

Taiga Biome

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A little about our biome

- ◉ We are doing a Taiga or a coniferous forest.
- ◉ A Taiga is a frozen forest it's like Alaska in the spring.

Zoologist

- Four animals that live in the Taiga are Artic Wolves, Wolverines, Ermines, and Dall sheep
- Adaptations the Artic Wolves has camouflage, thick fur, sharp teeth, good sense of smell, hearing, and sight. The wolverine has strong jaw power, thick fur, clawed feet, sharp teeth, and good sense of smell. The ermine has camouflaged fur, sharp teeth, thick fur, and a black colored tail to miss lead predators. The Dall sheep has a furry coat, horns, and rough padding on Its hooves.
- The differences. The wolf is a lot bigger, stronger, huge canines, and stronger jaws. The wolverine is very aggressive, has sharp claws, and sharp teeth. The ermine has sharp claws, sharp teeth, and are aggressive if threated. The Dall sheep has longer curved horns, it is bigger, has a thinner coat, and padded hooves. These are all differences from most of the other animals that live around you.
- Importance. The artic wolf and wolverine are important because they keep herbivore like moose and deer from eating all the plants and over populating. The ermine and Dall sheep are important because there coats are used for human clothing like coats and jackets

○ The Dall sheep



The Ermine



The Wolverine



Botanist

- The plants in the Taiga's environments are Hemlocks, Spruces, Firs, Birches, and Poplars.
- These plants shed their leaves to save energy during the winter. During the spring they have to regrow leaves. During the winter the trees can risk breakage from heavy snow fall. Another reason why they shed their leaves is to survive snowstorms.
- The difference between the plants here in Georgia and in the taiga is that the weather here in Georgia
- Plants like the poplar, spruce and fir are important to humans that live in taigas. They can produce shelter and warmth (fire). They are very useful materials especially in cold/snowy areas like the taiga.

Poplar



Fir



Spruce



Meteorologist

- The climate in the taiga is mostly dominated by the cold. There are three different climate categories called the DFC. D means it's a snow climate. F means that there is enough rain/snow in all the months. Last is c which means less than four months per year has an average temperature over 50 degrees Fahrenheit.
- The weather determines what type of organisms live in the taiga. Organisms have to be able to withstand the cold and snow there. Like trees, they have to be able to hold the weight of the snow so their limbs don't break. For animals they have to be able to be in cold weather and have a way to survive without getting killed by an animal, for instance some animals can change the color of their fur to white to blend in to the snow.
- The taiga's threats of weather are blizzards which causes people to have to preserve their food. Also it can put a lot of weight on trees which can kill them and the cold could also kill animals.
- The difference between the weather here in Georgia and in a taiga is that in a taiga it is REALLY cold and it snows a lot. Here in Georgia it never really snows and it's not cold through the whole year like it is in the taiga. Here in Georgia more plants and animals can live here because of the better climate. There are more flowers, birds, butterflies, bees, and trees here in Georgia.



Sociologist

- Major characteristics of the taiga are that it's really cold. Also in the summer it's wet, mildly hot and short.
- The taiga is spread across North America, Europe, and Asia.
- A few people live in taigas. Some of the major cities are Toronto and Moscow. Some of the industries are mining, logging, and hydroelectricity. The people who live there mostly travel by walking, snow plows and cars (only in the summer). The people there probably eat animals like deer. People there can't clear cut trees and they have to be careful with flooding because of the hydroelectricity.
- The difference between the people who live in a taiga and here in Georgia is that in a taiga they have to be ready for snow and they have to preserve their food and water. Here in Georgia you don't have to preserve your food and water and you don't need to be prepared for snow.
- The threats in a taiga are killing animals, frost bite, clear cutting, faking animal homes, and pollution.

