

THE DESERT BIOME

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DESERT GEOLOGY/SOCIOLOGIST

- ✘ The desert is the driest biome
- ✘ The desert only gets one tenth the rainfall a rainforest gets
- ✘ The desert has very dramatic temperature changes, (night to today)
- ✘ Average temp is 38 degree Celsius during the day, and -3.9 degree Celsius during night

PEOPLE OF THE DESERT



- ✘ Desert people are most likely really , really thirsty, dirty, ill and dry.
- ✘ The people use camels for transportation, and live mostly in natural homes- mountains holes caves.
- ✘ People of the desert have to spend their water very carefully.

They differ from the people in my neighborhood
Because of there transportation, food , drinks ,
shelter, no vegetation , use cactuses, and more.



DESERT ANIMALS/ZOOLOGIST

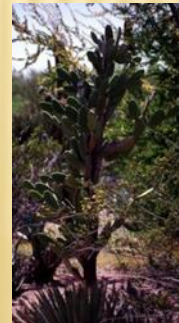


- ✘ Gila monster- They have a short, usually stout tail, in which it can store fat for use in periods of food shortage. It can produce venom, This animal is different from the animals in my neighborhood because they are not venomous. The animals here live in the desert, and we live in Georgia, so the animals are bound to be different.
- ✘ Great Jerboa - They spend the day in burrowed, it can jump up to 10 feet to escape predators, Well, they're like little kangaroos, and I don't have those in my backyard.
- ✘ Thorny devil - Their thorns protect them from their predators, and they are pretty fast. They have special adaptations to live in this terrain. For example, they have sandy colors to blend in with the desert's surroundings.
- ✘ Sidewinders- They are very agile and they move in a j-shaped movement to move swiftly, These types of snakes are not in my area because we don't have the resources they need in Georgia.



DESERT PLANTS/ BOTANIST

- ✘ Barrel Cactus - they look like barrel, they have spikes it has a cylinder body shape
- ✘ Brittle bush- can be from 2-5 feet tall, it has a roundish mound the leaves are 1-4 inches long/tall
- ✘ Pancake prickly pear cactus-some parts look like weeds, and they grow as fast as one, they are grown as crops
- ✘ Saguaro cactus-smooth waxy skin, covered in two inch spikes
- ✘ Soap tree yucca- they look like wheat



DESERT WEATHER/METEOROLOGIST

- ✘ Notes/Desert Weather/Meteorology
- ✘ The Desert's rainfall during the year is very minimal. The common amount of rain in inches, per year, is usually about less than 10 in. This causes very little moisture in the air, therefore the heat in the air during the day cannot be sustained during the night. This leads to very freezing temperatures. Put together, the extreme temperatures and the lack of water in the environment make it a very hard one to live in, for most animals. Many of them have a wide range and variety of adaptations to help them cope and thrive in these deserts, under these harsh conditions.
- ✘ Seasons
- ✘ Furthermore, different types of deserts have different climates. The hot and dry desert's surfaces receive a little bit more than two times the solar radiation that humid regions have. They also lose a little less than twice as much heat at night. Many of those types of desert's extreme temperatures range from 43.5-49 degrees C. The minimal temperatures can sometimes drop to as low as -18 degrees C! You can probably see why the animals here have special needs, and special supplies.



WEATHER CONTINUED

- ✘ The desert does have seasons. Spring usually arrives sometime in February and ends sometime in April. If the conditions are just right for it, many desert wildflowers will bloom out and show off their radiant colors and elaborate petals. It is a short season, and a time of re-birth for many desert plants and animals. Birds like mourning doves build their nests, and mammals give birth to their young. Spring is the time of year that ocotillos send out many brightly colored red flowers, and bring the colors into the hot, dusty climate.
- ✘ The first of the two summers in the desert, Foresummer or Dry Summer, starts in May, and ends in June. It is definitely the hottest and most difficult time of year for all the plants and animals in the desert. Some plants and animals become out-of-service as they wait for even what little rainfall they get to return. All is quiet under the glaring sun, but many desert lizards and other animals are much more active in the cooler mornings and evenings, rather than the middle of the day. Even during this harsh time, there are signs of life as paloverdes, ironwoods and saguaros, desert plants, are in full throttle bloom.

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