

NAME: _____

37 Points

Natural Vegetation

1. What does vegetation growth depend upon? _____ and _____
2. Where can you find Tundra vegetation? _____
3. Why do Tundra areas have limited plant growth? _____
4. Describe Tundra Vegetation. _____
5. Where can you find Coniferous forests? _____
6. What are "taiga" and boreal forests?" _____
7. What type of tree is the "Christmas Tree?" _____
8. Where can you find deciduous forests? _____
9. Describe a deciduous forest and the type of trees found there.

10. At one time, where were vast regions of hardwood forests located?

11. Describe Tropical Rain Forest vegetation _____

12. Where can you find tropical Rainforests? _____
13. What are the light seeking plants? _____
14. List some of the trees that grow in the rainforest. _____
15. What is the "jungle" part of the Rainforest? _____
16. Describe a Mediterranean Scrub Forest _____
17. What are a steppe, pampas, and prairie? _____
18. You can find steppes in _____, the pampas in _____,

and the prairie in the _____

19. What crop is usually grown on the grasslands? _____.

20. What are tropical Grasslands called? _____

21. You can find the Savanna _____, the llanos in _____,
and the campos in _____.

22. Describe desert vegetation. _____

23. Where can one find cactus? _____.

24. At what latitude are most deserts found? _____

25. What natural vegetation dominates the United States? _____

26. Why do mountains have a variety of vegetation? _____

27. A tropical mountain range can have up to _____ vegetation zones which
are _____.

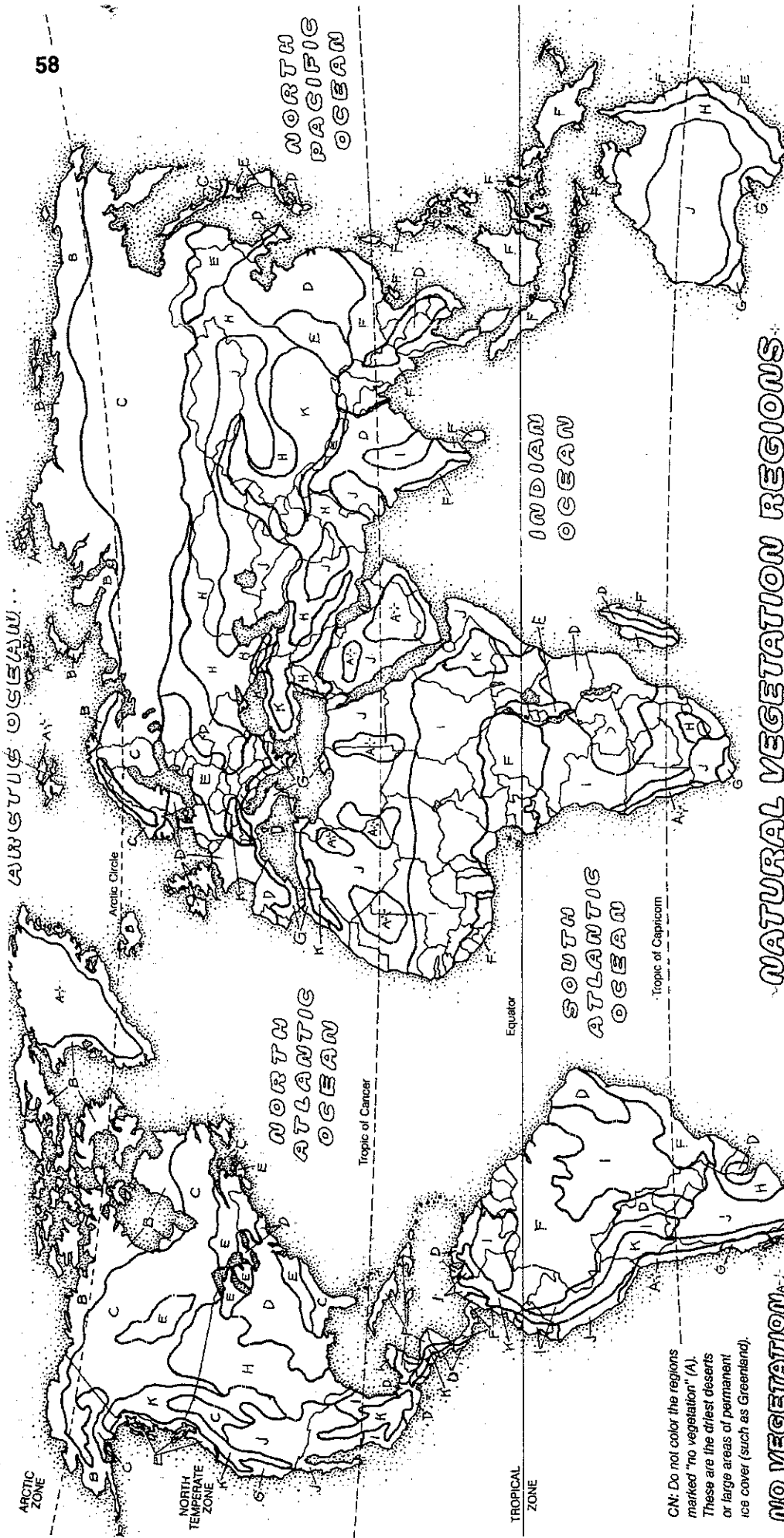
**Interpreting the Map
Natural Vegetation**

