

Habitats

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QUIZ!!!!!!!

- ✘ 1) WHERE IS THE ARCTIC TUNDRA LOCATED?
- ✘ 2) HOW MUCH RAIN IN CENTEMETERS DOES IT GET?
- ✘ 3) WHAT IS THE COLDEST TEMPERATURE THE TUNDRA REACHES?
- ✘ 4) HOW MANY SEASONS DOES THE TUNDRA HAVE?
- ✘ 5) NAME ALL THE ANIMALS YOU CAN THINK OF THAT LIVE IN THE TUNDRA?

ANSWERS

- ✘ The arctic tundra is located around the North Pole.
- ✘ Latitude/Longitude = 71.2° N; 156° W
- ✘ Did you know that the Arctic Tundra is the world's youngest biome? It was formed 10,000 years ago.

RAIN

- ✘ Rainfall in many arctic regions totals six to ten inches a year, including melted snow. This is less rain than falls on some of the world's greatest deserts!
- ✘ Much of the arctic has rain and fog in the summer. In spite of the low annual rainfall, arctic lands may be very wet underfoot because the moisture evaporates slowly and drainage conditions are poor.

HOW COLD IS THE TUNDRA?

- ✘ -Temperatures during the arctic winter can dip to -60 F (-51 C)! The average temperature of the warmest month is between 50 F (10 C) and 32 F (0 C). Sometimes as few as 55 days per year have a mean temperature higher than 32 F (0 C). The average annual temperature is only 10 to 20F (-12C to -6C).



SEASONS IN THE TUNDRA

× Winter

- + The average annual temperature is -18° F (-28° C). Nights can last for weeks when the sun barely rises during some months in the winter, and the temperature can drop to -94° F (-70° C).

× Summer

- + During the summer the sun shines almost 24 hours a day, which is why the Arctic is also called the Land of the Midnight Sun. Summer are usually warm. Temperatures can get up to 54° F (12° C), but it can get as cold as 37° F (3° C). Average summer temperatures range from 37° to 60° F (3° to 16° C).

ANIMALS IN THE TUNDRA

- ✘ Polar Bear
- ✘ Arctic Fox
- ✘ Snowy Owl
- ✘ Beluga Whale

The polar bear wanders over a larger area than any other bear and, of course, swims well.

The polar bear eats seals, fish, seabirds, arctic hares, caribou, and musk oxen. In the summer it also eats berries and leaves of tundra plants.



POLAR BEARS

The arctic fox has well-furred feet. It feeds on ground-dwelling birds, lemmings and other small rodents and also eats the leftovers from polar bear kills.

arctic foxes do not hibernate and can withstand temperatures as low as -50 degrees C (-58 degrees F).

A litter is born in May or June. They are cared for by both parents.



ARCTIC FOX

- The snowy owl is a large species with distinctive, mainly white plumage
- It usually hunts during the day and takes prey up to the size of arctic hares and lemmings, ducks and gulls.
- Up to 15 eggs may be laid if food supplies are particularly good. The male brings the food to the female as she hatches the eggs for 33 days!



SNOWY OWL

-Beluga means "white one" in Russian.

-The beluga was called a "sea canary" because of all the sounds that it makes.

-Because of its curved mouth people think it is always smiling.

-They travel together in pods
Belugas feed on fish, squid, octopus and other sea creatures.

-There main enemy is the Killer Whale.

