

# Geography Rainforests

22<sup>nd</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> June

# Where are the rainforests?

LO: I can identify areas of the world containing rainforests.

## Success Criteria

- ▶ I can name some countries where rainforests are found.
- ▶ I can tell you more about one country where rainforests are found.
- ▶ I can use an atlas to find countries of the world where rainforests are found.
- ▶ I can label a map to show countries where rainforests are found.

There are four main types of forest around the world.



# Where are rainforests found?

Can you tell an adult where these countries are on the map?

If you don't know, find out!

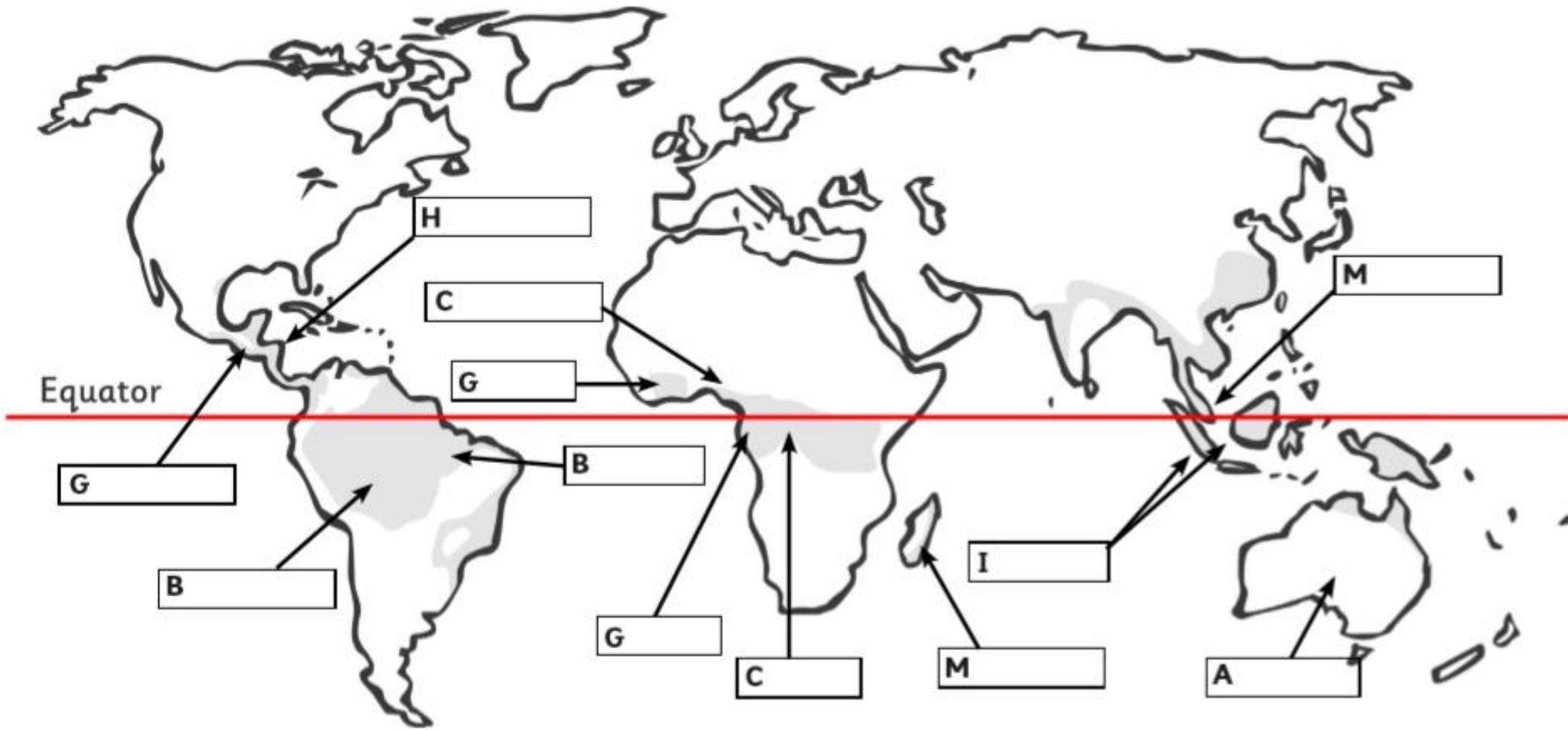
Rainforests are found in many countries, such as:

- Brazil
- Peru
- Australia
- Indonesia
- Bolivia
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- India
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Venezuela



