

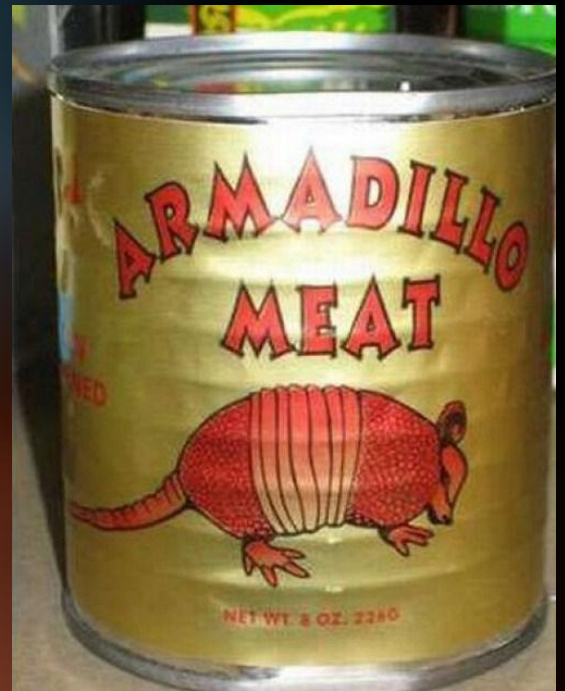
Biomes and Ecosystems



Biotic -

**Things that are or were once
alive.**

**Examples of biotic
things ...**



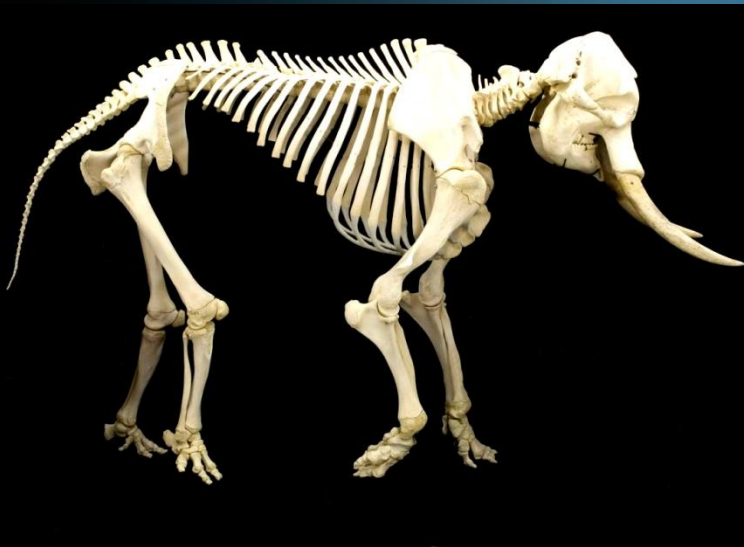
Food



Leather



Fur



Bones



Silk

Dead animals



Cotton



Wood



Straw

Dead plants

Abiotic -

Things that were never alive.

Examples of abiotic things ...



Air



Water



Rocks

Ecosystem -

**All of the biotic and abiotic
things in an area.**





Biodiversity -

The great variety of species of living things in an area.

