

Plants

(at least 10)

pine trees
fir
spruce
cedar
flowering plants
birch poplar
grasses
berries
weeds
moss

Adaptations

Most of the trees are evergreens and must be able to handle cold conditions.

The flowers, bushes and grasses grow mainly in the spring and are dormant in the winter.

Animals

(at least 10)

grizzly bear
lynx
moose
raccoon
wolverine
small rodents
wolves
foxes
owls
hawks

Adaptations

Many of the animals hibernate for the winter.

Thick layers of feathers and fur to keep them warm.

Boreal Forest (Taiga) Biome



Interactions

biotic:

Animals have to deal with cold temperatures and high amounts of UV radiation.

The pine cones provide a year round food source for many of the animals.

The pine dead pine needles create a thick, insulating layer on the ground.

abiotic:

The Earth is tilted away from the sun in the winter and receives very little sunlight.

In the summer, the area is tilted toward the sun and has very long days and short nights.

Receives enough precipitation to support large forests.

Geography

location:

Northern areas of North America, Europe, and Asia

description:

Largest land biome. Dense evergreen forests.

soil type:

some areas are permafrost (stay frozen all year long)

soil stays moist, rich soil that forms slowly

Climate

precipitation amount per year:

8 - 80 inches (20-200 cm)

temperature range:

-58 to 86° F (-50 to 30° C)

climate:

very cold, windy, wet

