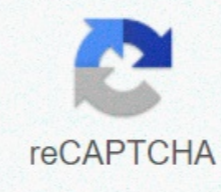




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Tropical seasonal forest

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Biology: The dynamics of life. New York, NY: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 2002. 71. Print. Orchid. Britannica School. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2014. Web. 4 Jun. . Monsoon Forest. Britannica School. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2014. Web. 4 Jun. . Introduction: This biome includes a number of forest and forest species found in lowland tropical regions with different dry seasons. They include semi-green, semideciduous, and deciduous tree-dominated communities that more or less occur along an environmental gradient of increasing aridity, although soil conditions also play a role in some habitats. The main reaction to aridity is dropping leaves during the dry season. With an increase in the length of the dry season, the frequency of the deciduous habit increases in plants. The driest limits of the biome are characterized by a thorn scrub in which evergreen species and juicy species become commonplace. Scientific study of the seasonal and dry forests of the tropics has been largely neglected until recently due in part to overwhelming interest in the towering, species-rich tropical rainforests. Much of the biome has already been destroyed; and the remaining seasonal forests, forests and thorns scrub are vulnerable to loss due to growing agriculture and dense human settlement, sometimes over millennia. In Central America, such dry forests are the most endangered of all lowland forest species. Climate: Seasonal dry tropical forests generally occur in the same tropical wet and dry climate type (Koeppen's Aw) associated with tropical savannas. In Asia, the forest areas are under the influence of the monsoon, A long dry season lasts from until April in the tropical monsoon climate type (Am). Evergreen seasonal forests typically receive 98 in or more rain per year, but experience a dry period of 6 or more months with less than 4 in. Dry forests in which most trees lose their leaves in the dry season receive 32-71 in of rain per year, with 5 consecutive months averaging less than 4 inches each. Monthly temperatures are above 64.4° F throughout the year. The geographical variability in the forests, forests and thorn crumbs that encompass this biome make generalizations difficult. Most have closed canopies that are deciduous during the dry season. Importantly, the closed canopy grasses and thus burning-factors that distinguish them from the tropical savannas that occur in the same climate regions suppresses. Forest classified as dry evergreen or semi-green have three tree layers, only the upper one becomes deciduous. In fact, the upper or A layer contains trees so widely distributed that essentially only two layers exist and both are evergreen. Trees differ from tropical rainforest species during that time they have smaller, thicker leaves with leathery texture and thick cuticles. Bark can be thin, but usually thicker than on rainforest trees. Forests considered semidemic or deciduous usually have only two tree layers. In the first, the top layer is deciduous and the lower evergreen. In the latter, both layers contain only deciduous trees; the leafless season and the often thin canopy can provide a dense under story and discontinuous base layer of forbs and grasses. In Central and South America (where most studies are accessible to English-speaking readers), this biome is said to have a very high species richness with as many and possibly more plant species than the Amazon rainforest. Growth forms: Seasonal dry tropical forests often have far fewer epiphytes than tropical rainforests, but lianas and other woody plants can be abundant and often share dominance with tree species. Epiphytes in the American forests are often cacti and bromeliads. Flowers from trees are often large and brightly colored, and seeds are wind-scattered. Flowering usually happens at the beginning of the dry season, especially with bird pollination. Insect pollinators bloom during the wet season. Cauliflory occurs on trees such as figs dependent on bats and larger animals (e.g. monkeys) to spread their seeds. Large trees that store water in their trunks can be found in many dry forests around the world. These include baobabs in Africa and Madagascar and related Ceibas and Cavanillesias (Brazilian bottle trees or barruiadas) in South America. In drier areas where forests and forests are of low stature, succulents are striking elements of vegetation. In America these are cacti and some earthy bromeliads; in Africa these are euphoria. Xerophytic palms can be are in the under story. Soils: No soil type is associated with tropical seasonal forests and forests. In Africa, soils are often and acidic, iron-rich laterites or oxisols developed on ancient plateau surfaces. In America, dry forests generally appear more fertile and acidic on soils than those that support tropical savannas. In Asia, the soils are mostly ultisols. Fauna: Animal diversity in high in seasonal dry forests, second only to tropical rainforests. Mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians are all well represented. Ants and termites are also very diverse. Among mammals are a number of primates, some large rodents in the Neotropics, and such insectivorous animals as anteaters and armadillos (America), pangolins and aardvarks (Africa), and certain lemurs (Madagascar). Sloths (Americas) and langurs (Asia) have developed ways to consist of diets of leaves. Big cats such as jaguars (America) and tigers (Asia) inhabit some of these forests, as do smaller carnivores such as fossa (Madagascar) and mongooses (Asia). Large herbivores such as elephants and rhinos forage and seek shelter in seasonal forests in Africa and Asia. Adaptations that allow animals to thrive in these highly seasonal environments include local and regional migrations, seasonal storage of fat or food, changes in diet, and changes in activity patterns and reproductive timing. Distribution: Seasonal forests are generally found flanking tropical rainforests poleward to about 20° latitude. In South America they occur in the south and southwest of the Amazon, including Cocha Cashu in Manu Parque Nacional in Peru. The Chiquitania region in eastern Bolivia, which extends to Brazil's pantanal, has mostly semideciduous forest. Dry Andean valleys also support seasonal forests. The largest blocks of seasonal forest are found in northeastern Brazil (De Caatinga) and in the Gran Chaco in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. In North and Central America, dry forests extend along the west coast of Chamela, Mexico, (19° N) to Parque Nacional Santa Rosa (11° N) in Costa Rica. Seasonal forest stretches from Barro Colorado Island, Panama (9°N) north of Belize (18° N). Dry forests also occur in the Great Antilles. In Africa, seasonal forests occur around Makokou, Gabon; in Korup National Park, Cameroon; and in the Ituri Forest, Democratic Republic of Congo. The coastal forests of Ghana, Ivory Coast and Liberia are also seasonal. Dry forest is the natural vegetation of western Madagascar at altitudes above 3,330 ft asl. Endemism is high among plants and animals at species, sex and family level. Seven species of baobab unique to the island are found in this forest, as do eight species of lemur. The highly endangered Angonoka turtle is limited to this fast forest type, of which an estimated 97 percent has been lost to fire and clearing for shifting agriculture, livestock farming, firewood production and charcoal making. In Asia, evergreen seasonal forest is seasonal forest in the Western Ghats of India between 13°-15° N, as well as on the Deccan Plateau and parts of Bangladesh. In Southeast Asia, tropical seasonal forest is common in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. A deciduous seasonal forest stretches from about the Thailand-Malaysian border to the Isthms of Kra. Most of Lowland Java was once covered with seasonal forest. Although tree-dominated, the seasonally dry diptocarp forests of continental Southeast Asia and the miombo or Brachystegia forests of southern Africa are considered savannas because their open canopies result in continuous grass layers that support regular fires. Tropical Seasonal Forest热带213对句: The park is designed to create a world-class coastal mountain eco-tourism and eco-resort forest park. Vegetation type is tropical evergreen rainforest and tropicalsemi-deciduous seasonal forest. 园区定位于5261国际—4102流的滨海山地生态观1653光雅生态度假典型森林公园,植被类属型为热带常绿性雨林和热带半落叶季雨林。 如有不懂,请追问。 谢谢! 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