TEMPERATE RAINFOREST

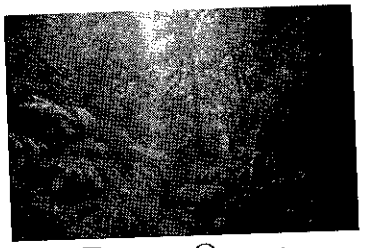
DOMINANT PLANTS 8

Redwoods, conifers,epiphytes

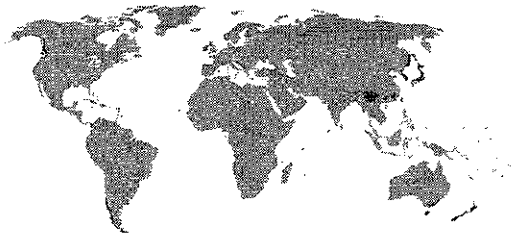
ANIMAL 3

Grouse, mountain lion, moose

Adaptation:



Eugene, Oregon



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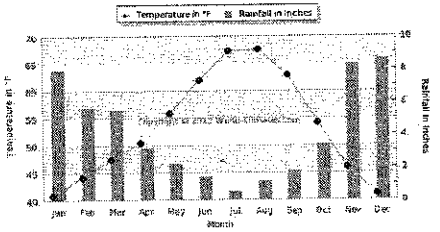


8

ABIOTIC FACTORS 3

cold to moderate winters; warm summers; year-round precipitation; fertile soils

Anthropogenic 9

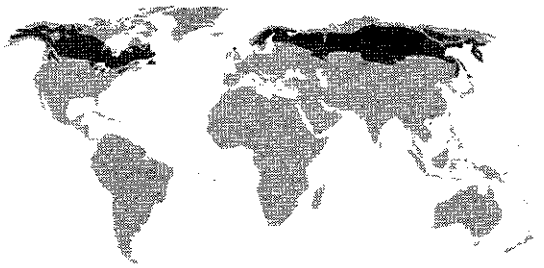
logging

TAIGA/BOREAL FOREST

DOMINANT PLANTS 3

Coniferous, leaves have thick waxy coatings and are small, lichens

Moscow, Russia



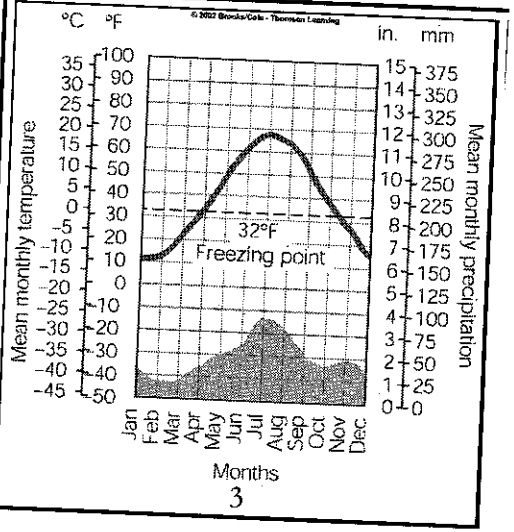
1

ANIMAL 5

Moose, wolf, lynx, bobcat

Adaptation:

Birds migrate, animals hibernate and have thick fur coats for extreme cold, eat lots of different things



3

ABIOTIC FACTORS 1

long, cold winters; short, mild summers; moderate precipitation; high humidity; acidic, nutrient-poor soils

Anthropogenic 8

Exploration of oil, climate change is causing loss of cold adapted species, logging

CHAPARRAL

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

Lisbon, Portugal

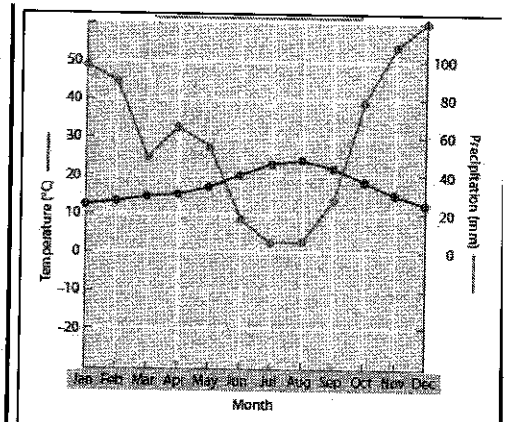
7

ANIMAL 8

gecko

Adaptation:

