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Deciduous forest plants

A deciduous forest is a biome dominated by deciduous trees that lose their leaves seasonally. The earth has temperate deciduous forests and tropical and subtropical deciduous forests, also called dry forest. Another name for these forests is broadleaf forests because of the wide, flat leaves on the trees. Trees in tropical deciduous forests lose their leaves during the dry season and grow them in the rainy season. In temperate deciduous forests, trees lose their leaves in autumn and grow in spring. The following map shows the deciduous forests of the earth. They are located in North America, Europe and Asia. Some famous deciduous forests are the Northeast China Plain, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (USA) and the European Temperate Deciduous Forest. Animals inhabiting deciduous forests include insects, spiders, reptiles and birds. Mice, rabbits, foxes, deer, otters, bears and humans are just a few examples of mammals living in deciduous forests. Tropical and subtropical deciduous forests are also home to mammals such as elephants, monkeys, tigers and giraffes. There are several trophic (food) levels that make the food web in deciduous forests. Organisms that have a trophic level have the same function in the food web and draw their energy from the same source. The following image shows the organisms on each trophic plane and their relationship to each other. Soil decompositions – such as bacteria, fungi and worms – provide nutrients for plants to use above. Plants rely on the presence of sunlight to enable them to produce energy through photosynthesis. Herbivores, on the other hand, are the main consumers that primary producers eat in the next trophic level. Carnivores and omnivores are secondary consumers and draw energy from primary consumers' food. Finally, the carnivores at the tertiary level feed on the creatures in the secondary plane. Deciduous forests house trees such as oak, birch, beech, aspen, elm and maple. Tropical and subtropical forests also have teak trees, palm trees and bamboo. Plants found in these forests include flowers, ferns, mosses and herbs. In addition, in tropical and subtropical forests there are flowers such as orchids and numerous vines called lianas. The average temperature of deciduous forests is 50°F and the annual rainfall averages 30 to 60 inches. In temperate deciduous forests there is also rainfall in the form of snow. Deciduous forests must have at least 120 days without frost. This period can extend to 250 days in some tropical and subtropical deciduous forests. Tropical and subtropical deciduous forests have a very narrow temperature range between 68°F and 77°F. This is in stark contrast to temperate deciduous forests, which have a much wider range of -22°F to 86°F. The in temperate deciduous forests is 30 to 60 inches per year, while the annual rainfall in tropical and subtropical deciduous forests can exceed 80 inches. Recent research shows that climate change is changing ways The deciduous forests react to temperature, precipitation and drought. Another distinction between these two types of forests is the canopy. Tropical and subtropical forest roofs are dense and have several layers. This prevents most of the sunlight from reaching the forest floor. Moderate forest roofs allow more light to enter the forest floor and create more variety of plants and animals. 1. The term foliage refers to _____ One. The climate in a tropical forest. E. Trees that lose their leaves seasonally. C. Over 80 inches of annual rainfall. D. A dense forest roof. XBXXX is correct. Deciduous trees lose their leaves seasonally. The word foliage comes from the Latin word decidere, which means falling off. 2. The primary consumer trophy level includes which of the following organisms? A. Birds and squirrels. B. Worms and fungi. C. Carnivores. D. Trees and flowers. A is correct. Primary consumers eat primary producers. Squirrels, for example, eat nuts that grow on trees. 3. The average temperature of the deciduous forests is _____. A. 70°F B. 50°F C. 40°F D. None of the above. B is correct. The average temperature of deciduous forests is 50°F. References foliage. (n.d.). In Merriam-Webster online. Retrieved from . Deciduous forest. (n.d.). In Encyclopedia Britannica online. Retrieved from . Deciduous forest. (2017, May 8). Retrieved from . Deciduous forest. (2017, May 8). Retrieved from . Monsoon forest. (n.d.). In Encyclopedia Britannica online. Retrieved from . The forest biome. (2017, May 8). Retrieved from . Location | Weather | Plants | Animals | Persons | Games | Links LOCATION: Most temperate, leaf-scale forests are located in the eastern United States, Canada, Europe, China, Japan and parts of Russia. Deciduous forests are divided into five zones. The first zone is the tree layer zone. It is the highest zone and trees here range from 60 to 100 feet (18 to 30 meters) high. Maple, elm and oak trees are just a few examples of trees found in this zone. The second zone is the small tree and sow zone. Younger, shorter trees characterize this zone. The shrub zone is the third zone. Shrubs include mountain laurel, huckleberries and many others. The fourth zone is the herb zone and contains short herb