

Biogeography. Lecture 31

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Outline

Biogeography of the World

Biogeography of Australian region

Very basics of Ocean biogeography

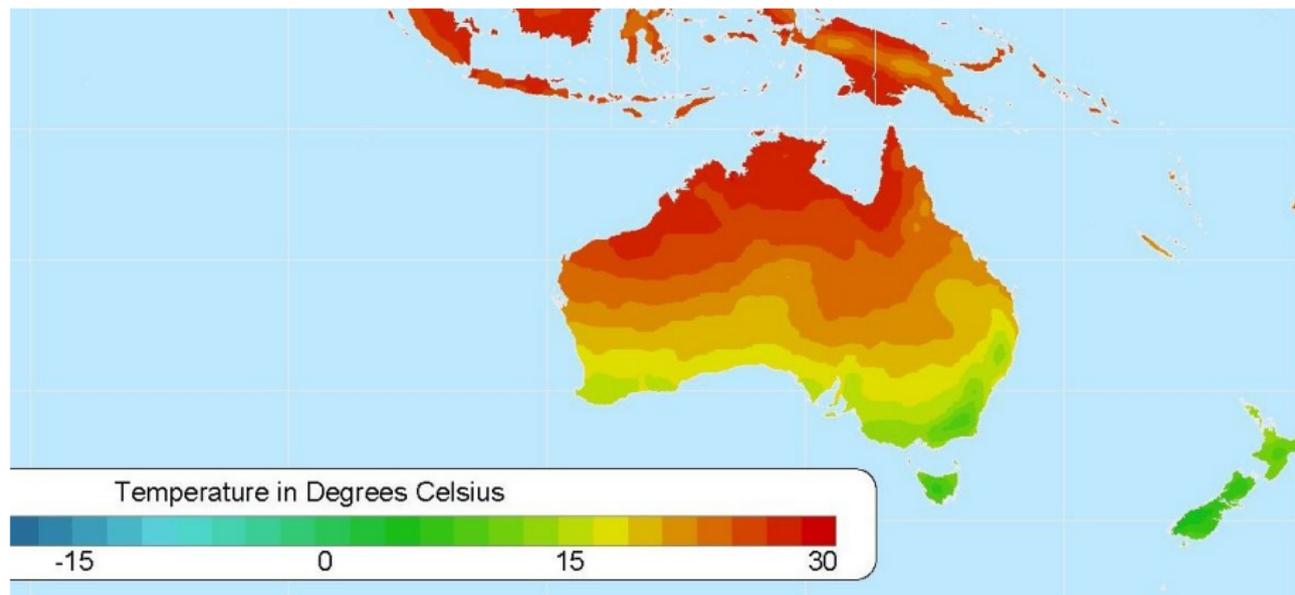


Biogeography of the World

