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| **Tundra**   * Permafrost- permanently frozen ground * Very cold temp. and DRY less than 10 in. of precipitation a year * Found at the poles * Adaptations to cold include: fur, blubber, smaller bodies, migration, hibernation * “Cold desert” * NO trees | **Taiga**   * World’s largest biome * NO permafrost * Short mild summers; cold winters * Conifer trees- “seeds in cones”; keep their needles all year long, pine trees; needles are an adaptation * Animals migrate similar to tundra not as extreme |
| **Temperate Deciduous Forest**   * Good soil- fertile * We live in this biome: * 4 seasons * Average precipitation throughout the year * Deciduous tress- lose their leaves in the fall: adaptation * Conifer trees too * Animals migrate, hibernate in winter, active in spring/summer | **Tropical Rain Forest**   * Found between the Tropics * Warm, hot, humid * 400 cm of rain a year-most rainfall * Consistent high temp all year * Lush growth, little light to forest floor * Top inches of soil fertile, then very unfertile soil under that. * Contains more than ½ of all the world’s species * Greenhouse feeling |
| **Grasslands**   * Different names depending on location throughout the world: steppe, prairie, savanna * Very fertile soil: often used for farming * Seasonal precipitation * Some have seasons; cold winter warm summer | **Desert**   * Hot, dry, sunny * Nutrient poor soil; but mineral rich * Driest biome * Adaptations- to save/store water: Cactus needles, waxy coating, animals come out at night, small animals, get moisture from food |
| **Marine**   * 70% or water on earth: Ocean, estuaries, coral reefs, polar ice * Plankton- microscopic organisms that float or drift in water, provide base of the food chain, most are producers. * 3 abiotic factors that shape marine ecosystems Temperature, Light, Water Depth | **Freshwater**   * Includes only 5% of water on Earth * Rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, swamps, marshes * Abiotic factor- how quickly the water moves. * Organisms adapt in quick moving water so they are not washed away. * Quicker the water moves the more oxygen in the water. |