

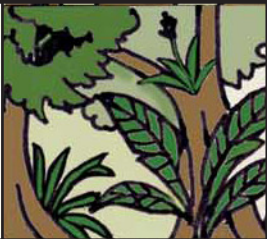

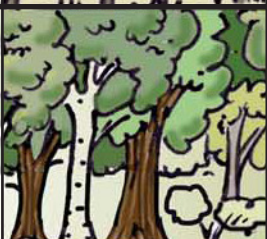




Biomes Summary - Name, View, and Description

Biomes are regions of the world with a similar climate – rainfall amount and temperature. The climate affects which plants will grow and in turn which animals (and other living things) can make their living there.

Tundra		This habitat is too cold and windswept for trees and is known for its open expanses of low vegetation and wet, boggy ground. Just a few inches down the ground is frozen for most of the year (permafrost). When it melts in the summer, the soft, boggy ground is homes to fierce mosquitoes. Despite its harsh climate, many animal are well adapted for life here.
Temperate Rainforest		This habitat has a long, wet growing season, but does experience a change of seasons. Its moisture come in lots of rainfall and cool, moist ocean fogs. The ground is fertile and tree growth is truly remarkable growing some of the largest and oldest tress on Earth.
Tropical Rainforest		This habitat is found around the world close to the equator. It has warm temperatures, daily rainfall and intense sunlight. This results in thick greenery and rich biodiversity (many kind of plants and animals). This habitat is endangered by development and shrinking worldwide.
Boreal Forest (Taiga)		This habitat is “circumpolar” wrapping around the north pole, south of the tundra. Cold, with only moderate rainfall, mostly conifers grow here, interspersed with boggy wetlands. This habitat makes up the largest of all the biomes spread across a vast expanse of high flat plain.
Deciduous Forest		This habitat is found in the Earth’s temperate zones. The soil is fertile and there is a good amount of rainfall. This is good habitat for tree growth and abundant wildlife. The plants and animals are here are well adapted to the change of seasons that happens every year.
Grassland		This habitat is too dry for many trees, but wet and fertile enough for rich grass growth. The animals here have adapted to the lack of trees by making their homes underground or living in large herds and running fast across its open expanse. This habitat is ideal for growing food.
Desert		This habitat is very dry and generally very hot during the day and cold at night (except Antarctica, which is frigid all the time, yet dry). With low rainfall and extreme temperatures, there are few trees. Plants and animals need to be well adapted to survive in this habitat.