



Savanna

Savanna, also spelled savannah, is a vegetation type that grows under hot, seasonally dry climatic conditions and is characterized by an open tree canopy (i.e., scattered trees) above a continuous tall grass understory (the vegetation layer between the forest canopy and the ground).

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Marine (Aquatic)

The marine biome is a division of the aquatic biome, which also consists of the freshwater biome. It is a unique collection of underwater ecosystems that supports a wide range of animals, plants, and conditions. The marine biome is, essentially, an oceanic ecosystem.

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Arctic Tundra

Arctic tundra is a very cold, windy, and treeless biome that's snow-covered for much of the year. It's found in the Northern Hemisphere, encircling the North Pole and extending south across parts of Alaska, Canada, Russia, Greenland, Iceland, and Scandinavia, to the coniferous forests of the taiga. It covers one-fifth of the Earth!

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Subtropical Desert

The desert biome is an ecosystem that forms due to the low level of rainfall it receives each year. Deserts cover about 20% of the Earth. There are four major types of desert in this biome—hot and dry, semiarid, coastal, and cold.

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Chaparral

Desert chaparral is a regional ecosystem subset of the deserts and xeric shrublands biome, with some plant species from the California chaparral and woodlands ecoregion. Unlike cismontane chaparral, which forms dense, impenetrable stands of plants, desert chaparral is open, with only about 50% of the ground covered.

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Polar Ice

The polar ice biome is the coldest place on Earth; the temperatures always average below zero degrees Celsius. During the summer, the sun could shine for 24 hours per day and the temperature would still not go over zero degrees Celsius. In the winter, the opposite occurs; there is no sunshine whatsoever during the winter and as a result, the temperatures will go even lower than usual.

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Tropical Rainforest

The tropical rainforest biome is an ecology, or ecosystem, composed of mainly vegetation communities where the trees are closely spaced, and the crowns interact with each other to result in an unbroken canopy of plants. Tropical rainforests are abundant. Statistically, they cover approximately 7% of the surface of the earth..

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Temperate Forest

The temperate forest is a forest found between the tropical and boreal regions, located in the temperate zone. It is the second-largest biome on the planet, covering 25% of the world's forest area, only behind the boreal forest, which covers about 33%.

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Taiga (Boreal)

Taiga, also called boreal forest, is a biome of vegetation composed primarily of cone-bearing, needle-leaved, or scale-leaved evergreen trees, found in northern circumpolar-forested regions characterized by long winters and moderate to high annual precipitation.

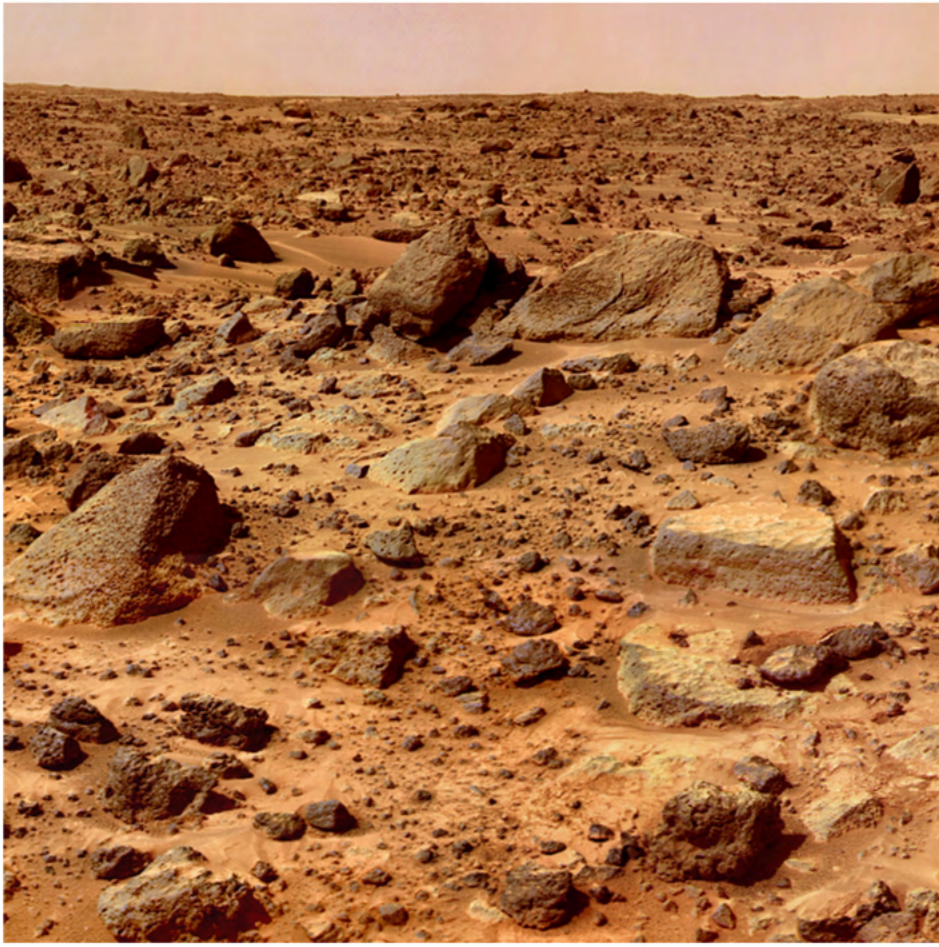
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Temperate Grasslands

Temperate grasslands, like all biomes, are characterized by the predominant vegetation—grasses. Unlike savannas that have a good deal of trees and shrubs scattered throughout, temperate grasslands generally have no trees. Temperatures can vary dramatically in this biome.

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Mars

Mars' habitat includes surface conditions of almost no oxygen in the air, extreme cold, low pressure, and high radiation. The average recorded temperature is -81 degrees Fahrenheit. Scientists have discovered water on Mars, but it would not be drinkable for humans. Dust covers the surface of Mars. The dust is fine like talcum powder (baby powder). Because there is no atmosphere, dust storms can cover Mars for a month at a time. Beneath the dust layer, there is a layer of volcanic basalt rock.