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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/yearVery 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)
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