

Biomes worksheet

1. What is the role of lakeshore vegetation?
2. Serengeti National Park, in Tanzania, is home to huge herds of animals, such as wildebeests, zebras and Thomson's gazelles. All of these herbivores attract predators, such as lions, hyenas and leopards. Visitors can sometimes observe hundreds of wildebeests quietly grazing while a solitary lion watches them from the top of one of the rare trees in the park. Which biome does Serengeti National Park belong to?
3. Henry was walking in a forest by a lake when he came across a very different sort of environment. The soil there was spongy and covered in moss. When Henry poked the ground with a stick to see how firm it was, he was surprised to find that he could easily push the stick into the ground and that it came out wet. What type of environment has Henry found?
4. As Kate watched a big "V" of snow geese make their way across the sky, she felt a twinge of sadness. She wondered whether these magnificent birds will be able to adapt to the disturbances in their habitat due to global warming.
 - a) In which biome do snow geese nest?
 - b) What is the ground like in this biome?
5. Many tourists come to Québec to watch whales, which thrive in certain waters because krill, their favourite food, grow in abundance at points where fresh water and salt water meet. In which of the province's biomes will tourists find whales?
6. The Democratic Republic of Congo is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna. The flora consists of many species of trees and plants. The fauna includes some primate species, such as the gorilla. The mean temperature is 25°C. Which biome is found in the Congo?
7. Valerie is packing her suitcase for her next trip. Her list of personal belongings to bring includes the following:

lightweight pants	long-sleeved lightweight blouses
hiking boots (recommended because of scorpions)	sunscreen
a scarf large enough to cover her head and mouth when it is windy	sunglasses
warm pyjamas	

 - a) In which biome is Valerie going to be travelling?
 - b) Explain why she needs warm pyjamas.
8. This biome has been largely destroyed all over the world to make way for towns and cities. Precipitation is high throughout the year, and the mean annual temperature is between 8°C and 10°C. Which biome is it?

9. The wildlife native to this environment varies greatly depending on the depth at which it lives. Brightly coloured creatures are found there as well as other strange animals without pigmentation because they live in the dark. Predators in this biome represent extremes, ranging from tiny organisms to huge beasts. Which biome is it?
10. What are the main differences between tropical forests, boreal forests and temperate forests?

11. Is it true that it is hot night and day in sandy deserts? Explain your answer.

12. Wetlands help reduce the risks of flooding. Explain how.

13. Which type of aquatic biome matches each of the following descriptions?

- a- They are home to more than 500 000 animal and plant species.
- b- They are the places where rivers and oceans meet.
- c- They are bodies of fresh water surrounded by land.
- d- They contain the greatest part of the water on Earth.

14. The black bear is the most common bear in North America. Black bears usually live in forests and mountains, where they can find food and shelter and easily climb trees when they wish to escape danger. They are omnivores although their diet consists primarily of plants; they sometimes feed on insects, rodents and fawns. Black bears are good swimmers and can catch fish in rivers to supplement their diet.

The forest where this black bear lives contains a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees. What type of forest is it?

15. Match each of the species described below with the appropriate biome.

a) The arctic fox lives in an environment with minimal vegetation: a few scrubby bushes, mosses and lichen. To hide from predators, the fox has adapted to its surroundings in a particular way: its fur turns white in winter to help it blend into the snowy landscape.

b) The Fraser fir puts down its roots in acidic soil. It lives in an environment consisting of mosses and lichen.

c) The minnow is a small fish, 10 cm long, which thrives in rapid currents and well-oxygenated water.

d) Alligators live in slow-moving, shallow waters that are rich in vegetation.

16. Match the type of biome to each statement.

A- It is cold all year long and has permanent permafrost. _____

B- It rains all year long and holds 50-80% of species. _____

C- The biome that has the ability to survive fires. _____

17. Place the words in order of which aquatic biome empties into which other aquatic biome. **Oceans, lakes, estuaries and rivers** _____

18. Match the aquatic biome to each statement: estuaries, oceans, coral reefs, lakes, rivers and wetlands.

A- Temperature and light varies on the depth of the water. _____

B- Pollution, overfishing and global warming threaten its survival. _____

C- The biome is surrounded by land. _____

D- Biome where plants grow in saturated soil. _____

E- Where a river empties into a sea. _____

F- Characterized by the presence of calcium carbonate _____

G- Area where water is mostly stagnant. _____

19. Explain what corals are _____

20. Which freshwater biome do fish need to be able to adapt to the strength of the current? _____

21. What content of salt distinguishes a body of water as being a freshwater biome or a salt water biome? _____

22. For each of the examples below choose one of the following terrestrial or aquatic biomes: tropical, boreal, temperate, grasslands, arctic, deserts, alpine, lakes, rivers, wetlands, estuaries, oceans, coral reef, peat bogs, swamps and marshes.

1	Where fresh and marine water mix	
2	Temperature and light varies on depth	
3	Produces a large amount of the world's oxygen	
4	Current flows in 1 direction	
5	Has permafrost	
6	Made from corals	
7	Warm during the day and cold at night	
8	Sensitive to fire, insects and disease	
9	Defined by altitude	
10	Lack of clouds causes high temperature variations	
11	The largest ecosystem	
12	Stagnant water	
13	Rains all year long and very warm temperatures	
14	Has the ability to survive drought and fire	
15	Type of wetland with poorly drained soil	
16	Cold all year long	
17	Water area surrounded by land	
18	Timber used for houses and furniture	
19	Acidic, nutrient poor soil	
20	Became towns and cities	
21	Type of wetland where trees can grow	
22	Has grazing animals	
23	Average summer temperature is 10°C	
24	Contains the benthos	
25	Saturated soil	
26	Has cold winters and warm summers	
27	Not enough moisture for trees, but enough not to be a desert	
28	Types of biomes which have a high biodiversity	
29	Types of biomes with a low biodiversity	
30	Shore acts as a filter and attracts species	
31	As the altitude increases the colder it becomes	
32	The deeper you go the colder it gets	
33	Salmon will fight the current to go lay their eggs	
34	Where Nemo lives from Finding Nemo	