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BIOMES

Biome Triangle Match-up

Onsite Activity

MN Graduation Standards supported:

Grade 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
Biotic components
Abiotic components

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 and global tilt ocean currents, wind patterns determine local climate

A **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:

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.

Procedure:

1. Use your own school's curriculum to become familiar with major biomes.
2. Print off the Biome Triangle worksheet for each student before going to the zoo for a visit.
3. Once at the zoo, have the students visit the different animals at the zoo correctly placing them in the correct biome on the triangle.