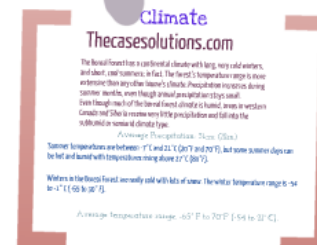
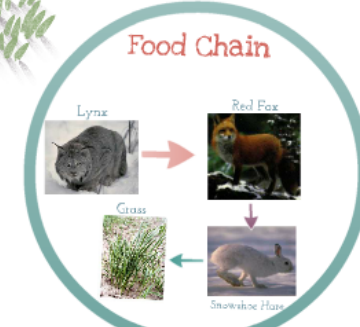




# The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement: A Revolutionary Partnership for Sustainable Development

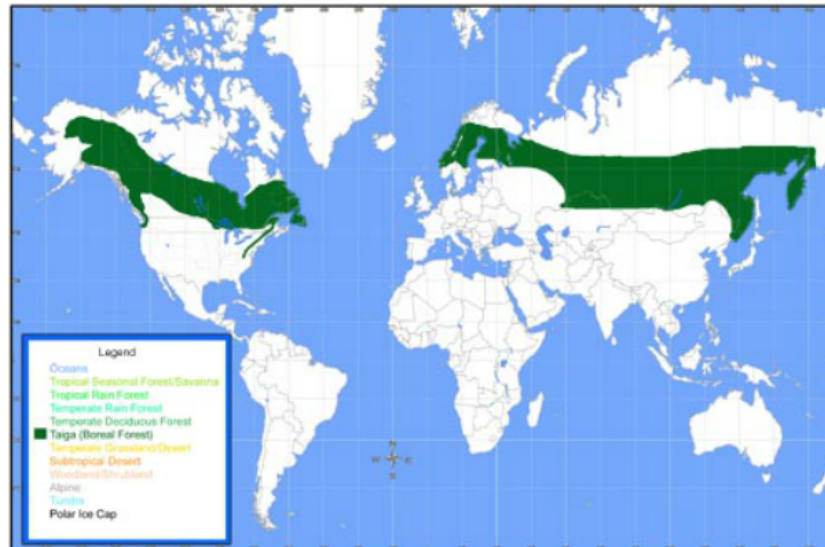


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The Boreal Forest is also known as Taiga, northern forest, Snow forest, and Coniferous forest.

## Geographical Distribution:

The boreal forest stretches across the continents of North America, Europe, and Asia, forming a circle. The forest's northern boundaries meet the arctic plains, or tundras, and southern boundaries of the temperate forest and grasslands.



# Land Forms and Abiotic Factors

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Land Forms: forests, valleys, lowlands, hills, mountains, plains and muskeg

Abiotic Factors: rivers, bogs, fens, marshes

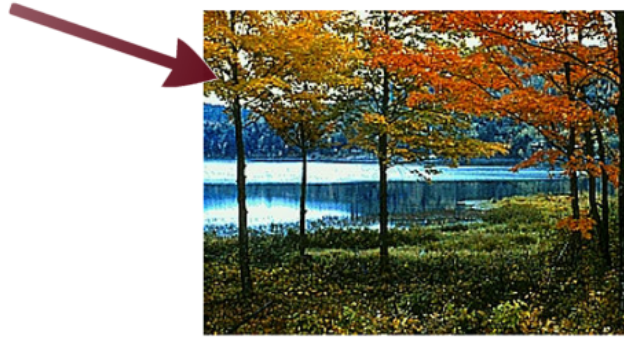


# Vegetation

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Coniferous Trees: This type of vegetation includes pine, spruce, and balsam fir trees.

Deciduous Trees: These include trees such as the broad leaf birch, aspen, and poplar, or shrubs such as the willow, adler, and blueberry.



Velvety Mosses: This vegetation carpets the forest floor.

## Vegetation Adaptations

Coniferous Trees: Their cone-shaped structure allows snow to fall when it gets too heavy for the branches, preventing branches from breaking.



Deciduous Trees: A number of these trees use supercooling or the extracellular freezing technique to cool or squeeze out liquid from cells, thus protecting the tree from harm in cold temperatures.

Velvety Mosses: These small, feathery plants that grow on the forest floor and in bogs thrive on the huge amounts of moisture from the forest.



# Animal Life

## Carnivores:

1. **Red fox** - It has a rusty-red fur, a white-tipped bushy tail and black legs, ears and nose. The nose is pointed, and the ears are wide and in the shape of a triangle. The fox eats small animals like rabbits and hares.

2. **Wolverine** - It looks sort of like a bear, with short legs, but it is the largest member of the weasel family. The wolverine is powerfully built



## Herbivores:

1. **Moose** - Moose have humped shoulders, long legs, and broadly palmated antlers. It is the largest existing member of the deer family.

2. **Snowshoe Hare** - This herbivore is larger than other rabbits. It has large rear feet and the toes can spread out to act like snowshoes.



## Omnivores:

1. **Black Bear** - They have rounded ears, a short stubby tail, and short claws that are useful in climbing trees. The American Black Bear is usually black but can have phases of brown.

2. **River Otter** - This omnivore has a long, slender, and sleek body with a tapered tail. River otters can't live where fish aren't healthy and they can't live in polluted waters. If otters are healthy, we can assume there is a safe environment for us as well as them.

# Animal Adaptations



**Red Fox:** This carnivore quickly travels on snow surfaces that support their weight.

**Wolverine:** It has very strong jaws that can bite through frozen meat and bone.

**Moose:** Its long legs and flexible joints help this herbivore move through high and deep snow.



**Snowshoe Hare:** During the wintertime, this animal's fur turns white, and in the summer's its fur turns brown in order to hide from predators.



**Black Bear:** When this animal hibernates in the winter, its heart rate slows and its body temperature drops.

**River Otter:** The guard hairs on this omnivore help to keep it from freezing and they use the permeable scent glands to mark territory, identify or defend themselves against other animals.

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The Boreal Forest has a continental climate with long, very cold winters, and short, cool summers; in fact, The forest's temperature range is more extensive than any other biome's climate. Precipitation increases during summer months, even though annual precipitation stays small. Even though much of the boreal forest climate is humid, areas in western Canada and Siberia receive very little precipitation and fall into the subhumid or semiarid climate type.

Average Precipitation: 31cm (12in)

Summer temperatures are between  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $20^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $70^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), but some summer days can be hot and humid with temperatures rising above  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $80^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

Winters in the Boreal Forest are really cold with lots of snow. The winter temperature range is  $-54$  to  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-65$  to  $30^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

Average temperature range:  $-65^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $70^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-54$  to  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).