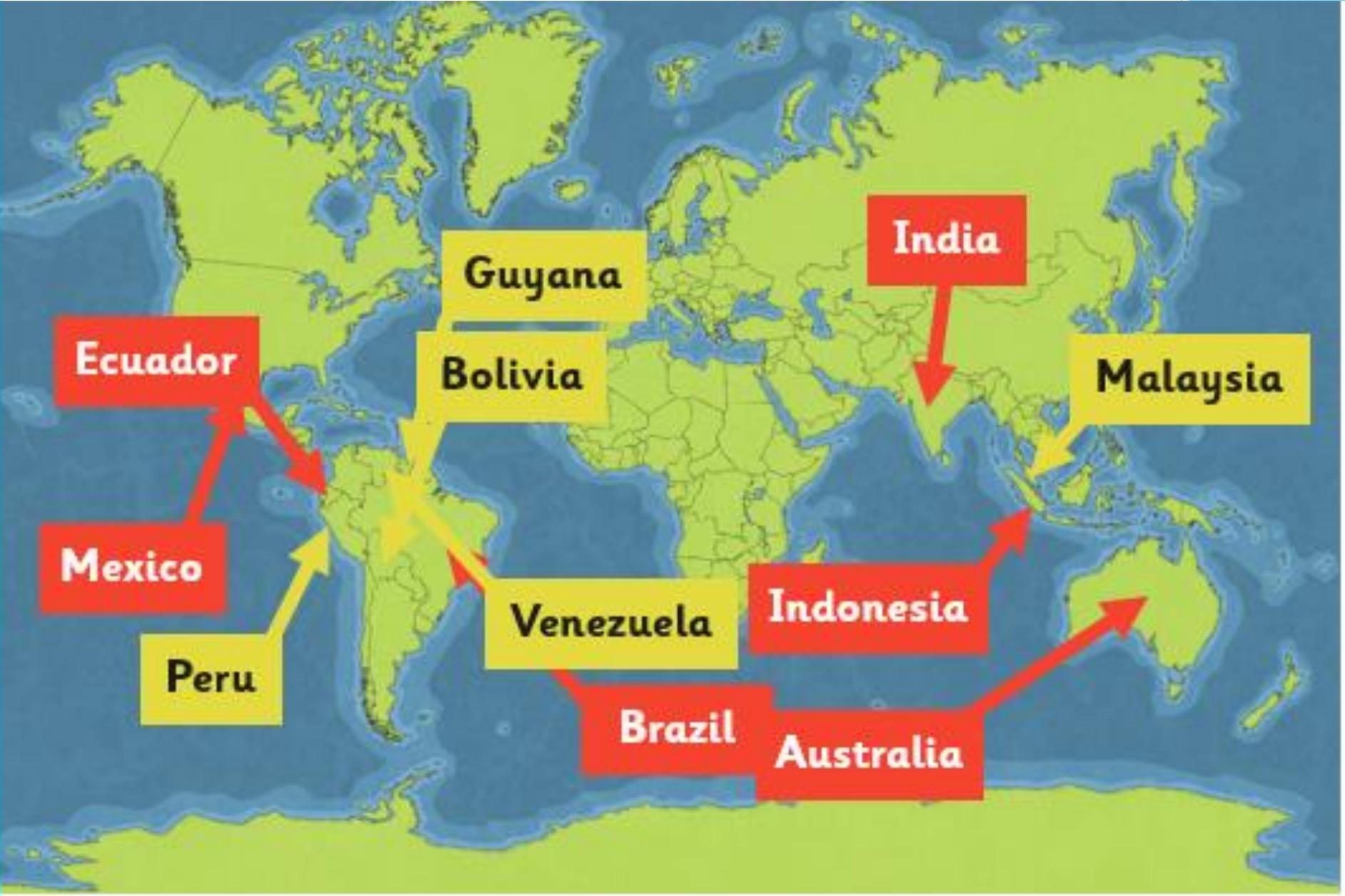
Do you recognise any of these country names?

Do you know where they are located on the map?



Brazil
Bolivia
Australia
Malaysia
Indonesia
Cameroon
Gabon
Congo
Madagascar
Honduras
Guatamala
Ghana

Brazil  
Peru  
Australia  
Indonesia  
Bolivia  
Ecuador  
Guyana  
India  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Venezuela



# Lets find out more!

Your task is to find out more information about 2 countries where rainforests are found.

Choose 2 countries from the slide above. Write the information in your book.

Where is it in the world?	
What is its capital city?	
What languages are spoken there?	
What crops are grown there?	
What kinds of animals live there?	
What kinds of plants are found there?	
Some interesting facts.	

