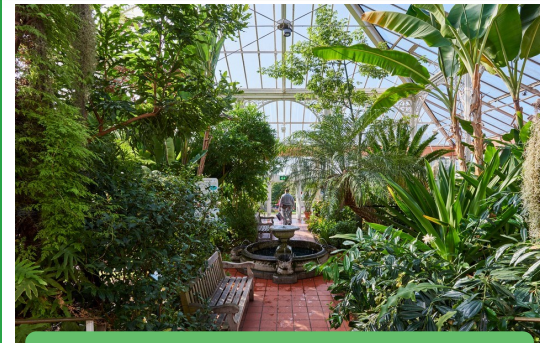
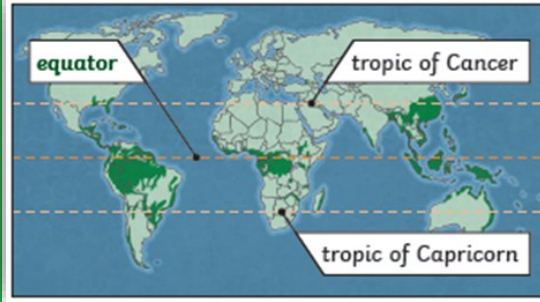


RAINFORDREST

Year 5 Spring 1



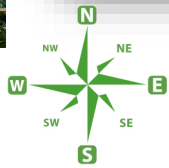
Birmingham Botanical Gardens



Henri Rousseau



Tiger in a Tropical Storm



Layers of the Rainforest

Emergent Layer

Consists of the tallest trees, some birds, and insects. No animals live here

Canopy Layer

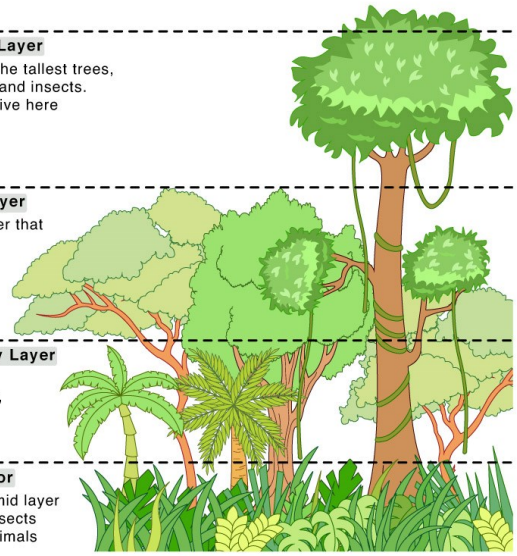
Thickest layer that hosts most flora and fauna

Understory Layer

Consists of young herbs, shrubs, and bushes

Forest Floor

Darkest, humid layer that hosts insects and giant animals



Deforestation

Trees are cut down:

- to create fields for farming cattle and growing crops,
- to produce timber and wood pulp to make furniture and paper,
- to create space for housing.

Positive Impacts

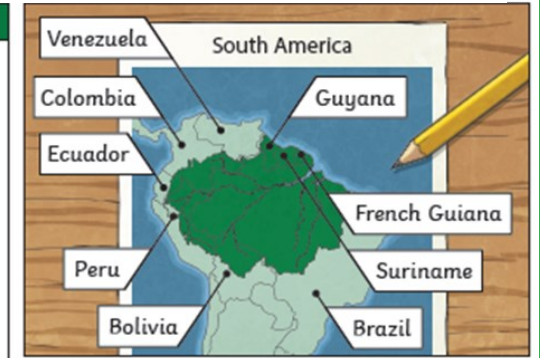
- Jobs are created in logging and transporting timber and manufacturing products.
- Selling land raises money for local people.

Negative Impacts

- People's homes are destroyed.
- Animals and plants may become extinct through habitat loss.
- Plants that may have been useful could be lost.

The Amazon Rainforest

- 5.5 million square km (previously covered a much larger area)
- Parts in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana
- 2.5 million insect species
- 40 000+ plant species
- 3 000 edible fruits
- 2 000+ species of birds and mammals



- 2 million tourists per year
- 170 different languages spoken
- 250 000 native tribes currently live there



Key Vocabulary

climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time.
deforestation	The cutting down and clearing of forests.
equator	An imaginary circle running round the centre of the earth.
humid	Feeling very damp due to water vapour in the air.
native tribes	The original settlers of an area.
species	A group of similar animals or plants
weather	The specific condition on a given day.