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WORKSHEET 14

School: Ba Sangam College   **Name: _____**

Subject: Geography   **Year: 13**

Strand	GEO 1 Physical Geography
Sub strand	GEO 13.1.5 Vegetation
Content Learning Outcome	Explore the factors that produce and control each biome

CHAPTER 5 : VEGETATION (continued)
Types of Biomes

Types	Location	Features
Tropical Rainforest	Found in hot, humid environments in equatorial climate. Tropical rainforests are found mainly along the equator between 23.5° N and 23.5° S of the equator.	• Contain the most diverse range and highest volume of plant and animal life found anywhere on earth. • Trees grow very close to each other, making the forest very dense • Tropical forests trees are evergreens as the leaves remain green throughout the year
Tropical Grassland	Located further away from the equator than the tropical rainforest biome in the central part of Africa and in South America. Examples include Llanos (Venezuela), the Campos (Brazil), central Africa surrounding the Congo Basin, parts of Mexico and northern Australia.	• Include shrubs, grasses and occasional trees which grows near water holes, seasonal rivers or aquifers. • The 'closed savanna' is mainly trees and grasses • The 'open savanna' is vegetated by scattered tufits of grass • Roots are long to tap groundwater • Bark is thick to reduce moisture loss
Desert Vegetation	Found at the lower latitudes between the tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn Examples. Sahara Desert in africa is 3.5 million square miles and Atacama Desert in Chile which gets about ½ inch precipitation annually.	-very hot and dry/extremely hot in the day and cool at night. - Fauna – very little animal survived. Those that survived have learnt to live with very little water and food. -Desert soils are unproductive mainly because of lack of moisture and humus -Climate- hot & dry which Makes it very hard for too many types of animals and plants to survive.
Mediterranian	Found on the west coast of	- most of the trees are evergreen

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vegetation	continents between 30⁰ and 40⁰ north and south of the equator	- vegetaion mostly xerophytic (drought resistant) is described as 'woodland and sclerophyllous scrub'. Sclerophyllous means 'hard leved'
Temperate grassland	Lies in the centre of the continents approximately between latitude 40° and 60° north of the equator. Examples: North American Prairies and the Russian steppes	-two main types of grass found in the area, feather grasses that grows to 50 cm and form a relatively even coverage whereas tuffed (tussock) grasses
Temperate deciduous forest	Cool temperatures and snowy mountains.	"Decidous" means "falling off or out at a certain season". That explains why decidous forest means a forest in which the leaves fall off the trees when the winter comes. • Epiphytes often grow on tree trunks
Coniferous forest/taiga	Coniferous forests occurs in cold climates to the poleward side	• Forests have only one variety of tree in each area, e.g. pine, fir, spruce • Trees are evergreen/only have one layer of vegetation- the leaves are small, needle-shaped.
The Tundra zone	Located on the north of the taiga, includes the extreme northern parts of Alaska, Canada and Russia together with all of greenland	• The tundra vegetation consists of moss and lichen formations with various grasses, dwarf shrubs and, sometimes, large shrubs. ♣ Very low organic productivity ♣ Soil – the limited plant growth of this biome only produces a small amount of litter.

Activity

Activity Diagram Interpretation

Source:EnchantedLearning.com

(i) Identify the five layers of a mature tropical rainforest
(ii) Describe the interrelationship shown between plants and animal
(iii) State three ecological and three cultural significance of forests
(iv) Describe two adaptive features of tropical rainforest vegetation
(v) Describe two physical factors that influence the growth and distribution of vegetation.

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Answers:
i)_____
_____
_____(4)
ii)_____
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_____(2)
iii)_____
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_____(6)
iv)_____
_____(4)
v)_____(4)