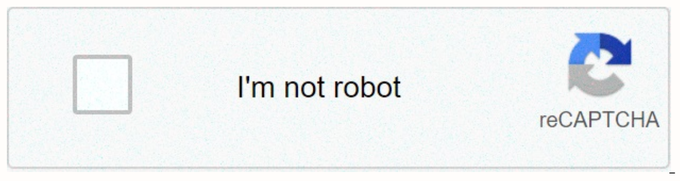

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Land and water biomes worksheet answers

Earth's biomes are categorized into two large groups: terrestrial and aquatic. Terrestrial biomes are based on land, while aquatic biomes include both marine and freshwater biomes. The eight large terrestrial biomes on Earth are each characterized by characteristic temperatures and the amount of precipitation. Comparing the annual totals of precipitation and fluctuations in precipitation from one biom to another gives clues as to the importance of abiotic factors in the distribution of biomes. Temperature variability on a daily and seasonal basis is also important for predicting the geographical distribution of biomet and vegetation type in the biomet. The distribution of these biomes shows that the same biome can occur in geographically distinct areas with similar climates (Figure 1). Art Connection Figure 1. Each of the world's largest biomes is distinguished by characteristic temperatures and amounts of precipitation. Polaris and mountains are also displayed. Which of the following statements about biomes are false? Chaparral is dominated by bushes. Savannahs and temperate grasslands are dominated by grass. Boreal forests are dominated by deciduous trees. Low are common in the Arctic tundra. Tropical wet forests are also called tropical rainforests. This biome is found in equatorial regions. The vegetation is characterized by plants with wide leaves that fall off throughout the year. Unlike the trees in deciduous forests, the trees in this biom do not have a seasonal loss of leaves associated with variations in temperature and sunlight; these forests are evergreen all year round. The temperature and sunlight profiles of tropical wet forests are very stable compared to other terrestrial biomes, with temperatures from 20°C to 34°C (68°F to 93°F). When you compare the annual temperature variation in tropical wet forests with other forest biomass, it turns out that there are no seasonal temperature fluctuations in the tropical wet forest. This lack of seasonality leads to year-round plant growth, rather than the seasonal (spring, summer and autumn) growth seen in other biomes. Unlike other ecosystems, tropical ecosystems do not have long days and short days in the annual cycle. Instead, a constant daily amount of sunlight (11-12 hours per day) provides more solar radiation, and thus a longer period of plant growth. The annual rainfall in tropical wet forests ranges from 125 to 660 cm (50-200 in) with some monthly variation. While sunlight and temperature remain fairly consistent, annual rainfall is very variable. Tropical wet forests have wet months where there can be more than 30 cm (11-12 in) rainfall, as well as dry months where there is less than 10 cm (3.5 in) rainfall. But the driest month in a tropical wet forest still exceeds of some other biomes, such as deserts. Figure 2. Tropical wet forests, such as these forests in Madre de Dios, Peru, near the Amazon River, have high species diversity. (credit: Roosevelt Garcia) Tropical wet forests have high primary net productivity because the annual temperatures and rainfall values in these areas are ideal for plant growth. Therefore, the extensive biomass found in tropical wetlands leads to plant communities with very large species sickness units (Figure 2). Tropical wet forests have more species of trees than any other biom; on average between 100 and 300 species of trees are present in a single hectare (2.5 hectares) in South America. One way to visualize this is to compare the characteristic horizontal layers within the tropical wet forest bio. On the forest floor is a sparse layer of plants and decaying plant material. Above it is an understory of short shrub leaves. A layer of trees rises above this subhistory and is topped by a closed upper canopy-the top overhead layer of branches and leaves. Some extra trees show up through this enclosed upper canopy. These layers provide different and complex habitats for the variety of plants, fungi, animals and other organisms in the tropical wet forests. For example, epiphytes are plants that grow on other plants, which are typically not damaged. There are epiphytes in tropical wet forest biomass. Many animal species use the variety of plants and the complex structure of the tropical wet forests for food and shelter. Some organisms live several feet above ground and have adapted to this arboreal lifestyle. Figure 3. Savannas, like this one in the Taita Hills Wildlife Sanctuary in Kenya, are dominated by grass. (credit: Christopher T. Cooper) Savannahs are grasslands with scattered trees, and they are located in Africa, South America and northern Australia (Figure 3). Savannahs are warm, tropical areas with temperatures averaging from 24 °C to 29 °C (75°F to 84°F) and an annual rainfall of 10-40 cm (3.9-15.7 in). Savannas have an extensive dry season; therefore, forest trees do not grow as well as they do in the tropical wet forest (or other forest biomass). As a result, in the field of grasses and bends (herbaceous flowering plants) that dominate the savannah, there are relatively few trees (Figure 3). Since fire is an important source of disturbance in this biom, plants have developed well-developed root systems