

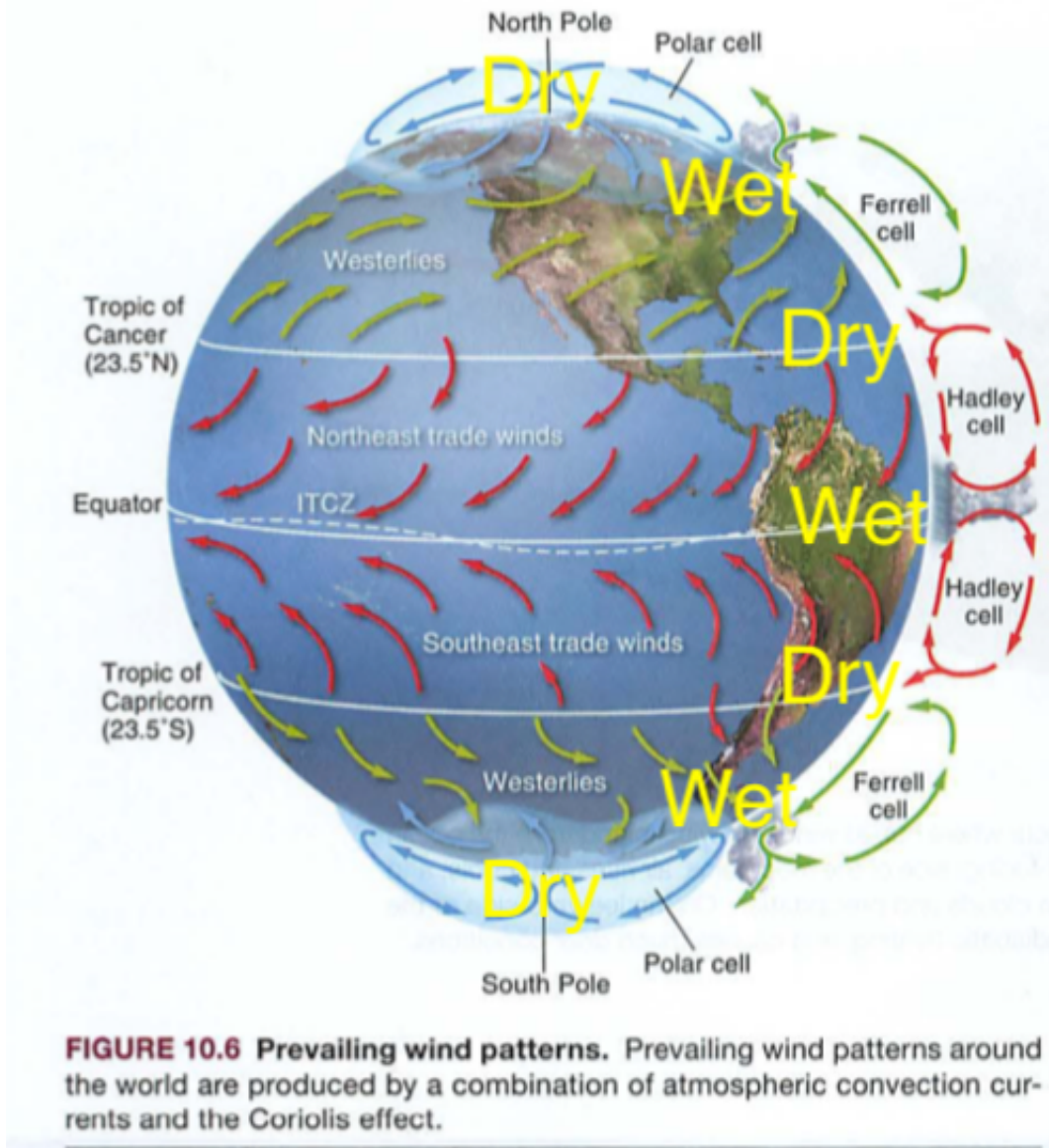
Tags

Edited Oct 5, 2021 5:43 AM by [admin...](#)

Mod 12 Terrestrial Biomes

Look:

Here's what we learned so far:



[Click for full-size image](#)

Now look at this map, and compare with your trusty globe:

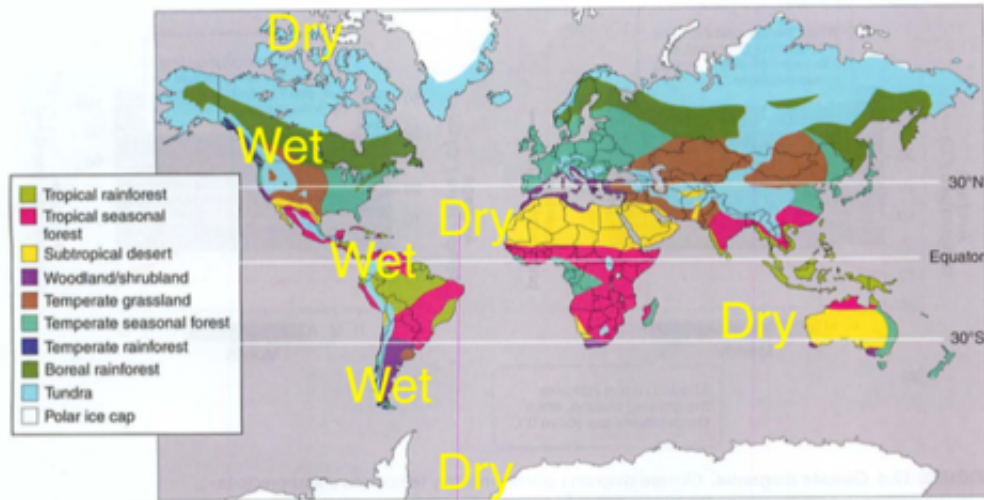


FIGURE 12.3 Biomes. Biomes are categorized by particular combinations of average annual temperature and annual precipitation.

Click for full-size image

See the pattern?

Pay close attention to cause and effect:

- onshore moist air from the Pacific ocean hits the mountains near Seattle=rainy there
- onshore moist air from the lower Atlantic ocean hits the amazon basin=rainy there
- dry air moving down from the Mediterranean moves over the Sahara Desert=dry there

There are about 9 Biomes, usually defined by **precipitation** (rain, fog, others) and **temperature**.

Big Island has 8 of the 9 biomes, or in the 12 biome model, we have 11/12, or 9 of 13, or 10 of 14 in another model. Many models...

<https://www.hawaiimagazine.com/content/hawaii-has-10-worlds-14-climate-zones-explorers-guide-each-them>

Traveling up a mountain is like crossing biomes. Check this out:

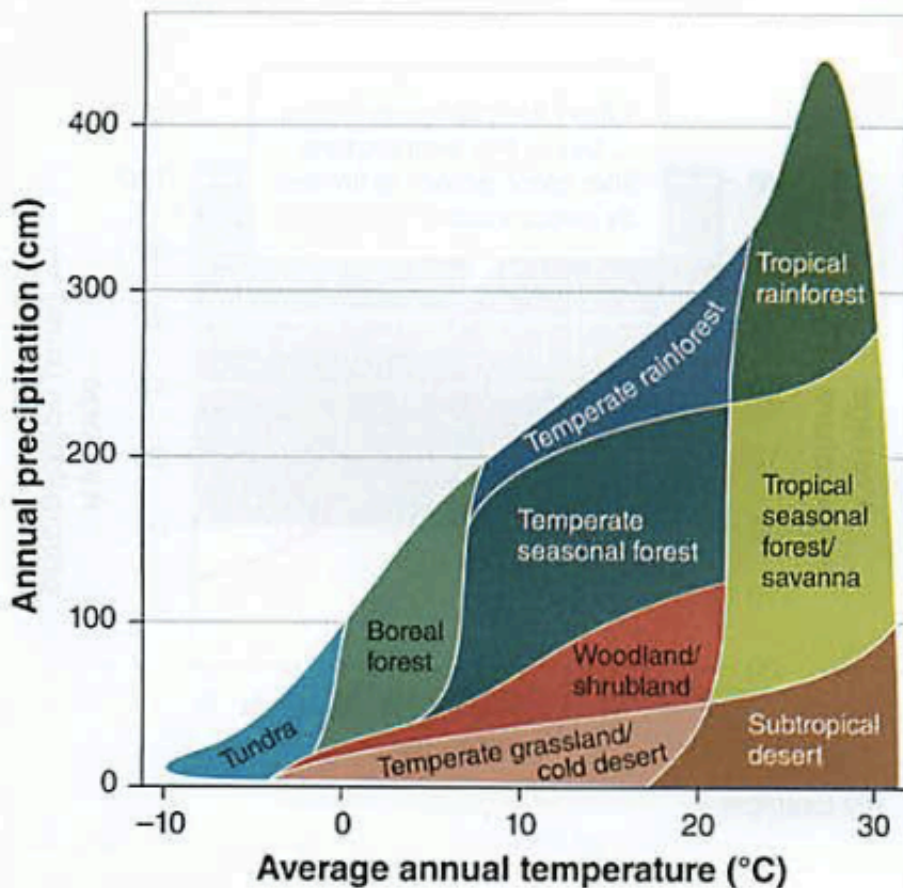


FIGURE 12.2 Locations of the world's biomes. Tundra and boreal biomes generally exist when the average annual temperature is less than 5°C (41°F). In contrast, temperate biomes exist in regions that experience average annual temperatures between 5°C and 20°C (41°F and 68°F). Tropical biomes exist in regions that experience average annual temperatures above 20°C.