plants, such as ferns. The soil zone is the last zone in which plants grow directly on the ground. Some plants that grow here are lichens and mosses. WEATHER: This biome has four changing seasons, including winter, spring, summer and autumn. This due to the inclination of the earth's axis. Throughout the year, sun rays hit different parts of the world more than others, which leads to different temperatures or seasons. If the Earth were not tilted onto an axis, the temperatures around the globe would always be the same. Moderate deciduous forests also have a rather humid environment. After rainforests, temperate deciduous forests are the second most rainy biome. The average annual rainfall is 30 - 60 inches (75 - 150 cm). This precipitation falls all year round, but in winter it falls as snow. The average temperature in temperate deciduous forests is 10 °C. Summers are mild, averaging 21 °C, while winter temperatures are often well below freezing. PLANTS: Trees and plants in deciduous forests have special adaptations to survive in this biome. Deciduous trees are trees with leaves instead of pine needles, and they dominate temperate forests. When the seasons change every year, so do the leaves. Every year, deciduous trees lose their leaves and grow them again. In summer, their broad green leaves capture sunlight and help the trees to make food through photosynthesis. When the temperatures cool down in autumn, the chlorophyll (green pigment in denleaves) collapses, causing the beautiful red, yellow and orange leaf colors of autumn. In the cold winter, deciduous trees and plants go to sleep, similar to sleeping. It is too cold for them to protect their leaves from the frost in winter, so they simply le them and seal the places where the leaves attach to the branch. The warmer spring days signal to the trees that they can grow new leaves and restart the cycle. ANIMALS: Animals in temperate deciduous forests must adapt to changing seasons. You must be able to cope with cold winters and hot summers. Some animals hibernate or hike in winter to escape the cold. Animals that do not hibernate or migrate must have special adjustments to cope with higher exposure to predators in winter. When leaves fall, there is less coverage for animals in this biome to hide from predators. The black bear is an animal that is well suited for the temperate deciduous forest biome. It has a heavy coat made of many coat layers to cope with the winter cold. Black bears have long claws that help them climb trees. This is a significant adjustment, as black bears often live in hollowed-out trees. Black bears are omnivores, so they eat plants and animals. Most of their diet consists of plant material, so their long claws are useful to get their food from trees and shrubs. They also hibernate to avoid finding food in the snowy, frozen winter. PEOPLE AND THE TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FOREST: Temperate forests are very important for people because they offer joy many resources such as food, wood and oxygen for us to breathe. However, we are also the cause of some major threats to this biome, one of which is acid rain. Acid rain, caused by industrial and vehicle emissions, damages the leaves of the trees and causes them to produce fewer and fewer seeds. It is also The resistance of the trees to diseases, pests and frost. Clear deforestation is also a threat to this biome. Trees are cut for wood and land is cleared for agriculture. Another problem with deciduous forests is the introduction of non-native plant and animal species, as they disturb the balance of the forest ecosystem. Non-natives can compete for food and habitat, potentially threatening native species. Although these threats can be troubling, there are many things you can do to protect this unique biome. First of all, you can recycle. Trees are used to make paper for paper bags, newspapers, printer paper and many other products that we use every day. If you recycle waste paper and try to buy recycled paper, you reduce the need to cut down more trees. Also be sure to use both sides of the paper you are writing on before recycling it. Use cloth products instead of paper products, such as napkins, towels, plates and cups. These products can be washed and reused, which helps to save trees. Drive less, and carpool if possible. Car exhaust fumes are one of the main causes of acid rain. Walk or ride a bike to keep our environment clean. If you are buying furniture, wood or other wood products, look for the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) label. This label indicates that the trees were grown in a well-managed forest. Learn more about forests. If you read, search the internet and visit temperate deciduous forests, you can learn many cool things about this biome. You can also teach other people what you have learned. If we want to continue to enjoy temperate deciduous forests, the products that come from them and protect the unique habitats in them, we must do our best to take care of this important biome. GAMES: LINKS: Geography for Children: Deciduous Forest Blue Planet Biomes: Deciduous Forest Deciduous Forest Forest Ecokids Forests Shades of Green: Forests of the Earth Back to Biomes Index Index

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