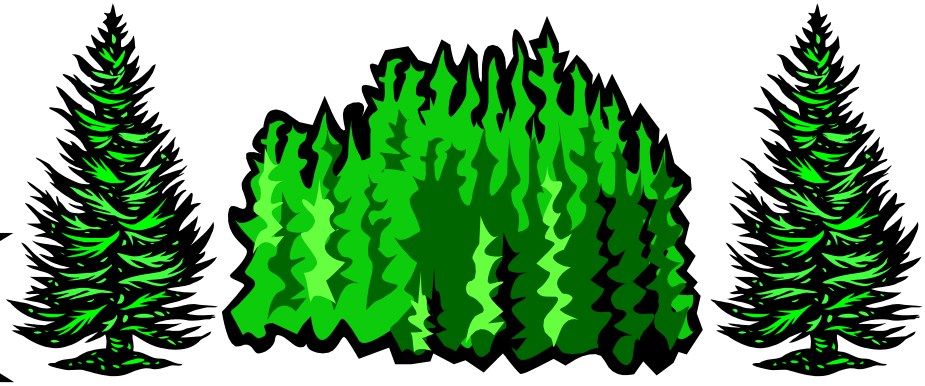
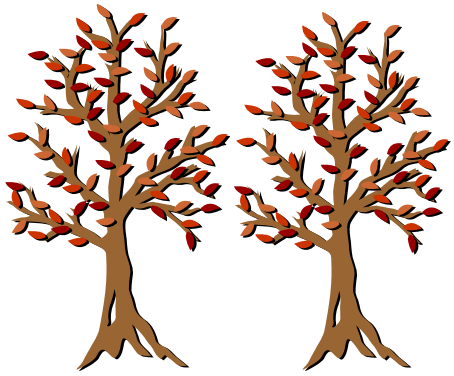
Tundra