Small and nocturnal



9

ABIOTIC FACTORS 7

warm temperatures in winter; season rainfall; hot dry summers; semiarid, periodic fires, nutrient poor soil

Anthropogenic 2

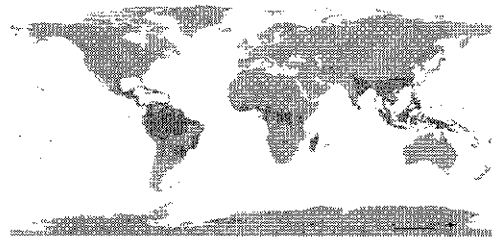
Development, air pollution

TROPICAL RAINFOREST

DOMINANT PLANTS 1

broad-leaved evergreen trees; ferns; large woody vines and climbing plants; orchids and bromeliads, epiphytes, high diversity

Manaus, Brazil



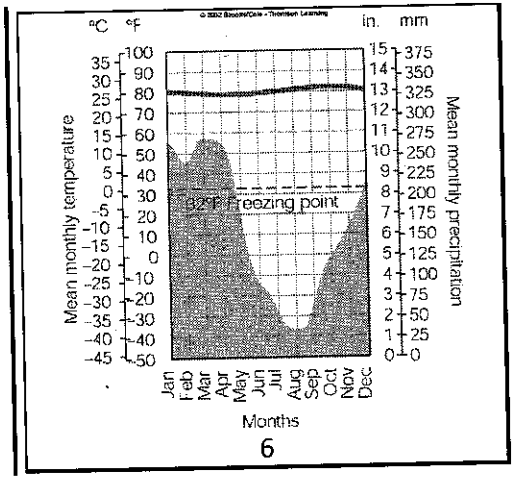
5

ANIMAL 2

Sloth, monkeys, many different kinds

Adaptation:

Specialists



6

ABIOTIC FACTORS 4

hot and wet year-round; thin, nutrient-poor soils

Anthropogenic 7

Clearing of forests for farming, soil is unusable after a few years, logging, Wars-Congo

DESERT
(NO SPECIFIC TEMPERATURE)

DOMINANT PLANTS 4

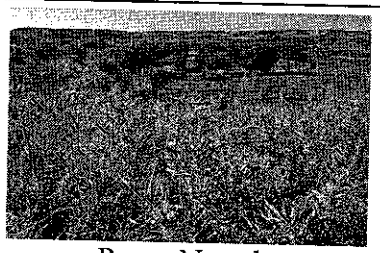
cacti and other succulents; creosote bush and other plants with short growth cycles, plants with reduced leaves

ANIMAL 7

Lizards, camels

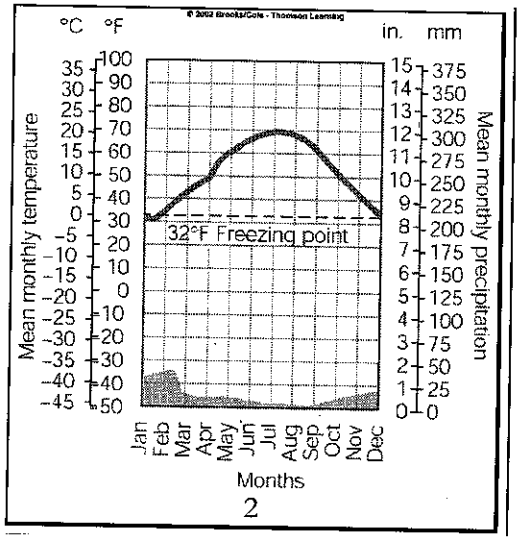
Adaptation:

Burrowing, nocturnal, store water



Reno, Nevada

3



2

ABIOTIC FACTORS 2

low precipitation, variable temperatures; soils rich in minerals but poor in organic material