Imagine driving from Hamakua or Hilo up to the summit of Mauna Kea: tropical rain forest to temperate (mild) rain forest to boreal (north) forest to tundra. There is even a glacier up on Mauna Kea. Cool.

This would be like starting in the upper right corner of the diagram and moving diagonally down and to the left.

Now check out the planet again:

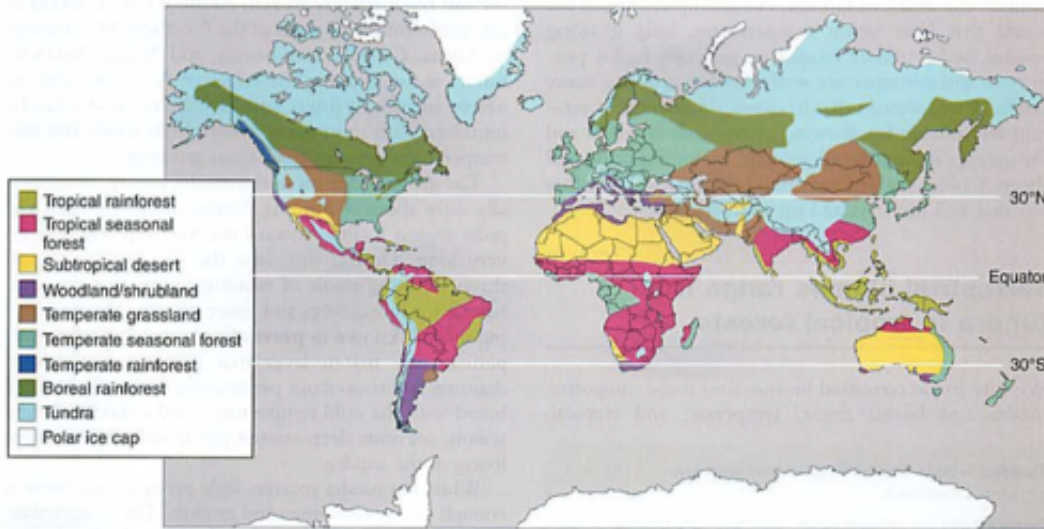


FIGURE 12.3 Biomes. Biomes are categorized by particular combinations of average annual temperature and annual precipitation. (Data from <http://www.biome-explorer.net/Biomes-Map.html>)

Click for full-size image

Notice the horizontal bands. If you've read "Guns Germs and Steel" you know that humans migrated horizontally, so their crops and livestock would thrive in similar biomes. See? Migrating north to south is tough.

How is this changing?

<https://climate.nasa.gov/interactives/climate-time-machine>

Now look at this:

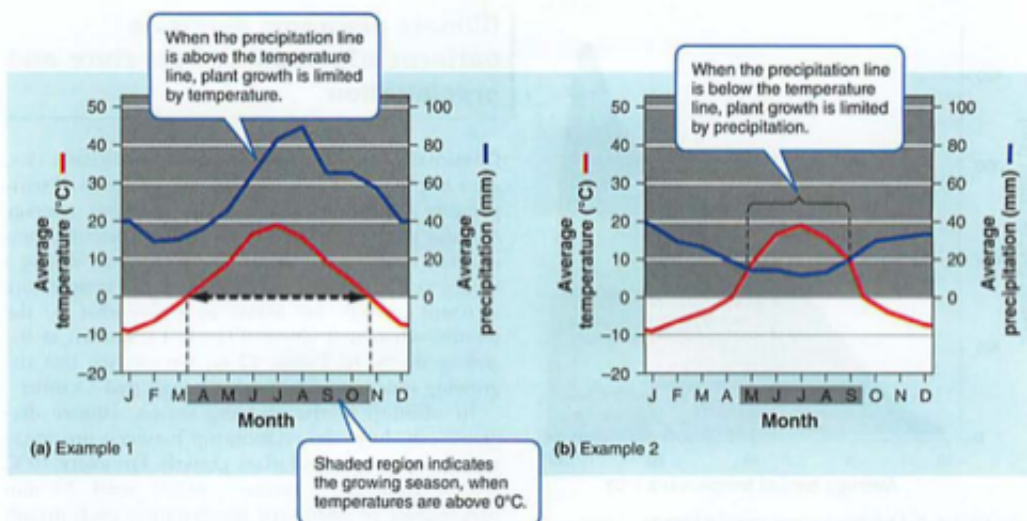


FIGURE 12.4 Climate diagrams. Climate diagrams display monthly temperature and precipitation values, which help determine the productivity of a biome.

Click for full-size image

These diagrams are how climatologists describe biomes without a cool map. The blue line is the amount of rainfall, with units on the RIGHT side of the graph. The red line is the temperature, with units on the LEFT side of the graph. The shaded region in the months below (jfmamjjasond) is the growing season when temperatures are above freezing.

When the precipitation line is above the temperature line, growth is limited by temperature (e.g. freezing).

When the blue line is below the red line, growth is limited by precipitation (e.g. the desert).

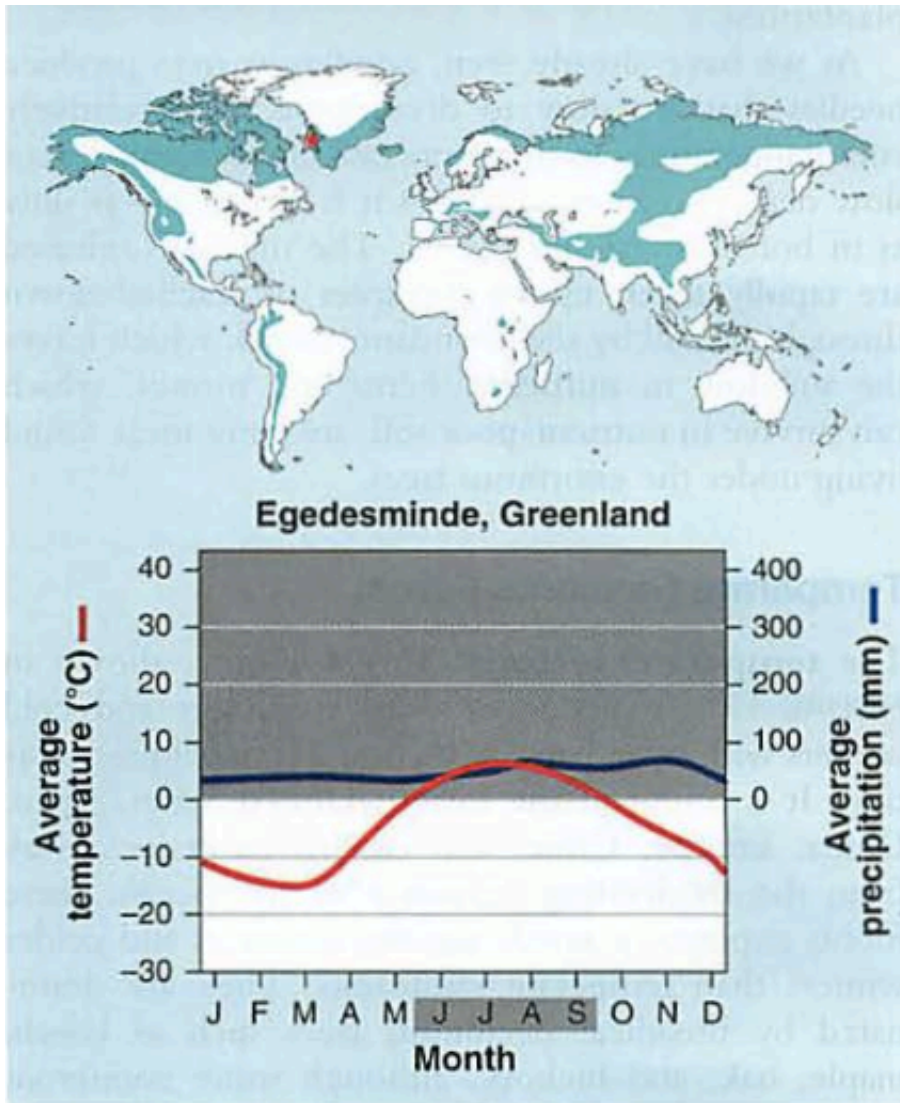
Start with the north: Tundra is what you'd see in Alaska.