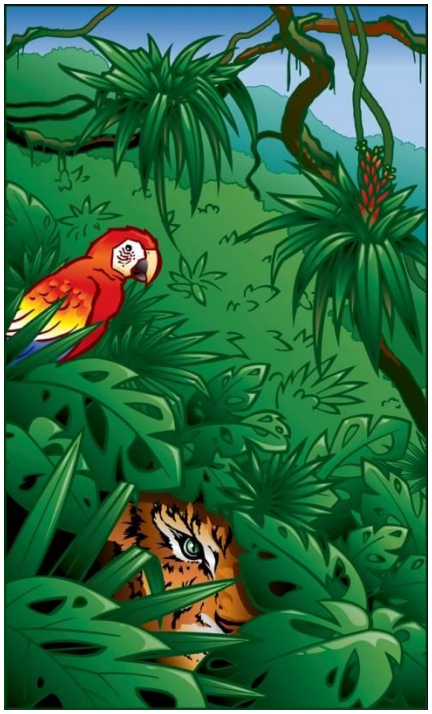
Taiga



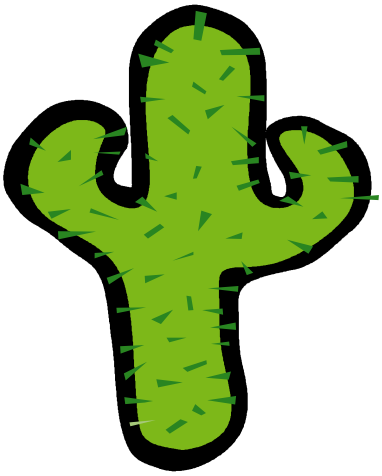
Temperate Deciduous Forest



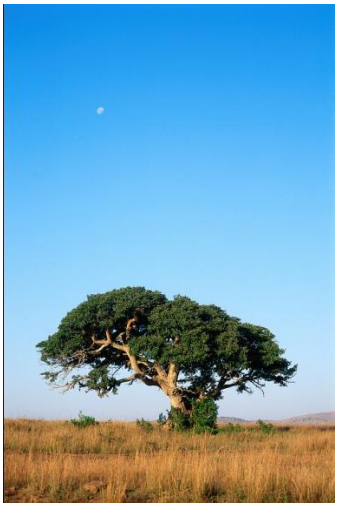
Tropical Rainforest



Desert



Grassland



has permafrost—a layer of permanently frozen soil	because of permafrost, water is unavailable most of the year
this biome is one of the two that receives the least amount of rainfall per year	during a very short summer, the top layer of the soil may thaw allowing some plants to grow
this biome's landscape is barren; the plants that are able to grow here are small and grow close to the ground	the continuous thawing and freezing of rocks in this biome cause rocks to break into smaller pieces
lichen provides a favorite meal for caribou and musk oxen	many plants in this biome have dark red leaves; this color allows plants to absorb more heat from the sun
Arctic Fox, caribou, musk oxen, and snowy owls are just some of the animals that live in this biome	this biome is found close to the equator causing this biome to be warm and moist

rain falls all throughout the year; this biome receives the most rainfall—80 to 400 inches per year	the decomposition rate in this biome is very fast; high humidity and warmth encourage rapid decay of dead plant and animal material
this biome has soil that is low in nutrients; because of millions of years of rain and weathering, much of the nutrients have been washed out of the soil	this biome has layers—**emergent** where giant trees rise above the others; **canopy** where trees create an umbrella-like crown where 90% of this biome's creatures live; **understory** that receives only 2-15% of sunlight; **forest floor** where things decompose very quickly
this biome has the most BIODIVERSITY, meaning that the largest number of different organism species live in this biome	this biome is home to 50% of the world's plant and animal species
this is the largest biome in the world; it is found in Canada, and parts of Europe and Asia;	this biome has cold winters and warm summers
the temperature is below freezing for half the year; during the summer, millions of insects come out; birds migrate here to feast on the large supply of insects	this biome is made up of coniferous forests—meaning that trees there have cones or needles

cool temperatures cause slow decomposition in this biome; the soil is thin and lacks nutrients because dead plant and animal matter does not decompose quickly enough to return nutrients to the soil	many trees here have thick bark as an adaptation to wildfires that are common in this biome
moose, red squirrels, ermines, lynx, red-throated loons, and hawk owls are some of the common consumers in this biome	undecayed plant and animal matter build up on the forest floor making it feel spongy
Evergreen, spruce, and fir are the most common species of producers in this biome	this biome has low humidity that cannot trap temperatures causing it to have a huge temperature drop at night
this biome has a range of extremes—it can have high heat, extreme dryness, and cold nights	animals in this biome must have adaptations to help them survive without water and the extreme heat; many of them are nocturnal—only coming out at night
the soils in this biome can be made up of sand, gravel, and/or clay	Saguaro cacti, prickly pear cacti, dragon trees, and aloe plants are just some of the produces that come from this biome

Plants in this biome have two main adaptations that help them survive—they are able to collect and store water and features that help them keep the water that they do have—for example: the barrel cactus has a pleated shape that spreads out during rainfall and shrinks during dry times	Thorny devils, gila monsters, cactus wrens, and the great mouse-tailed bat are just some of the consumers that live in this biome
Spadefoot toads live in this biome; they spend most of the year underground in order to survive high heat and lack of drinking water	this biome has all seasons—summer, fall, winter, spring
this biome gets the second most rainfall throughout the year; it comes in the form of rain, snow, sleet, and hail	to prepare for winter, trees in this biome have leaves that change colors and eventually drop off
the four seasons in this biome happen because of the tilt of the earth; at different times of the year, the sun's rays hit different parts of the globe more directly; without the earth's tilt, we would not have seasons	red maple, dogwood, oak, sugar maple, beech, elm, and hickory trees are just some of the producers in this biome
black bears, voles, squirrels, cardinals, wild boars, and turkeys are some of the consumers that live in this biome	the soil in this biome is very fertile

this biome does not have many trees; the only trees that grow usually do so near rivers and streams	this biome is usually located between forests and deserts. If it had more rainfall, it would become a forest. If it had less rainfall, it would become a desert
soil in this biome is usually deep and fertile, allowing for the growth of many grasses	milkweed, prairie blazingstar, sweet coneflower, purple coneflower, and aster plants are just some of the producers in this biome
In Africa, this biome is called a Savannah	Elephants, bison, rhinoceros, ferrets, hyenas, giraffes, lions, ostrich, and prairie dogs are some of the consumers found in different biomes

