Taiga or Coniferous Forest
BOREAL FOREST
Found in parts of Canada, Alaska, and Russia
Taiga or Coniferous Forest

- World’s largest land biome
- Latitudes between 50°N and 60°N
Taiga-

- Warmer and wetter than the Tundra
- Winters are long and cold
- 35 to 40 cm of precipitation yearly (mostly snow)
Plants of the Taiga

There is no permafrost, so trees can grow. Mosses and lichens grow on the forest floor.

Examples:
• Cone-bearing Evergreen trees
  - Firs
  - Spruces
  - Pines
  - Hemlocks
  - Cedars
Animals of the Taiga

ADAPTATIONS

- Many animals have thick coats to keep them warm.
- Many animals have thick coats, long legs, and large paws for walking and digging in snow.
- The grizzly bear eats lots of food to gain fat that helps to keep it warm. Then it sleeps through the winter (not hibernation; deep sleep).
- Some animals have adaptations that camouflage them. Animals like the snowshoe hare turn brown in the summer and turn white in the winter.

http://borealbiome.weebly.com/plants-and-animals.html
Plants of the Taiga

• Fir tree
Plants of the Taiga

• Spruce tree
Plants of the Taiga

• Hemlock tree
Plants of the Taiga

- Liverwort (a moss)
Plants of the Taiga

- Mosses
many **trees are evergreen** so that plants can photosynthesize right away when temperatures rise. Many **trees have needle-like leaves** which shape loses less water and **sheds snow more easily** than broad leaves. A **waxy coating on needles** prevent evaporation. **Needles are dark in color** allowing more **solar heat** to be absorbed. Many **trees have branches that droop downward** to help shed excess snow to keep the branches from breaking.

[http://www.mbgnet.net/bioplants/]
Animals of the Taiga

Many animals live in the Taiga.

Examples:
• Moose
• Black Bear
• Lynx
• Wolves
• Badgers
• Wolverines
• Ermines
• Deer
Animals of the Taiga

- Moose
Animals of the Taiga

• Black bear
Animals of the Taiga

- Lynx
Animals of the Taiga

- Wolf
Animals of the Taiga

- Badger
Animals of the Taiga

• Wolverine