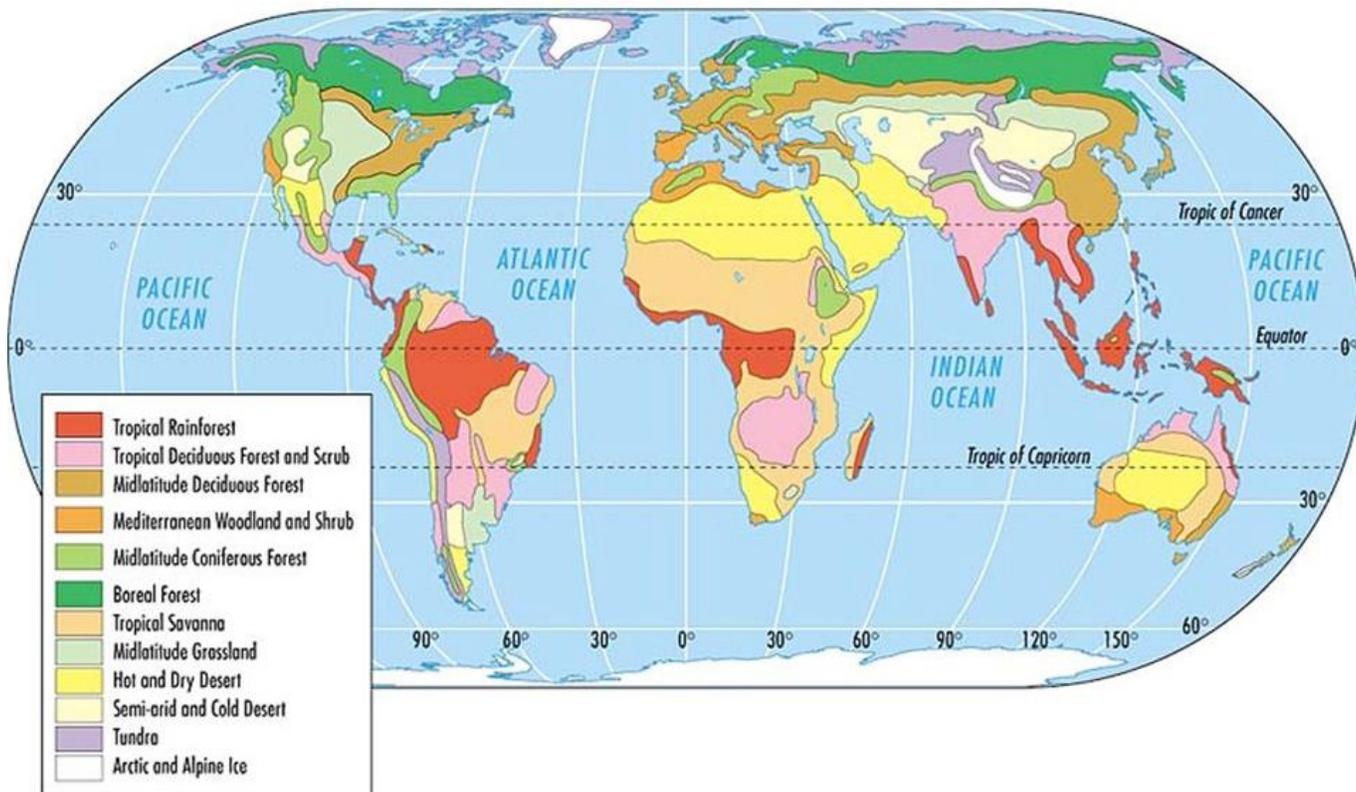


Chapter 6 Notes: Terrestrial Biomes

Section 1: What is a Biome?

- Earth is covered by many types of ecosystems. Ecologists group these ecosystems into larger areas known as _____.