Rainforest biodiversity





Wal-Mart biodiversity

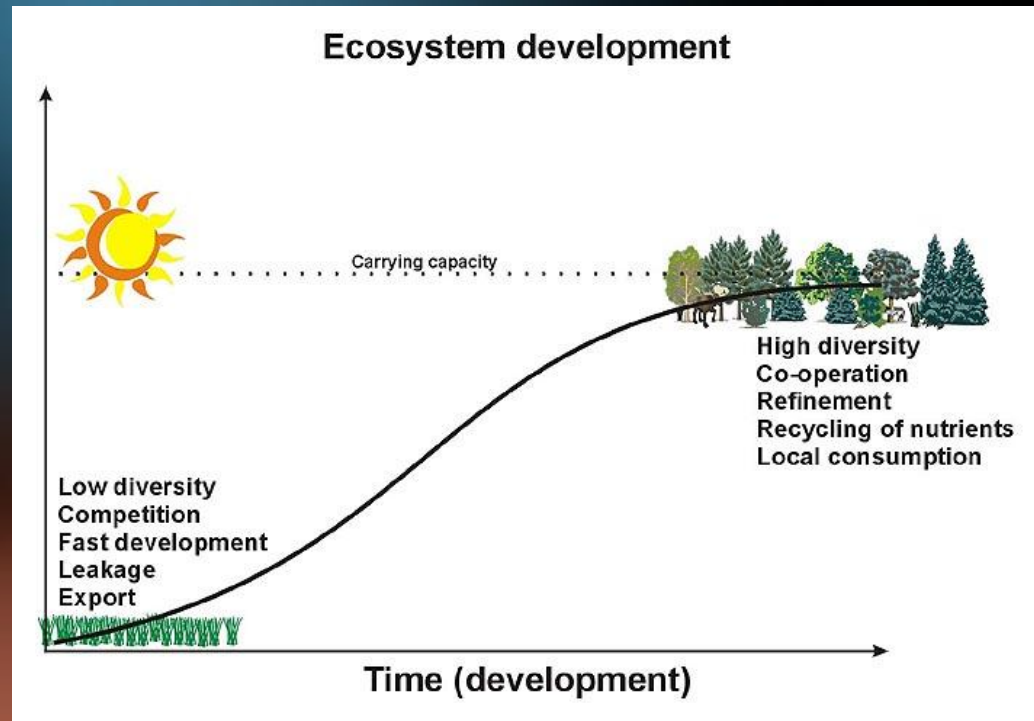


**How does more biodiversity
make an ecosystem stronger?**

**There's more types of food to eat. If
one species is reduced, there are
others to take its place.**



****Mature ecosystems have greater biodiversity, so they are stronger!****



Limiting factors -

Resources that a population needs to survive. These limit the size of the population.

Examples of some limiting factors ...