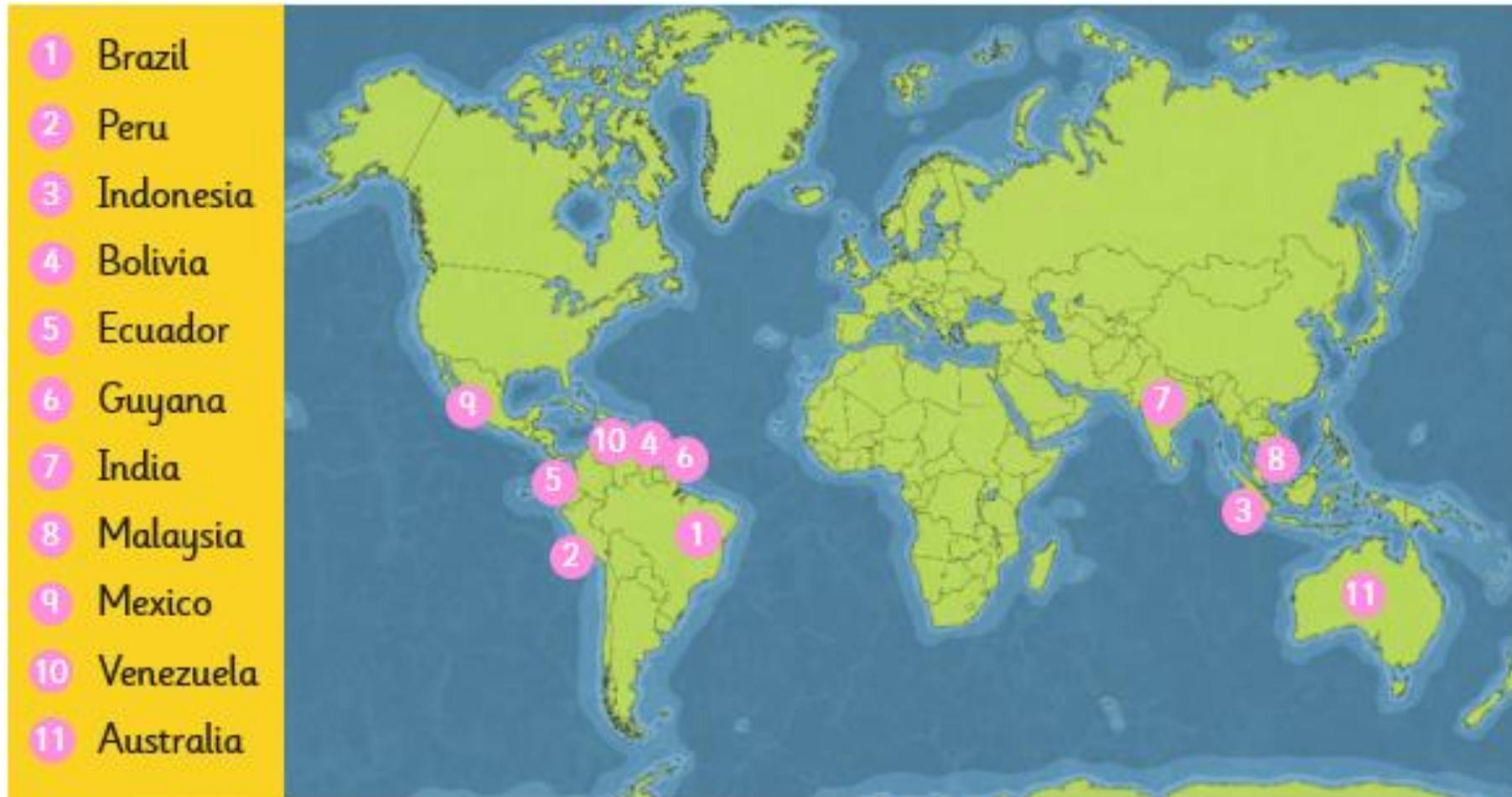
# The Rainforest Climate

LO: I can explain the key aspects of a rainforest climate.

## Success Criteria

- ▶ I can find the Equator on a map.
- ▶ I can tell you that rainforests are found near the Equator.
- ▶ I can find the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a map.
- ▶ I can tell you that rainforests are found between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- ▶ I can tell you the difference between weather and climate.
- ▶ I can describe what the weather is usually like in a tropical climate.

Can you remember where the rainforests are located around the world?



# What do you notice?

What do you notice about the location of most rainforests?

