Biomes Are Life Zones

- They Include All
- Plants
- Animals
- Other Organisms
- The Physical Environment In A Particular Area

A Biome Is Characterized By Its Plant Life

- These Types Are Determined By
- Climatic Conditions
- Latitude
- Altitude

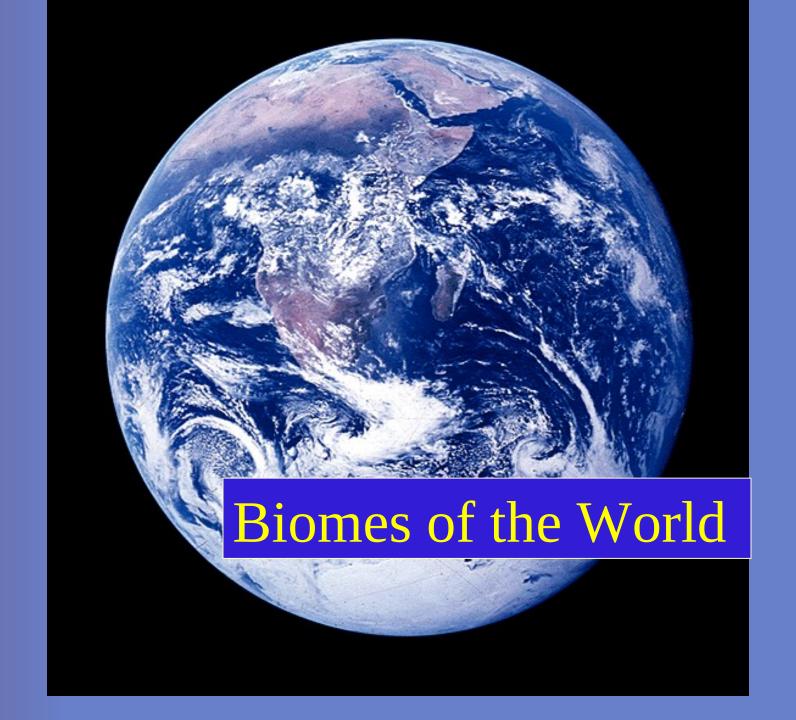
 Northern Coniferous Forests Exist In Subarctic Portions Of North America And Asia But Further North Conditions Are Simply Too Harsh And The Season Too Brief For Trees To Grow

Instead Of Trees, The Short Vegetation Of The Tundra Thrives In These Areas. The Same Phenomenon Occurs With Altitude, As Trees Give Way To Short Alpine Vegetation In High Mountainous Regions

A Biome Is Composed Of Many Ecosystems
 —Smaller Communities Of Plants And
 Animals And Their Habitats (The Physical Parts Of Their Environment That Affect Them)

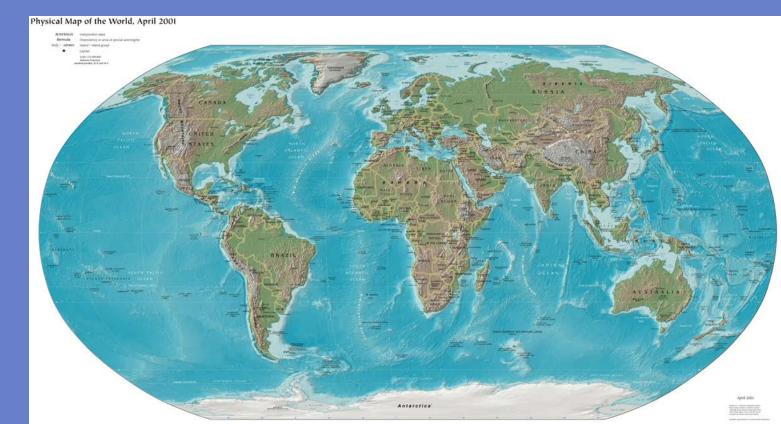
- The Boundaries Of A Biome Are Determined By Climate
- The Boundaries Of Ecosystems Are Physical Features, Such As Ridges Or Riverbanks, That Separate One Community From Another