that allow them to quickly re-germinate after a fire. Figure 4. To reduce water loss, many desert plants have small leaves or no leaves at all. The leaves of ocotillo (Fouquieria splendens), shown here in the Sonora desert near Gila Bend, Arizona, appear first after rainfall, and then are shed. Subtropical deserts are found between 15° and 30° north and south latitude and are centered on the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn This biom is very dry; in some years, evaporation exceeds precipitation. Subtropical hot deserts can have ground-level temperatures during the daytime above 60°C (140°F) and nocturnal temperatures approaching 0°C (32°F). In cold deserts, temperatures can be as high as 25°C and can drop below -30°C (-22°F). Subtropical deserts are characterized by low annual rainfall of less than 30 cm (12 in) with little monthly variation and lack of predictability in precipitation. In some cases, annual rainfall can be as low as 2 cm (0.8 in) in subtropical deserts located in central Australia (Outback) and north Africa. The vegetation and the low animal diversity of this biome are closely associated with this low and unpredictable rainfall. Very dry deserts lack perennial vegetation that lives from one year to the next; Instead, many plants are annuals that grow quickly and reproduce when precipitation occurs so they die. Many other plants in these areas are characterized by having a number of adaptations that save water, such as deep roots, reduced foliage, and water-storage stems (Figure 4). Seedlings in the desert produce seeds that can be dormant for extended periods between rains. Adaptations in desert animals include nocturnal behavior and burrowing. Figure 5. Chaparral is dominated by bushes. (credit: Miguel Vieira) The chaparral is also called scrub forest and is found in California, along the Mediterranean, and along the southern coast of Australia (Figure 5). The annual rainfall in this biome ranges from 65 cm to 75 cm (25.6-29.5 in), and the majority of the rain falls in winter. Summers are very dry and many chaparral plants are dormant during the summer. The chaparral vegetation, shown in Figure 5, is dominated by shrubs and is adapted to periodic fires, with some plants producing seeds that only germinate after a hot fire. The ashes left behind after a fire are rich in nutrients like nitrogen that fertilize the soil and promote plant regrowth. Temperate grasslands are found throughout central North America, where they are also known as prairies; they are also in Eurasia, where they are known as steppes (Figure 6). Temperate grasslands have pronounced annual fluctuations in temperature with hot summers and cold winters. The annual temperature variation provides special growing seasons for plants. Plant growth is possible when temperatures are warm enough to maintain plant growth and when abundant water is available, which happens in spring, summer and autumn. During much of winter, temperatures are low and water stored in the form of ice is not available for plant growth. Figure 6. The American bison (Bison bison), more commonly called buffalo, is a grazing mammal that once populated American prairies in large numbers. (credit: Jack Dykinga, USDA Agricultural Research Service) rainfall varies from 25 cm to 75 cm (9.8-29.5 in). Due to relatively lower annual rainfall in temperate grasslands, there are few trees except those found growing along rivers or streams. The dominant vegetation often consists of grasses, and some prairies maintain populations of grazing animals Figure 6. The vegetation is very dense and the soil is fertile because the subsoil of the soil is filled with roots and rhizomes (underground stems) of these grasses. The roots and rhizomes act to anchor plants in the soil and replenish the organic material (humus) in the soil when they die and decay. Fires, mainly caused by lightning, are a natural disturbance in temperate grasslands. When the fire is suppressed in temperate grasslands, the vegetation eventually converts to scrub and dense forests. Often, restoration or management of temperate grassland requires the use of controlled burns to suppress the growth of trees and maintain the grass. Temperate forests are the most common biome in eastern North America, Western Europe, East Asia, Chile and New Zealand (Figure 7). This biom is available throughout the mid-latitudes. Temperatures range from -30°C to 30°C (-22°F to 86°F) and fall below freezing on an annual basis. These temperatures mean that temperate forests have defined growing seasons during spring, summer and early autumn. Precipitation is relatively constant throughout the year and varies between 75 cm and 150 cm (29.5-59 in). Figure 7. Deciduous trees are the dominant plant in the temperate forest. (credit: Oliver Herold) Due to moderate annual rainfall and temperatures, deciduous trees are the dominant plant in this biome (Figure 7). Deciduous trees lose their leaves every autumn and remain leafless in winter. Thus, no photosynthesis occurs in the deciduous trees during the sleeping winter period. Every spring, new leaves appear as the temperature rises. Due to the dormant period, the primary primary productivity of temperate forests is less than that of tropical wet forests. In addition, temperate forests show less