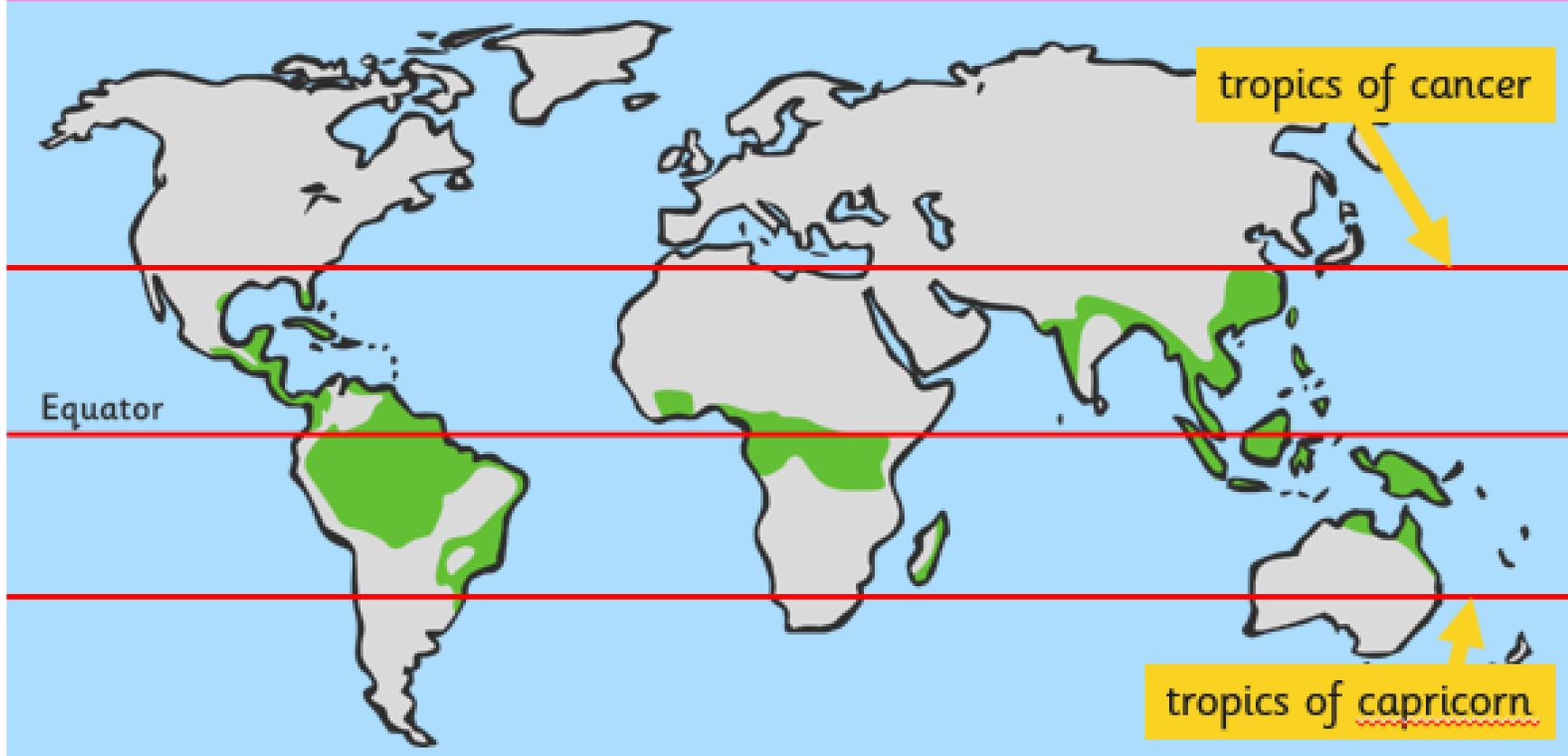


What's this line called?

Rainforests are found near to the equator.

# What do you notice?

What do you notice about the location of most rainforests now? Can you describe their location even more precisely?



Rainforests are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

# What is the difference between weather and climate?



Climate is the usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time.

Weather is the specific condition on a given day (which may or may not be typical for a climate).

# What Is the Climate of a Rainforest?

There are no seasons – the climate is the same all year round.

Every month has an average rainfall of at least 6cm.

