

<http://kids.nceas.ucsb.edu/biomes/index.html>

Tundra

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. The *coldest/warmest* of all biomes.
2. Covers about _____ of the land on Earth.
3. Rains less than _____ inches a year.
4. Summers days are _____ hours long.
5. The tundra has _____ which is permanently frozen soil.

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. There is a *low/high* diversity in organisms that live here.
2. Tundra plants usually tend to be _____ and grouped _____ to resist wind and to be protected.
3. List five animals that live in the tundra:

4. Describe one adaptation a tundra animal has for survival and how it helps them.

Rainforest

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. Tropical rainforests are generally found between _____ and _____ latitudes.
2. Covers about the _____ of Earth's land surface.
3. Rainforests are _____ and _____ all year long!
4. The average temperature is between _____ and _____ °F.
5. Yearly rainfall ranges from _____ to _____ inches.

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. Epiphytes are unique because they can live on the _____ of other _____.
2. Tropical rainforests are home to _____ the plant and animal species on Earth.
3. List five animals that live in the rainforest:

4. Describe one adaptation a rainforest plant has for survival and how it helps them.

Taiga

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. Also known as the _____ or _____ forest.
2. Can be found on the southern border of the _____ biomes.
3. _____, cold winters and short, _____, wet summers are typical.
4. Winter days are short and summer days are long due to the _____ of Earth on its axis.
5. Precipitation is relatively high and falls as _____ in the summer and _____ in the winter.

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. The most common type of tree in the taiga is the _____, or _____-bearing tree.
2. List five animals that live in the rainforest:
3. Describe one adaptation a conifer tree has for survival and how it helps them.

Temperate Forest

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. Also known as the _____ forest.
2. This biome has four changing _____.
3. Temperate forests are the _____ rainiest biomes.
4. The average yearly precipitation is _____ - _____ inches
5. Summers are _____, averaging about 70°F, while winter temperatures are often well below _____.

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. Each year deciduous trees _____ their leaves and grow them back.
2. List 3 kinds of deciduous trees:
3. List five animals that live in the rainforest:
4. Losing leaves in the winter is an adaptation that helps deciduous trees survive. How does it help them?

Temperate Grassland

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. Temperate grasslands have some of the darkest, _____ soils in the world.
2. Nutrient rich soils make this biome useful for _____.
3. Temperatures In this biome vary greatly between _____ and _____.
4. In the summer, temperature can be more than _____ °F!
5. The average yearly precipitation is _____ - _____ inches

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. The most important plant in this biome are _____.
2. List 3 kinds of grasses:
3. List five animals that live in the grassland:
4. The lack of shelter in the grassland can be dangerous for animals who live there. How have they adapted?

Desert

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. Covers about _____ of the Earth's surface.
2. _____ is the largest desert in the world.
3. Deserts can be _____ or cold.
4. The seasons in hot and dry deserts are usually _____ hot during the summer and warm the _____ of the year.
5. Most of the time _____ rates are faster than rainfall rates.

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. Desert plants are adapted to their dry environments. They are good at _____ and _____ water.
2. List five animals that live in the rainforest:
3. Describe one way that desert plants are adapted to find or store water:
4. Describe one way that desert animals are adapted to their environment:

Freshwater

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. Freshwater ecosystems include _____, ponds, _____, and streams.
2. The largest lake on Earth is Lake _____, in central Asia.
3. Most lakes are _____ and contain _____ plant and animal life.
4. Rivers and streams are _____ bodies of freshwater.
5. The place where fresh and salt water meet is called an _____.

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. Plants and _____ are important to freshwater biomes because they provide _____.
2. Describe one way plants can be adapted to live in a freshwater biome:
3. List five animals that live in freshwater biomes:

Marine

ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. The marine biome is the *biggest/smallest* biome in the world!
2. It includes the 5 main oceans:
3. Marine regions are usually very _____. There is about one cup of salt per _____ of water in the ocean.
4. The marine biome has a big influence on our terrestrial (land) climate! It provides _____ for crops, _____ to circulate air and affects _____ temperatures.

BIOTIC FACTORS

1. One of the most important plants in the marine biome is _____, because without it we wouldn't be able to breathe!
2. Describe one way kelp is a helpful algae:
3. Describe one way an ocean animal is adapted to its environment: