

Blackline Master 3.1

Who's Where and What's What in Canadian Biomes

This table lists (randomly) some abiotic factors and communities found in the four major Canadian biomes.

1. In your group, divide a sheet of chart paper into quarters and write the name of one biome in each quarter: Tundra, Boreal Forest, Deciduous Forest, and Grassland.
2. On separate sticky notes, write one of the abiotic factors or one of the communities from the table below.
3. Your teacher will give you a period of time to discuss the factors and decide in which quarter each one belongs.
4. After you place the sticky notes in their appropriate biomes, write an explanation of why you placed the sticky notes where you did.
5. Write a description of each biome.

Abiotic Factors	Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precipitation from 25 to 75 cm/y • low precipitation • fertile soil • cool but no permafrost • changeable weather • longer growing season than some forests (write on two stickies) • higher temperatures than some forests (write on two stickies) • permafrost layer below soil • poor soil quality • rich, fertile soil • precipitation up to 100 cm/y • acidic soil with some water • precipitation over 40 cm/y • coldest temperatures • shortest growing season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mosses and lichens • wolves (write on two stickies) • voles, mice • snowshoe hares • deer (write on two stickies) • arctic foxes • tree squirrels • shrews, mice • snakes • weasels • seed-eating birds • wolverines • tree and ground squirrels • bison • grey wolves • lemmings • caribou • coniferous trees • hawks • woodpeckers • grasshoppers • black bears • deciduous trees • pine martens • rapid-flowering plants • fescue grasses • many insects • ptarmigan • voles • many shrubs, ferns