

Ice Age English
Introduction
Courseware



- Overview of the Ice Age

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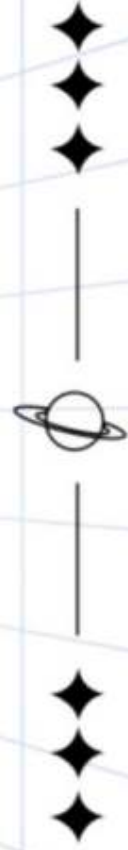


lower than today, causing ice sheets to form and expand from the poles During the interlacing periods, the temperature rose, causing the ice sheets to reat and melt

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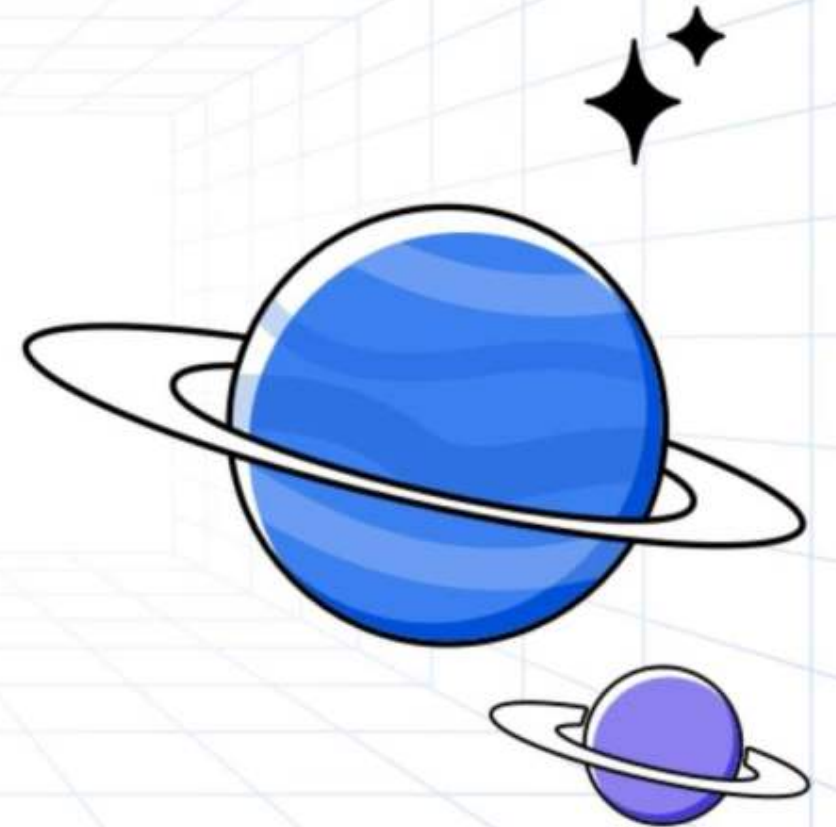
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- Sea Level Rise: As ice melts, sea levels rise, posing a threat to coastal cities and low lying



01

Overview of the Ice Age





Definition and characteristics

Definition and
Characteristics

Definition: The Ice Age refers to a period of large-scale glacier activity on Earth, usually associated with climate change.

Features: The main features of the Ice Age include the formation of polar ice sheets, significant sea level drops, and significant global climate changes.

The geographic
distribution of the Ice Age





geographical distribution

01

The impact of the Ice Age was widespread, almost covering the entire Earth.

02

In certain regions, such as Greenland and Antarctica, the coverage of glaciers is particularly extensive.

03

In other regions, such as North America and Europe, glacier activity has also caused significant changes in terrain and landforms.

04

The Period Division of the Ice Age

05

Period division



The glacial period can be roughly divided into three stages: pre glacial period, main glacial period, and post glacial period.



The pre glacial period is the beginning of the ice age, the main glacial period is the peak of the ice age, and the post glacial period is the end of the ice age.

Each stage has its unique characteristics and impacts, which have a profound impact on the Earth's climate and ecosystem.



The glacial period can be roughly divided into three stages: pre glacial period, main glacial period, and post glacial period.