Permafrost is soon to be in the news. It is made of permanently frozen ground a few feet below the surface.

Even roots cannot penetrate it, so some trees grow in a stunted fashion.

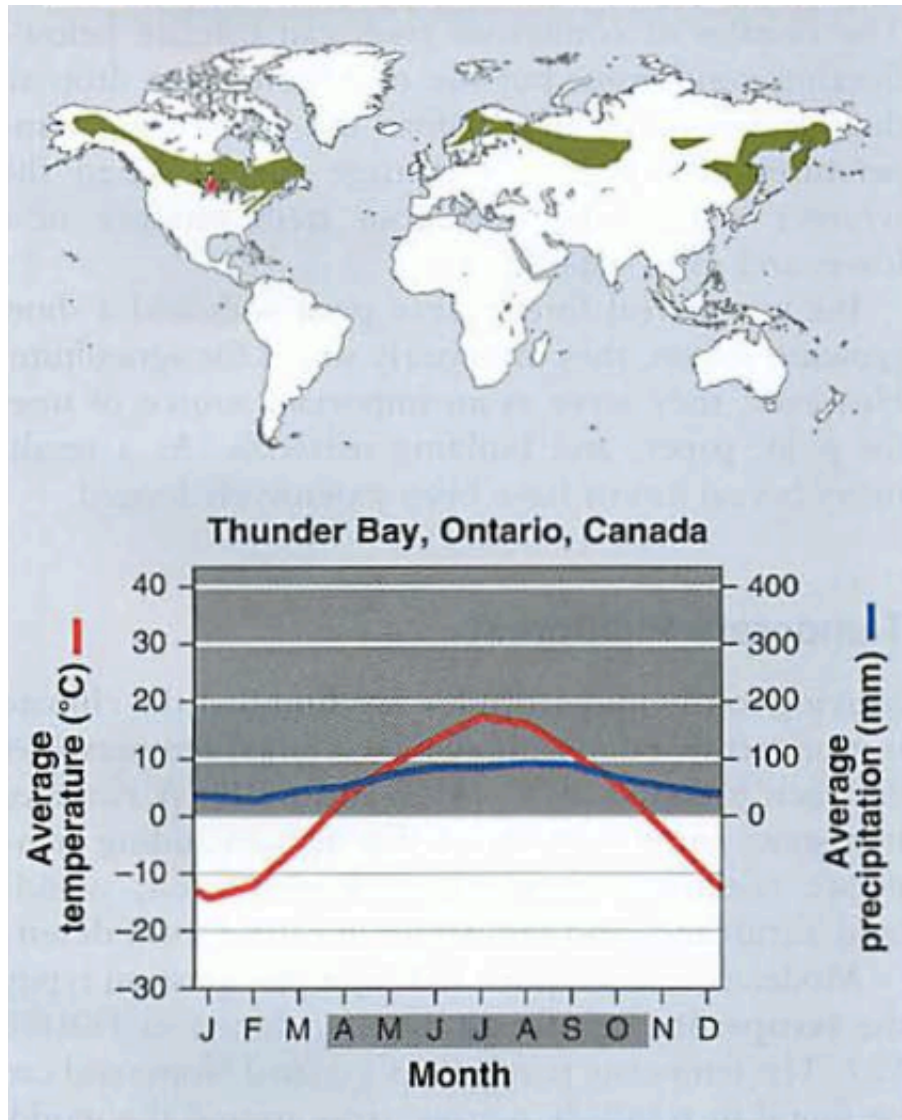
It is also composed of frozen organic matter, which when it melts will decompose, releasing CO₂ and CH₄ (methane), which is 20x as powerful as CO₂ as a greenhouse gas.

Tundra:



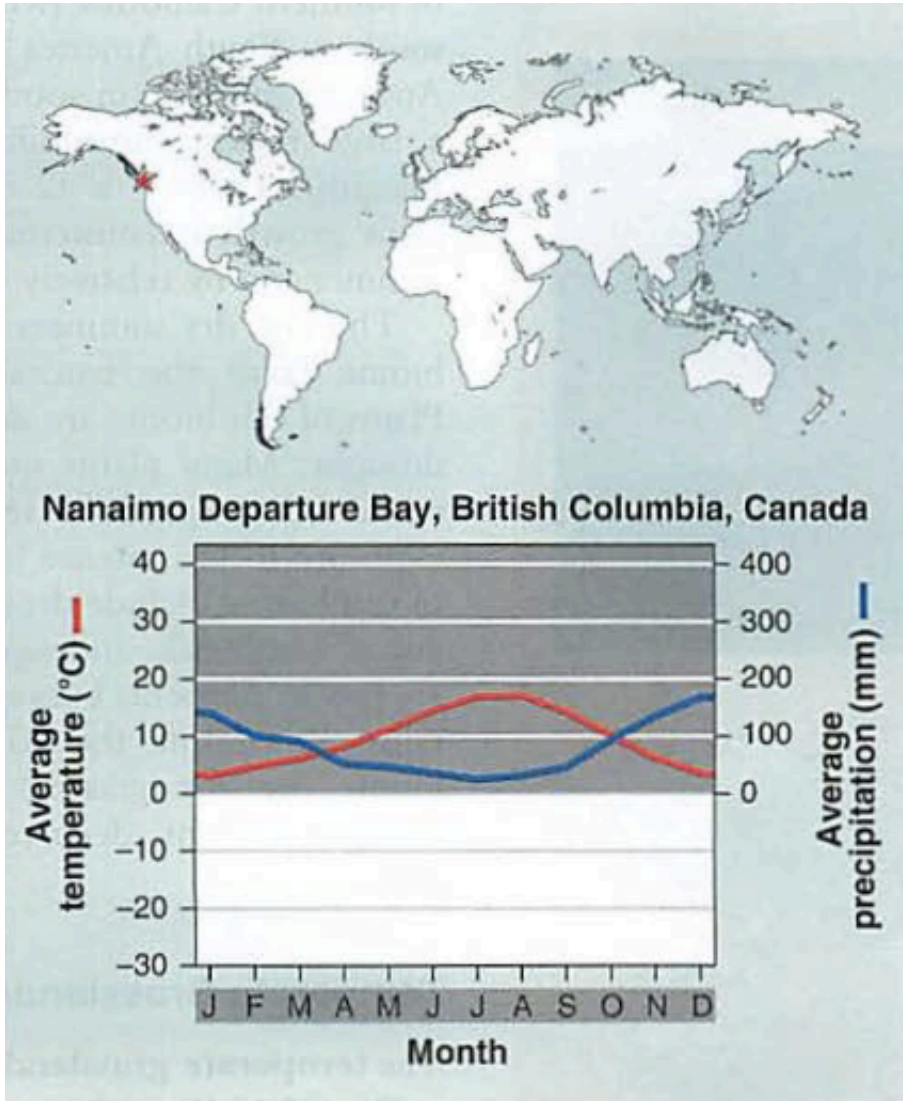
Note the cool temp, so growth is determined by temp, not rainfall. Lots of snow here, and little liquid water for plants, so yeah, mainly snow and glaciers.

Contrast that with the boreal (north) forest:

