



MINNESOTA ZOO™
Changing how you see the world

Biomes/Ecology Biome Bingo Post-visit Activity

MN Graduation Standards supported:

Grades 9-12 Strand IV.F
The student will describe and explain the cycling of matter and flow of energy through an ecosystem's living and nonliving components

Vocabulary:

Biomes
Abiotic
Biotic

Introduction:

Biomes include the living components of an ecosystem such as animals, plants, decomposers (biotic) as well as the non-living (abiotic) components such as rivers, sand, land, rocks, weather extremes, altitude, etc. Climate and seasonal changes are result of location on the globe; latitude, elevation, sun's angle, global tilt, ocean currents, wind patterns determine local climate.

Biome Triangle is useful for classifying living organisms based on their adaptations to varying conditions of temperature, moisture, and altitude. Students may use this to reinforce the relationship of climate and elevation to the types of food webs possible in a particular geographic area.

Objectives:

At the end of this lesson, the students will:

1. Understand the concept that different kinds of biological communities (biomes) are composed of organisms adapted to differing physical conditions of contrasting temperatures and moisture, resulting from differing geographic regions.
2. Use own school's curriculum to become familiar with major biomes.
3. Match animals typically found at the zoo to the proper biome using the BIOME BINGO game worksheet.

Procedure:

1. Gather the following materials;
 - BIOME BINGO triangle game sheets
 - (*optional*) Students own curriculum resources on biological communities (biomes, ecosystems, habitats, etc.)

* Holt "Biology", Johnson & Raven, page 371 has a more detailed "triangle".