- Biology of the Ice Age



The glacial period can be roughly divided into three stages: pre-glacial period, main glacial

Mammalian

Mammalian specifications: During the Ice Age, many Mammalian specifications adapted to the changing environment, including the woolly mammoth, saber tooted cat, and the cave bear These specifications are often studied to understand the adaptations and survival strategies of animals fixing extreme conditions

02

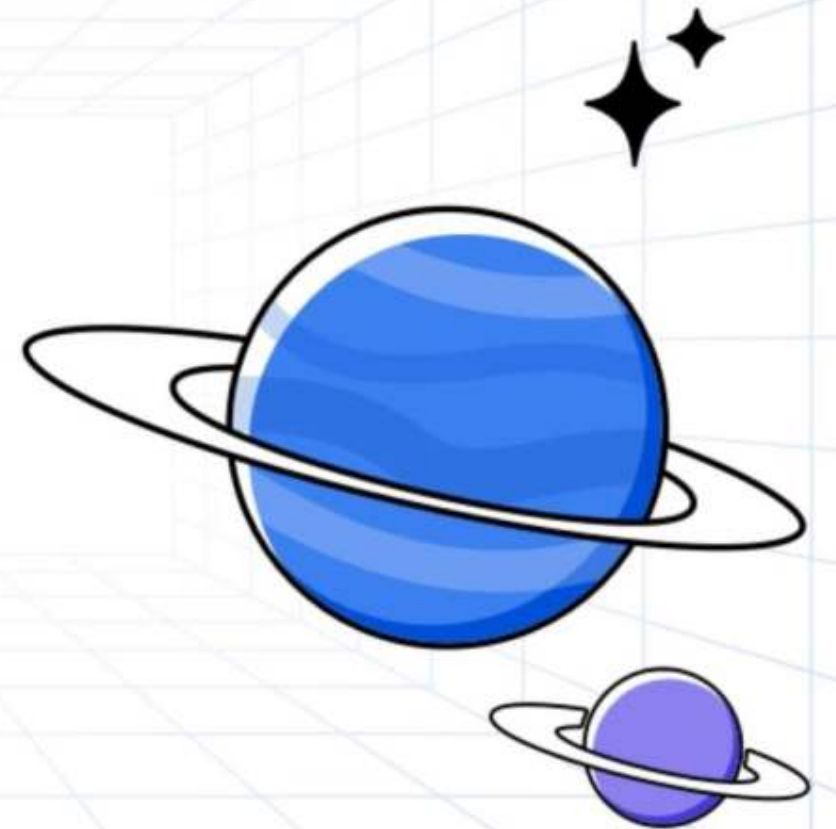
Migration

patterns: As the

glaciers
advanced and



reared,





Fossil record: The remains of Ice Age mammals are often preserved in the permafrost and can provide

valuable insights into their biology and ecology

Paleontology uses these basics to reconstruct the appearance and behavior of these extrinsic animals



- **Birds and fish**

- Bird specifications: Some bird specifications driven during the Ice Age, such as theuksukis, which were large flightless birds that live on the frozen tundra. These birds have adaptations like powerful legs for walking on specialized dies to survive in the cold environment.
- Fish diversity: In the cold waters of the Ice Age, some fish specifications adapted to survive in the fresh cultures. These fish had thick insulating layers of fat or had other physiological adaptations to endure the low temperatures.



Distribution patterns: As the climate changed, bird and fish species migrated to track their preferred habitats or adapt to the shifting environmental conditions. This migration has a significant impact on their current distribution across the world's oceans and boundaries.

Plant



Plant adaptations: To survive in the cold conditions of the Ice Age, plants developed various adaptations, such as a short growing season, deep roots for water storage, and dense insulation layers of bark or leaves.

Pollen record: The study of pollen trapped in urban divisions can provide insights into the distribution and diversity of plants during the Ice Age. This pollen record can also indicate changes in climate that occurred during this period.





Impact on modern ecosystems: The legacy of Ice

Age plants continues today, as many plant

specific

Climate and Environment in the Ice Age

exist and

ecosystems Understanding their adaptations and

Temperature changes

survival strategies can provide valuable insights

into how plants respond to environmental changes



Summary: The temperature in the Ice Age experienced significant changes, alternating between periods of globalization and internationalization



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