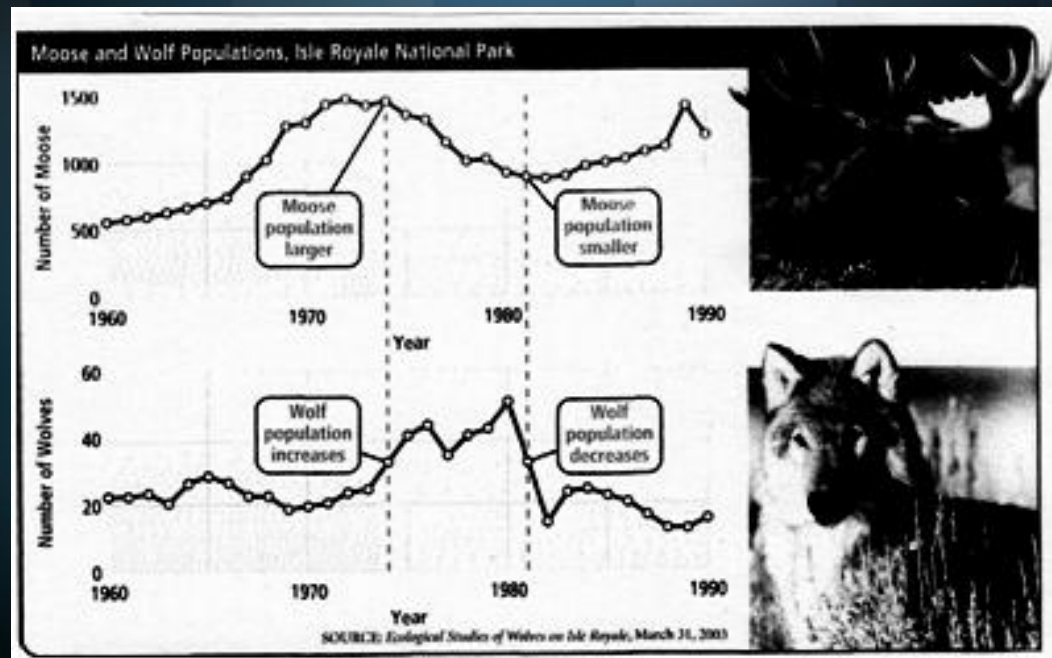
Food



Water



Living Space

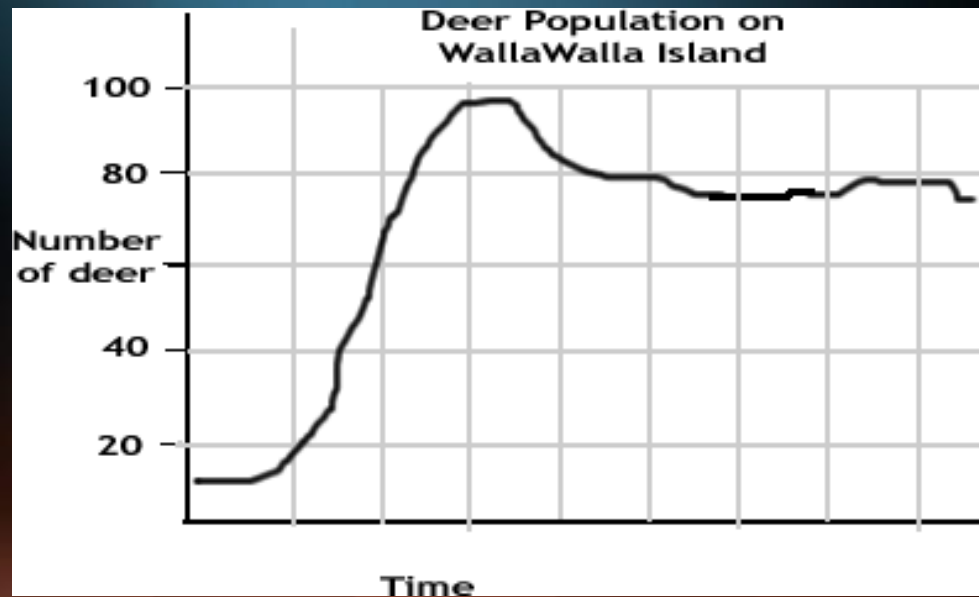


Moose are a limiting factor for wolves.

Carrying capacity -

The maximum size a population can grow due to the limiting factors in the ecosystem.

Once the carrying capacity is reached, the population levels out.