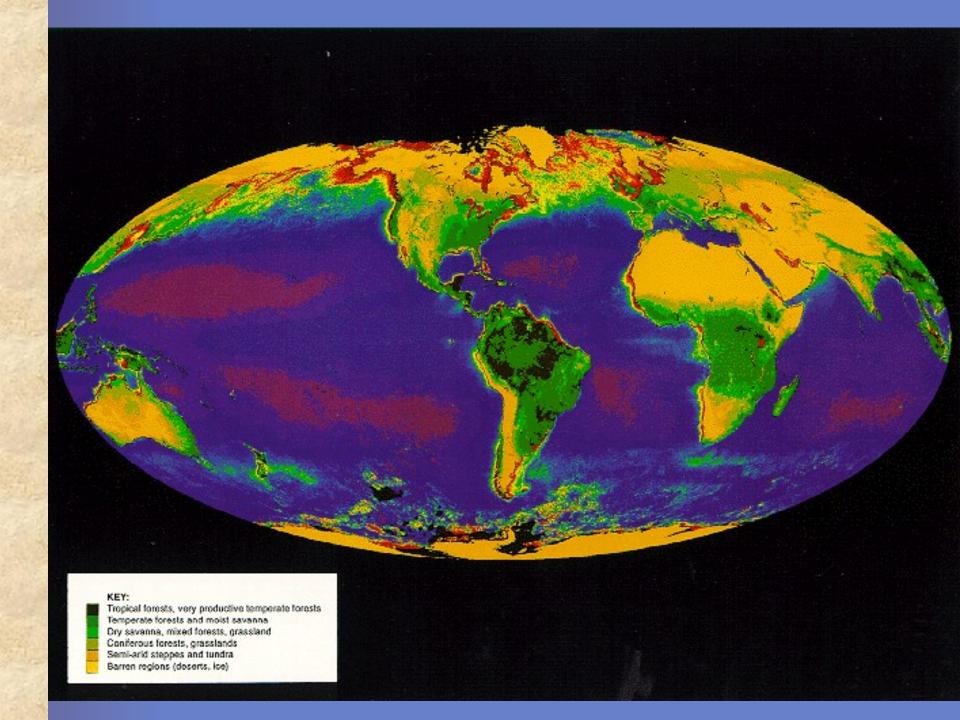
The Ecosystems Of A Particular Biome Tend To Have Plants With Similar Growth Forms And Animals With Similar Feeding Habits



- Major Terrestrial Biomes Include
- Tropical Rain Forest
- Northern Coniferous Forest
- Tundra
- Desert
- Grassland
- Savanna
- Chaparral

Each of the 5 Mediterranean climate lies within 30°-45° latitude except for the Mediterranean Basin itself



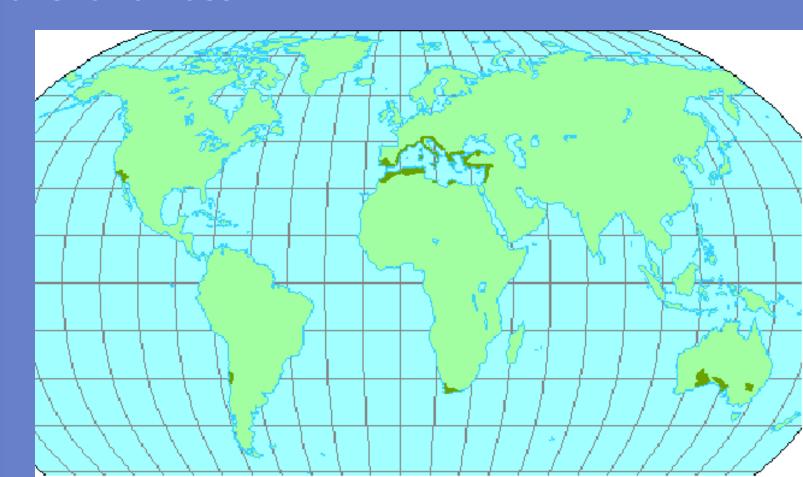


This basin retains its climate even though is the most northerly, because of the east-west mountain ranges which lie to the north