Anthropogenic 4

Desertification, mining, firewood gathering, climate change, overgrazing, fragile ecosystems with fragile soils hurt by recreation vehicles

ARCTIC/ANTARCTIC POLAR

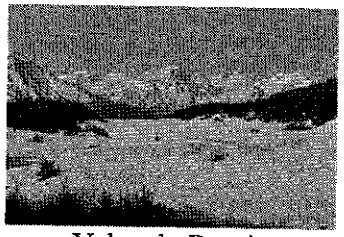
DOMINANT PLANTS 5

Some algae

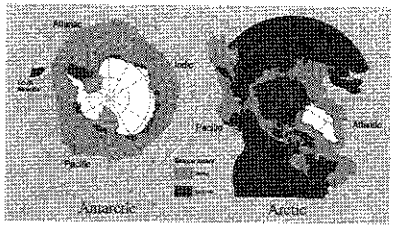
ANIMAL 10

None

Adaptation:



Yakutsk, Russia



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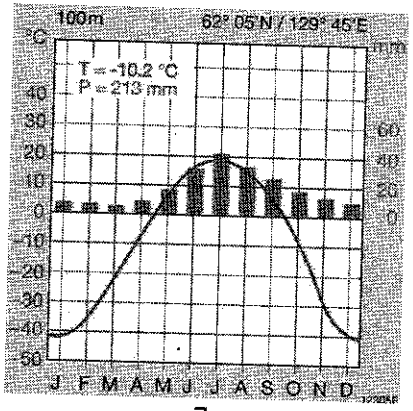


7

ABIOTIC FACTORS 8

No exposed soil, ice, very little precipiation

Anthropogenic 3

Airborne pollutants, melting of ice due to climate change

TEMPERATE GRASSLAND (PRAIRIE)

DOMINANT PLANTS 7

lush, perennial grasses and herbs

Lawrence, Kansas

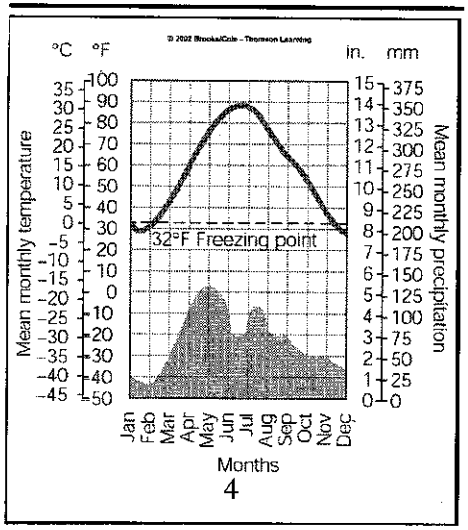
9

ANIMAL 6

Prairie dog, ferret, bison

Adaptation:

Burrowing, sharp claws to fight predators



4

ABIOTIC FACTORS 10

World's most fertile soils, periodic fires, warm to hot summers, cold winters and seasonal precipitation

Anthropogenic 6

Lost habitats due to farming, overgrazing, prevention of periodic fires

TROPICAL GRASSLAND (SAVANNA)

DOMINANT PLANTS 10

Tall grasses, some trees, plants grow leaves during wet season, some turn brown during dry season, fire resistant

ANIMAL 1

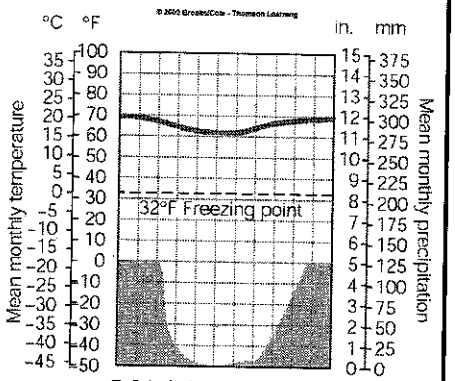
Rhino, elephants, zebras

Adaptation:

