

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Terrestrial Biomes Study Guide

1. **What two factors characterize a biome?**  
Temperature and Precipitation
2. **What does the word temperate mean?**  
Mild temperatures
3. **Which biome do we live in?**  
Temperate deciduous forest
4. **Which biome do leaves fall in? Why is this process important?**  
Temperate deciduous forest, They make the soil more fertile.
5. **Which biome is made up of trees that do not lose their leaves?**  
Tiaga
6. **Describe the soil in grasslands.**  
They have a high level of nutrients and a dark, thick layer of topsoil.
7. **Which biome receives the most precipitation?**  
Tropical Rainforest
8. **What biome has no trees?**  
Tundra
9. **For the following terrestrial biomes answer the following: Where is it located? What is the weather like? What type of plants live there? What type of animals live there? What type of adaptations animals would need to live there?**

#### **A. TUNDRA:**

High northern latitudes  
Very cold, harsh, long winters & cool short summers  
Nutrient poor, treeless marshy plain with grasses  
Covers 1/5 of the earth's land surface  
Very low annual precipitation and most of the water present is unavailable  
Caribou, foxes, lemmings and owls thrive here

#### **B. TIAGA:**

Mid to high latitudes  
Cold and wet (most of the precipitation falls in the summer)  
Coniferous forests thrive (spruce, fir, and other evergreens)  
Winters are long  
Elk, moose, deer, wolves, bears, lynx and wolverines thrive here

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**C. DECIDUOUS FOREST**

Mild climate with plenty of rain  
Marked by deciduous trees that shed their leaves in the fall  
Warm summers with cool winters  
hardwoods such as oaks, beeches, hickories and maples  
Deer, bears, beavers, and raccoons thrive here

**D. TROPICAL RAINFOREST:**

Plenty of rain and heat  
Located near the equator  
No winter  
Humid  
Great diversity of animals  
Not very fertile soil (nutrient poor)

**E. GRASSLAND**

Midlatitudes/interiors of continents, moderate climates half-way between the equator and the poles  
Rich topsoil and growth of prairies  
Often highly productive land when converted to agricultural land  
Bison are most at home here

**F. SAVANNA:**

Grass is the predominant vegetation  
Wide temperature variation throughout year  
Seasonal drought  
Open landscape with widely spaced trees

**G. DESERT:**

Mid latitudes  
Sparse vegetation often with thorns  
Drought is a limiting factor  
very hot days and cold nights  
As a biome is most represented in the interiors of the continents  
Rodents, snakes, lizards, tortoises, insects and some birds

**H. CHAPARRAL :**

Very hot and dry  
Fire and drought common  
many different types of terrains (flat plains, rocky hills, mountain slopes  
plants have large, hard leaves, which