- o **biome** – _____



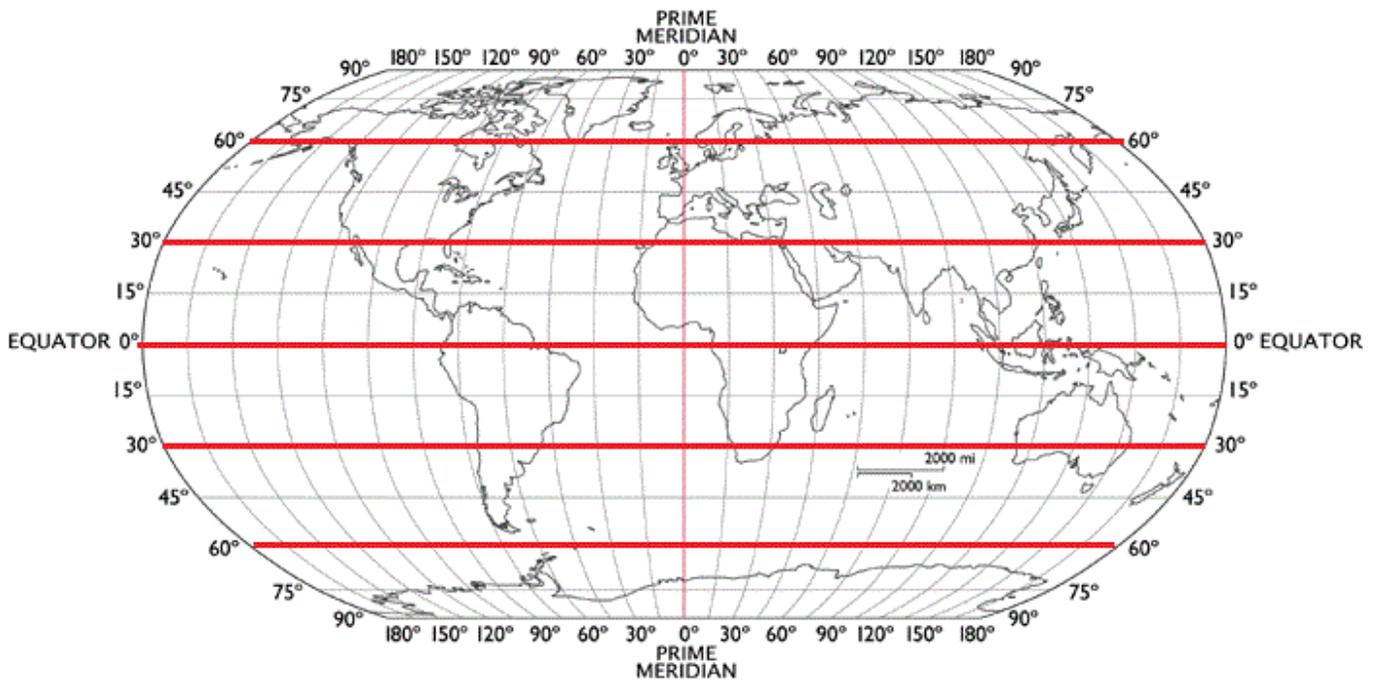
- Biomes and Vegetation:
 - o Biomes are described by their vegetation because the plants that grow in a certain region are _____ and they _____.
 - o Plants have _____ that let them survive in their biome.
- Biomes and Climate:
 - o While biomes are defined by their plant life, _____ determines what plants can grow in a certain area.

- **climate** – the weather conditions, such as _____
_____ that occur in an area over a long period of time.

- Of all the climatic factors, which are the two most limiting?
_____ and _____
 - Typically, the _____ the temperature and precipitation, the taller and denser the vegetation.

○ Climate varies with both _____, and so do biomes.

- **latitude** – _____, measured in degrees with the equator at 0°



- **altitude** – _____
- Climate gets _____ as latitude and altitude _____, which explains why biomes at high altitudes are similar to those at high latitudes.

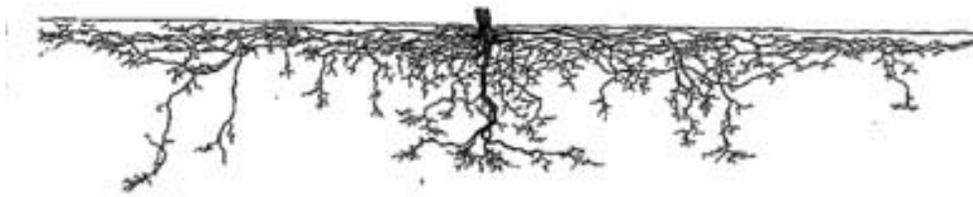
Section 3: Grassland, Desert, and Tundra Biomes