Their shelter extends the 'Mediterranean effect'



■ In total these 5 areas comprise about 2% of the earth's landmass



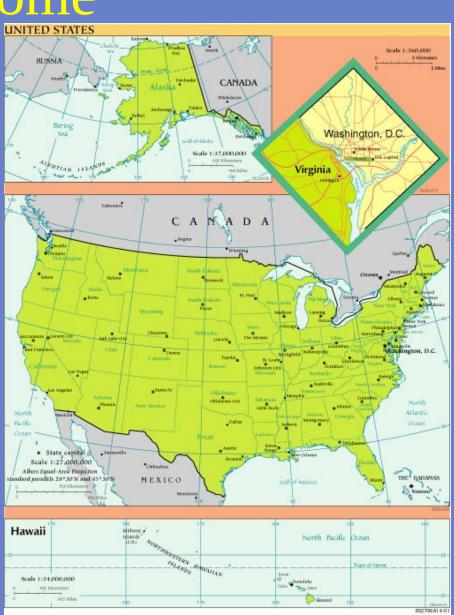
The largest of them is the Mediterranean itself with about 60% of the world's Mediterranean climate



Next is South and Western Australia, which together equal about 22%



California (10%)



Chile (5%)



South Africa (3%)



This last and smallest Mediterranean climate is the richest of the 6 floristic kingdoms of the

world



- It has a density of 1,300 species/10,000km2
- The next closest, the South American rainforests, has 400 species/10,000km2

It contains more than 80% of the plant species found in the entire Mediterranean climate region

 Mediterranean climates are characterized by cool, wet winters and dry summers

- Temperatures vary considerably
- Some areas have hard frosts in winters
- Others barely any frost at all

In some areas summers are unbearably hot and dry, others mild and foggy

Plants native to these areas are genetically programmed to withstand these specific conditions

One common adaptation is a summer dormancy period



That is the most difficult season to survive (as opposed to a freezing winter)

These ranges of conditions in otherwise similar climates create a variety of plant adaptations that are particularly useful to gardeners in areas of numerous microclimates



Working with the natural forces that shape unique regions, we can create astonishing beauty as well as minimal maintenance through climate appropriate plantings

It is sometimes referred to as chaparral

Trees in this biome may be coniferous (cedar and stone pine)





 Deciduous (sweet chestnut, hornbeam and beech) and evergreen (holm oak)





Many of the shrubs are aromatic, such as lavender and rosemary and brooms



Humans soon made use of the plant-life in the

region

- These included
- Grapes



Humans soon made use of the plant-life in the

region

Figs



- Humans soon made use of the plant-life in the region
- These included
- Carobs



Humans soon made use of the plant-life in the region

Cereal grasses



Grass species found in the Mediterranean, such as wheat and barley, were the first plant species to be domesticated 10,000 years ago

 A characteristic Mediterranean plant community is the maquis or macchie

- This is made up of tall shrubs, 2 m high or more, with stiff, woody branches and small, dark green leathery leaves
- Maquis plants include myrtle, hawthorn and broom
- Many of these are aromatic



Garigue is another type of Mediterranean vegetation

It is characterized by low scattered bushes about 18 inches high, interspersed with patches of bare rock

Thyme, sage, lavender, garlic, tulips, irises and orchids are all found in garigue



The variety and richness of this biome meant that it was one of the first to be colonized by man

Many plants are xerophytic (have adaptations which enable them to survive periods of prolonged drought)

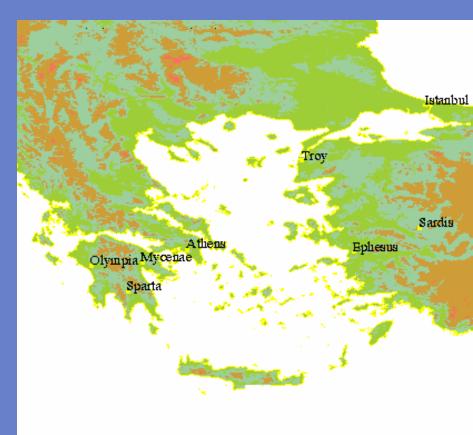


- Many Mediterranean plants also benefit from fire
- The high temperatures and oils released by various species make a highly flammable biome

Some plants have seeds that germinate only after a fire and others re-sprout from the roots after a fire.

