

Class:

Date:



Biomes and Adaptations

A Gulf Culf Coast Bird Observatory Lesson Plan

Time

1 Hour

Materials

- Colored pencils
- Glue
- Scissors
- Biomes and Adaptations activity sheet

Teks

7.10A

Lesson: Biomes and Adaptations

Subject: Science

Grade: 6th - 8th

Learning Objectives:

- Students will be able to recognize characteristics that make each biome unique.
- Students will be able to make connections between plant and animal adaptations and their respective biomes.

Background

A biome is a type of ecosystem or major habitat. Temperature and precipitation influence what types of plants and animals can live in an area. For example, a tundra has low temperatures, low precipitation, and no trees. The tundra has just 48 unique species of terrestrial mammals; however, the summer brings over 100 species of migrating birds. It has low diversity, meaning a low number of unique species and low total abundance. In contrast, the rainforest has high precipitation, high temperatures, and high diversity. The rainforest hosts over three million species, 427 of which are mammals. That is nearly ten times the amount of mammals in the rainforest compared to the frigid tundra. Plants and animals have unique adaptations that allow them to thrive in their habitat. The Biomes and Adaptations activity will encourage students to think critically to understand the relationships between organisms and their unique habitats.

Preparation

Print one “Biomes and Adaptations” activity per student from the link below. Print settings need to be: print double sided and flip on the short edge. This is so the cutouts match up.

- [Biomes and Adaptations activity](#)
- [Activity answer key](#)

Post-Activity Discussion

- Do plants and animals differ by region or biome? Why or why not?
- Where might I go to find an animal with a fluffy white coat that burrows under trees and eats seeds from cones? Answer: Taiga, because the fluffy white coat provides warmth and camouflage in a cold environment. We know this is not the tundra because there are trees. Also, cones are characteristic of evergreens in the taiga.
- If scientists want to protect all types of wildlife by protecting their land, would they need to protect just one type of habitat or all of them?
- Based on our climate and local plants and wildlife, what biome do we live in?
- How do humans adapt to their environment? Ex. Clothes for protection and warmth, sweating to cool down, eyelashes to keep dust out of eyes, high intelligence for making tools and problem solving.