Biome -

**An area with similar climate,
plants and animals.**

Climate -

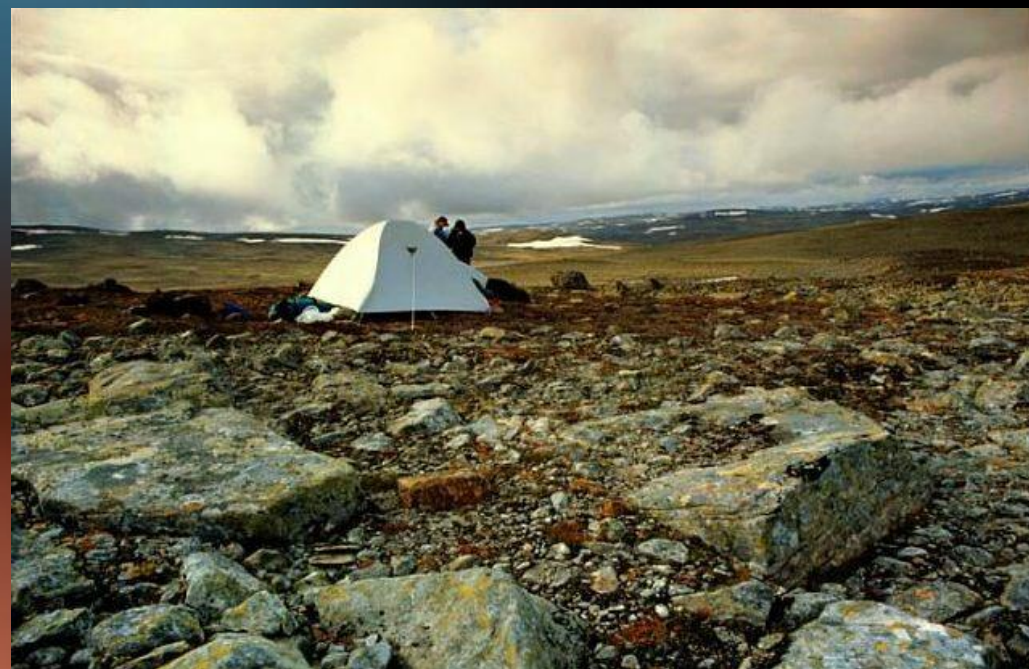
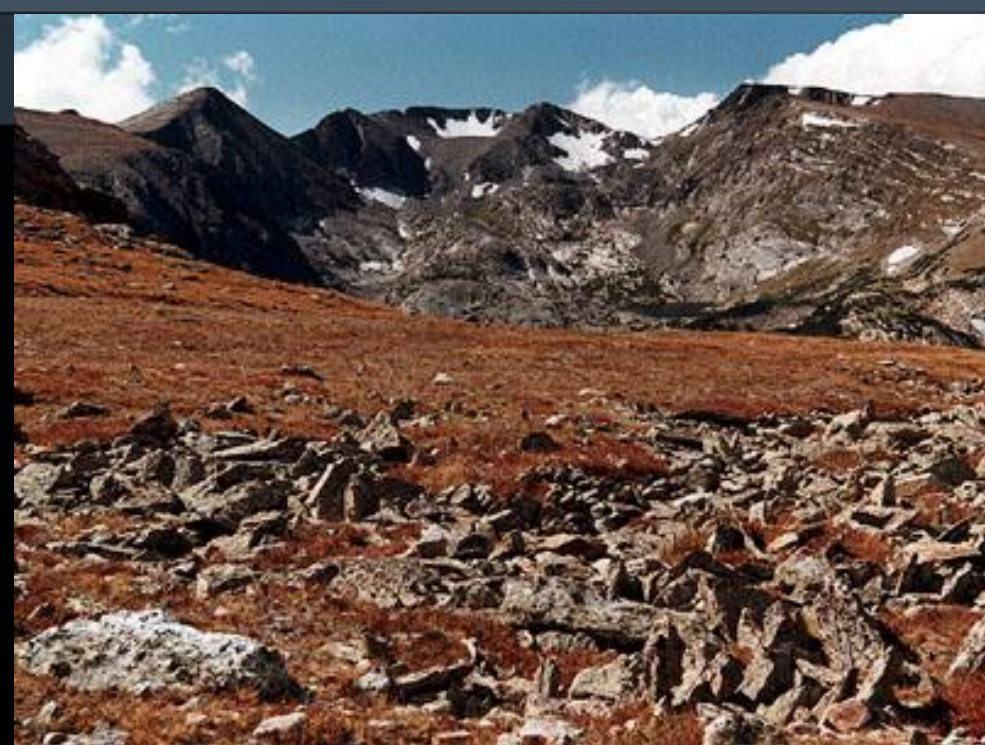
The average weather in a particular area over a long period of time.

**There are 9
major biomes**

1. Tundra -



The tundra is cold and dry. It gets the least amount of sunlight of any of the biomes. Plants have shallow roots because of the permafrost.





2. Taiga -



The taiga is south of the tundra. The climate is cold and dry, but not as much as the tundra. Evergreens are the only trees found here.





3. Temperate (Deciduous) Forest -



**This climate is warm and wet.
There are four seasons and
most of the trees here are
deciduous, meaning they lose
their leaves.**









A skunk spraying.

4. Desert -



This is the driest of all biomes. Most deserts are hot, but not all. All deserts get cold at night because of the lack of water in the air.





