

Chapter 6 Notes – Part 2: Terrestrial Biomes

- Chaparral

- *What is chaparral?*
 - **chaparral** – a temperate shrubland biome that includes broad-leafed evergreen shrubs; _____ and _____.
- *Where can they be found?*
 - Mediterranean, parts of California, S. Africa, and Australia
 - Located in _____ latitudes (about _____ north and south of the equator)
- *What controls this biome? Why is it significant to these areas?*
 - _____ and _____
- *Animals and their Adaptations:*
 - _____
 - Common adaptation:
 - **camouflage** – _____ or _____ that allows an animal to blend into its environment
- *Plants and their Adaptations:*
 - Chamise, _____, scrub oak, olive trees, piñon pines, _____, and herbs (like bay laurel)
 - These plants have _____ that retain water
 - Leaves contain _____ that promote _____ – this regular burning _____ that compete with chaparral plants for light, space, and moisture.
 - Chaparral plants are so well adapted to fire that they can _____
- *Threats to this biome?*
 - Human development. Chaparral is ideal because it receives _____, is typically _____, and has a _____.
 - Excessive _____.

- Deserts

○ *What is a desert?*

- **desert** – a biome that has _____

_____ ; usually found in warm climates

○ *Where can they be found?*

- _____
- Often located in the _____ of mountain ranges

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

- Lack of _____.

○ *What is unique about this biome?*

- Includes the _____.
- Temperatures change rapidly from _____
due to the _____ in the air. They
may go from 100°F+ during the day to near-freezing (32°F) at night.

○ *Animals and their Adaptations:*

- Reptiles, like Gila monsters and rattlesnakes, have _____
_____ that _____.
- Amphibians, like the spadefoot toad, survive dry summers by **estivating** –

- Elf owls nest in _____ to avoid predators.
- Desert insects and spiders are covered with body armor that helps them
retain water.
- Most desert animals are **nocturnal** – active mainly at night or at dusk

○ *Plants and their Adaptations:*

- Succulents, like cactuses, have thick, fleshy stems and
_____ (spines) that store water. These
spines have a _____ that _____
_____ and their sharp structure keeps hungry
animals at bay.

- Plant roots are spread out _____
_____ of the soil (and _____
_____ into the ground) to maximize water absorbed.
- Many desert shrubs _____
_____ and grow new leaves when it rains.
- If conditions are too dry, some plants die and _____
that will remain _____ until the next rainfall.

- Tundra

- *What is tundra?*
 - **tundra** – a _____ that is located in the Arctic or Antarctic and that is characterized by _____
_____; _____;
and vegetation that consists of grasses, lichens, and perennial herbs
- *Where can they be found?*
 - _____
- *What controls this biome? Why is it significant to these areas?*
 - _____ temperature and lack of precipitation
- *What is unique about this biome?*
 - The _____, called **permafrost** are permanently frozen throughout the year. As a result, the _____.
 - In the _____, when the topsoil layer _____, the tundra landscape becomes quite moist and spongy and is dotted with _____.
 - _____ on the planet due to its simplistic food webs (which can be easily disrupted). Because conditions are so _____, the land is easily damaged and _____.
- *Plants and their Adaptations:*
 - _____ species of wildflowers, like fireweed
 - _____ and _____ (which can grow without soil)

- Flowering plants, like campion and gentian, are short with shallow root systems. Growing close to the ground keeps plants _____ and helps them _____ radiating from the soil.
- Woody plants, like willow and birch, also have adapted _____ forms
- *Animals and their Adaptations:*
 - The summer landscape is ideal for _____, like mosquitos and black flies, as well as the _____ that feed on them.
 - _____
 - Animals that live in the tundra year-round, like _____, lose their brown fur and grow white fur that camouflages them in the winter
- *Threats to this biome?*
 - _____ exploration, extraction, and transport
 - _____ is the most widespread threat to tundra, partly because the largest warming trends are in the arctic region.
 - Warming lowers the level of permafrost, promoting the _____.