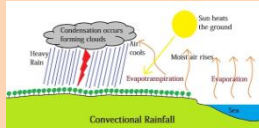
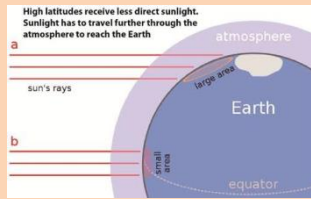




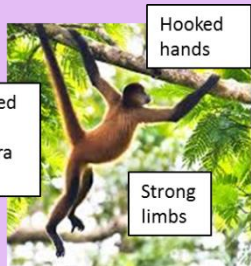
Year 8 Geography: Tropical Rainforests

Location & Climate

- The tropical rainforest has high temperatures all year round because at the equator, the sun's rays are concentrated.
- The tropical rainforest receives high levels of precipitation (rainfall) because of convectional rainfall.
- The climate means that vegetation is dense and biodiversity is high.



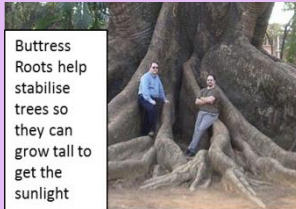
Animal Adaptations



Hooked hands

Tail used as an extra limb

Strong limbs



Buttress Roots help stabilise trees so they can grow tall to get the sunlight



Lightweight skeleton

Legs move in a bicycle motion for speed

Webbed feet

Tail acts as a counterweight for balance

Emergent

Trees reach up to 60m
Birds, monkeys and butterflies are found here.

Canopy

Dense (thick) vegetation..
Trees reach 30-40m. Spider Monkeys & Tree frogs

Under Canopy

Smaller trees – up to 5m
10-15% sunlight
Sloths and jaguars.

Forest Floor

Less than 5% sunlight = few plants
Cockroaches, millipedes & tapirs

The rainforest is important because it provides us with **goods and services**.

Goods - medicines, timber and exotic fruits
Services - reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere & adding oxygen, providing habitats

Forests are under threat from human activity.

1. Slash and Burn Agriculture - trees are cut and the stumps are burnt so crops can be grown.
2. Cattle ranching – forests cleared for cattle to graze for beef production.
3. Logging – trees are cut down so the timber can be sold.
4. Urbanisation – due to population growth, forest areas are cleared to create space for towns and cities.



Key Vocabulary

Abiotic	Non-living parts of an ecosystem e.g. water, air, soil
Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat
Biotic	Living parts of an ecosystem e.g. plants, animals, bacteria
Conservation	Looking after an environment or protecting an area such as the rainforest
Deforestation	The removal of trees from a forested area.
Ecosystem	A community of living organisms in a non-living environment.
Food Chain	A way of showing what is eaten by what in an ecosystem.
Food Web	Is made up of many food chains
Habitat	The place where an animal or plant lives.
Photosynthesis	The process by which plants make their own food.

