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| **ABIOTIC FACTORS 1**  long, cold winters; short, mild summers; moderate precipitation; high humidity; acidic, nutrient-poor soils | **ABIOTIC FACTORS 2**  low precipitation, variable temperatures; soils rich in minerals but poor in organic material | **ABIOTIC FACTORS 3**  cold to moderate winters;  warm summers; year-round precipitation; fertile soils |
| **ABIOTIC FACTORS 4**  hot and wet year-round;  thin, nutrient-poor soils | **ABIOTIC FACTORS 5**  warm to hot summers; cold winters; moderate, seasonal precipitation; fertile soils; occasional fires | **ABIOTIC FACTORS 6**  mild temperatures; abundant precipitation during fall, winter, and spring; relatively cool, dry summer; rocky, acidic soils |
| **ABIOTIC FACTORS 7**  warm temperatures in winter; season rainfall; hot dry summers; semiarid, periodic fires, nutrient poor soil | **ABIOTIC FACTORS 8**  No exposed soil, ice, very little precipiation | **ABIOTIC FACTORS 9**  strong winds; low precipitation; short and soggy summers; long, cold, and dark winters; poorly developed soils; permafrost |
| **ABIOTIC FACTORS 10**  World’s most fertile soils, periodic fires, warm to hot summers, cold winters and seasonal precipitation |  |  |

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| **DOMINANT PLANTS 1**  broad-leaved evergreen trees;  ferns; large woody vines  and climbing plants; orchids  and bromeliads, epiphytes, high diversity | | **DOMINANT PLANTS 2**  woody evergreen shrubs with  small, leathery leaves; fragrant,  oily herbs that grow during  winter and die in summer, hot spot for diversity | | **DOMINANT PLANTS 3**  Coniferous, leaves have thick waxy coatings and are small, lichens | |
| **DOMINANT PLANTS 4**  cacti and other succulents;  creosote bush and other  plants with short growth cycles, plants with reduced leaves | | **DOMINANT PLANTS 5**  Some algae | | **DOMINANT PLANTS 6**  broadleaf deciduous  trees; some conifers;  flowering shrubs; herbs | |
| **DOMINANT PLANTS 7**  lush, perennial grasses and  herbs | | **DOMINANT PLANTS 8**  Redwoods, conifers,epiphytes | | **DOMINANT PLANTS 9**  ground-hugging plants such  as mosses, lichens, sedges,  and short grasses | |
| **DOMINANT PLANTS 10**  Tall grasses, some trees, plants grow leaves during wet season, some turn brown during dry season, fire resistant | |  | |  | |
| sageb  Reno, Nevada | grassland_savanna_habitat  Harare, Zimbabwe | | Vina_and_Rain  Lawrence, Kansas | |
| alaskapipeline1  Fort Yukon, Alaska | Manaus_Amazon_Village_brazil  Manaus, Brazil | | pa0608a_lg  Moscow, Russia | |
| e%20deciduous  Montpelier, Vermont | Lisbon, Portugal | | http://www.habitatadvocate.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Arthur-River-rainforests-in-the-Tarkine-Photo-by-Ted-Mead.jpg  Eugene, Oregon | |
| Yakutsk, Russia | 1 | | 2 | |
| 3 | 4 | | 5 | |
| 6 | Macintosh HD:private:tmp:climate+graph+for+polar desert - Google Search.jpg  7 | | Macintosh HD:private:tmp:climate+graph+for+oregon - Google Search.jpg  8 | |
| Macintosh HD:private:tmp:climate graph for woodland shrubland - Google Search.jpg  9 | 10 | | #9 is a little confusing  b/c of the precipitation y-axis 0 being up high | |

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| **ANIMAL 1**  Rhino, elephants, zebras  **Adaptation:**  Migrate due to drought season | **ANIMAL 2**  Sloth, monkeys, many different kinds  **Adaptation:**  Specialists | **ANIMAL 3**  Grouse, mountain lion, moose  **Adaptation:** |
| **ANIMAL 4**  Owls, raccoons, deer  **Adaptation:**  Birds migrate due to cold winters, some animals may hibernate or torpor | **ANIMAL 5**  Moose, wolf, lynx, bobcat  **Adaptation:**  Birds migrate, animals hibernate and have thick fur coats for extreme cold, eat lots of different things | **ANIMAL 6**  Prairie dog, ferret, bison  **Adaptation:**  Burrowing, sharp claws to fight predators |
| **ANIMAL 7**  Lizards, camels  **Adaptation:**  Burrowing, nocturnal, store water | **ANIMAL 8**  gecko  **Adaptation:**  Small and nocturnal | **ANIMAL 9**  Reindeer, bear, small rodents  **Adaptation:**  migrate |
| **ANIMAL 10**  None  **Adaptation:** |  |  |

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| **1** | **2** | **3** | |
| **4** | **5** | **6** | |
| **7** | **8** | **9** | |
| **10**  **Anthropogenic 1**  Airborne pollutants, melting of permafrost due to climate change, gas and oil development is a threat | **Anthropogenic 2**  Development, air pollution | **Anthropogenic 3**  Airborne pollutants, melting of ice due to climate change | |
| **Anthropogenic 4**  Desertification, mining, firewood gathering, climate change, overgrazing, fragile ecosystems with fragile soils hurt by recreation vehicles | **Anthropogenic 5**  Clearing of land, grazing, slash burning, gathering of firewood | | **Anthropogenic 6**  Lost habitats due to farming, overgrazing, prevention of periodic fires |
| **Anthropogenic 7**  Clearing of forests for farming, soil is unusable after a few years, logging, Wars-Congo | **Anthropogenic 8**  Exploration of oil, climate change is causing loss of cold adapted species, logging | | **Anthropogenic 9**  logging |
| **Anthropogenic 10**  Most lost biome, development, ag, acid rain, logging, climate change is changing the amount of precipitation |  | |  |
| **TROPICAL RAINFOREST** | **CHAPARRAL** | | **POLAR GRASSLAND**  **(TUNDRA)** |
| **ARCTIC/ANTARCTIC POLAR** | **DESERT**  **(NO SPECIFIC TEMPERATURE)** | | **TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FOREST** |
| **TEMPERATE RAINFOREST** | **TROPICAL GRASSLAND**  **(SAVANNA)** | | **TEMPERATE GRASSLAND**  **(PRAIRIE)** |
| **TAIGA/BOREAL FOREST** |  | |  |