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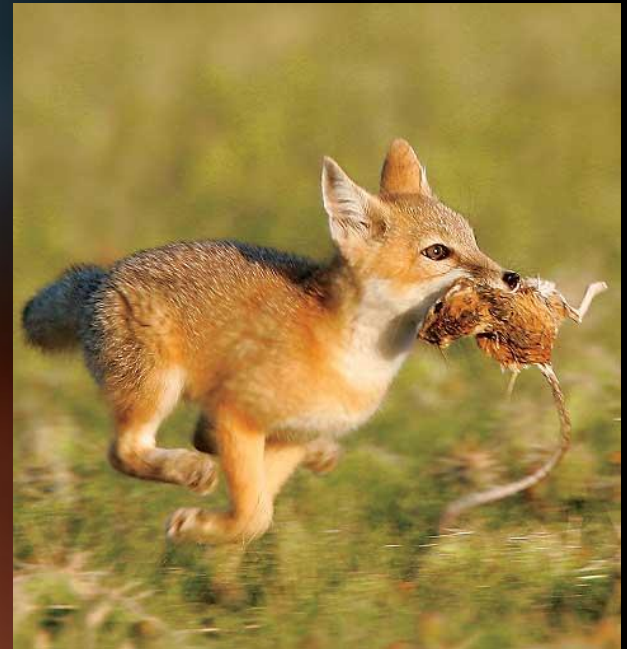
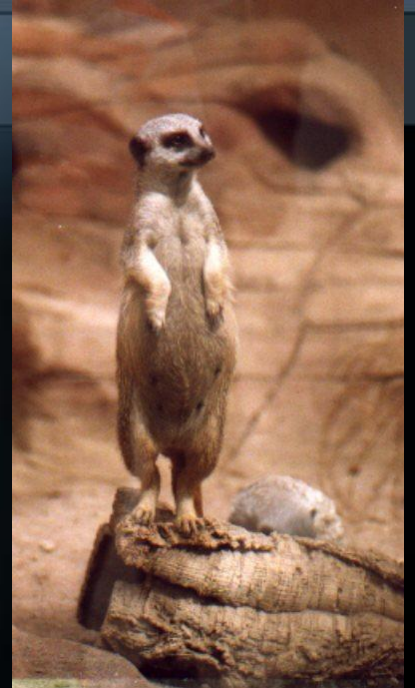
A sidewinder snake.

5. Grasslands -



The climate here tends to be fairly dry, but not as dry as the desert. Grass is the major plant in this biome.





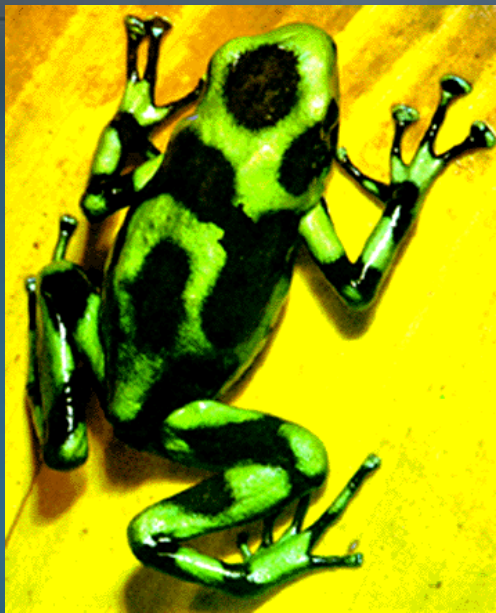


6. Tropical Rain Forest -



This biome gets more rain than any other biome. The temperature here rarely changes because it is usually near the equator. This biome has the greatest biodiversity.









