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



#### Human Impact

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Negative Human Impact: Humans have negatively impacted the horeal forest through three main methods:

 Poliution - large arounds of gownhouse gases are trapped, which adds to the problem of global warming, Pollution will make it difficult for plants and animals to adjust and survive.

2. Pydroelectric dans - these dans cause flooding of the land, destroying habitats and migration routes. This causes wildlife

 Clear-cutting - this logging technique causes all trees in an area to be removed at ence, destroying the habitat and disrupting furest growth, in addition, plants and animals lose their natural habitat.









Winform in the lay of Forest immedity sold with left of Serve. The winter temperature surge is to -11°C [-65 to 30°F).

Average temperature range -45° F to 70°F 6.54 to 50°C

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



#### Human Impact

Positive Human Impact: Environmental activists are taking action in trying to reduce the amount of hunting done in the farest, so animal species can continue to thrive and survive.

legative Human Impact: Humans have negatively impacted the bareal forest househ three main methods:

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#### Symbiotic Relationships

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# Food Chain Lynx Red Fox Gross

#### Climate Thecasesolutions.com

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folians in the Bourgi Forest increasily sold with lefts of show. The winter betoperature range is  $\rightarrow e^{-1} (1.65 \pm 0.07 \text{ f})$ .

Arrenage temperature valege, 65° F to 70° P (-54 to 20° C

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 Thecasesolutions.com

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 form 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:

l. 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.

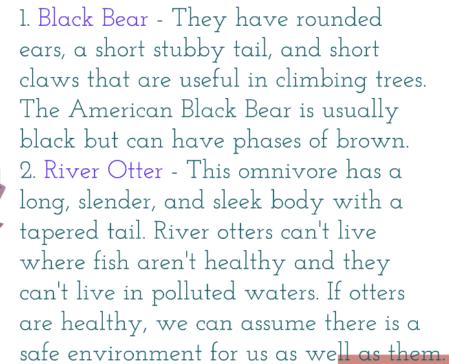
2. Wolverine - It looks sort of like a bear, with short legs, but it is the largest member of the weasel family. The wolverine is powerfully built mnivores:

Herbind is well adapted to living in the cold.

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





## 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.



ck 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.

### Climate

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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: 3lcm (12in)

Summer temperatures are between -7°C and 21°C (20°F and 70°F), but some summer days can be hot and humid with temperatures rising above 27°C (80°F).

Winters in the Boreal Forest are really cold with lots of snow. The winter temperature range is -54 to -1° C (-65 to 30° F).

Average temperature range: -65° F to 70°F (-54 to 21° C).