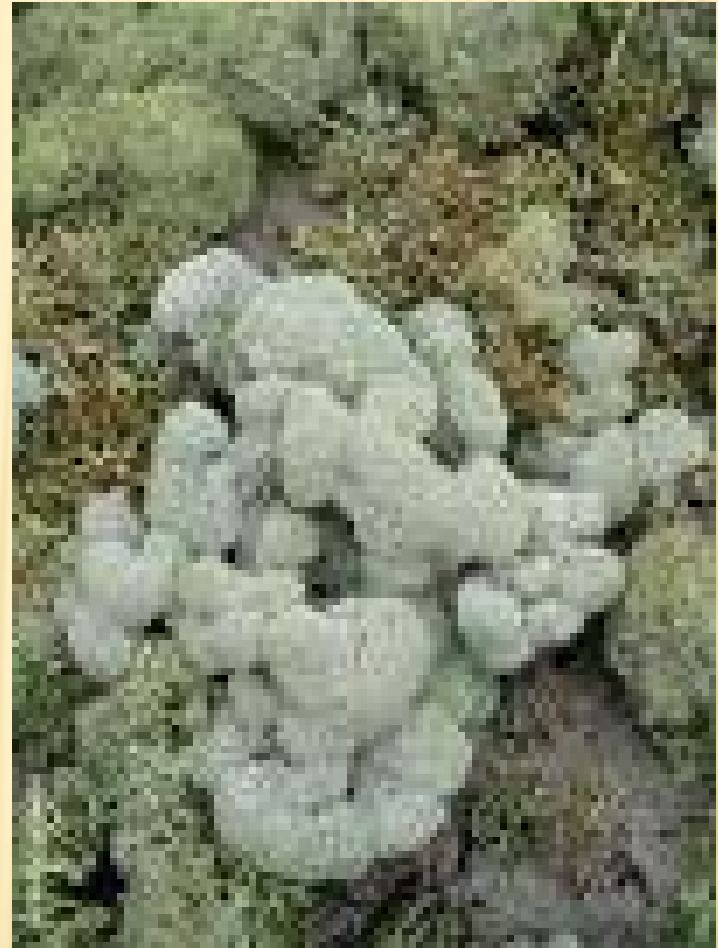


BELUGA WHALE

PLANTS

- ✘ -. The plants growing in the tundra are often small and grow close to the ground
- ✘ -The tundra landscape is often covered with rocks, such as in this picture. The constant freezing and thawing in the tundra helps to break the rocks into smaller pieces

-Lichens are unusual organisms that often grow on exposed rock surfaces. They are composed of a fungus and an algae living and growing together.



LICHENS

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WETLANDS



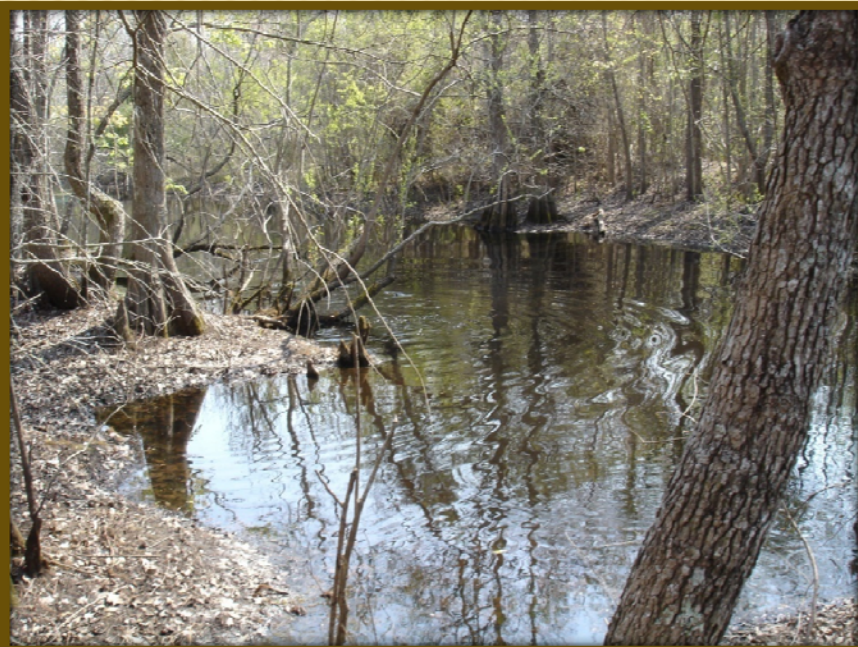
DEFINITION

- × WETLANDS ARE LANDS WHERE SATURATION WITH WATER IS THE DOMINANT FACTOR DETERMINING THE NATURE OF SOIL DEVELOPMENT AND THE TYPES OF PLANT AND ANIMAL COMMUNITIES LIVING IN THE SOIL AND ON ITS SURFACE.
- × VARY WIDELY BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN SOILS, TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, WATER CHEMISTRY, VEGETATION, AND OTHER FACTORS
- × FOUND FROM THE TUNDRA TO THE TROPICS AND ON EVERY CONTINENT EXCEPT ANTARCTICA.

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- × MAIN GOAL IS TO CONTROL WATER SYSTEMS
 - × ACTS LIKE A SPONGE AND HOLD IN WATER WHEN EXCESS AND RELEASES WHEN NEEDED
 - × PURIFIES THE WATER
 - × CONTROL EROSION

- × RECYCLES NUTRIENTS WHICH IS CRITICAL TO FUNCTIONING OF EARTH
- × ACTS AS A MIGRATION STOP
- × REPRODUCTION GROUND FOR ANIMALS OF OTHER HABITATS

SWAMPS



- ✘ SLOW MOVING STREAMS, RIVERS, OR ISOLATED DEPRESSIONS THAT HOST TREES AND SOME SHRUBS
- ✘ AROUND THE PERIMETERS OF RIVERS AND STREAMS
- ✘ MAIN WATER SOURCE FROM THE EXCESS WATER
- ✘ FLOODED OR EXTREMELY SATURATED SOIL
- ✘ EXCELLENT LIVING CONDITIONS FOR A VARIETY OF LIVING THINGS



WILDLIFE

- × FRESHWATER SHRIMP
- × CRAYFISH
- × CLAMS
- × WOOD DUCKS
- × RIVER OTTERS
- × COTTONMOUTH SNAKES
- × INSECTS
- × AMERICAN CROCODILE