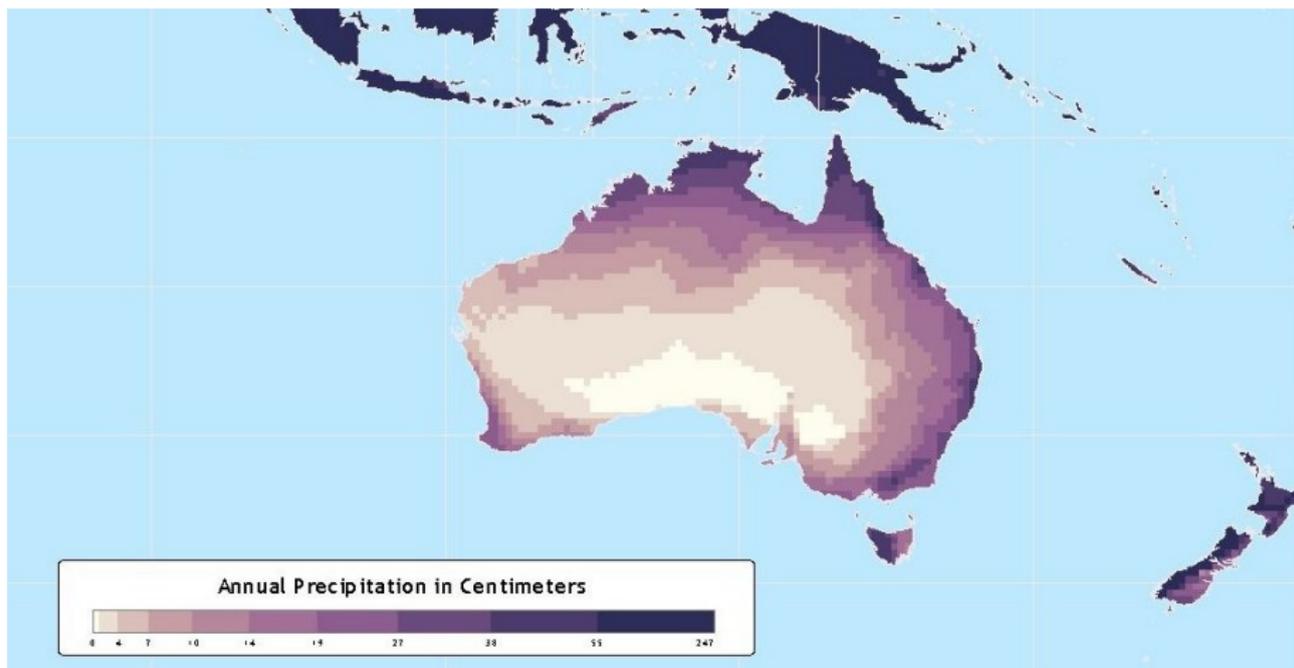
Biogeography of Australian region



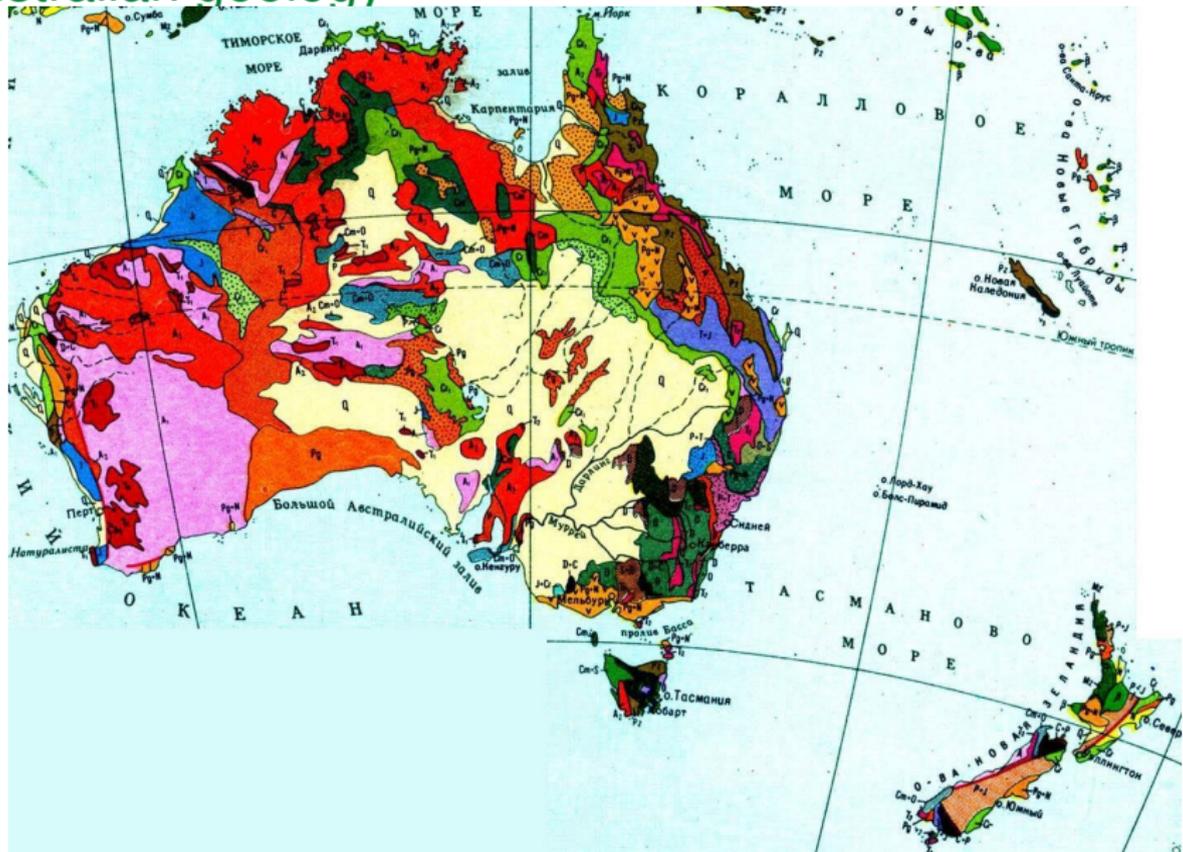
Australia: temperatures



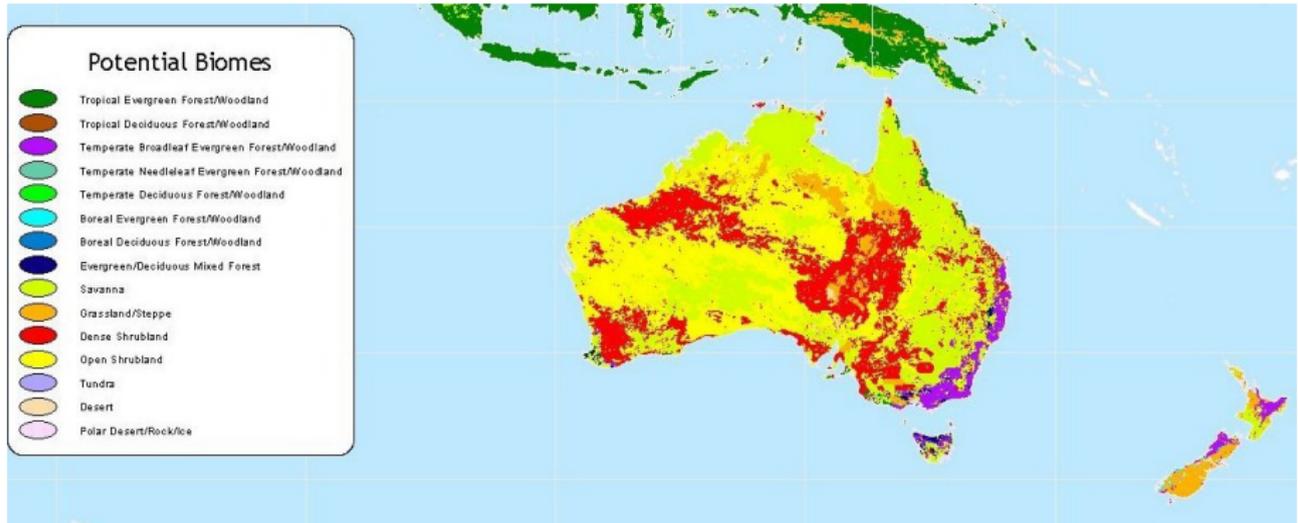
Australia: precipitation



Australian geology



Australia: potential biomes



Australian: 7 biogeographical regions

1. Tropical North
2. Tropical East: Queensland
3. Desert Center
4. Australian core: South and Southeast
5. Australian Southwest
6. Tasmania
7. Zealandia, partly submerged microcontinent: New Zealand, Lord Howe and New Caledonia