NAME: _____

44 Points

1. What Natural Vegetation dominates North America? _____.
2. What natural vegetation dominates Australia? _____.
3. What continent has the most varied natural vegetation? _____ List the types of vegetation found there _____.
6. What is the dominate natural vegetation in the United States? _____
7. What natural vegetation dominates above the Arctic Circle? _____.
8. On what continent(s) would you find tropical grasslands? _____

9. What island group dominates Tropical Rain Forest vegetation? _____
10. What types of natural vegetation does both Africa and South America have in common? _____
11. Northern Russia is dominated by what type of vegetation? _____.
12. What large North American Island as a whole has no vegetation? _____
13. What vegetation pattern dominates Africa? _____
14. What Continent does not have tropical rainforest vegetation? _____
15. What continent(s) does not have tundra vegetation? _____
16. Which continent has the largest expanse of coniferous forests? _____
17. Mediterranean Scrub vegetation can be found on which continent(s)?



NATURAL VEGETATION REGIONS

NO VEGETATION^A
TUNDRA^B
CONIFEROUS FOREST^C
DECIDUOUS FOREST^D
MIXED CONIFER & DECID.^E
TROPICAL RAIN FOREST^F
TEMPERATE RAIN FOREST^G
TEMPERATE GRASSLAND^H
DESERT SHRUB^I
MOUNTAIN^J

orchids), Mahogany, teak, ebony, and rosewood grow in the tropics. The "jungle" is that part of the rainforest where sunlight has been able to penetrate and promote a dense undergrowth. Mediterranean scrub consists of plants that survive long, hot dry periods following mild, wet winters. Trees are generally low, with leathery leaves. The Mediterranean region, because of centuries of human activity, has lost nearly all its native trees. Temperate grasslands are called "prairies" in the U.S. Midwest, "pampas" in Argentina, and "steppes" in Russia. All are major wheat-producing areas, with soil too dry to support the growth of trees. Tropical grasslands are called "savannas" in Africa (where they surround the rainforest and cover over a third of the continent), "llanos" in Venezuela, and "campos" in Brazil. Because tropical grasslands are subject to occasional seasons of heavy rain, they are likely to have scattered trees and vegetation in the form of drought-resistant shrubs or scrubby plants and spiny succulents. The cactus is a familiar sight in the American Southwest. Deserts are generally in the western part of a continent, located between 25° and 30° latitude. Mountains usually have more than one vegetative zone, because temperature drops at higher elevations. A lofty peak in the tropics can emerge from a rainforest and have deciduous, coniferous, and tundra zones, ending in an eternal ice cap.

Vegetation depends on temperature and moisture, which is why the regions shown here resemble the world climate map on Plate 55. Tundra lands north of the Arctic Circle have limited plant growth during the brief, cool summer season. Mosses, lichens, wildflowers, and stunted shrubs appear when the snow cover melts and the permafrost begins to thaw. Coniferous forests are found in the cold regions of the Northern Hemisphere. These softwood forests are called "taiga" in Asia and "boreal forest" in North America and Europe. Their conical shapes are able to withstand heavy snow buildups. The evergreens, with small needle-like leaves, are the familiar "Christmas trees." The limited number of species include fir, spruce, larch, and pine. Deciduous forests of broadleaf hardwood trees once covered western Europe and the eastern half of the United States. Most of these trees in the Temperate Zone lose their leaves in the fall. Among the many varieties are oak, ash, beech, maple, hickory, and chestnut. Mixed coniferous and deciduous forests are transitional regions, comprising both kinds of trees. Tropical rainforests contain an enormous number of species of broadleaf evergreen trees, packed into wet Equatorial regions. Tall trees with smooth, unbranched trunks form solid canopies that darken the forest floor. The trees are surrounded by light-seeking plants: "lianas" (thick climbing vines) and "epiphytes" (non-parasitic plants that grow on tree branches, such as mosses and

ARCTIC ZONE

NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE

TROPICAL ZONE

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Arctic Circle

Equator

Tropic of Capricorn

Tropic of Cancer