diversity of tree species than tropical wet forest biomass. The trees in the temperate forests leaf out and shade much of the soil; But this biom is more open than tropical wet forests because the trees in the temperate forests do not grow as tall as the trees in tropical wet forests. The soil in the temperate forests is rich in inorganic and organic nutrients. This is due to the thick layer of leaf litter on forest floors. As this leaf litter decays, nutrients are returned to the soil. The leaf waste also protects the soil from erosion, insulates the soil, and provides habitats for invertebrates (such as pill bug or roly-poly, Armadilli vulgare) and their predators, such as red-backed salamander (Plethodon cineus). The boreal forest, Known as taiga or coniferous forest, is found south of the Arctic Circle and across most of Canada, Alaska, Russia and Northern Europe (Figure 8). This biom has cold, dry winters and short, cool, wet summers. The annual rainfall is from 40 cm to 100 cm (15.7-39 in) and usually takes the form of snow. Little evaporation occurs due to the cold temperatures. Figure 8. The boreal forest (taiga) has low-lying plants and conifers. (credit: L.B. Brubaker) The long and cold winters in the boreal forest have led to the preponderance of cold-tolerant cone-bearing plants. These are evergreen conifers like pines, fir, and fir, which retain their needle-shaped leaves year-round. Evergreen trees can photosynthesis earlier in spring than deciduous trees because less energy from the sun is needed to warm a needle-like leaf than a wide leaf. This benefits evergreen trees that grow faster than deciduous trees in the boreal forest. In addition, the soil in the boreal woodlands tends to be acidic with few nitrogen available. Leaves are a nitrogen-rich structure and deciduous trees must produce a new set of these nitrogen-rich structures every year. Therefore, conifers that retain nitrogen-rich needles can have a competitive advantage over the broad-leafed deciduous trees. The primary net productivity of boreal forests is lower than for temperate forests and tropical wet forests. The otherworldly biomass of boreal forests is high because these slow-growing tree species are long lived and accumulate standing biomass over time. Plant species diversity is smaller than that seen in temperate forests and tropical wet forests. Boreal forests lack the pronounced elements of the layered forest structure seen in tropical wet forests. The structure of a boreal forest is often only a tree layer and a layer of soil (Figure 8). When the conifers are dropped, they break down more slowly than wide leaves; Therefore, fewer nutrients are returned to the soil to increase the plant's growth. Figure 9. Low-growing plants like shrub arrow dominate the tundra landscape, shown here in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. (credit: USFWS Arctic National Wildlife Refuge) The Arctic tundra lies north of the subarctic boreal forest and is located in the Arctic areas of the Northern Hemisphere (Figure 9). The average winter temperature is -34°C (-34°F) and the average summer temperature is from 3°C to 12°C (37°F–52°F). Plants in the Arctic tundra have a very short growing season of about 10-12 weeks. But during this time, there are almost 24 hours of daylight and plant growth is fast. The annual rainfall of the Arctic tundra is very low with little annual variation in rainfall. And as in the boreal forests, there is little evaporation due to the cold temperatures. Plants in the Arctic tundra are low to the ground (Figure 9). There is little species diversity, low primary net productivity and low-ground biomass. The soil of the Arctic tundra can remain in an eternally frozen state referred to as permafrost. The permafrost makes it impossible for roots to penetrate deep into the soil and delays the decay of organic matter, which inhibits the release of nutrients from organic matter. During the growing season, the soil of the Arctic tundra can be completely covered with plants or lichen. Watch this Assignment Discovery: Biomes video for an overview of biomes. To explore further, choose one of the biomes on the expanded playlist: desert, savannah, temperate forest, temperate grasslands, tropical, tundra. Earth has terrestrial biomes and aquatic biomes. Aquatic biomes include both freshwater and marine environments. There are eight large terrestrial biomes: tropical wet forests, savannahs, subtropical deserts, chaparral, temperate grasslands, temperate forests, boreal forests and Arctic tundra. The same biome can occur in different geographical locations with similar climates. Temperature and precipitation, and variations in both, are important abiotic factors that shape the composition of animal and plant communities in terrestrial biomes. Some biomes, such as temperate grasslands and temperate forests, have different seasons, with cold weather and warm weather alternating throughout the year. In hot, humid biomes, such as the tropical wet forest, net primary productivity is high, such as warm temperatures, abundant water, and a year-round growing season fuel plant growth. Other biomes, such as deserts and tundra, have low primary productivity due to extreme temperatures and lack of water. Water.

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