Answers

Tundra Characteristics

* has permafrost—a layer of permanently frozen soil
* because of permafrost, water is unavailable most of the year
* one of the two biomes that receives the least amount of rainfall per year
* during a very short summer, the top layer of the soil may thaw allowing some plants to grow
* this biome's landscape is barren; the plants that are able to grow here are small and grow close to the ground
* the continuous thawing and freezing of rocks in this biome cause rocks to break into smaller pieces
* lichen provides a favorite meal for caribou and musk oxen
* many plants in this biome have dark red leaves; this color allows plants to absorb more heat from the sun
* Arctic Fox, caribou, musk oxen, and snowy owls are just some of the animals that live in this biome

Taiga Characteristics

* this is the largest biome in the world; it is found in Canada, and parts of Europe and Asia;
* has cold winters and warm summers
* the temperature is below freezing for half the year; during the summer, millions of insects come out; birds migrate here to feast on the large supply of insects
* made up of coniferous forests—meaning that trees there have cones or needles
* cool temperatures cause slow decomposition in this biome; the soil is thin and lacks nutrients because dead plant and animal matter does not decompose quickly enough to return nutrients to the soil
* many trees here have thick bark as an adaptation to wildfires that are common in this biome
* moose, red squirrels, ermines, lynx, red-throated loons, and hawk owls are some of the common consumers in this biome
* Evergreen, spruce, and fir are the most common species of producers in this biome

Temperate Deciduous Forest Characteristics

* black bears, voles, squirrels, cardinals, wild boars, and turkeys are some of the consumers that live in this biome
* to prepare for winter, trees in this biome have leaves that change colors and eventually drop off

* the soil in this biome is very fertile
* red maple, dogwood, oak, sugar maple, beech, elm, and hickory trees are just some of the producers in this biome
* the four seasons in this biome happen because of the tilt of the earth; at different times of the year, the sun's rays hit different parts of the globe more directly; without the earth's tilt, we would not have seasons
* this biome gets the second most rainfall throughout the year; it comes in the form of rain, snow, sleet, and hail
* this biome has all seasons—summer, fall, winter, spring

Grassland Characteristics

* In Africa, this biome is called a Savannah
* Elephants, bison, rhinoceros, ferrets, hyenas, giraffes, lions, ostrich, and prairie dogs are some of the consumers found in different biomes
* milkweed, prairie blazingstar, sweet coneflower, purple coneflower, and aster plants are just some of the producers in this biome
* soil in this biome is usually deep and fertile, allowing for the growth of many grasses
* this biome is usually located between forests and deserts. If it had more rainfall, it would become a forest. If it had less rainfall, it would become a desert
* this biome does not have many trees; the only trees that grow usually do so near rivers and streams

Tropical Rainforest Characteristics

* found close to the equator causing this biome to be warm and moist
* rain falls all throughout the year; this biome receives the most rainfall— 80 to 400 inches per year
* the decomposition rate in this biome is very fast; high humidity and warmth encourage rapid decay of dead plant and animal material
* has soil that is low in nutrients; because of millions of years of rain and weathering, much of the nutrients have been washed out of the soil
* this biome has layers—**emergent** where giant trees rise above the others; **canopy** where trees create an umbrella-like crown where 90% of this biome's creatures live; **understory** that receives only 2-15% of sunlight; **forest floor** where things decompose very quickly
* home to 50% of the world's plant and animal species
* has the most BIODIVERSITY, meaning that the largest number of different organism species live in this biome
* undecayed plant and animal matter build up on the forest floor making it feel spongy

