Biome Summaries						
Biome	Categories	Precipitation (cm)	Other Information	Temperature (C)	Plants	Animals
Grassland	Savanna	51-127	rainfall conc. in 6-8 mos. Followed by drought	high temps/close to equator	grasses/trees-acacias	elephants, giraffes, dik-dik, bush back
	temperate grasslands, prairies	51-88	in spring	hot summers, cool-cold winters	dense tall grass	herding animals
	steppes	24-51		hot summers, cool-cold winters	short (25 cm) grass	herding animals
forest	temperate	75-150	even throughout year	-30 to 30	oak, hickory, beech, hemlock, maple, elm	squirrels, rabbits, birds, deer, bobcats, foxes
	tropical	>200	even throughout year	20-25	trees, orchids, bromeliads, vines,palms, buttressed trunks shallow roots	birds, bats, sm. Mammals, insects

Biome Summaries						
	taiga	40-100	mostly snow	very cold!	Evergreen conifers, pine, fir, and spruce	woodpeckers, hawks, moose, bear, weasel, lynx, fox wolf, hares, shrews
tundra	arctic	little rainfall	severe winds, all light summers and all dark winters, permafrost low nutrients	very cold winters	grows flat on ground, hairs, flowers parabola shaped, heliotrophic, pollination wind driven	glycerol in body tissues for antifreeze, white fur, fat insulation, hibernation, insects live in H2O in winter
	alpine	15-25	top rocky mountains, no trees	very cold winters	shrubbery, lichen and moss, 1700 kinds plants	lemmins, voles, caribou, hares, squirrels, foxes, wolves, polar bears, water fowl, birds, fish

Biome Summaries						
Deserts	hot & dry -arid	<50 H2O evap. Before hit ground	cover 20% land	20-25 extremes -18 to 50	shrubs, sm trees, spines, thorns	nocturnal, few mammals, mostly reptiles, amphibians have accelerated life cycles, many animals burrow
	semiarid			21 - 27 extremes 10-38	spines, thorns	jack rabbits, kangaroo rats, kangaroo mice, pocket mice, antelope ground squirrels
	cold	short moist summer		winter -2 to 4 summer 21-26	plants widely scattered 10% cover	
aquatic	freshwater	lakes	lakes spring, fall overturn	lakes 3 main layers-epilimnion, warm, thermocline-rapidly changing, hypolimnion-cool	light determines plants-phytoplankton to SAV	insect larvae, insects, fish

Biome Summaries						
		streams		headwaters cool-cold, mouth warmer	speed water flow determines plants mosses-rooted w phytoplankton according to current	insects are: shredders, grazers, fish, crayfish, snails
	marine	oceans/seas	light levels determine primary productivity and somewhat secondary biomass	above thermocline varies by latitude and season, below isotherm, 2-4 C	phytoplankton and SAV in euphotic zones	great diversity of fauna - all phyla represented adaptations for cold, lack of light, and viscosity of medium