate	Describe	
tundra.	inhabit the forest floor?	in this	and dryer		grassland	freshwater	
tunura.		biome?	than		climates?	ecosystems.	
What kinds	- Lichens and	- 10°C.	tropical		- The tropical	- They	
of plants	mosses.		rainforests.		climate is	include	
grown in the		What is the	Describe the		warm and	flowing	
tundra?		average	Describe the climate of		humid while the	water habitats	
- Low		precipitation			temperate	(rivers,	
growing		in this	temperate rainforests.		climate has	creeks) and	
species of		biome?	- They have		cold winters.	standing	
lichens,		- 100 cm/yr.	-		colu willers.	water	
mosses,			an average temperature		What is the	habitats	
and grasses			of 10°C and		yearly	(lakes,	
all adapted			receive		temperature	ponds,	
to drought			around 300		range in the	wetlands).	
and cold.			cm of		grassland?	wettanusj.	
			rain/year.		- 20°C - 30°C.		
					200000		

Which	Why do	What kinds	Describe the	What	What kinds	How much of
organisms	these kinds	of trees live	climate of	adaptations	of animals	the earth's
inhabit the	of plants	in the	tropical	have desert	live in the	water is
tundra	grow on the	deciduous	rainforests.	animals	grassland?	freshwater?
during the	forest floor?	forest?	- They have a	developed?	-Many	- Less than
summer?	- The dense	- Deciduous	fairly	- Many are	grazing	3%. Of that,
- Many	forest	trees,	constant	nocturnal or	animals such	half is
insects and	overhead	which drop	temperature	stay in the	as buffalo,	frozen.
migratory	limits the	their leaves	around 25°C	shade or	antelope,	
bird.	variety of	every fall.	all year and	under the	and zebra	
	plant life,	/ -	can get up	ground to	live there	
Which	since it	What kinds	to 600 cm of	stay cool.	and are	What life do
organisms	blocks out	of plants	rain/year.	They get	preyed on	freshwater
stay in the	sunlight.	grow on the		most of their	by predators	ecosystems
tundra year	_	shady forest	List and	water from	such as lions	support?
round?	What kinds	floor?	define the	food, and	and coyotes.	-Fish,
- Caribou,	of animals	- Shrubs,	layers of the	they	- Many small	amphibians,
lemmings,	live in the	ferns,	rainforest.	concentrate	mammals	crustaceans,
artic hare,	taiga?	herbs, and	- Emergent	their urine	and birds	plants, and
fox, musk	- Many	mosses.	layer has	to conserve	may also live	microbes.
ox, and	carnivores		trees that	fluids.	there.	
many small	such as	What kind of	protrude			What
rodents.	bears,	wildlife live	out over			distinguishes
	wolves, and	in the	the rest.			marine
	lynx, which	temperate	- Canopy			ecosystems
	fed on	deciduous	consists of			from
	moose,	forest?	tall			freshwater
	snowshoe	 Many kinds 	overlapping			ecosystems?
	hare, and	of birds,	trees that			- Marine
	shrews.	insects,	shade the			ecosystems
		amphibian,	rest of the			have a high
		reptiles,	forest.			salt
		raccoons,	- Understory			content.
		squirrels,	has small trees and			How much of
		skunks,	shrubs			the earth's
		wood mice,	which			oxygen is
		deer, bears,	receive			supplied by
		bobcats, cougars,	little			marine
		wolves, and	sunlight			ecosystems?
		coyotes.	and			- Nearly half
		coyotes.	compete			of it.
			with			
			canopy tree			What are
			roots for			some
			nutrients.			examples of
			- Forest			marine
			Floor is			ecosystems?
			covered			- Oceans,
			with			seas,
			detritus,			coastal
			dead or			inlets, tide
			decaying			

organic	pools, and
matter.	estuaries.
Moss,	
ferns, and	
fungi may	
live there.	
Are	
rainforests	
highly	
biodiverse?	
- Yes.	
What	
percent of	
plant and	
animal	
species is the	
rainforest	
estimated to	
contain?	
- 50%.	
What kinds	
of animals	
can be found	
in the	
rainforest?	
-Just about	
every type	
of animal	
can be	
found there:	
insects,	
amphibians,	
birds,	
reptiles, and	
mammals.	

Key Vocabulary

Biome: a large geographic area with similar ecosystems and climate.

Permafrost: a layer of frozen soil that is characteristic of the tundra.

Emergent Layer: the uppermost layer of the rainforest, made up of trees that protrude over the other treetops.

Canopy: the rainforest layer directly below the emergent layer, consisting of tall overlapping trees that cover the rest of the forest.

Understory: the rainforest layer under the canopy, containing small trees and shrubs that receive little sunlight and compete with the canopy tree roots for nutrients.

Forest Floor: The bottom layer of the rainforest, covered with dead or decaying matter known as detritus. Fungi, moss, and ferns may also live here.