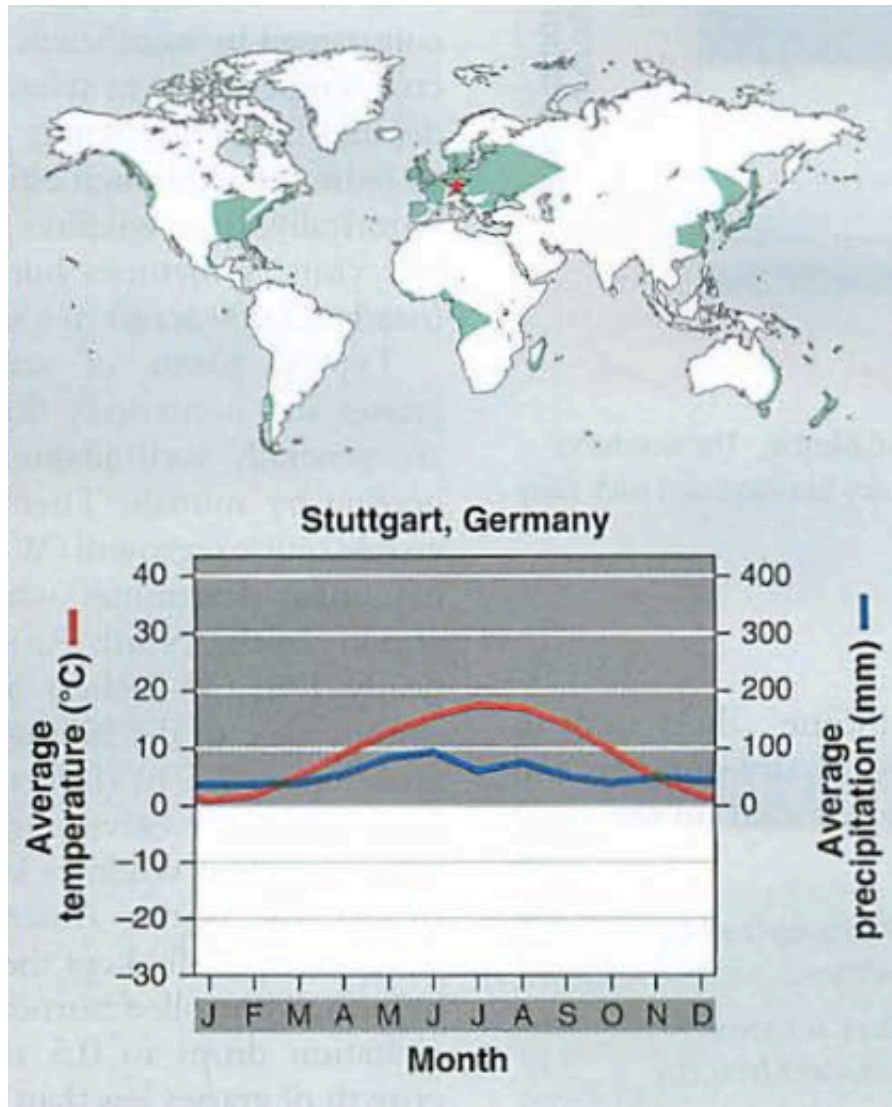


Note the short growing season. Any plants that survive usually have an oily sap (pine trees, evergreens) that does not freeze. Also note the serious cold in the winter—animals have to adapt to these (fur, hibernation, etc.)

Temperate (mild) forests are nicer, longer growing season, and rarely freeze. They are usually near the ocean, so they do not freeze (ocean is a huge heat sink). They often have lots of rain (think of Seattle). You may recall these are places where the surface parts of Ferrell and Polar cells converge, bringing in clouds and as these clouds rise into the atmosphere, they release their water as precipitation.



Temperate (mild) seasonal forest actually has seasons:



Deciduous trees can live here, like maple and oak. It gets close to freezing, but no real dry season.

Woodland/shrubland is like much of southern California, or the Mediterranean. Wine can grow here. It is also known as the mediterranean (medi=middle, terra=earth) biome.

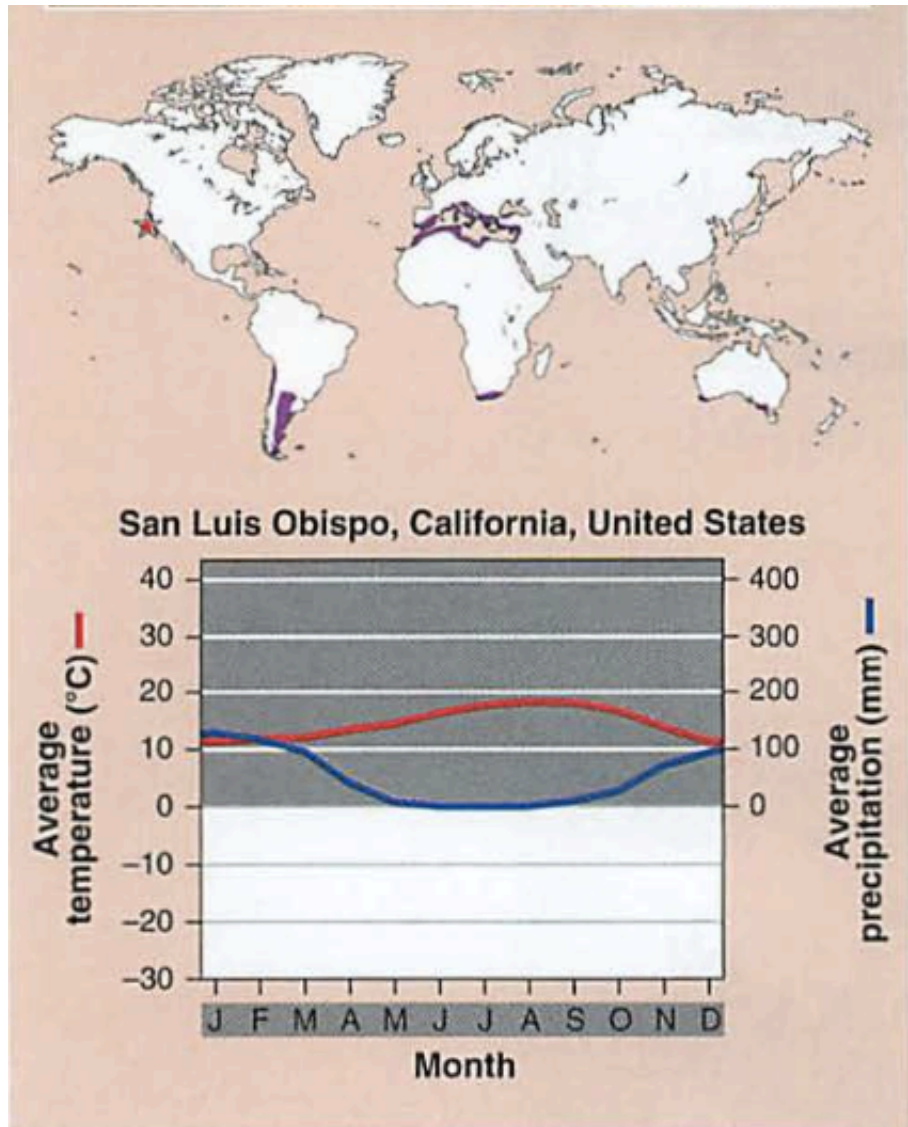


FIGURE 12.9 Woodland/shrubland biome. The woodland/shrubland biome is characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. (Gary Crabbe/Enlightened Images)

Note it never really freezes, but growth is determined by precipitation (blue line is below the red line). This is also known as "chaparral" or the "fynbos" or "nice forest" in Afrikaans (South Africa). Look up the main wine regions of the world, they will fit this biome. Also consider how many Italians could start vineyards in northern California...

Temperate grassland/cold desert is a dry, grassy area, like Oklahoma, although it does get very cold there, so think more of Texas, or the Gobi desert. Again, growth is rain limited: (you may recall these are near Hadley/Ferrel cell subsidence, so dry air from space falls here). These areas tend to be far from large bodies of water, so they

have more extreme temperatures than similar latitudes near water (e.g. Italy, France, California)

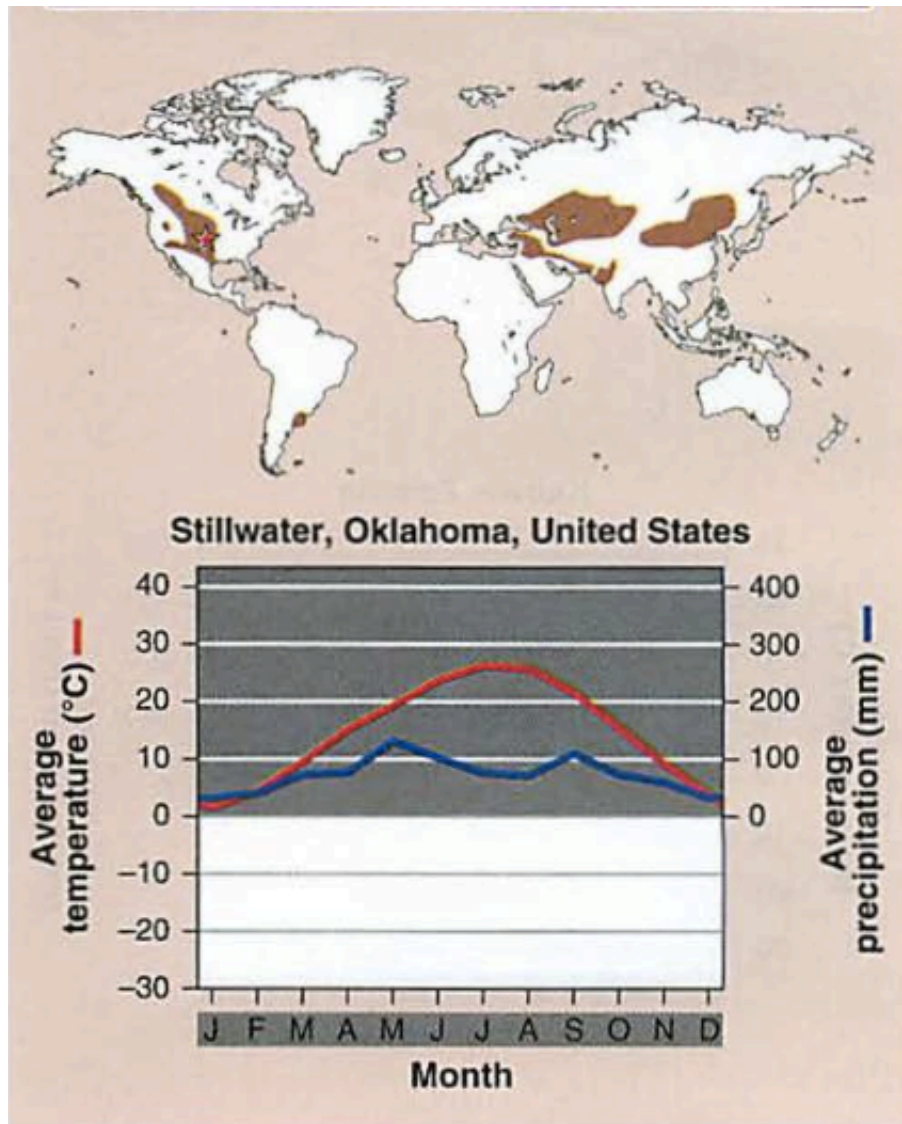


FIGURE 12.10 Temperate grassland/cold desert biome. The temperate grassland/cold desert biome has cold, harsh winters and hot, dry, summers that support grasses and nonwoody flowering plants. (AP Photo/Brandi Simons)