Australian: 7 regions



Australian regions: key features

- Tropical North:** climate similar to Gran Chaco in South America, developed rain and extremely dry seasons. Billabongs (shallow drying lakes) are common. The east of region is Australian grasslands, home of many bird species like emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*), malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), numerous cockatoo parrots (*Cacatuoidea*) and Rainbow bee-eaters (*Merops ornatus*). Extinct "marsupial hippo", *Diprotodon*, also lived here.
- Queensland:** One of three richest regions. Wet forests. Cuscuses (*Phalanger*) there replace monkeys, *Agathis* conifer substitute for angiosperm tree dominants. Forest "ostrich" cassowary (*Casuaris*)
- Desert Center:** similar to Sahara. Species-poor. Bowerbirds (*Ptilonorhynchidae*) are probably most famous animals here.
- Australian core:** "all what you know about Australia", platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*), koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*) and other marsupials, Proteaceae and Myrtaceae plants like *Banksia* and *Eucalyptus*, each with many species. Home of living fossil Wollemi pine, *Wollemia nobilis*. Among birds, many "non-singing" passerines like lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*).
- Australian Southwest:** Very small but rich region with high endemism. Many interesting marsupials like numbats (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*, replacement of anteater), the only Australian pitcher plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*), grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea*), moloch lizard (*Moloch horridus*) and many others.
- Tasmania:** the temperate variant of Australian biota, the only glaciated (50%) region. Most famous representatives are two marsupial carnivores, Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisi*) and (now extinct) Tasmanian wolf (or tiger) (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*). Lots of unusual plants like Huon pine, *Lagarostrobos* or *Tasmannia*.
- Zealandia:** shatters of microcontinent, probably close to the extinct biota of Antarctic. **No mammals.** Extinct moa (*Dinornis*) and extant kiwi bird (*Apteryx*). Tuatara (*Sphenodon*). The most primitive flowering plant (*Amborella*).



Summary for Australia

- ▶ The most biogeographically isolated region
- ▶ High and dry: similar to Africa
- ▶ New Zealand (Aotearoa) has multiple “Holantarctic” connections



