1. Vocab Review

**Review Packet: Biosphere**

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| **Word** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| Ecosystem | Interacting biotic and abiotic factors | A forest |
| Community | All the living species in a defined area | All life in a pond |
| Landscape | Interacting ecosystems | A farm field next to a wooded area |
| Biosphere | All of the interacting ecosystems | The Earth |
| Biotic | Living | A moose |
| Abiotic | Non Living | Rain |
| Doldrums | Winds that arise from the equator that carry moist air | Lazy winds in Brazil |
| Population | A single species in a defined area | All of the black bears in New Jersey |
| Biome | An identifiable habitat seen around the world | A tundra |

1. What are the most important abiotic factors to any ecosystem?

Water, Temperature and soil compisition

1. Why do they matter?

Based on these factors, different species will like in these areas

1. What are the doldrums?

Lazy winds that originate at the equator that carry moist air.

1. What are the trade winds?

Winds that blow back towards the equator

1. Where would the tropics start?

23.5 degrees north and 23.5 degrees south

1. Describe the abiotic factors that make up the tropics.

Consistent sunlight, warm temperatures, few seasons (if any they are based on rainfall)

1. Describe the biotic factors that make up the tropics.

Trees that are green all year long, large variety of species

1. Where does the temperate zone start?

23.5 degrees north and 23.5 degrees south

1. Describe the abiotic factors that make up the temperate zone.

Many seasons, variable amounts of sun, variable temperatures through the year

1. Describe the biotic factors that make up the temperate zone.

Organisms that can hibernate or migrate, Trees that lose their leaves or are specially designed to handle cold

1. Describe how some areas receive more diffuse sunlight.

The earth tilts. This creates the same amount of sunlight spreading across a greater surface area. This makes less dense light.

1. Describe why there are seasons.

Different densities of sunlight will hit the earth at different times.

1. Is the entire ocean the same?

No, there are many zones and areas.

* 1. Describe the zones of the ocean from the top down.

Photic – Where light can penetrate

Aphotic – Where light cannot penetrate. Starts around 100m to 200m

* 1. Describe the zones of the ocean from the coast outward.

Intertidal zone – water does not cover the area at all times

Pelagic zone – “open ocean”, water covers this area at all times.

1. What is the water cycle?

A system that moves water around the globe and makes it available for terrestrial ecosystems

1. Describe how the water cycle works.

Water in the ocean evaporates into a gas, the gas condenses in the atmosphere into clouds, the clouds precipitate the water down from the atmosphere as liquid, the liquid can hit the earth and be absorbed into the ground (infiltration) or run downhill into a river lake or stream (runoff), from there all water will travel downhill and run back to the ocean

1. What are the major steps in the water cycle? Describe them.

See above

1. There are 11 biomes. Use the space below to describe each of them

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| **Name** | **Major Abiotic Factors** | **Major Biotic Factors** | **Examples** |
| Temperate Forrest | See Biome Powerpoint |  |  |
| Temperate Grassland |  |  |  |
| Tropical Forrest |  |  |  |
| Savannah |  |  |  |
| Chaparral |  |  |  |
| Arctic Tundra |  |  |  |
| Estuary |  |  |  |
| Wetlands |  |  |  |
| Desert |  |  |  |
| Coral Reefs |  |  |  |
| Coniferous Forrests |  |  |  |