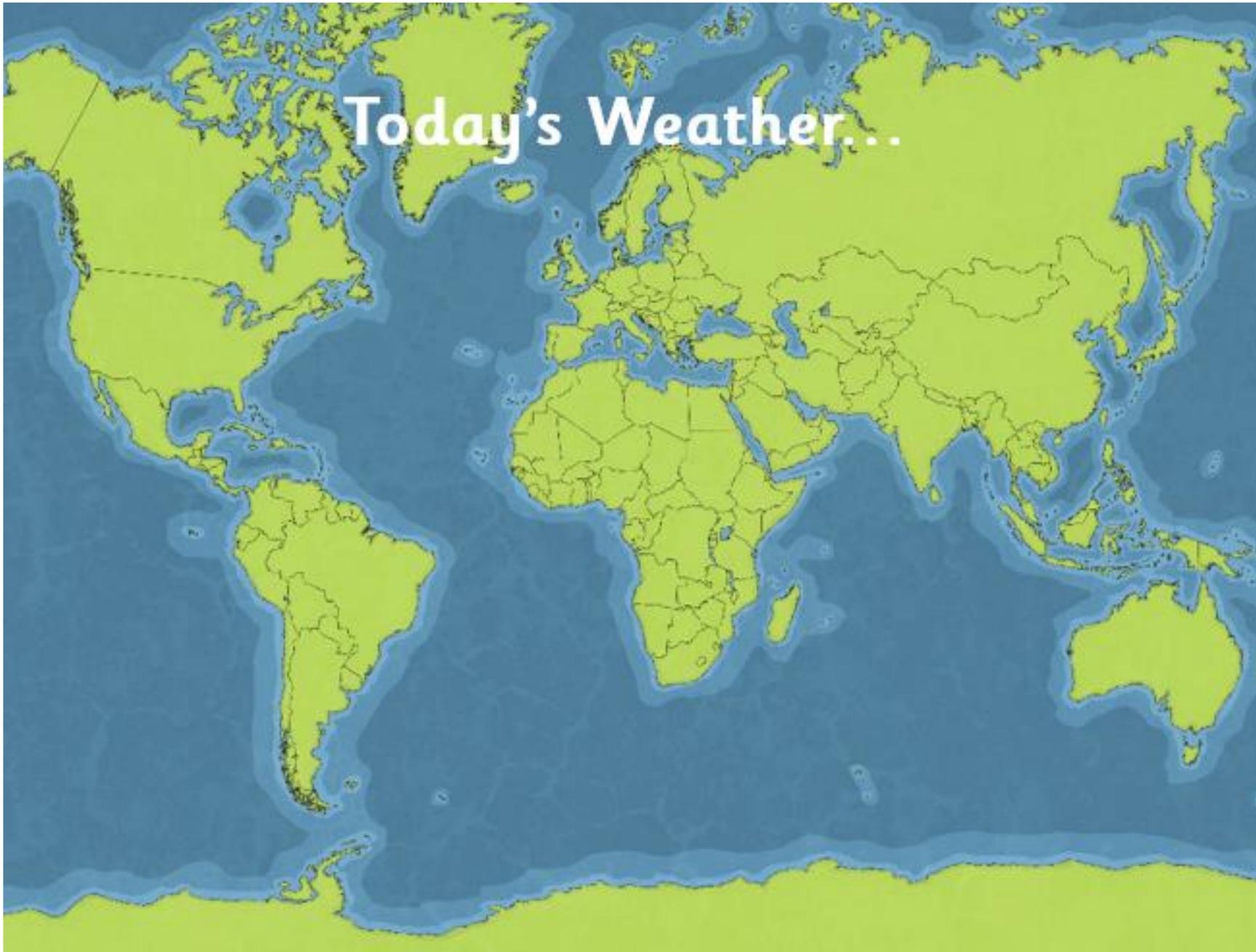
It usually rains every day.

Temperatures are hot all year round.

It is very humid.



# Today's Weather...



In your books you need to prepare a weather forecast report for Brazil. Use the information on the next slide to help you. Have a look at what a weather forecast report looks like here

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dB4gGvqGptE>

<b>Location Name</b>	<b>Average Rainfall (per month)</b>
Macapa, Brazil	22cm
<b>Average Temperature (Day)</b>	<b>Average Temperature (Night)</b>
38°C	25°C
<b>Windspeed</b>	<b>Humidity</b>
12mph	80%



Where is your city located? Mark it on this world map so you know where to point when you give your forecast.



Now you're ready to prepare your forecast.

Decide:

- who will introduce the forecast;
- what facts you will share with the class;
- who will read each section;
- where you will need to point on the map;
- how you will sum up your forecast.

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# Layers of the rainforest

LO: I can describe and understand the features of the layers of a rainforest

## Success Criteria

- ▶ I can name the four layers of a rainforest.
- ▶ I can tell you about the climate in each layer.
- ▶ I can tell you about the plants found in each layer.
- ▶ I can tell you some animals that live in each layer.

# Inside a Rainforest



What do you notice about the plants in a rainforest?

Are all the plants the same height?

Are they all the same shade of green?

Do they have the same kinds of leaves?



Why do you think they are all different?

# Layers of the Rainforest

A rainforest can be split up into layers.

Each layer is different because of the amount of light and water it gets.



# Layers of the Rainforest

Trees in this layer can be up to 60m tall.

Their trunks can be up to 5m in circumference.

They are usually broad-leaved, evergreen hardwood trees.

## Emergent Layer



There is lots of sunlight up here, but it is also very cold and windy.

Many birds, monkeys, bats and butterflies live here.

# Layers of the Rainforest

Trees in this layer form a roof over the plants below.

Trees in this layer usually have smooth, oval, pointed leaves.

There is lots of sunlight but also plenty of rain.



Many animals live in this layer as there is plenty of food.

These include snakes, toucans and tree frogs.



# Layers of the Rainforest

Trees in this layer rarely grow taller than 4m.

It is very warm and very humid here.

Many insects live in this layer.



## Understory Layer



Very little sunlight reaches this area, so the plants have to grow larger leaves to reach the sunlight that there is.

# Layers of the Rainforest

It is very dark here – almost no sunlight reaches this area.

Very few plants grow in this area.

Leaves and other debris decompose very quickly.

