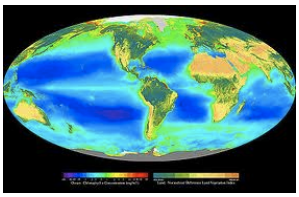
Chapter 37 - Zoogeography Critters Habitat's and Where to Find Them

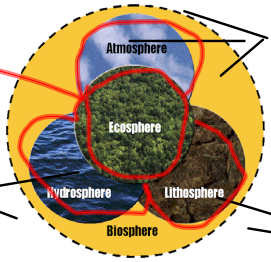


Biosphere

The thin layer of the earth that can support life.

3 Subdivisions

Ecocline: (The red margins are the area around each biome) that area is a mix of the biomes



The gaseous component of the earth's biosphere

- O_2 from photosynthesis

Water in or on the earth's surface

Rocky material in the earth's outer shell - provides the elements for living things

Terrestrial Environments: Biomes

chunk of land, characteriszed by a common type of plants

1. Temperate deciduous forest:
   - > Trees that show seasonal changes
   - > Adaptation of dormancy when conditions aren't great.
     - > The animals of this area must do the same

Exam Hint: Be able to pair and discuss an animal with each biome and discuss how they are adapted to the biome.

▼ The Woodchuck goes dormant in Winter to deal with the lack of food

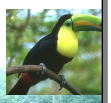
Terrestrial Environments: Biomes

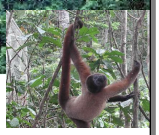
2. Coniferous forest:
   - > Evergreen Trees
   - > Adapted to long/cold snowy winters.
     - > The animals of this area must do the same

How are these animals adapted?

Terrestrial Environments: Biomes

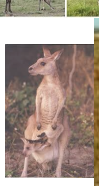
3. Tropical Forests:
   - > Equatorial Belt
   - > Adapted for lots of rainfall
     - > The animals of this area must do the same
     - > Washes nutrients out of the soil, so must keep adding more





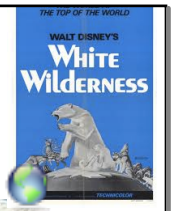
Terrestrial Environments: Biomes

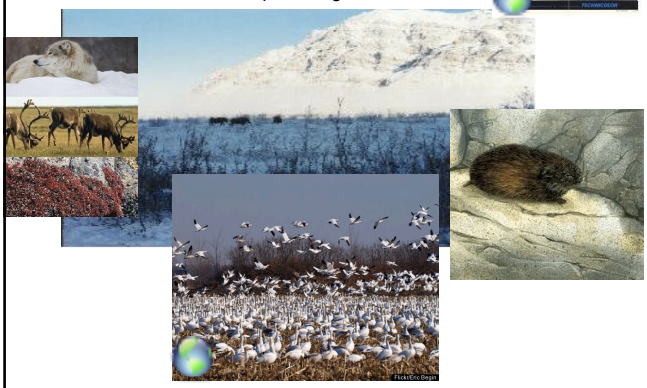
4. Grasslands (pg778):
   - > lots of flat land with grass
   - > humans have destroyed this for agriculture
   - > Animals here are adapted for grazing
     - > think about there teeth



Terrestrial Environments: Biomes

5. Tundra (pg778):
   - > Cold, super cold
   - > Short growing season, thin soil so limited plant growth
     - – Animals here are adapted: Migrate





Terrestrial Environments: Biomes

6. Desert (pg778):
   - > Dry (low rainfall and evaporation)
   - > adaptations to conserve water and keep cool
     - – Animals here are adapted: Nocturnal, burrow, large thin appendages to drop heat, pee/lick