- Savannas and Tropical Seasonal Forests:
 - *What is a savanna or tropical seasonal forest?*
 - **savanna** _____; dominated by grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees

- **tropical seasonal forests** – larger growths of _____, slightly _____ conditions and less frequent _____ than savannas
- *Where can they be found?* _____

- *What controls this biome? Why is it significant to these areas?*
 - Rain falls mainly during the _____, which only lasts for a _____. This is the only time plants can grow.
- *Animals and their Adaptations:*
 - Examples: _____

 - Many are _____ in order to follow the rains.
 - Many only _____, when food is most abundant and the young are more likely to survive.
 - Different herbivores are specialized to _____
_____.
 - Examples: gazelles – grasses, black rhinos – shrubs, giraffes – trees
- *Plants and their Adaptations:*
 - Must be able to survive long periods of time _____.
 - Many _____ and regrow them in the wet season.
 - Have large, _____ to draw as much water as possible



- Savanna grasses have _____ to limit sun exposure and keep from drying out.
- Trees and shrubs often have _____ and sharp leaves to keep herbivores away.

- Temperate Grasslands

○ *What is a temperate grassland?*

- **temperate grassland** – _____
_____ ; has cold winters and intermediate rainfall (between that of a forest and desert)

○ *Where can they be found?*

- _____ in N. America, _____ in Asia,
_____ in S. Africa, and _____ in S. America

○ *What controls this biome? Why is it significant to these areas?*

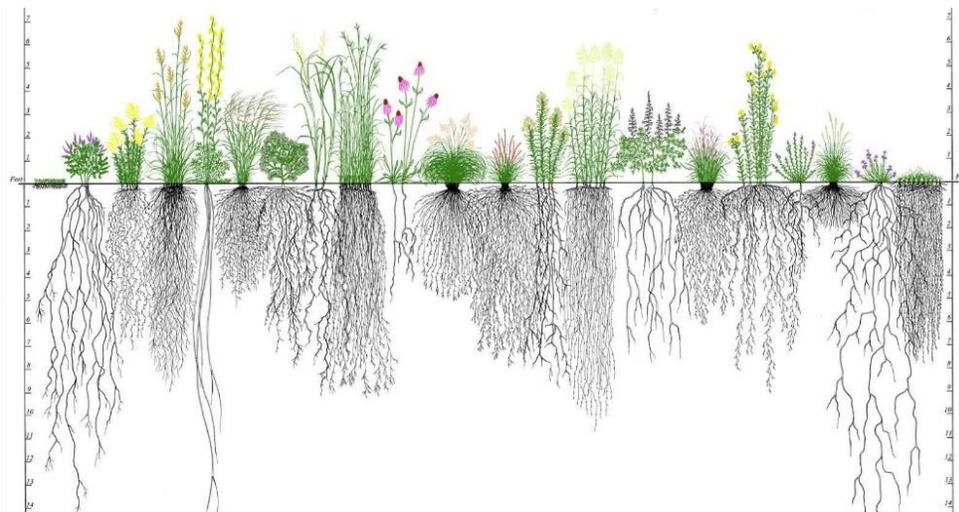
- Limited rain and _____.
- Location of _____ - " _____ "

○ *Animals and their Adaptations:*

- Pronghorn and bison have _____
for chewing the coarse prairie grass.
- Badgers, prairie dogs, and burrowing owls live in underground
_____ (which protect from weather, fire, and predators)

○ *Plants and their Adaptations:*

- Mainly grasses and _____.
- Shrubs and trees will only grow where water is more abundant (like
_____).
- Many species have fire-resistant seeds that _____
_____ has moved through the area.
- _____ that survive drought and fire.



○ *What is unique and special about this biome?*

- Most fertile soil in the world = _____
 - Why is it so fertile? _____

Over time, organic matter accumulates in the soil.

- In populated regions, grasslands are often converted to _____.

○ *Threats to this biome?*

- _____ and _____

- Grain crop's _____
_____ in place as well as native
grasses can and the soil is ploughed regularly, so _____
_____ tends to occur.

- When grasses are constantly _____ and trampled
("overgrazing"), they can't regenerate or hold the soil.

- Example: _____ (1930s)