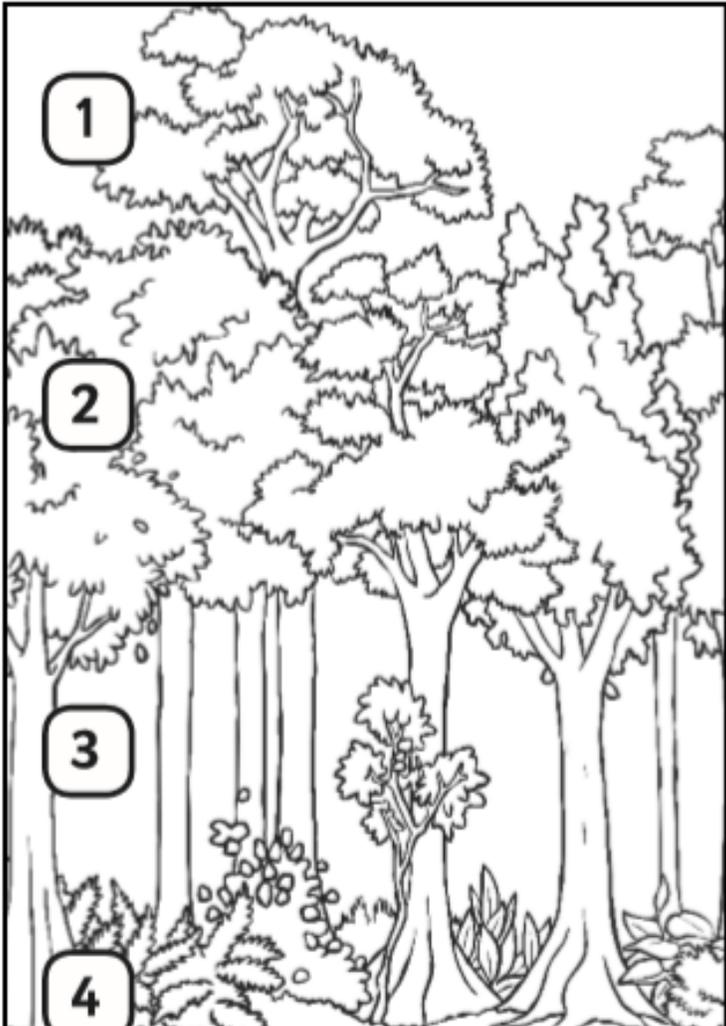
## Forest Floor



Animals such as gorillas, anteaters, leopards and tigers live here.

# In your book...

Number each label and fact to match the correct layer of the rainforest.



**canopy**

It is very cool and windy  
in this layer.

**forest floor**

This layer is dark, hot  
and humid.

**understorey**

This layer gets the most  
rain and sunlight.

**emergent**

This layer gets almost no  
sunlight.

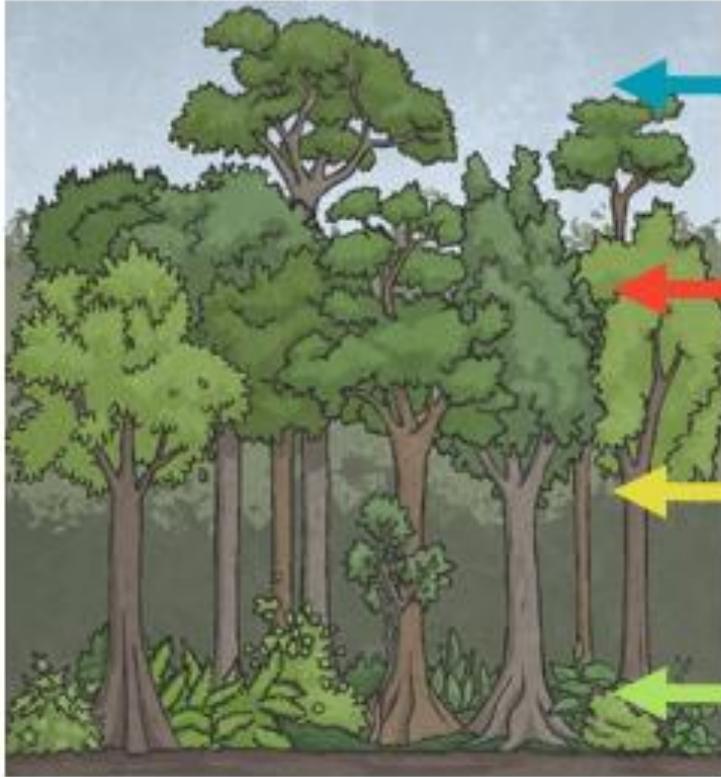
# Life in the rainforest

LO: I can describe the animals and plants living in the rainforest

## Success Criteria

- ▶ I can name some animals that live in each layer of the rainforest.
- ▶ I can explain why different animals live in different layers.
- ▶ I can tell you more about one animal living in a rainforest.

# What Lives There?



Monkeys, bats and butterflies live here.

Snakes, toucans and tree frogs live here.

