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|  | Temperature | Precipitation | Typical Organism | Other information |
| Temperate Rainforest | -moderate (not too hot, not too cold) | -300cm/year | -cedar, redwood, Douglas fir  -deer, pileated woodpecker | -upper west coast of US |
| Tropical Rainforest | Warm all year, humid | Lots rain  (>300cm/year) | -birds, reptiles, mammals, orangutan, insects  -bromeliad,  Tall trees, short trees, vines, etc | -areas along the equator  -**canopy** of tall trees form leafy roof  -shorter trees form **understory** |
| Desert | -Hot during the day  -cool/cold during the night | <25 cm/year  Very dry | -cacti, low growing plants  -gila monsters, snakes, scorpions, mice, owls, quail, roadrunner, woodpecker, red-tailed hawk, etc. | -living things adapted for extreme conditions |
| Grassland | -warm & breezy (more comfortable than the desert) | 25-75cm/year | -elephants, bison, antelope, zebra, rhino, mice, cheetah  -grass, low growing shrubs, small trees | -fires and droughts common here  -**Savannah** – grasslands close to the equator which receive 120cm of rain/year. |
| Deciduous Forest | -cool mornings, warm days (summertime)  -temps vary greatly throughout the year. | At least 50 cm/year | -flying squirrels, songbirds, white-tailed deer, black bears, red fox, wolves, salamanders, skunks, etc.  -lots of trees (Oak, maples) | -animals may migrate or hibernate during winter |
| Boreal Forest  (Taiga) | -Cold winters  -Summers warm enough to melt snow | -Wet (often in the form of snow)  -Rainy summers | -red squirrel, wolves, bears, moose, owls, lynx, birds, beaver  -coniferous trees (evergreens) | -animals have adaptations for harsh winters and water loss  -Russian name is Taiga  -water often frozen |
| Tundra | Extremely cold (Freezing all year) | Dry  (no more precipitation than the desert) | -caribou, foxes, hares, wolves, insect-eating birds, insects  -mosses, grasses, shrubs, dwarf forms of trees | -many animals migrate; those that don’t are adapted to survive  -**permafrost**-permanently frozen soil |
| Mountains & Ice | As you hike up the mountain, you pass through many biomes (base = grassland, top = tundra)  Other areas covered with sheets of ice | | Life on ice: penguins, polar bears, leopard seals |  |
| Freshwater Ecosystems | **Streams & Rivers**   * Cold, clear, rapidly moving near beginning   -Animals adapted to strong current (insects, salmon, trout)  -few plants can grow in water   * As current slows (River), it becomes cloudy. Warmer and less O2   -Plants take root on pebbles  -lots more insects  -frogs & tadpoles | | **Ponds & Lakes**   * Large bodies of standing fresh water. * Lakes are usually larger and deeper than ponds. * Ponds are usually shallow enough for sunlight to hit the bottom   -dragonflies, turtles, snails, frogs, sunfish, catfish, bacteria | |
| Marine Ecosystem | **Estuary** – where fresh water meets salt water  -crabs, worms, clams, fish  -breeding grounds | **Intertidal Zone**   * Highest tide/lowest tide lines * Pounding waves * Sudden changes in water and temp * Barnacles, crabs, clams, sea stars | **Neritic Zone**   * Low tide line to over the continental shelf * Sunlight still reaches bottom * Schools of fish, coral reefs, etc. * LOTS of nutrients | **Open Ocean**   * Light only reaches the surface zone. * Dark zone = little to no light; most animals feed on things that sink down. * Squid, angler fish (bioluminescent creatures) |