Biogeography of the World

Very basics of Ocean biogeography

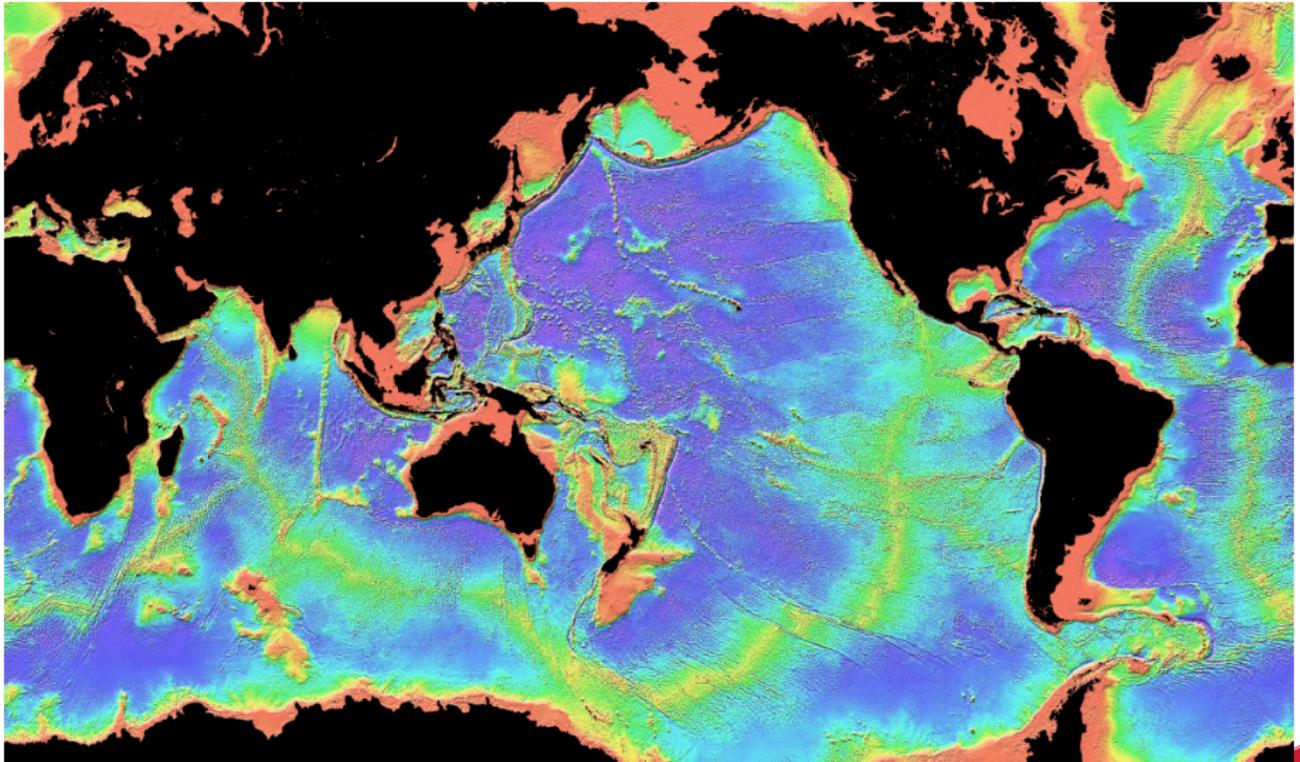


Biogeography of Ocean

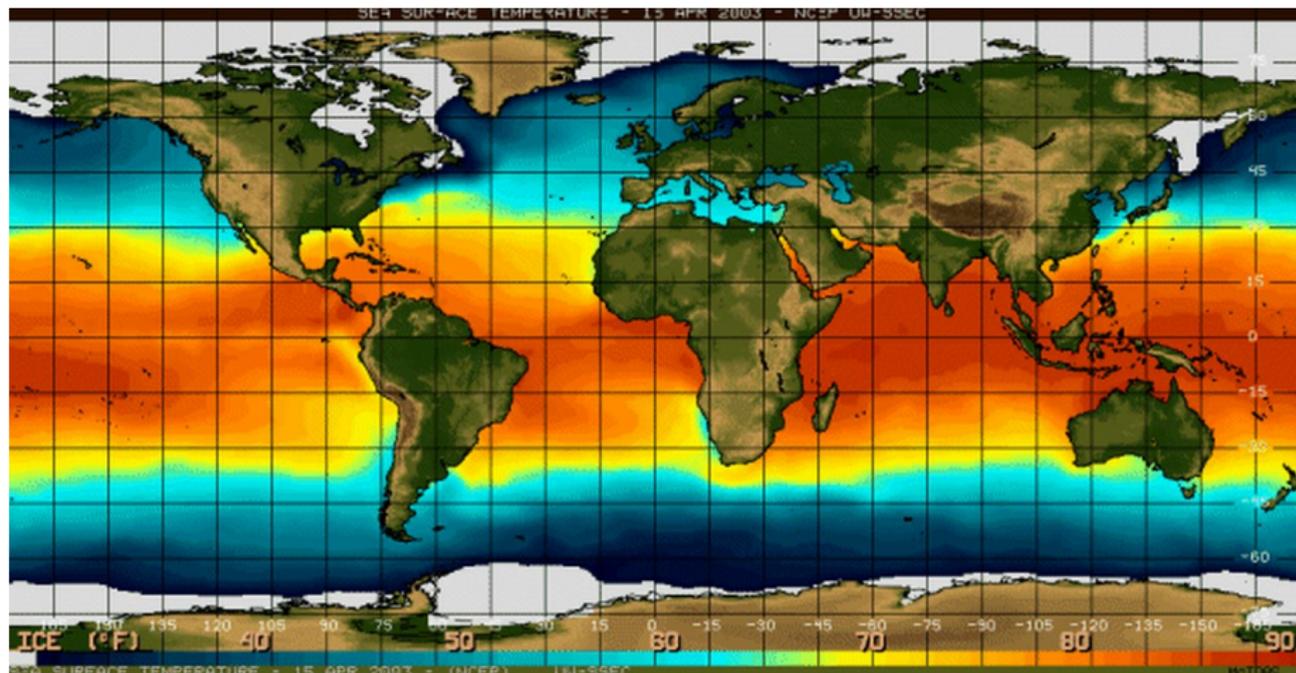
- ▶ Diversity in 3D space
- ▶ Rich cool and poor tropical waters
- ▶ Rich coastal and poor open ocean waters
- ▶ Whereas surface biogeography of ocean is determined by continents and currents, biogeography of abyssal is unique.