Migrate due to drought season

Harare, Zimbabwe

4



1

ABIOTIC FACTORS 6

mild temperatures; abundant precipitation during fall, winter, and spring; relatively cool, dry summer; rocky, acidic soils

Anthropogenic 5

Clearing of land, grazing, slash burning, gathering of firewood

POLAR GRASSLAND
(TUNDRA)

DOMINANT PLANTS 9

ground-hugging plants such as mosses, lichens, sedges, and short grasses

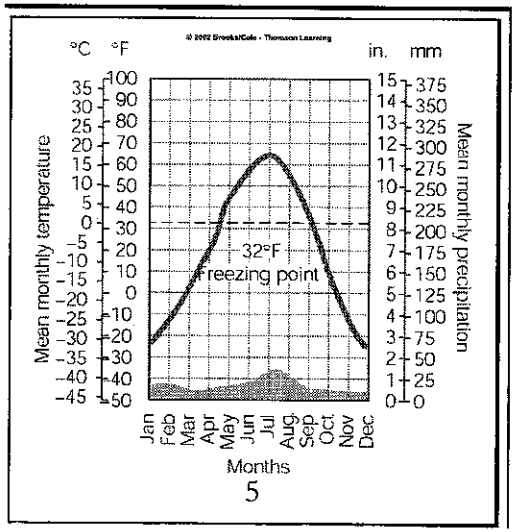
ANIMAL 9

Reindeer, bear, small rodents

Adaptation:

migrate

Fort Yukon, Alaska



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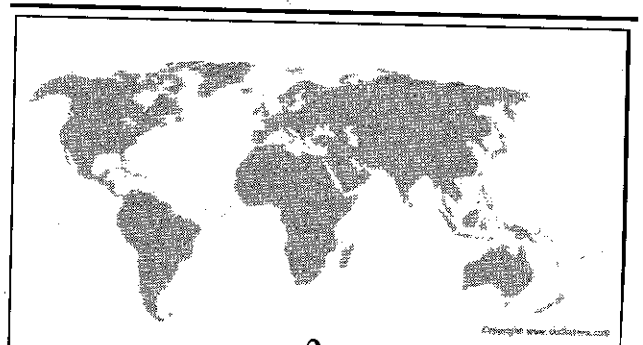


2

ABIOTIC FACTORS 9

strong winds; low precipitation; short and soggy summers; long, cold, and dark winters; poorly developed soils; permafrost

Anthropogenic 1

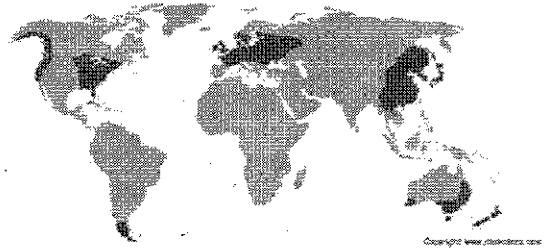
Airborne pollutants, melting of permafrost due to climate change, gas and oil development is a threat

TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FOREST

DOMINANT PLANTS 6

broadleaf deciduous trees; some conifers; flowering shrubs; herbs

Montpelier, Vermont



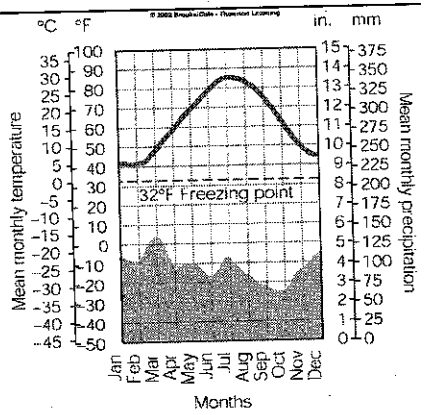
8

ANIMAL 4

Owls, raccoons, deer

Adaptation:

Birds migrate due to cold winters, some animals may hibernate or torpor



10

ABIOTIC FACTORS 5

warm to hot summers; cold winters; moderate, seasonal precipitation; fertile soils; occasional fires

Anthropogenic 10

Most lost biome, development, ag, acid rain, logging, climate change is changing the amount of precipitation