

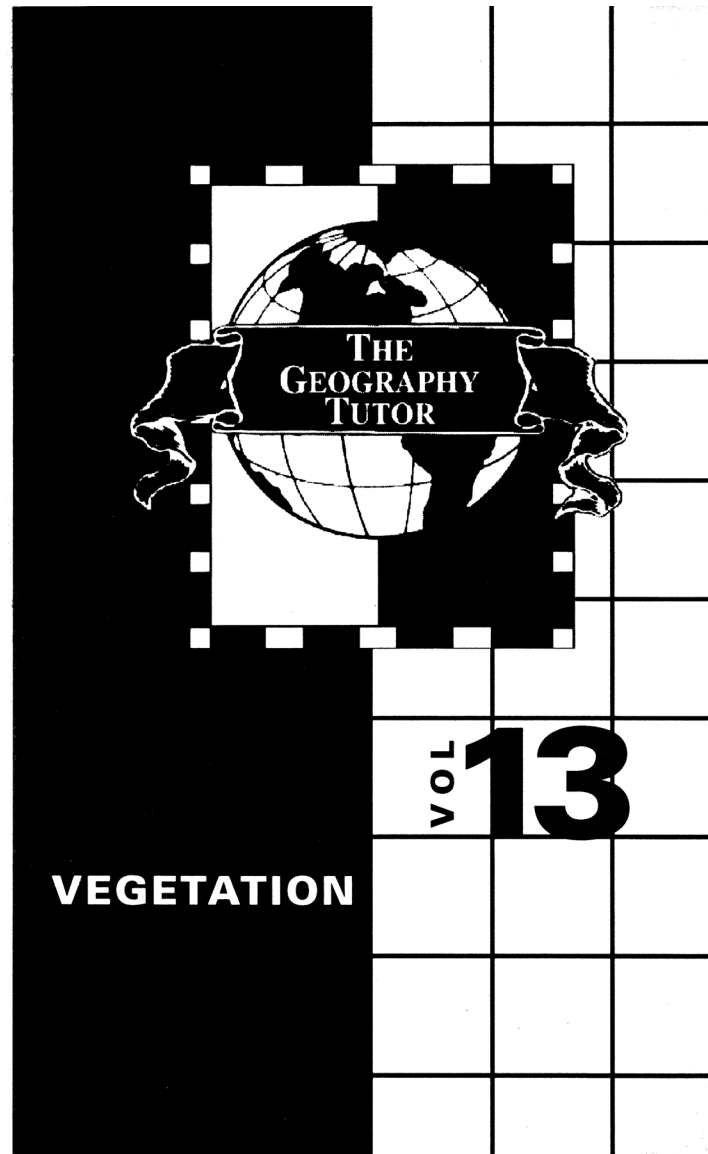
QUESTIONS
FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, & FURTHER STUDY

1. How do we use the term 'natural vegetation' today?
2. What are the four types of vegetation regions?
3. Identify at least three types of forest regions.
4. What is the difference between deciduous and evergreen?
5. What does the term 'coniferous' mean? Identify at least two types of coniferous trees.
6. What is the difference between hardwoods and softwoods? What are the uses for each type of tree?
7. What regions of the world have tropical rain forests? Where is the largest rain forest located?
8. What are 'epiphytes'?
9. What is the difference between a rain forest and a jungle?
10. Identify at least two other types of forests.
11. What does the term 'taiga' refer to?
12. Identify the three types of grasslands and describe each one.
13. What are the main uses of grasslands?
14. Define the term 'desert'. What are the five types of deserts?
15. Why are desert plants widely spaced?
16. Identify at least three types of xerophytes, or desert plants.
17. What is an Oasis? What can it be used for?
18. What does the term 'tundra' mean?
19. What is the difference between an alpine tundra region and an arctic tundra region?
20. What is 'permafrost'?
21. What types of vegetation can be found in tundra regions?
22. What are some unusual types of vegetation?

COLLECT THE WHOLE SERIES
THE GEOGRAPHY TUTOR

- VOL. 1**
MAP & GLOBE TERMS
- VOL. 2**
TYPES OF MAPS & MAP PROJECTORS
- VOL. 3**
MAP SKILLS
- VOL. 4**
EARTH'S PHYSICAL FEATURES
- VOL. 5**
WEATHER & CLIMATE
- VOL. 6**
GLOBAL PROBLEMS & ISSUES
- VOL. 7**
GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITIONS
- VOL. 8**
THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY
- VOL. 9**
EARTH'S NATURAL WONDERS
- VOL. 10**
HUMAN-MADE WONDERS OF EUROPE & ASIA
- VOL. 11**
HUMAN-MADE WONDERS OF AFRICA, AUSTRALIA & THE AMERICAS
- VOL. 12**
SOIL
- VOL. 13**
VEGETATION

TMW MEDIA GROUP
2321 Abbot Kinney Blvd., Venice, CA 90291
(310) 577-8581 Fax: (310) 574-0886
Email: sale@tmwmedia.com Web: www.tmwmedia.com



Alpine Tundra: Type of vegetation that occurs at high elevations above the timberline.

Arctic Tundra: Type of vegetation that is found in the extreme northern latitudes; include some short grasses, mosses, lichens, louseworts, dwarf birch trees, lupines and some wildflowers.

Arid: Term used in association with a desert region which means the region receives 10 or less inches of rainfall per year.

Boreal forests: High latitude coniferous forests that occupy the northern regions of north America, Europe and Asia.

Broadleaf: Type of tree with wide, flat leaves; examples are ashes, elms, maples, oaks, willows, mahogany, mangroves, beeches and cottonwoods.

Campos: Tropical grassland region in southern Brazil.

Canopy: A layer of trees in the rain forest (upper canopy is the top of the rain forest).

Coniferous: Type of tree that produces its seeds in cones.

Deciduous: Type of tree that loses its leaves during portions of the year, usually beginning in the autumn months; includes Aspens, Maples, Oak, Poplars, Ash, Beech, Hickory, Basswood and Birches.

Desert: Region that receives 10 inches or less of rainfall a year.

Emergents: Trees that tower above the other trees in the upper canopy of a rain forest.

Epiphytes: Type of plants that are also called air plants; they include ferns, bromeliads, mosses and orchids that grow on the branches of trees in the rain forest.

Evergreen: Type of tree that sheds and replaces some of its leaves while remaining green all year long. Most have narrow, pointed, needlelike leaves although some, like cedars and junipers, have narrow, scalelike leaves; include Firs, Hemlocks, Pines, Redwoods, Cedars and Spruces.

Forest: A large area covered with trees grouped in large amounts so that their foliage shades the ground.

Hardwood: Type of tree with vessels in its wood and has close-grained wood; includes the Oak, Beech, Maple, Walnut, Eucalyptus, Teak and Mahogany.

Jungle: Vegetation region similar to a rain forest and may even be considered a stage in the development of a rain forest; the floor of a jungle receives more sunlight and therefore there is more thick vegetation on the jungle floor; jungles may occur within a rain forest near a large river or in areas where the rain forest has been previously cleared.

Lianas: Woody vines that wind around tree trunks and branches in the rain forest.

Lichens: A combination of fungi and algae that can cover rocks, trees and even the ground.

Llanos: Tropical grassland region in Venezuela.

Mixed forest: Type of forest that has both needleleaf and broadleaf trees.

Natural Vegetation: Plants that are in a location due to nature rather than to the activity of humans.

Needleleaf: Type of tree that has narrow, pointed, needlelike leaves.

Oasis: An area that is made fertile by a source of water in an arid, or desert region.

Pampa: Grassland region in northern Argentina (partly steppe, partly prairie).

Permafrost: A subsurface layer of permanently frozen ground found in the tundra regions.

Prairie: Region where tall grasses grow and it receives more rain than a steppe region.

Savanna: A tropical grassland region that has a dry winter season and a rainy summer; they are found in areas that have a warm climate and the grasses in these areas usually grow in clumps and there are scattered trees.

Selva: Dense rain forest in the amazon region.

Semi-arid Region: A region that receives 10-20 inches of rainfall a year.

Softwoods: Trees that have no vessels in its wood and are relatively light, with an open texture; includes Pines and Firs along with Cottonwoods and Balsa.

Steppe: Are semi-arid grasslands with short grasses that are found in dry areas that have hot summers and cold winters.

Taiga: Another name for a boreal or high latitude forest.

Temperate Regions: regions that are between the tropics and the polar circles.

Timberline: The upper limit of tree growth on a mountain.

Tundra: A cold region that is characterized by low vegetation.

Vegetation: The total plant cover in an area or on the surface of the earth as a whole.

Veld: Grassland (steppe) region found in South Africa.

Xerophytes: Desert plants; the term means 'dry plants'; some wellknown species include the Saguaro Cactus and other types of cacti, the Mesquite tree, Joshua trees, the Century Plant, Sagebrush, Date Palms, succulents, the Yucca and some types of wildflowers.

1. Have students collect pictures of various types of vegetation regions around the world. They can be used as a bulletin board display alone or on a large world map.

2. Have a local botanist (check universities or government agencies) visit your class to talk about world vegetation regions .

3. Conduct research about local indigenous vegetation in your area and have students create a display of pictures or reports about local vegetation.

4. Investigate what kinds of animals live in the world's rain forests. Look through magazines and other resources for pictures of these animals (or students could draw them) and create a bulletin board display. They could also give reports on these animals.

5. Using various vegetation maps found in atlases, create a series of questions about world vegetation regions and their locations.

6. Find pictures of the 'special' types of trees or plants mentioned in the latter part of this video. Have students do further research about them and report back to the class. A display could also be created.

7. Research and then compare the locations of vegetation regions and the types of soils found there. Try to determine if there are any relationships between types of vegetation and their soils.

8. Collect leaf samples of various trees in your region and identify the trees. After researching how to preserve them, create a display along with pictures of the trees.

9. List the various types of trees found in the different types of forests. Create a display of these lists and what kinds of products are produced from these trees.

10. Create a bulletin board display of a large world map with the world's major prairie regions identified (Pampas, Llanos, Veld, Steppes, parts of the Great Plains, etc.). Have students give reports on these regions - descriptions, how they are used, etc.