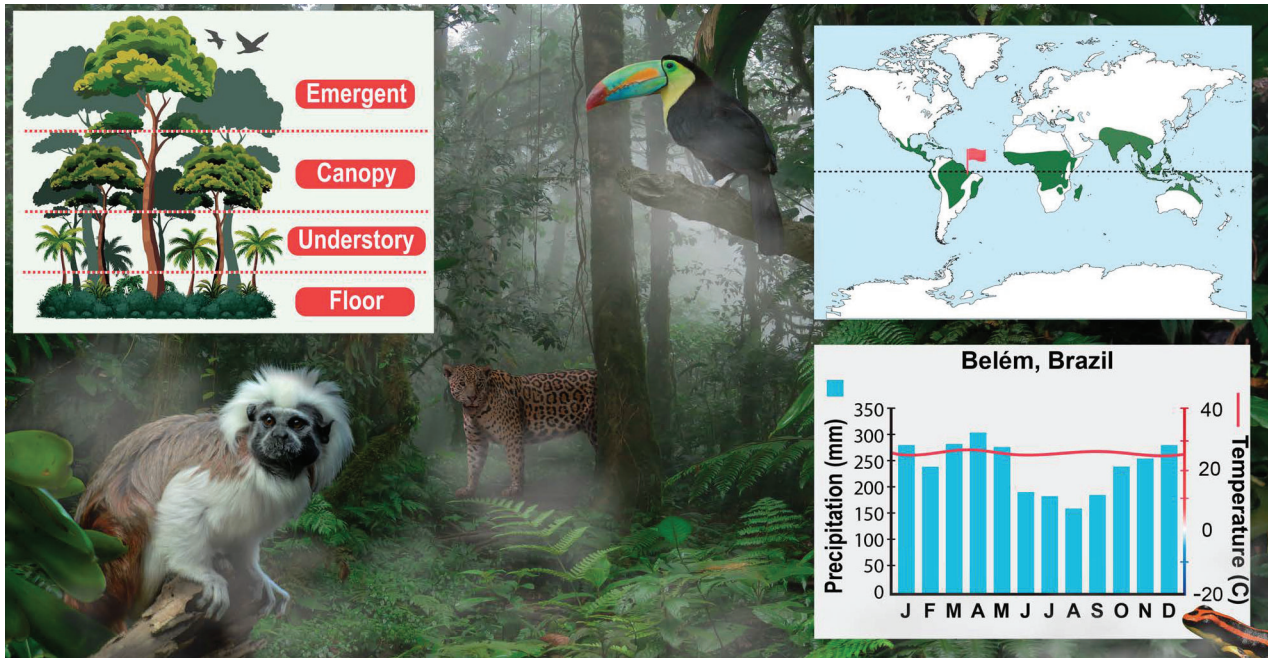


TOPIC: TERRESTRIAL BIOMES: NEAR EQUATOR

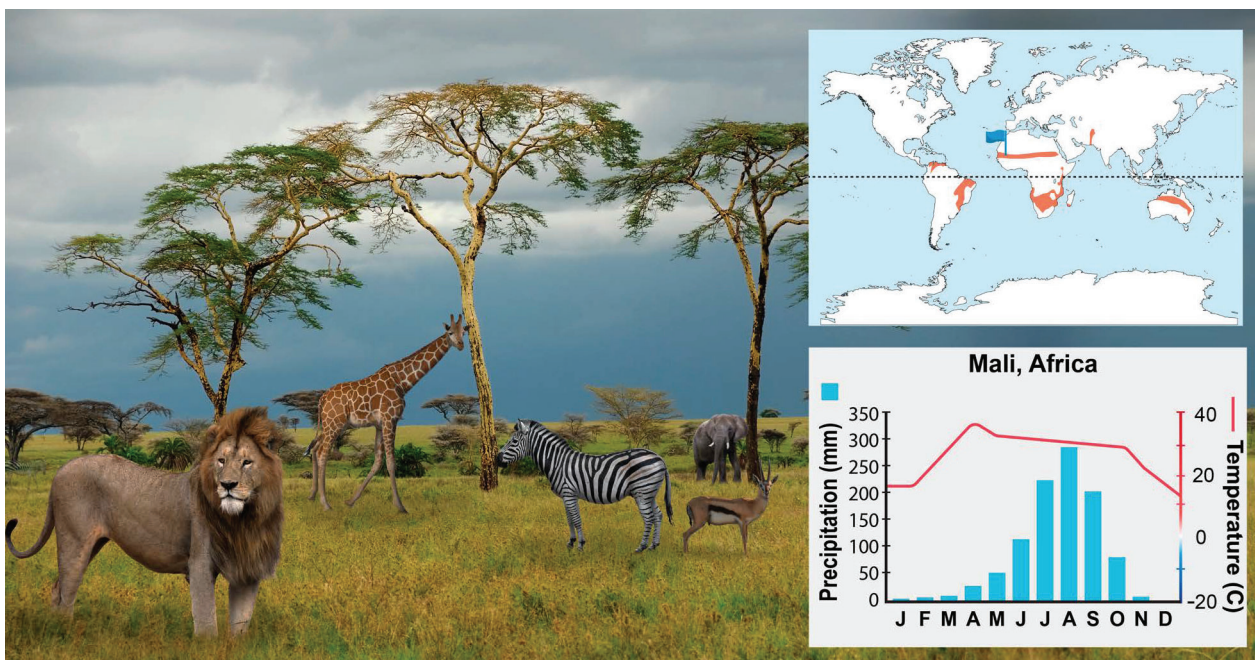
Tropical Rainforests

- ◆ Extremely _____ biomass/biodiversity.
 - Vertical layering of vegetation creates wide array of habitats.