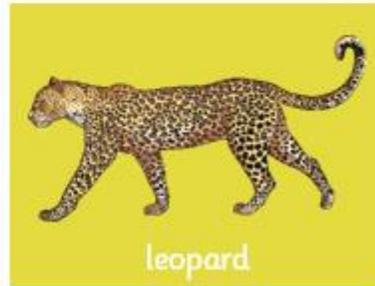
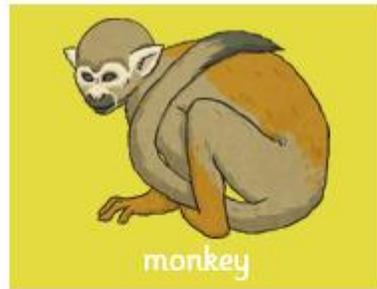
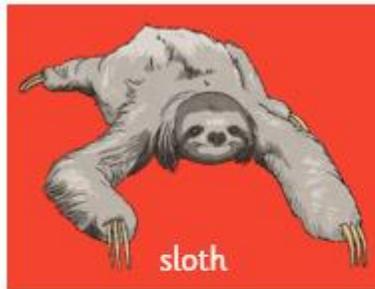
Many insects live here.

Gorillas, leopards and tigers live here.

Why do you think animals live in different layers of the rainforest?

They choose different habitats depending on their diet, how much water they need and how much shelter they need.

In your book, write down each animal and suggest where they may live. Write a reason for each.



Create an animal fact file for an animal of your choice.

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Animal Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Found in these Countries</b>
	<b>Diet</b>	<b>Habitat</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy <input type="checkbox"/> Understory <input type="checkbox"/> Forest Floor	<b>Size</b>
	<b>Other Facts</b>		

# The Amazon

LO: I can compare the Amazon Rainforest and Sherwood Forest.

## Success Criteria

- ▶ I can tell you some similarities between the Amazon Rainforest and Sherwood Forest.
- ▶ I can tell you some differences between the Amazon Rainforest and Sherwood Forest.

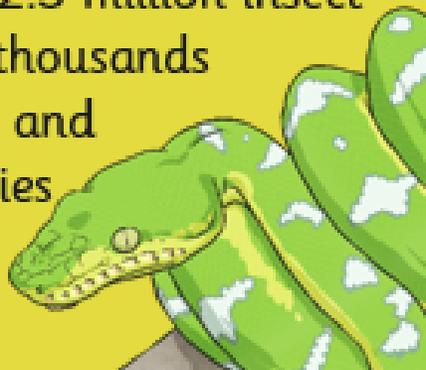
# The Amazon Rainforest



The Amazon is 5,500,000 square kilometres of rainforest, with parts in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.

It previously covered a much larger area and was densely populated.

Home to about 2.5 million insect species, tens of thousands of plant species, and over 2,000 species of birds and mammals.



Around 2 million tourists visit each year.

Watch [this video](#) showing scenes and sounds from the Amazon Rainforest.



# The Amazon Rainforest

## Where is It?

The Amazon rainforest is located in South America and covers 5.5 million square kilometres of land across nine countries. Brazil has 60%, Peru has 13%, and Colombia has 10%, while other countries have very small parts of the rainforest within their borders.

The Amazon River flows through the Amazon rainforest.

## How Old Is It?

The Amazon rainforest has existed for at least 55 million years.

## Why is it Important?

The Amazon rainforest is home to lots of plants and animals, many of which are not found elsewhere in the world. There are over 40 000 different plant species and approximately 2.5 million insect species in the Amazon rainforest. The Amazon rainforest is also referred to as the 'Lungs of the Planet' because it produces more than 20% of the world's oxygen. There are approximately 3000 fruits that grow in the rainforest that are edible.

Many plants around the world have medicinal qualities. Of the plants known to have anti-cancer properties, 70% are found in the rainforest. Amazon natives use rainforest plants regularly but 90% of the ones they use have not been studied by modern science.

## Who Lives There?

In the year 1500 there were between 6 and 9 million Amazon natives. Today there are only an estimated 250 000 left. There are approximately 170 different languages spoken by the Amazon natives.

It is believed that there may still be as many as 50 Amazon native tribes living in the rainforest that have never been in contact with the rest of the world.

<https://vimeo.com/121682295>

## Sherwood Forest



Sherwood forest is 4.23 square kilometres of forest in Nottinghamshire, UK. It previously covered a much larger area, including some of Derbyshire. Its now designated a Special Area of Conservation and is a Country park run by Nottinghamshire County Council. The River Idle passes through it, before joining the River Trent. Sherwood Forest attracts over 500,000 visitors every year.

Home to the Major Oak, a tree between 800 and 1000 years old and thought to be Robin Hood's hideout.

[This video](#) shows you Clumber Park (part of Sherwood Forest) from the air.



# Sherwood Forest

## Where is It?

Sherwood Forest is a former royal hunting forest in Nottinghamshire, UK. Today it covers around 4 square kilometres. It used to be much bigger – it covered parts of Derbyshire according to the Domesday Book of 1086.

The Rivers Idle, Maun, Meden and Poulter flow through Sherwood Forest before joining the River Trent.

## How Old Is It?

Sherwood Forest has existed for at least 12 000 years ago.