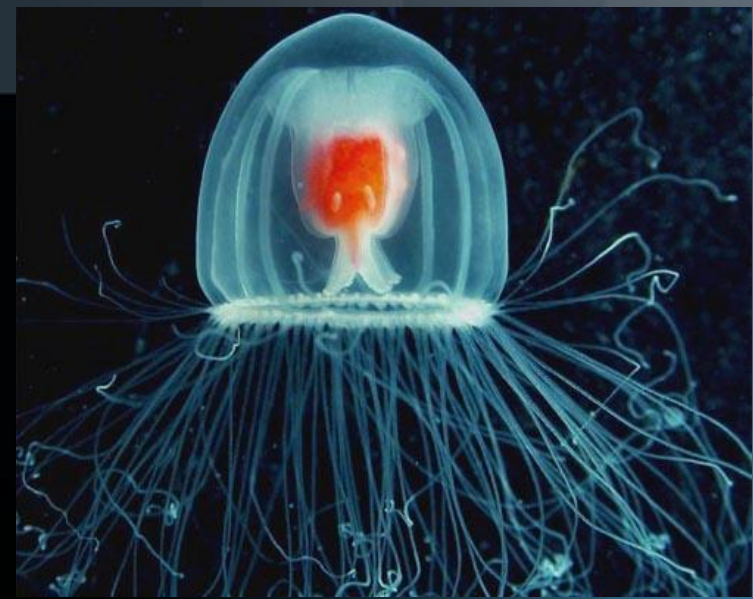
**An anaconda attempting to
swallow a bongo.**

7. Marine -

This biome is water that is salty. It includes the oceans of the world.









8. Freshwater -

This biome is water that is not salty. This is where all land animals get their drinking water from.







A crocodile and a zebra.

That means, the only freshwater available for land animals is what's left. How is it possible that this tiny bit of water is enough to sustain us all?



9. Brackish -

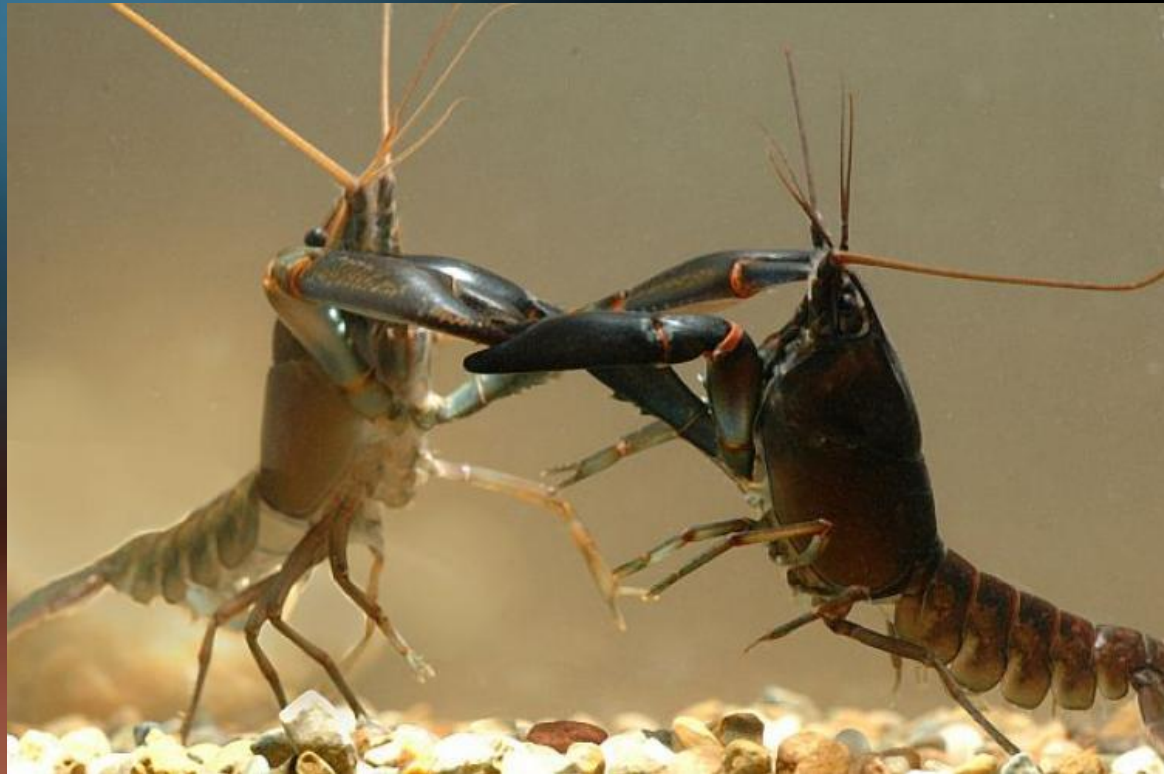
This is where freshwater and saltwater mixes.