Savannas (Tropical Grasslands)

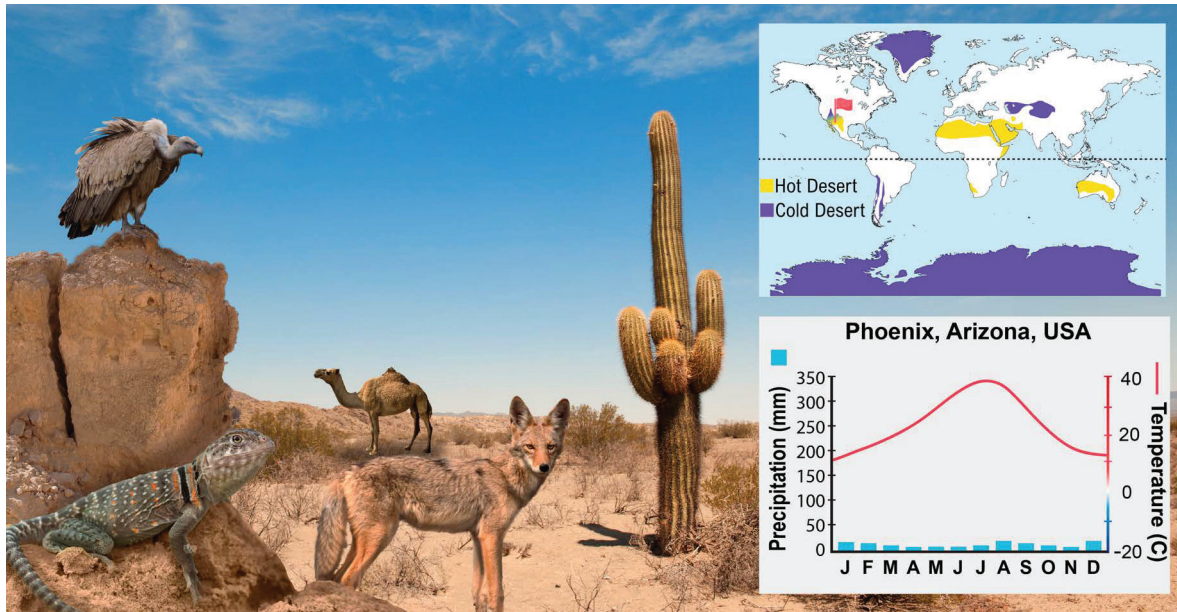
- ◆ Savannas are a mix of expansive grasslands with scattered trees.
 - Long _____ season causes frequent _____, an important *disturbance* in savannas.



TOPIC: TERRESTRIAL BIOMES: NEAR EQUATOR

Hot & Cold Deserts

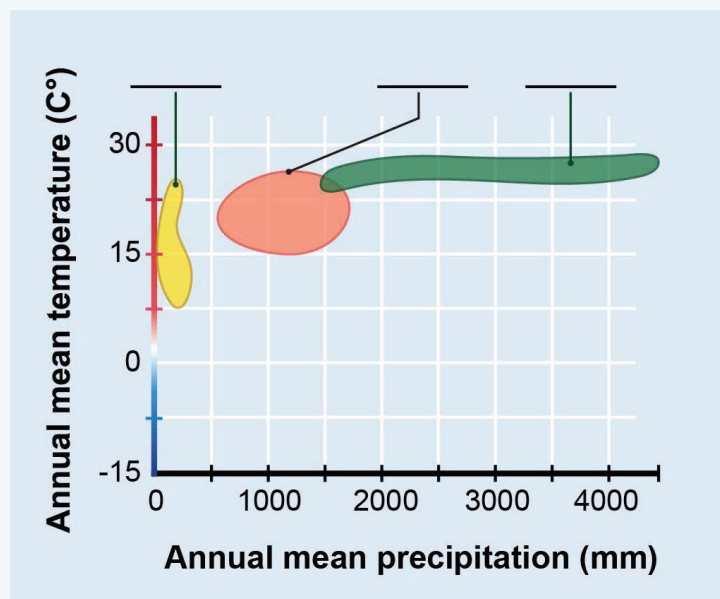
- ◆ Extremely _____ annual precipitation, net productivity & biomass.
 - Temperature is highly _____, seasonally, daily, & regionally.
 - Plants & animals have evolved to _____ water & tolerate dry conditions.



EXAMPLE

Appropriately label each biome on the following climograph.

- Savanna.
- Desert.
- Tropical Rainforest.



TOPIC: TERRESTRIAL BIOMES: NEAR EQUATOR

PRACTICE

What is the primary reason that the 3 warmest biomes (tropical rainforests, savannas & hot deserts) are located in equatorial & subequatorial regions?

- a) Less annual rainfall in this region.
- b) Less vegetation in this region to absorb heat from the sun.
- c) The sunlight strikes this region from a more direct and higher angle.
- d) All of the above.

PRACTICE

In which biome is native vegetation best adapted to survive long droughts?

- a) Tropical rainforests.
- b) Savannas.
- c) Deserts.
- d) All of these.

PRACTICE

Which of the following is the reason that deserts have a far lower net productivity & biomass than tropical rainforests & savannas?

- a) Deserts are too hot for any organisms to thrive.
- b) Extreme conditions such as lack of water & precipitation.
- c) Deserts have a lower biodiversity than tropical rainforests & savannas.
- d) Tropical rainforests & savannas are warmer than deserts.