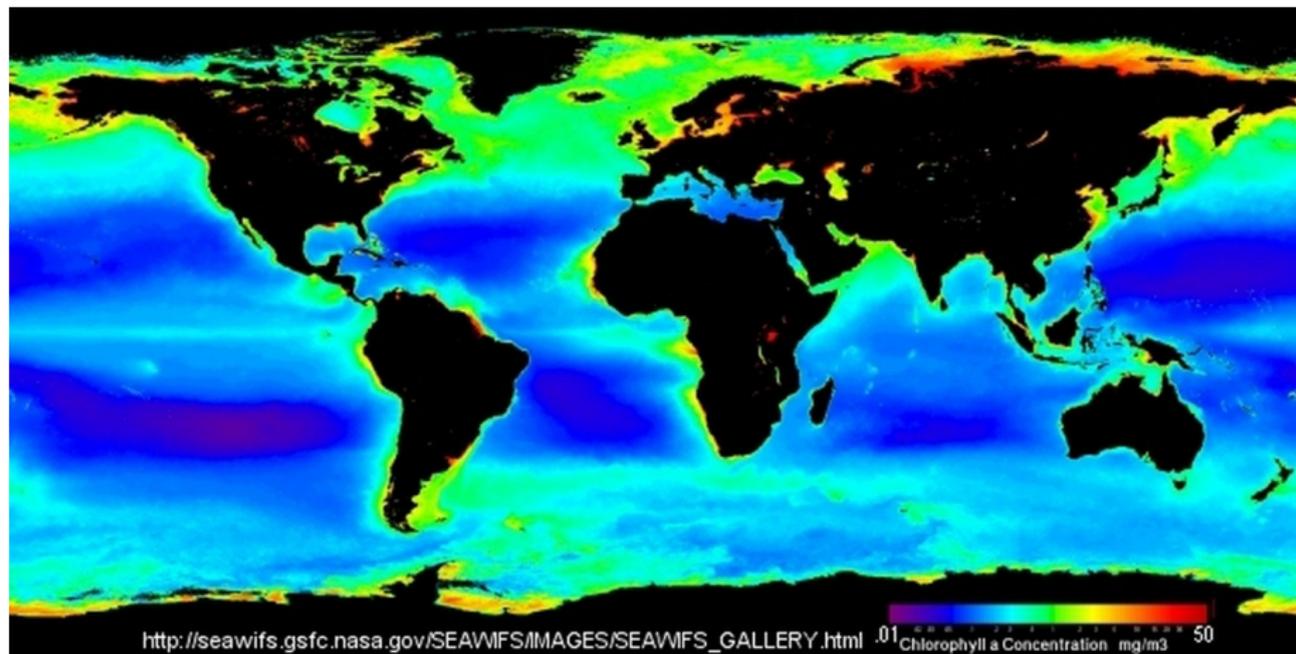
Ocean depths



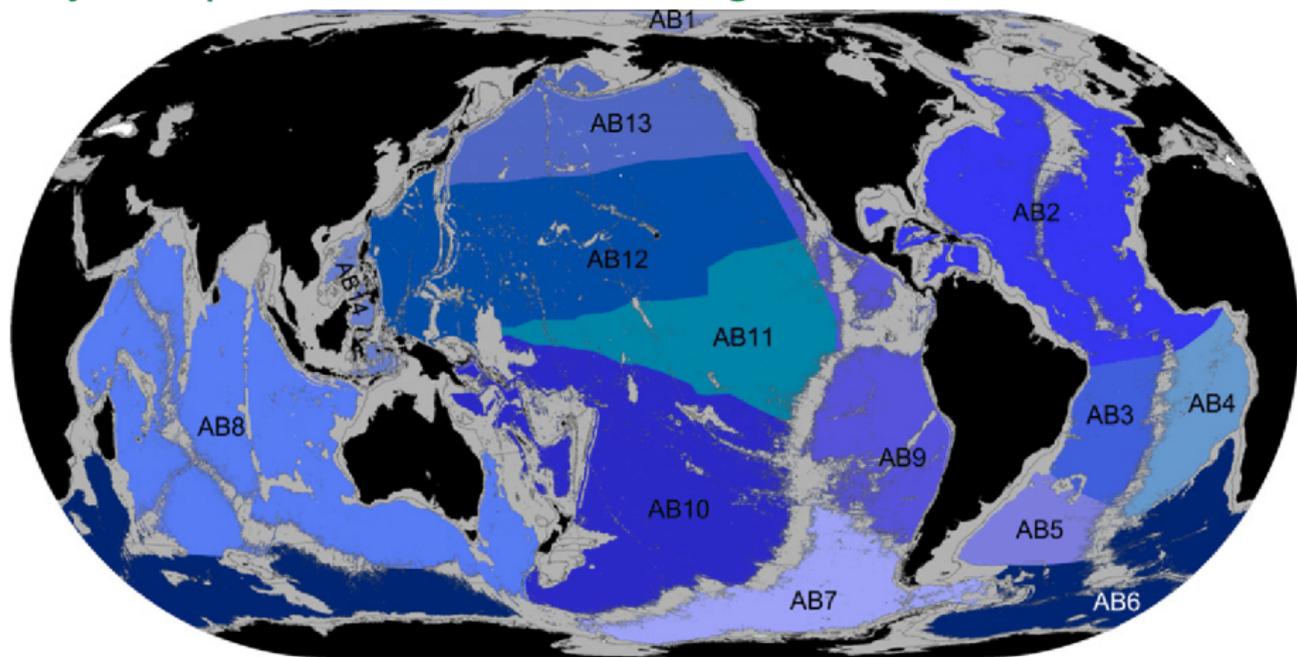
Ocean temperatures



Ocean productivity



Abyssal provinces from Watling et al., 2013



AB1: Arctic Basin

AB2: North Atlantic

AB3: Brazil Basin

AB4: Angola, Guinea, Sierra Leone Basins

AB5: Argentine Basin

AB6: Antarctica East

AB7: Antarctica West

AB8: Indian

AB9: Chile, Peru, Guatemala Basins

AB10: South Pacific

AB11: Equatorial Pacific

AB12: North Central Pacific

AB13: North Pacific

AB14: West Pacific Basins



Short anonymous absolutely voluntary survey

1. What do you **like** most in biogeography course (except the Ecuador trip ;-)?
2. What do you **dislike** most in biogeography course?
3. Please grade (1—bad, 5—excellent):
 - 3.1 Lectures
 - 3.2 Ecuador trip
 - 3.3 Presentations
 - 3.4 Exams
4. Please recommend something for the next Biogeography class.



For Further Reading



Australia.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia>



New Zealand.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zaaland



A. Shipunov. *Biogeography*. 2014—onwards.

http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_330



A. Shipunov. *Introduction to Biogeography and Tropical Biology*. 2017—onwards.

http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_330/intr_biogeogr_trop_biol/intr_biogeogr_trop_biol.pdf



http://msubiology.info/shipunov/ph/20170706_s_e_asia



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