Tropical rainforest is the rainiest of them all, and much of our island has this near the shore. Warm temperatures, and paradoxically poor soil nutrition (all of the nutrients are in the plants). On Mt. Waialeale on Kauai, the rainfall is 480 INCHES per year, 2.5 times as high as the high point on the chart below:

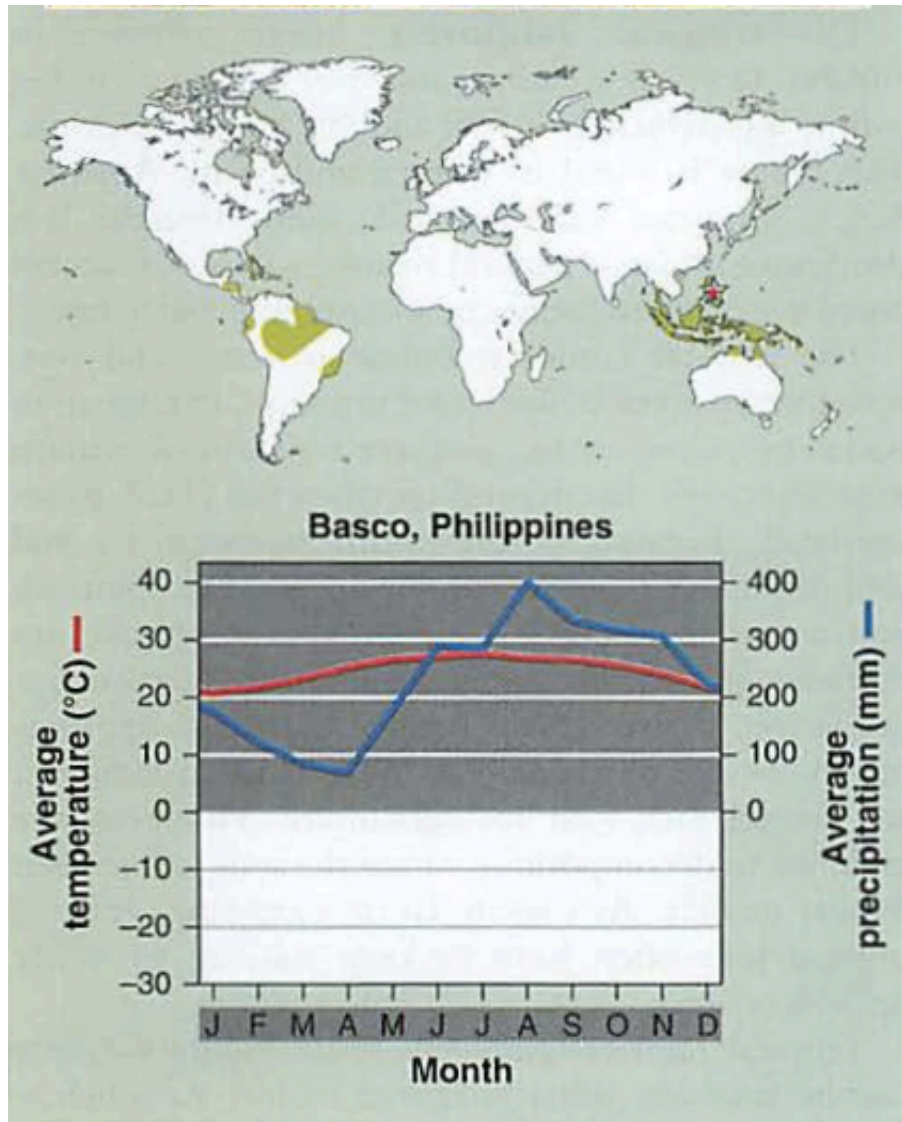


FIGURE 12.11 Tropical rainforest biome. Tropical rainforests are warm and wet, with little seasonal temperature variation. These forests are highly productive with several distinctive layers of vegetation. (Doug Weschler/Earth Scenes/Animals Animals)

Africa and Brazil hold the next biome: **Savanna or tropical seasonal forest**. Think of Madagascar (the film): not many large trees, room for animals to roam, lots of grass, happy lions, maybe a bossy penguin or two...
 Growth dependent on rainfall: (blue line below red one)

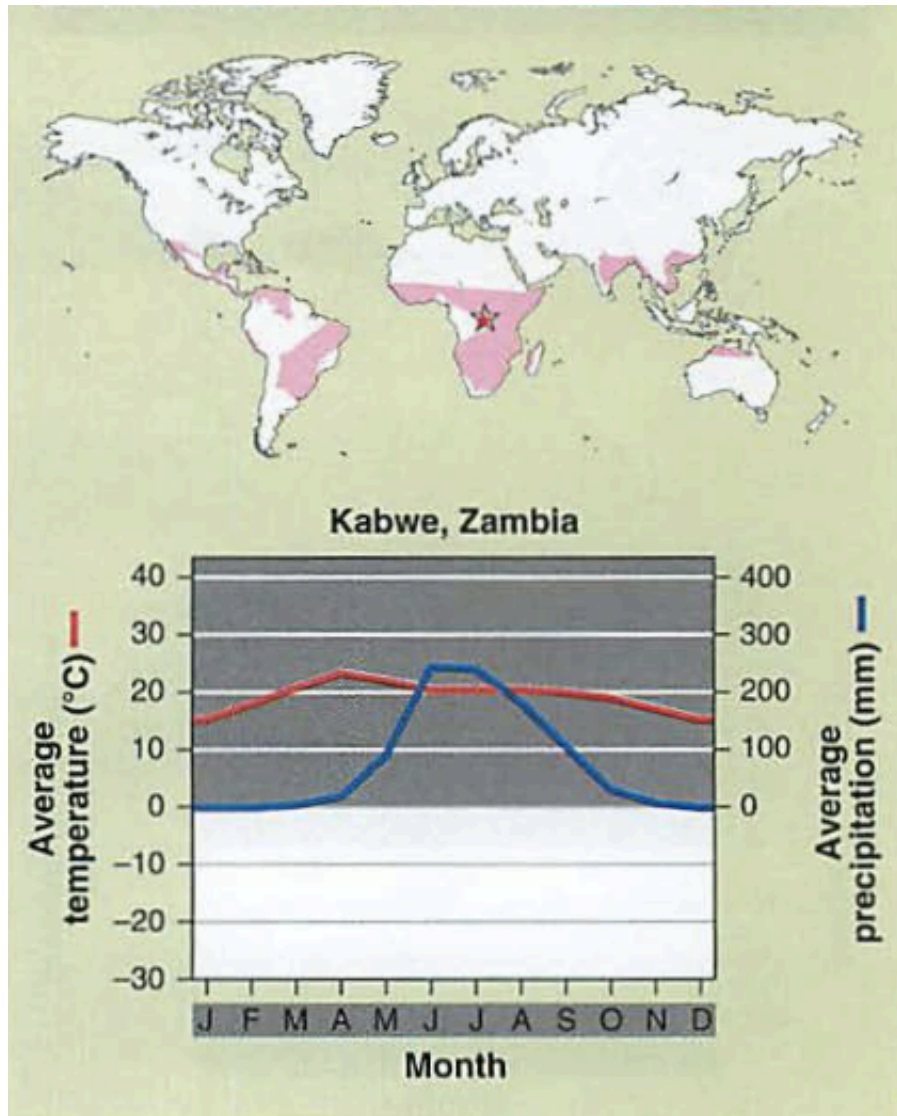


FIGURE 12.12 Tropical seasonal forest/savanna biome. Tropical seasonal forest and savannas have warm temperatures and distinct wet and dry seasons. Vegetation ranges from dense stands of shrubs and trees to relatively open landscapes dominated by grasses and scattered deciduous trees. (John Warburton-Lee/DanitaDelimont.com)

Finally, the **subtropical desert biome**, like what you'd see in the Sahara desert (another film), or most of Australia, the Atacama in Chile, the Mojave desert in California, and some of Mexico. Note the Gobi desert is not on this list—too cold. Again, note these areas are where dry air subsides (falls) from the Hadley and Ferrell cells.