VEGETATION

- × RED MAPLE
- × OAK
- × CYPRESS
- × WILLOWS
- × WESTERN HEMLOCK

SWAMP

MARSHES



- × AN INLAND AREA FLOODED WITH 1-6 FEET OF WATER, CONTAINING A VARIETY OF GRASSES, FLOWERS, AND BUSHES
- × WATER SUPPLY FROM SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER
- × EXCELLENT SOIL CONDITION



WILDLIFE

- × HERONS
- × EGRETS
- × MOORHENS
- × DUCK AND GEESE
- × MUSKRATS
- × MINKS
- × OTTERS
- × RACCOONS
- × OPOSSUMS
- × SNAKES
- × SALAMANDERS

VEGETATION



- × CATTAILS
- × SAW GRASS
- × WATER LILY
- × PICKEREL WEED
- × SPIKE RUSH
- × BULRUSH

MARSHES

BOGS



- × SPONGY PEAT DEPOSITS, ACIDIC WATERS, AND A FLOOR COVERED BY A THICK CARPET OF MOSS
- × COOLER TEMPERATURES AND HIGH AMOUNTS OF PRECIPITATION AND HUMIDITY
- × MAIN SOURCE OF WATER FROM PRECIPITATION
- × HIGH AMOUNT OF ACID PRODUCING UNIQUE PLANTS



WILDLIFE

- × MOOSE
- × DEER
- × LYNX
- × SAND HILL CRANE
- × SORA RAIL
- × SALAMANDERS
- × GREAT GRAY OWL

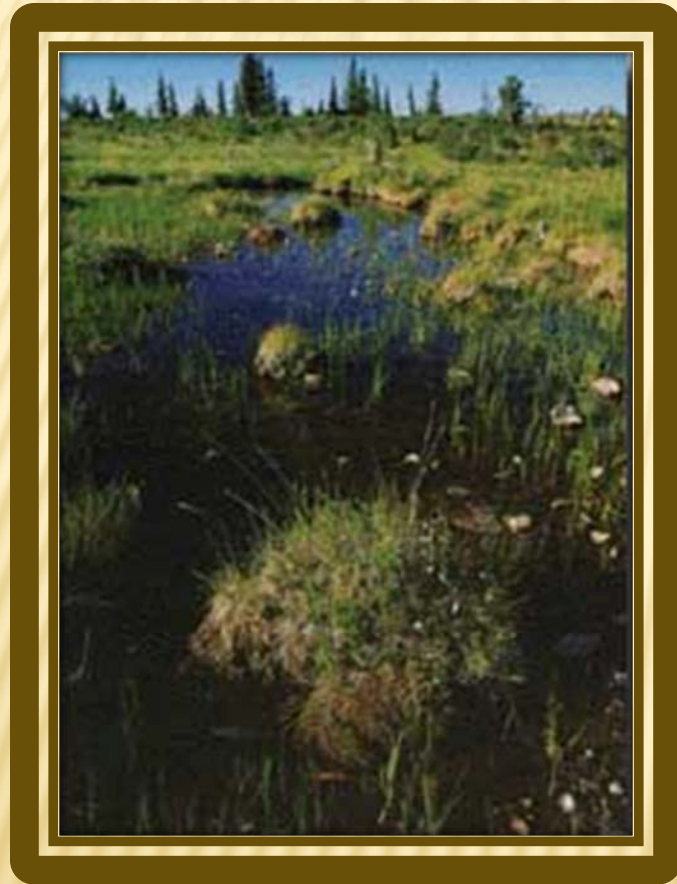


VEGETATION

- × COTTON GRASS
- × CRANBERRY
- × BLUEBERRY
- × PINE
- × CARNIVOROUS SUNDEW
- × LABRADOR TEA
- × TAMARACK

BOGS

TRENS



- × A PEAT-FORMING AREA THAT RECEIVES NUTRIENTS FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN PRECIPITATION
- × LESS ACIDIC
- × COVERED BY GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES, AND WILDFLOWERS
- × COOLER AREAS WITH HIGH AMOUNTS OF PRECIPITATION AND HUMIDITY
- × WATER SOURCE UPSLOPE SOURCES, SURROUNDING SOILS, AND GROUNDWATER MOVEMENT



WILDLIFE

- × METALMARK
- × SPOTTED TURTLE
- × LEAFHOPPER
- × ANGULAR SPITTLEBUG
- × TAMARACK TREE CRICKET
- × BLAZING STAR BORER
- × RED-LEGGED SPITTLEBUG
- × BOX TURTLE



VEGETATION

- × SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER
- × HARDSTEM BULRUSH
- × THREE-SQUARE
- × LAKE SEDGE
- × WATER SEDGE,
- × CATTAIL
- × COMMON ARROWHEAD

TRENS

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