Warm-up

Take out your hw to be stamped

Complete the worksheet found on your table with your table mates!

climax	**primary**	**decades**	**succeed**
pioneer	**succession**	**species**	**slows down**

The natural changes and **(9)** _____ replacements that take place in the communities of ecosystems are know as **(10)** _____ . It can take **(11)** _____ or even centuries for one community to **(12)** _____ , or replace, another. When new sites of land are formed, as in a lava flow, the first organisms to colonize the new area are **(13)** _____ species. This colonization is called **(14)** _____ succession. The species inhabiting the area gradually change. Eventually, succession **(15)** _____ and the community becomes more stable. Finally, a mature community that undergoes little or no change, called a **(16)** _____ community, develops.

Agenda

- Warm Up worksheet
- Review Quiz and Homework
- Biomes poster

Homework:

- Finish group biome presentation
- Be prepared to present Monday/Tuesday

Minimum day Friday

3.1 Section Assessment (pg 69 , #s 1-5)

Understanding Main Ideas

1. Explain how temperature is a limiting factor for a cactus in the desert.
2. Plan an investigation by writing two questions that would test temperature as a limiting factor for an organism in an ecosystem.
3. Give an example of secondary succession. Include plants and animals in your example.
4. A field has been left uncut for a year. Describe what it looks like at the end of one year and predict how it will be in five years. In ten years.
5. Compare primary succession and climax community. In your discussion, identify how long-term survival of species is dependent on resources that may be limited.

Biomes

- A biome is a large group of ecosystems that share the same type of climax community

Biome Presentation

1. World map showing where biome is found
2. Abiotic Factors
   - High & Low Temperatures (in F)
   - Amount of Precipitation (in cm/year)
3. Biotic Factors
   - Animal Adaptations with 4 Animals
   - Plant Adaptations with 4 Plants
4. Interesting Facts
5. 2 threats currently affecting your biome
6. Google slides to help you present

Chaparral

Location: Primarily in coastal areas with Mediterranean climates. About 30^0 N and S of the equator.

Chaparral—Abiotic Factors

Climate: hot, dry summers, mild, wet winters. Slight variations in seasonal

California Chaparral

Mediterranean Chaparral

Precipitation:
38–100 cm per year

Temperature Range:
30°- 100°F

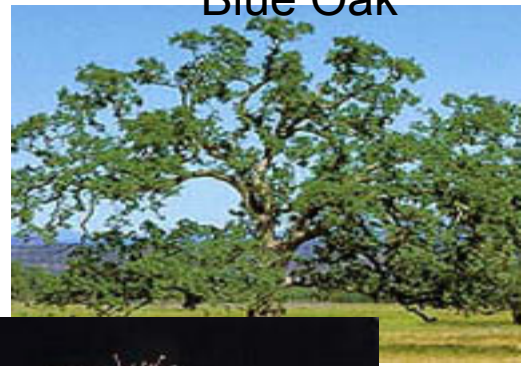
Chaparral—Plant Adaptations

Mostly low-lying shrubs and small trees.

Many plants have leathery leaves to resist water loss

Many plant species have oils in leaves to help them resist fire…the fire will take out "weaker" plants that don't belong.

Blue Oak



Fairy Duster

Chaparral—Animal Adaptations

Aardwolf

Camouflage—to avoid predation

Mountain Lion

Many animals will change their diet as the season changes.

Interesting Facts

- The chaparral biome is the only biome that is found on every single continent.
- Most of its rainfall occurs in the winter.
- Chaparral ecosystems are well adapted to recover from wildfires

2 Threats

- HABITAT DESTRUCTION- Humans are developing the land because of its desirable climate.
- WATER POLLUTION- Directly effect from human impact.

Possible Biomes

Aquatic Biomes
- Marine
- Freshwater

Terrestrial Biomes
- Tundra
- Taiga
- Temperate forest
- Grassland
- Savanna
- Desert
- Rain forest

**Choose your top 3