

Biome Worksheet

Biome Name: Temperate Deciduous Forest

World Location: SW and East USA

Climate: Normal weather is 50 degrees. Summer is miles with 70 degrees. And winters are below freezing.

Other environmental factors: Soil and air almost always dry. Weather cold most of the time.

Plants:

- Moss - The climate is arctic cold water and it grows up like on a tree trunk. When it's young, the color is light green. But when old, it's dark green.
- Lady Fern - Likes living in shaded area (under trees) and near lots of water. Can survive in dry air and soil including drought. Good food source for animals.
- White Oak - Can grow up from 80-100 ft tall and 3-4 ft in width. Lives from 500-600 years old. Produces acorns. Taproot gets its water from the earth so it can survive without dehydration.
- Birch - Belongs to family of Betulaceae. 60 different kinds of birch. Requires drained soil. Grows near lakes, rivers. Easily populates burned down areas. Has high quality wood. Can grow from 30-50 ft high.

Animals:

- White-tailed deer - The white-tailed deer is tan or brown in the summer and grayish brown in winter. It has white on its throat, around its eyes and nose, on its stomach and on the bottom of its tail. The male has antlers and the females do not. The white-tailed deer is a plant eater. It follows trails to the areas where it eats. It feeds in the early morning and in the late afternoon. A deer's diet changes depending on its habitat and the season. It eats green plants in the spring and summer. In the fall, it eats corn, acorns and other nuts. In the winter, it eats the twigs of plants. The white-tailed deer's stomach has four chambers for digesting food. In the first two, food is mixed with bile to form the cud.

The cud is regurgitated and re-chewed and swallowed. It passes through the rumen to the omasum where water is removed. Finally, the food enters the last chamber, where it is sent on to the small intestine where the nutrients in the food are absorbed. This digestive system lets the white-tailed deer eat foods like plants that other animals can't process correctly. If deer have enough food, water and shelter, their population can grow very quickly.

- Red fox - The red fox mates from January through March. The female will make one or more dens right after mating. The extra dens are used if the original den has any predators or other animals near by. Two months after mating, the female gives birth to a litter of between one and ten kits. The male brings the female food while she is caring for the kits. The kits start playing outside the den when they are about a month old. The mother begins feeding her kits food, but eventually she will bring them live prey to play with and eat. Playing with live prey helps the baby kits develop the skills they will need for hunting. Then, the kits leave their mother when they are about seven months old.
- Porcupine - The porcupine is a herbivore. It eats leaves, twigs and green plants like skunk cabbage and clover. In the winter, it eats bark. It often climbs trees to find food. It is mostly nocturnal, but will sometimes look for food in the day. Porcupines mate in late summer and early fall. Porcupines are very vocal during mating season. Males often fight over females. Seven months after mating the female gives birth to one baby. When the baby is born, its quills are soft. They harden about an hour after birth. The baby begins to look for food after only a couple of days. The baby will stay with its mother for about six months, before leaving.
- Raccoon - Mating season runs January through March. Two months after mating, the female gives birth to a litter of between four to six babies. The babies are able to stand when they are about four to six weeks old. They start to hunt when they are between 9-12 weeks old. When they first come out of the den, the mother can carry them around by the neck, like a cat carries a kitten. The mother also teaches them how to hunt for food and climb trees. The mother raccoon is very protective of her young and will attack predators

that come too close. Baby raccoons have darker coats than older raccoons. The babies can stay with their mother for up to a year.

Adaptations to Environment Plants:

- Moss: No roots so it can grow anywhere, grows close so it can share nutrients
- Fern: Can live in dry soil and air and can survive in different temperatures, has tough stem for animals eating it and being brushed by something. Can also regrow itself.
- White Oak: it can extend its roots farther into the ground to collect more water in case of dehydration, after an animal has taken an acorn, the animal takes off its hard shell and the shell reproduces and creates more trees.
- Birch: Adapts to old weathers easily, branches flexible so they don't break with so much snow. Small leaves using less water.

Adaptations to Environment Animals

- White-tailed deer - The white tailed deer has made several adaptations to survive in this changing world. Deer have very strong muscles in their legs that make them capable of reaching speeds of up to 30 miles per hour. They are very agile, which proves to be very helpful for outrunning predators like the red wolf, panther, or coyote.
- Red foxes - have long and slender legs with the lower portion of the leg being black; possibly splashed with white. Their tails are long, bushy and thick, sometimes with a white tip. The eyes of mature animals are yellow. The fox, like other canids have molar structures emphasizes crushing.
- Raccoons - Raccoons are a great example of behavioral adaptation in action! In their natural forest environment, they nest in trees and eat everything from berries to fish. They are mostly nocturnal, which means they come out at night