

April 7 Vocabulary and Biomes Activity

Word	Definition	Example Sentence	Picture
ecology			
population			
ecosystem			
niche			
biotic factor			
species			
biome			
abiotic factor			
community			
habitat			

Desert



- Desert:** Deserts are biomes with very little precipitation and extreme temperatures. Some deserts are hot most of the time, such as the Chihuahuan desert in Texas. Other deserts are cold most of the time. Did you know that Antarctica is a desert? It gets very little precipitation and has extremely cold temperatures all year. Organisms that live in deserts are very good at conserving water and surviving in extreme temperatures.

plankton- microscopic plants and animals that live in water

Describe a Desert Biome	Copy and paste a picture of a desert biome from the internet

Forest

Forest: There are several types of forest biomes. Forests that get a lot of rain are called rain forests. Forests with trees that shed their leaves in the fall are called deciduous forests. Some forests have trees that stay green all year. These are called coniferous forests. Many types of organisms make their home in the forest biomes. For example moose, deer, and mice commonly live in deciduous or conifer forests. Tree frogs, toucans, monkeys, and vines typically live in rain forests.



Describe a Forest Biome	Copy and paste a picture of a forest biome from the internet

Grassland

Grassland: A grassland biome is well named since it is covered with different grasses. Grasslands may also have a few short trees, bushes, or shrubs. The grassland biome usually has rich soil that supports the grassy vegetation. Many organisms in the grassland biome depend on the plants for food and shelter. Grasslands are home to grazing animals, such as bison or antelope.



Describe a Grassland Biome	Copy and paste a picture of a grassland biome from the internet

Tundra

Tundra: Tundra biomes, like deserts, are very dry. They are also cold most of the year. The tundra has little vegetation because of the harsh conditions. Most plants that inhabit the tundra have adapted to the cold, windy conditions. They are short and sturdy, making it difficult for them to be blown down by the wind. Most of the animals that live in the tundra migrate to warmer areas in the wintertime. The animals that stay are adapted to the cold weather and scarce food. For example, some animals grow thicker fur or hibernate.



Describe a Tundra Biome	Copy and paste a picture of a tundra biome from the internet

Directions: Answer the question below based on the picture you see.

Remember! **BIOTIC** factors are living things. **ABIOTIC** factors are non-living things.



Look at the photograph above. What biotic and abiotic factors can you identify? Describe as many as you can.

Biotic factors:

Abiotic factors:

How are the biotic and abiotic factors interacting?