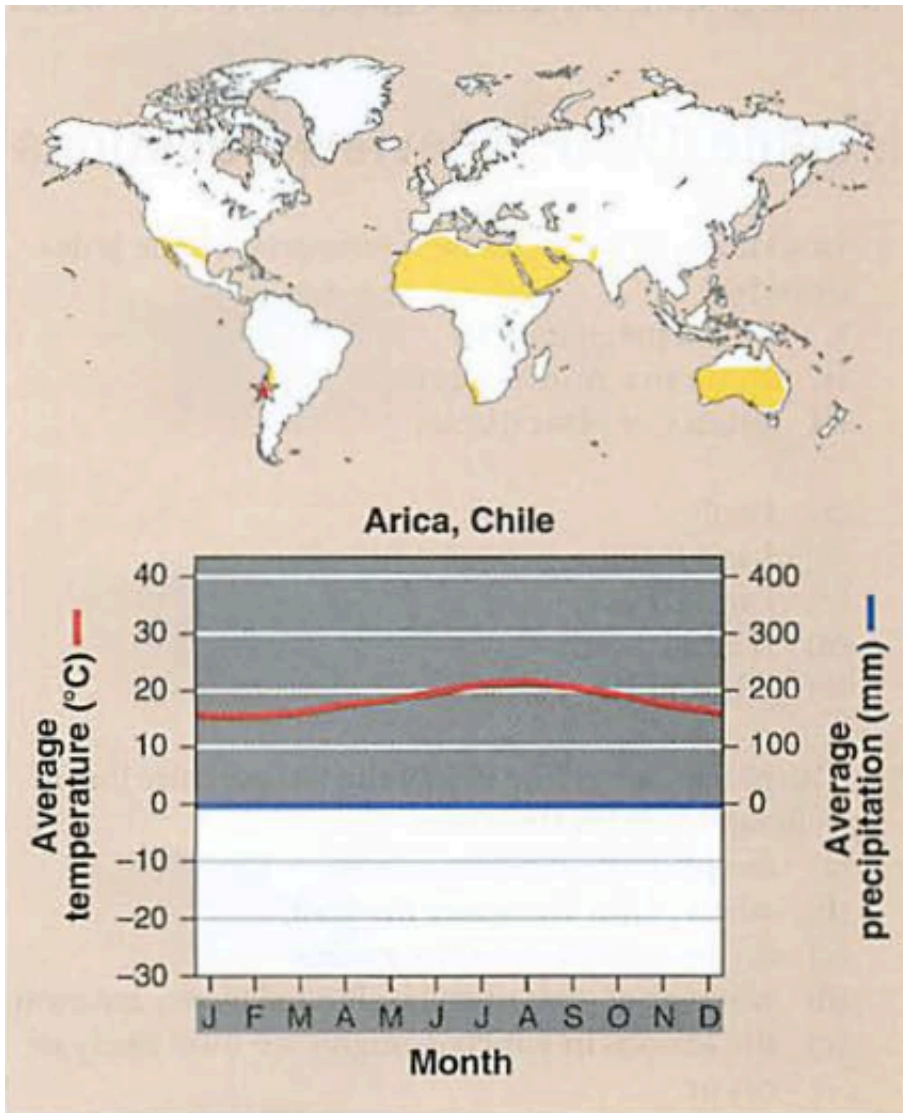
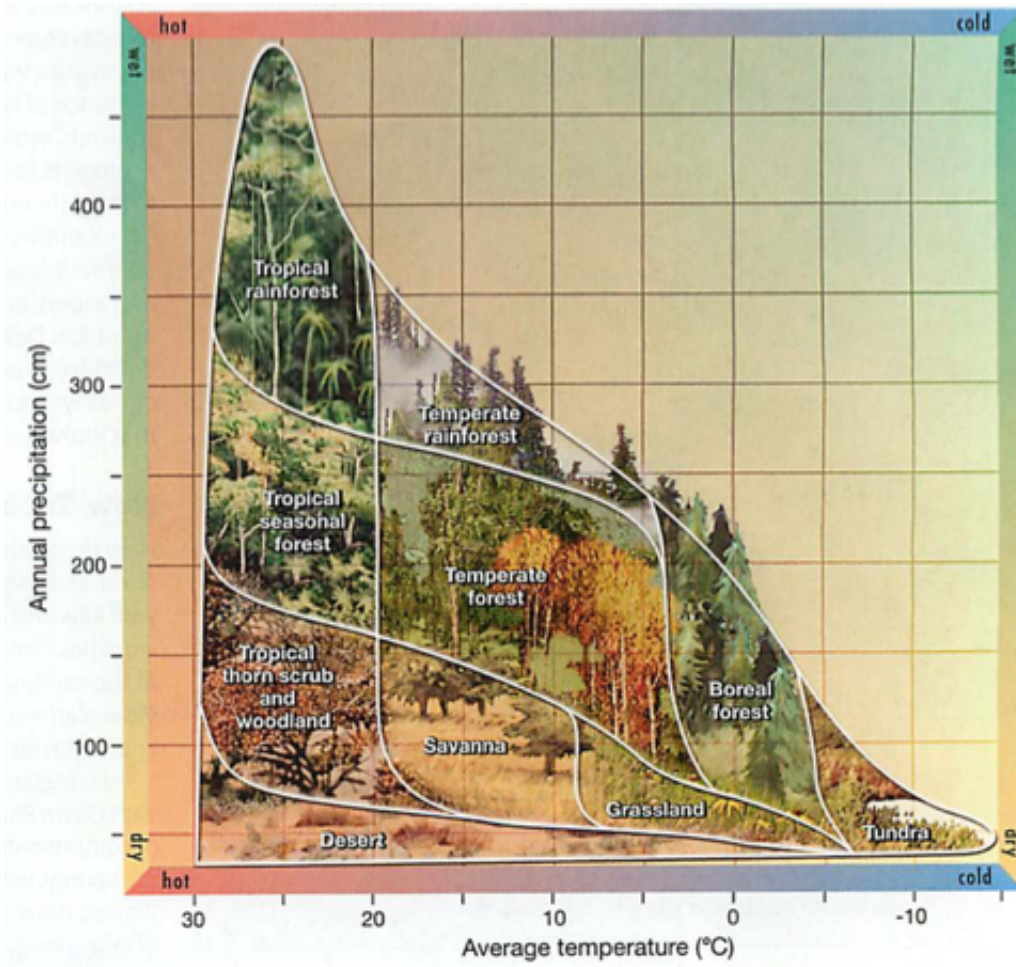


FIGURE 12.13 Subtropical desert biome. Subtropical deserts have hot temperatures, extremely dry conditions, and sparse vegetation. (Topham/The Image Works)

Biome Game:

Clues:



