# **TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO TERRESTRIAL BIOMES**

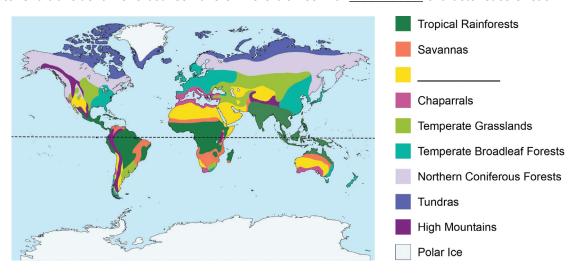
#### **Introduction to Terrestrial Biomes**

◆ Biome: large area on Earth with distinctive \_\_\_\_\_\_, dominant plants (flora) & typical animals (fauna).

▶ Terrestrial Biomes: found on \_\_\_\_\_ and characterized by climate & vegetation.

• Each biome hosts ecosystems, so same biomes across the globe are similar but NOT identical.

• **Ecotone**: a transitional zone between two or more biomes with \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics of each.



#### **EXAMPLE**

Which of the following is considered a biome?

a) Miami beach.

c) A public park.

b) A giant sequoia tree.

d) The desert.

### **PRACTICE**

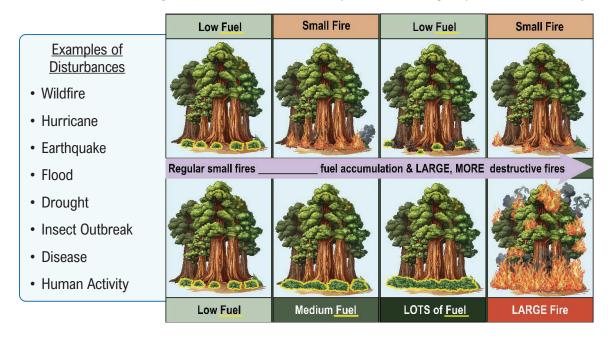
Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) All biomes can be found at high latitudes.
- b) All biomes can be found at tropical & subtropical latitudes.
- c) Each biome can be found on multiple different continents.
- d) Each biome is exclusive to one continent.

# TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO TERRESTRIAL BIOMES

# **Disturbances Make Biomes Dynamic**

- ◆ **Disturbance:** short-lived event that \_\_\_\_\_\_/disrupts the structure & function of an ecosystem.
  - Influences resource availability, & therefore species
- ◆ Some biomes have regular/predictable disturbances (a disturbance regime) that the community



### **EXAMPLE**

Which of the following would NOT be considered a disturbance to a community?

- a) A prolonged drought.
- b) A flash flood.

- c) A day with no rainfall.
- d) A hurricane.

#### **PRACTICE**

Which of the following is least likely to be influenced by a single disturbance to an ecosystem?

- a) The amount of annual precipitation.
- b) The abundance/dispersal of vegetation.
- c) The abundance/dispersal of animals.
- d) Cleanliness of water.