A high proportion of Mediterranean plants are endemic

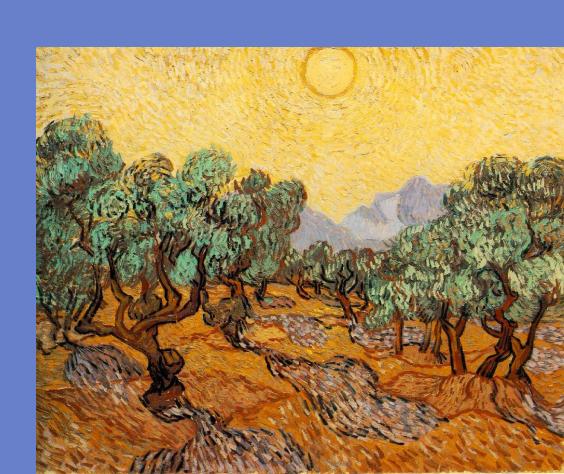
In Greece, one in every five plants is found here and nowhere else



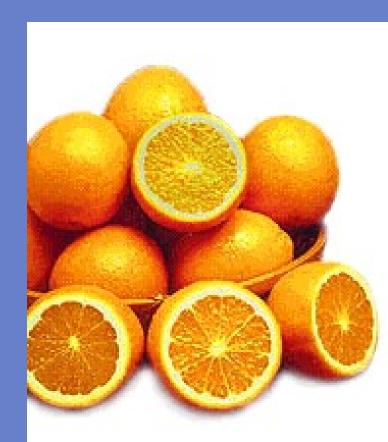
In the Balkans, one in four plants are endemic

Flooding of the Mediterranean dissected the land into islands and peninsulas

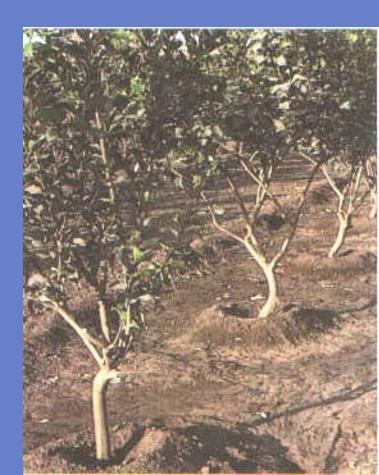
- Many plants associated with the <u>Mediterranean are not native</u>
- These include
- Olives



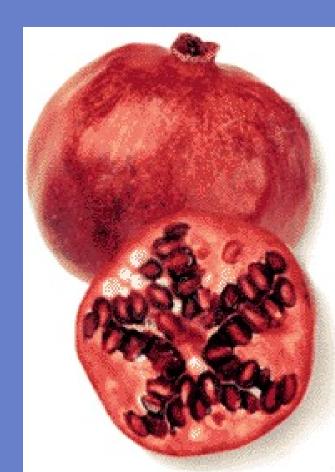
- Many plants associated with the
 Mediterranean are not native These include
- Oranges



- Many plants associated with the Mediterranean are not native These include
- Lemons



- Many plants associated with the
 Mediterranean are not native These include
- Pomegranates



- Many plants associated with the Mediterranean are not native These include
- Bougainvillea



These plants were introduced so many years ago that they are fully established in the Mediterranean

- Many hundreds of our garden plants are native to Mediterranean Biomes
- Many adapt to our own growing conditions

Many are only adapted if we respect their water requirements

This usually includes avoiding overwatering in heavy clay soils