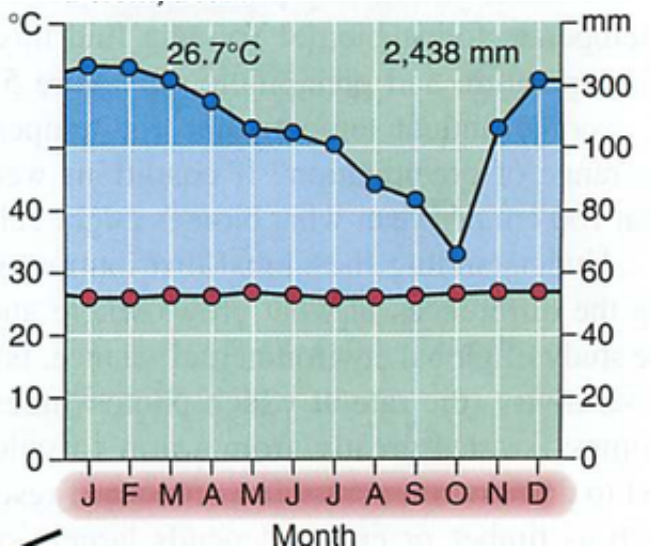
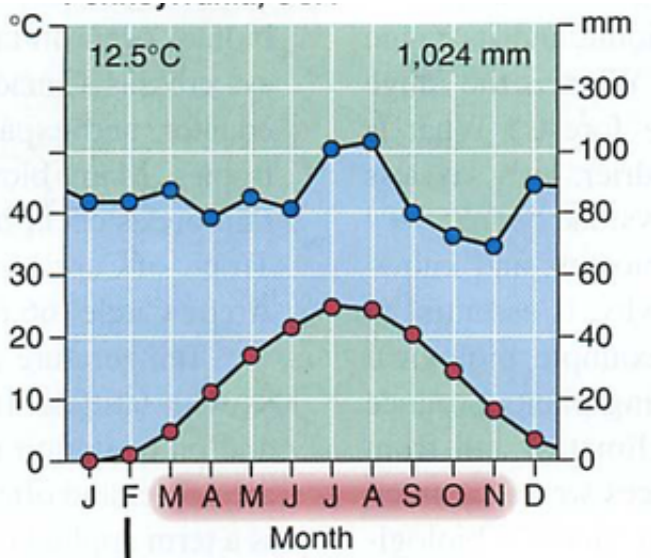
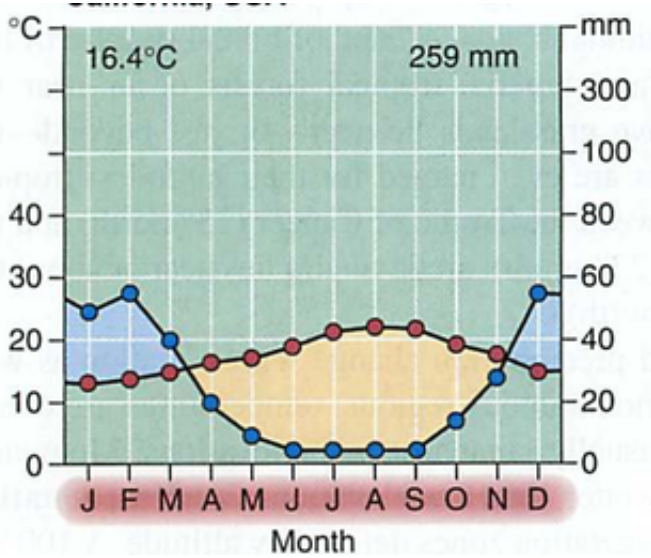
[Click for full-size image](#)

Find these places in the first three climatographs:

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

San Diego, California

Belem, Brazil



Find these biomes below:

tropical rain forest

tropical savanna

desert

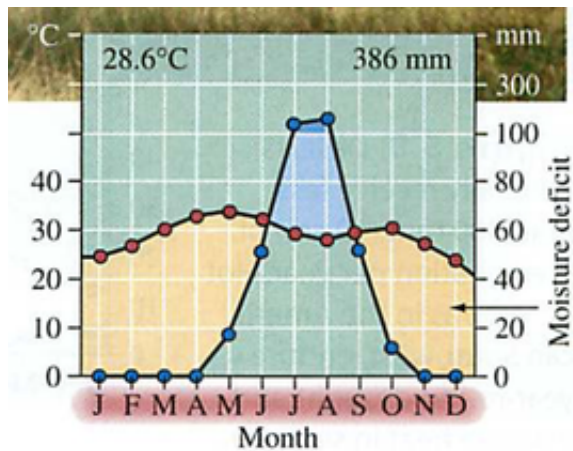
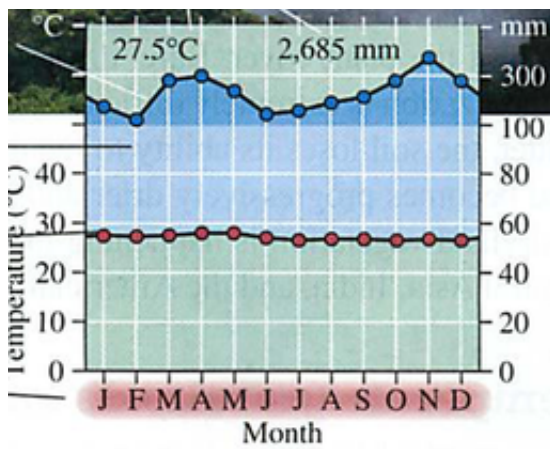
temperate grasslands

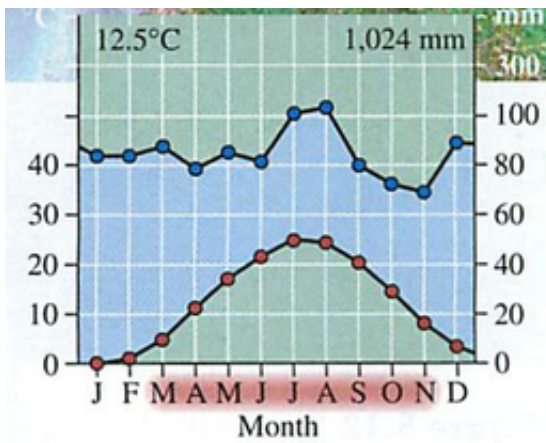
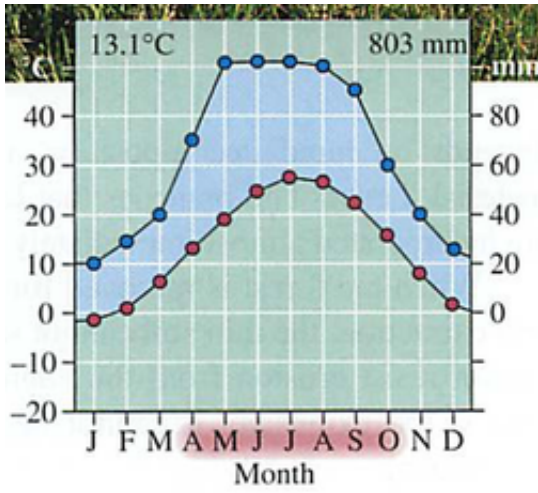
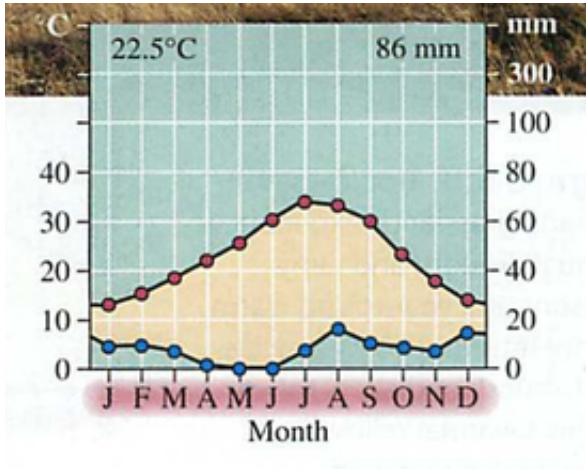
temperate deciduous forest

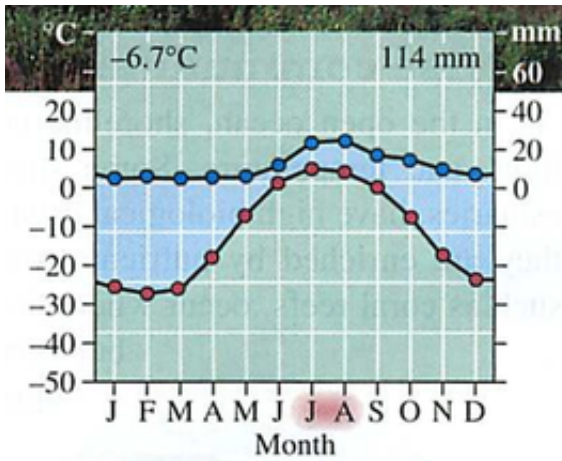
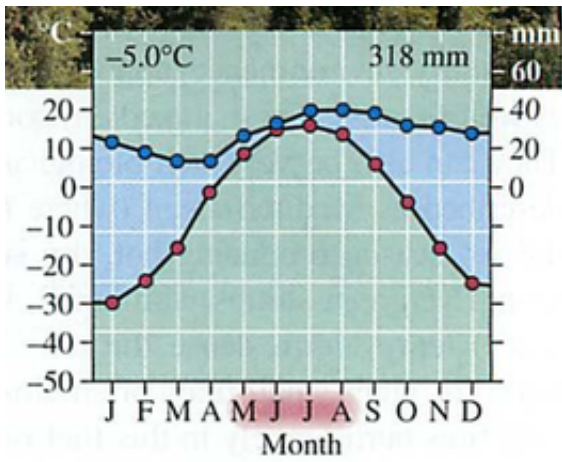
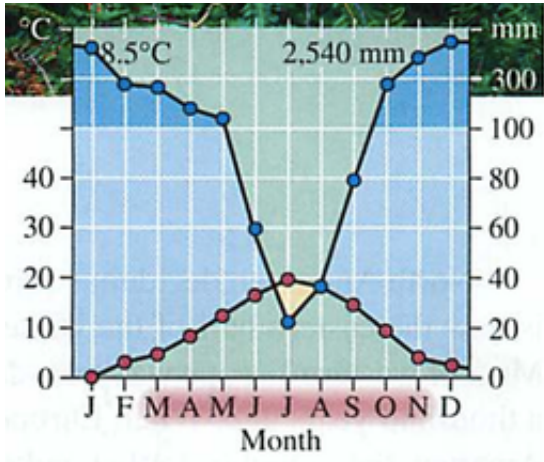
temperate rain forest

boreal forest

tundra







Find these biomes:

Tropical Savanna

Temperate Grassland

Chaparral

Desert

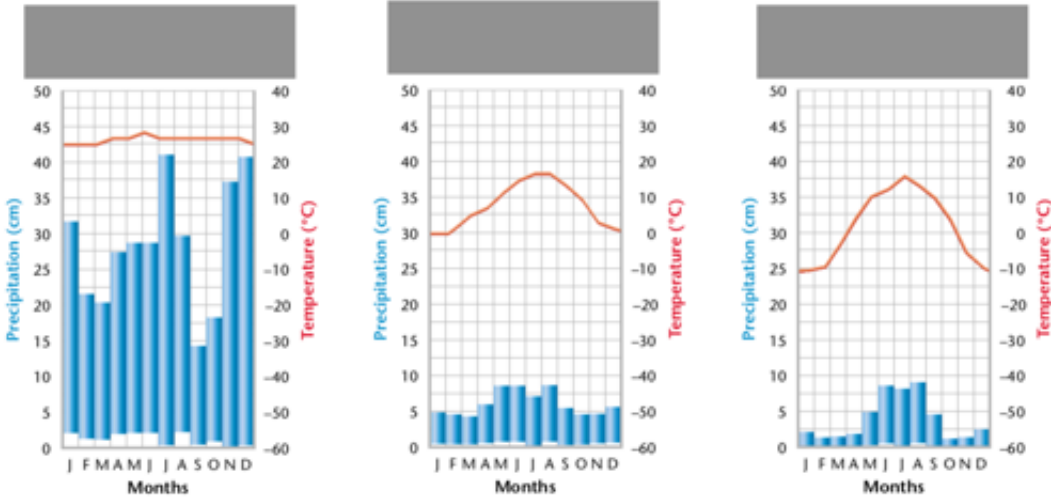
Tundra

Taiga

Temperate Deciduous Forest

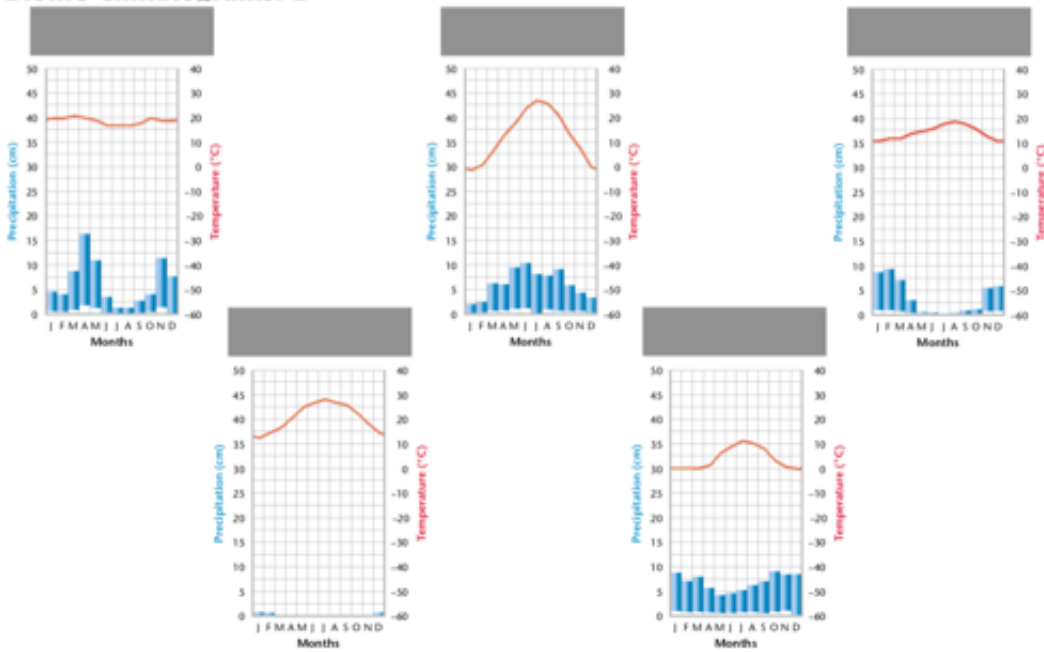
Tropical Rain Forest

Biome Climatograms: A



Click for full-size image

Biome Climatograms: B



[Click for full-size image](#)

LAB: Gambling with biomes

Gambling with biomes

1. Below is a list of locations around the world. Roll the dice and using your vast knowledge of biomes and the high tech globes on your desk, determine the biome and type of life you might find there.
2. In the next round reverse the process with the biome list below, determining the locations around the globe.

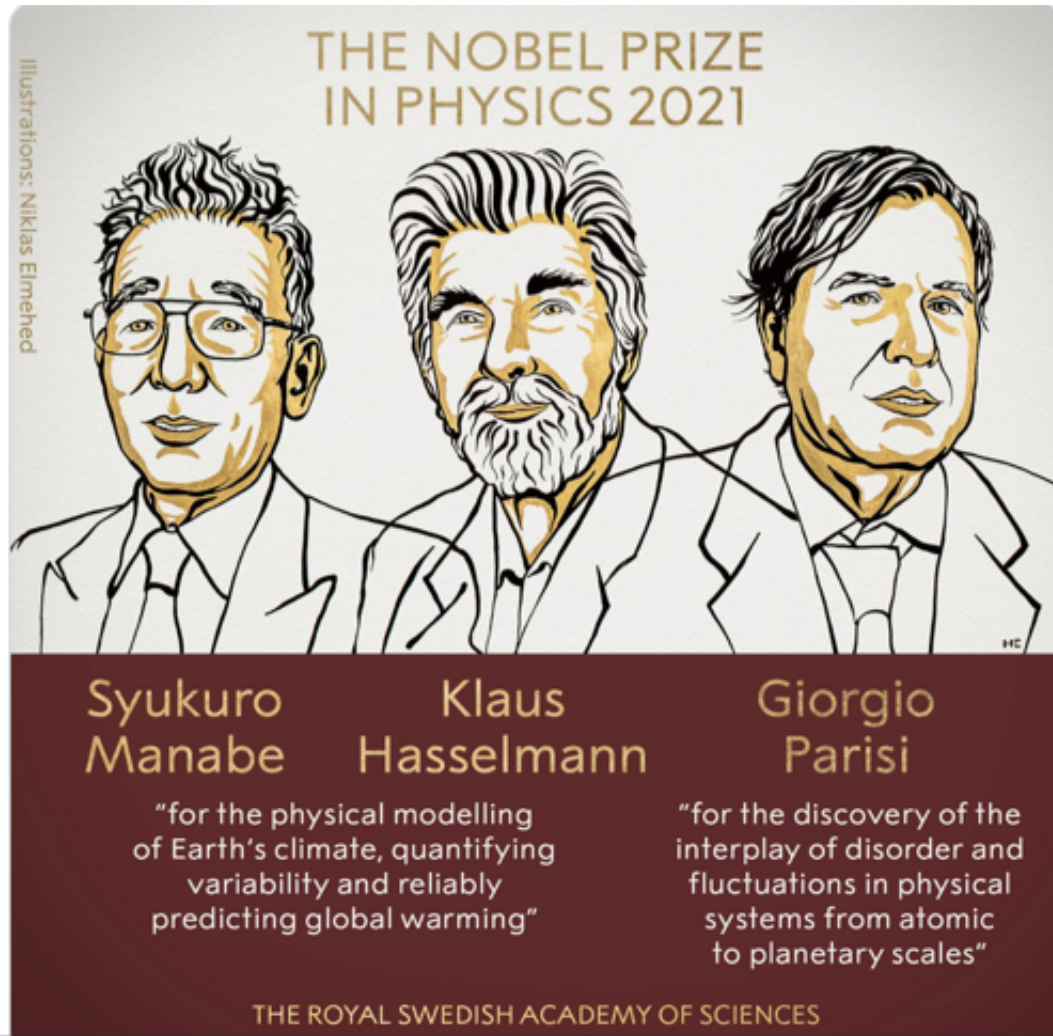
Locations:

1. Chile
2. Zambia
3. Philippines
4. Oklahoma
5. San Luis Obispo

6. Germany
7. Seattle
8. Greenland
9. Ontario Canada
10. Tunisia
11. North Pole
12. Kamuela

Biomes:

1. tundra
2. boreal forest
3. temperate rain forest
4. temperate seasonal forest
5. woodlands
6. temperate grassland
7. tropical rain forest
8. savannah
9. desert
10. cold desert
11. taiga
12. tropical seasonal forest



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