Liljeborgia georgiana - Schellenberg, 1931
ANT XVII/3 St. 173

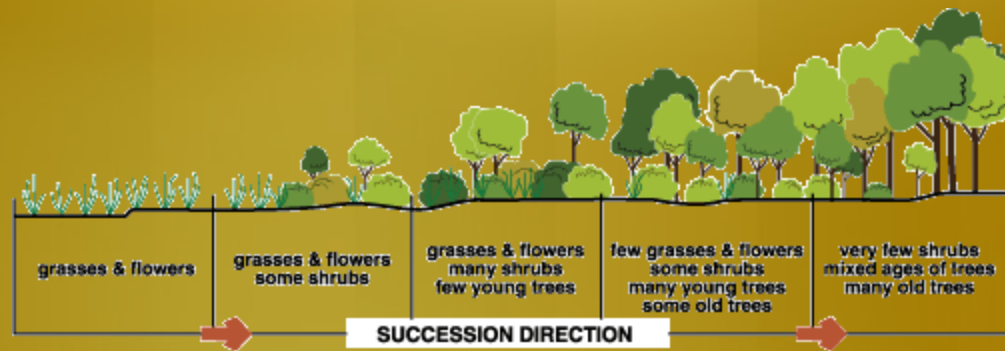


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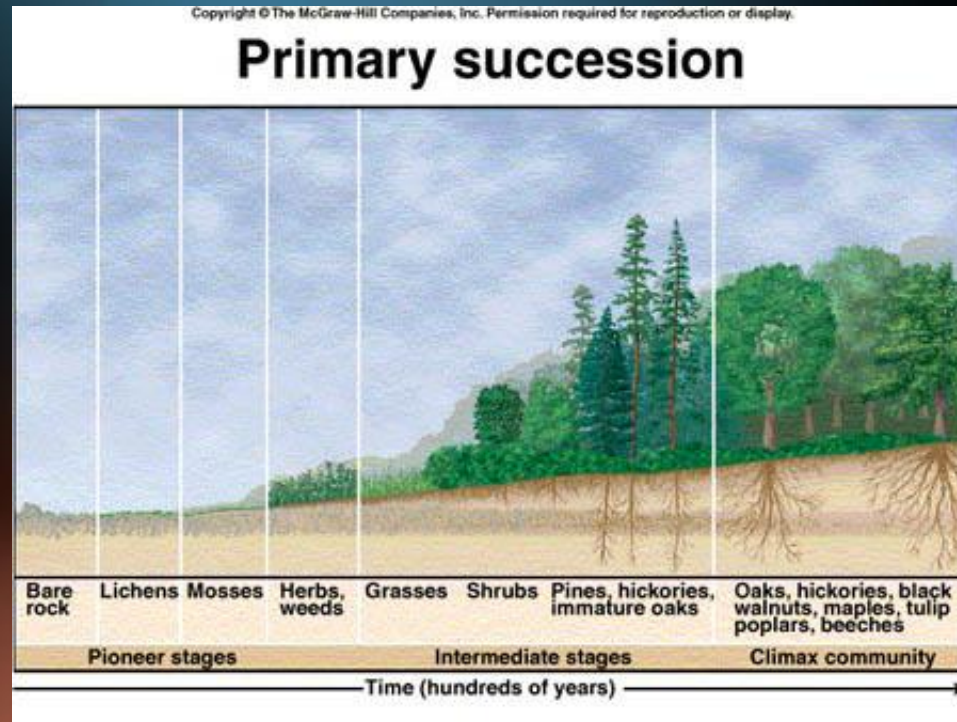
Ecological succession -

**When an ecosystem undergoes
predictable changes as it
grows.**



Primary succession -

When a community starts to grow in an area with no soil.



Secondary succession -

When a community starts to grow in an area that already has soil.

