**Chapter 37 - Zoogeography**

**Key words to understand:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Ecocline |
| Biosphere  |
| Lithosphere |
| Hydrosphere |
| Atmosphere |
| Ecosphere  |
| Benthos |
| Nekton  |
| Lotic  |
| Lentic  |
| Pelagic  |
| Photic Zone  |
| Littoral/intertidal  |
| Sublittoral/Subtidal  |
| \*Upwelling  |
| Epipelatigic  |
| Mesopelagic  |
| Chromatophores |
| Fusiform  |
| Discontinuous distribution and what 2 factors cause this  |
| Dispersal |
| Vicariance and 3 factors that cause this |

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**Questions:**

How does continental drift theory explain why the USA pronghorn antelope runs so fast?

What evidence is there to support continental drift?

Zoogeographers attempt to explain what?

Where do you expect to find a fusiform body plan and why?

What are the benefits to counter shading?

How are diel migrations an adaptation to the mesopelagic zone? Give an example of an animal that exhibits this.

Explain why a common body plan of filter feeding organisms is to have a circular body?

Give an example and explain how plate tectonics has effected a species.

Compare and contrast allopatric from sympatric speciation:

**Know each biome, a species in the biome and an adaptation that that animal exhibits.**

**Terrestrial Biomes**

1. Temperate deciduous forest:

2. Coniferous forest:

3. Tropical Forests:

4. Grasslands (pg778):

5. Tundra (pg778):

6. Desert (pg778):

**Aquatic Biomes**

1. Inland Waters: (2.5% of waters are fresh)

Lentic

Lotic

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

**Benthic**

Photic zone

Pelagic

Epipelagic

Mesopelagic zone

Abyssopelagic

**Animal Distribution** Page 780

Disjunct Distributions

Pangea

Plate techtonics

Speciation

* Allopatric speciation
* Sympatric speciation: