Warm Up

December 7th – 11th

12/7/15 We will analyze the effects of weathering, erosion, and deposition on the environment in eco-regions of Texas.

<u>Pick up a warm up paper – will be a grade this week.</u>

1. Come up with your own definition of <u>eco-region</u>.

2. Write the definition:

Topography - the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

12/7/15 We will analyze the effects of weathering, erosion, and deposition on the environment in eco-regions of Texas.

<u>Closing Question:</u>

Define sediment.

12/08/15 – We will predict and describe how different types of catastrophic events impact ecosystems such as floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes.

1. In you own words, define what a catastrophic events is?

   Extreme weather events; classified by the extent and intensity of their impact on the ecosystem.

2. Identify one catastrophic event that can effect our ecosystem.

   floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes

12/08/15 – We will predict and describe how different types of catastrophic events impact ecosystems such as floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes.

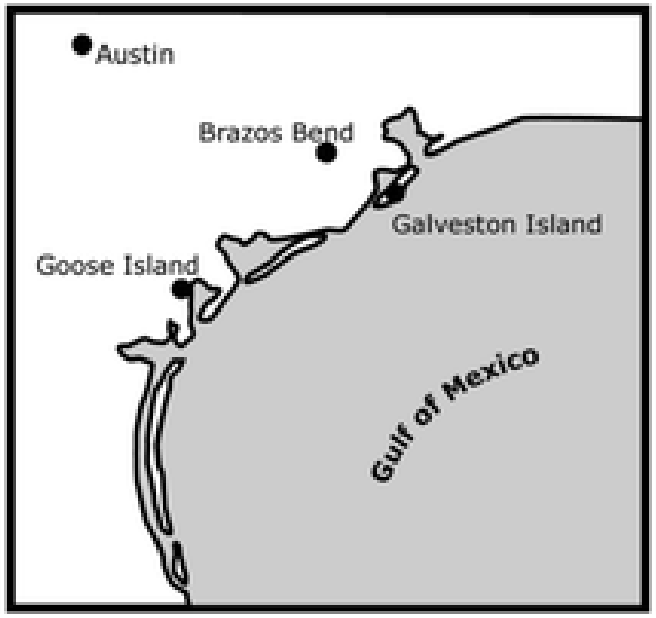
Closing Question:

- Describe the effect catastrophic events have on living systems.

- Homework: Get on rwmssciene.weebly.com and check you answer for your Catastrophic Events Venn Diagram.

12/09/15 - We will predict and describe how different types of catastrophic events impact ecosystems such as floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes.

1. A diagram of the areas surrounding the Gulf of Mexico is provided. A hurricane that comes in from the Gulf of Mexico will most likely have which of the following effects on a Texas habitat?



A. Plants on Goose Island are killed by a surge of salt water.

B. Trees in and around Austin are uprooted by heavy winds.

C. Birds that eat fish on Galveston Island become extinct.

D. Rains create new marshland habitats in Brazos Bend.

2. Write "Changes to Texas Land review part 1"

12/09/15 – Closing Question

- **Which of the following correctly matches a catastrophic weather event with its effects on an ecosystem?**

A. A flood can damage plants with high winds.
B. A hurricane can kill off plants in deep water.
C. A thunderstorm's lightning can start forest fires.
D. A tornado can move a lot of seawater onto land.

12/10/15 - We will predict and describe how different types of catastrophic events impact ecosystems such as floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes.

In a marsh ecosystem that experiences a hurricane, which of the following would be the most likely effect?

A. A loss of plant life from saltwater brought in by storm surge

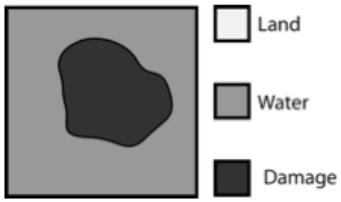
B. More burrowing animals living in the deeper soil layers

C. Death of most organisms due to fires from lightning strikes

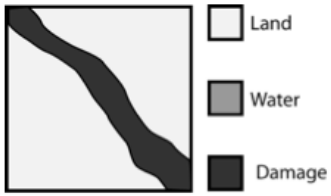
D. Increase in diversity of organisms due to more competition

Which of the following maps, each of an area of approximately 300 square kilometers, best shows the damage caused by a tornado?

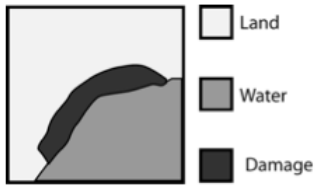
A.



B.



C.



D.

12/10/15 – Closing Question

- **Tornados are catastrophic events that create change in ecosystems in which of the following ways?**

A. Heavy flooding increases areas where trees can grow.
B. High winds damage areas of important plant life.
C. Wildfires started by lightning reduce carbon dioxide.
D. Salt water kills many ground-dwelling animals.

12/11/15 - We will predict and describe how different types of catastrophic events impact ecosystems such as floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes.

A forest fire can have which of the following positive effects?

A. Provides heat mammals need in colder seasons
B. Increases annual rainfall by forming more clouds
C. Clears underbrush to allow new plants to grow
D. Drives away predators that eat smaller animals

A flood will have a greater effect on a habitat than a heavy rainfall event because a flood –

A. is followed by strong winds that greatly affect a habitat.
B. strikes more quickly, not allowing organisms to migrate.
C. brings salt and other substances that harm plants.
D. happens more often and lasts much longer.

12/11/15 – Closing Question

- **Hurricanes can harm plants in coastal ecosystems in all of the following ways EXCEPT –**

A. high winds knocking down tall trees.
B. soil washing away due to high water.
C. clouds blocking the Sun for too long.
D. storm surge moving saltwater onto land.

Turn in your warm up!!!!