

# Keywords

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Desert  
Low pressure  
High pressure  
Arid  
Vegetation  
Adaptions  
Cacti  
Succulents  
Root systems  
Soil  
Permafrost  
Population  
Sparse  
Dense  
Bush fires  
Coral reef  
Consumers

- Indigenous people
- Extreme
- Producers
- Temperature range
- Inaccessibility
- Infrastructure
- Nutrients
- Drought
- Maritime air
- Continental air
- Polar air
- Tropical air
- Ecosystems
- Climate change
- Ocean currents

## Important information

**Image 1 – Global atmospheric circulation model** – High temperatures at the equator cause air to rise into the atmosphere, creating low pressure and causing condensation, leading to rainfall. As the air cools, it sinks around 30° north and south, creating high pressure. This air movement is known as the Hadley Cell, while the Ferrel and Polar Cells form the Ferrel and Polar Cells.

**Image 2 – Global biome distribution** – The biomes have a patterned distribution all around the world. For example, Rainforest biomes are located mainly along the equator

**Image 3 – Hot desert biome** – A hot desert biome is one of the most extreme regions of the world to live in due to its extreme temperature and lack of rain fall. There are several opportunities within a hot desert, and they can be exploited to human advantage.

**Image 4 – Tundra biome** – An example of a tundra biome is Svalbard. This area suffers from extremely low temperatures and animals such as polar bears can be hostile. However, the area it a great place to Aurora Borealis and is a place were lots of different ethnicities have migrated to as t a visa is not required to move here.