Desert Characteristics

* this biome has low humidity that cannot trap temperatures causing it to have a huge temperature drop at night
* this biome has a range of extremes—it can have high heat, extreme dryness, and cold nights
* animals in this biome must have adaptations to help them survive without water and the extreme heat; many of them are nocturnal—only coming out at night
* the soils in this biome can be made up of sand, gravel, and/or clay
* Saguaro cacti, prickly pear cacti, dragon trees, and aloe plants are just some of the produces that come from this biome
* Thorny devils, gila monsters, cactus wrens, and the great mouse-tailed bat are just some of the consumers that live in this biome
* Plants in this biome have two main adaptations that help them survive—they are able to collect and store water and features that help them keep the water that they do have—for example: the barrel cactus has a pleated shape that spreads out during rainfall and shrinks during dry times
* Spadefoot toads live in this biome; they spend most of the year underground in order to survive high heat and lack of drinking water

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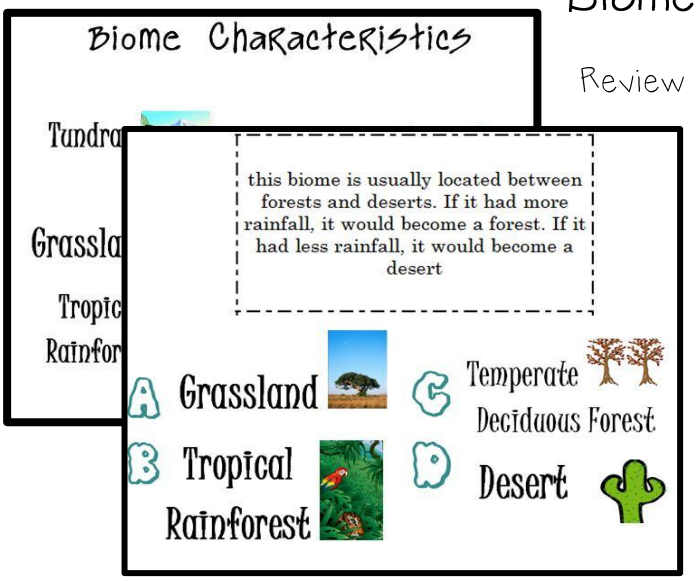


Biome Characteristics Multiple Choice

Review biome characteristics in a fun way! In this product you get:

*35 Multiple Choice slides in PowerPoint AND Smart board file format

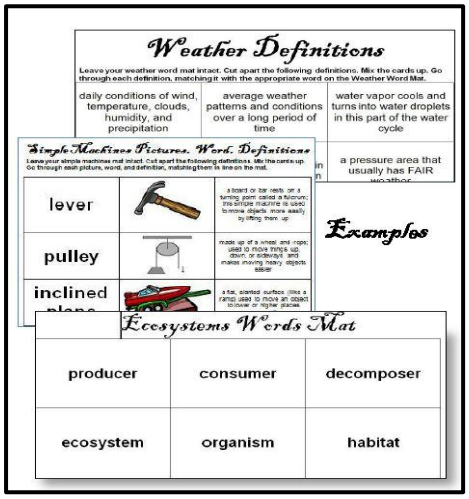
* ABCD Cards for an engaging way for students/teams to report answers

* Biome Cards (another way you can have students report answers)

* My Free Download of Biome Sorting Cards (in case you have not come across it yet on TPT)

* Directions for easily turning the smart board file into a clicker/smart response

Trying to provide students with study materials for science testing? You might like my vocabulary mats strategy (an alternative to flash cards):



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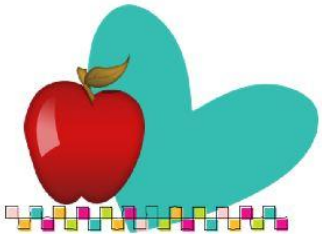
Get all four vocabulary mats (ecosystems, weather, landforms, and force and motion):

http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/All-NC-5th-Grade-Science-Vocabulary-Mats-EOG-study-strategy



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