## Why is it Important?

Sherwood Forest is a Site of Special Scientific Interest, a National Nature Reserve and a Special Area of Conservation. It is made up of areas of old woodland pasture and heathland, with native trees such as oak, silver birch, rowan, holly and hawthorn. It is a very important site for ancient oaks, invertebrates and fungi, as well as being linked to the legends of Robin Hood.

There are over 1000 oak trees in the forest and most are over 500 years old. Most famous is The Major Oak, which, according to local folklore, was Robin Hood's hideout. This oak tree is between 800 and 1000 years old. Over 1000 spider and beetle species call Sherwood Forest home, and over 200 types of fungi have been recorded. Many species of bats and birds have been spotted in the area, and the heathland provides important breeding ground for lots of birds.

In 2008, local archaeologists found evidence of a 'thying site' - an important Danelaw meeting place where people came to resolve disputes and settle issues. Experts believe it could hold some clues as to the boundary of the ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria.

## Who Lives There?

In 1086, there were a few thousand people living in the forest area, mostly in small villages.

Today, the forest is much smaller, and only a few villages are still considered to be in the forest. However, around 500 000 people visit Sherwood Forest every year for the day or to stay in one of the holiday resorts in the forest area.

Draw and complete the table in your book.  
What's the same? What's different?

	<b>Sherwood Forest</b>	<b>Amazon rainforest</b>
<b>Location</b>		
<b>Age</b>		
<b>Size</b>		
<b>River(s) passing through it</b>		
<b>Plants found there</b>		
<b>Animals found there</b>		
<b>Inhabitants</b>		
<b>Famous for...</b>		

# Protecting the rainforest

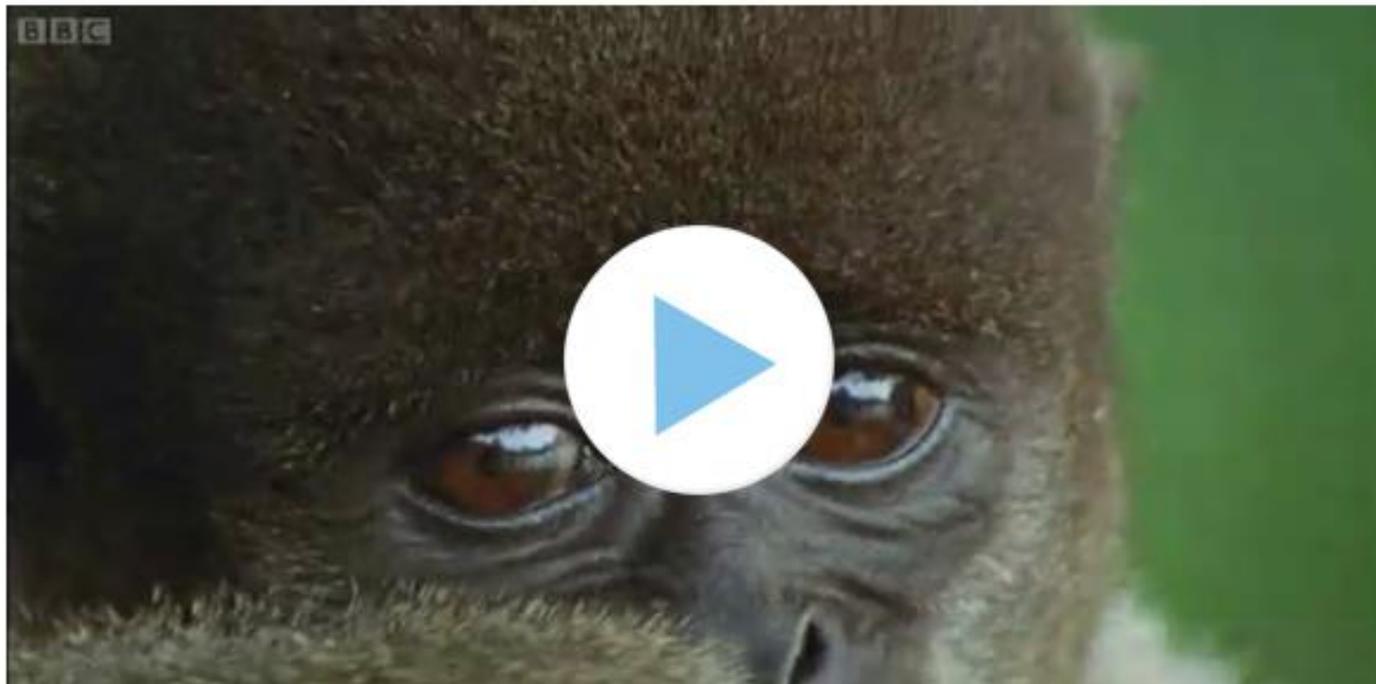
LO: I can explain the effects humans are having on the rainforests.

## Success Criteria

- ▶ I can tell you what deforestation means.
- ▶ I can tell you why deforestation is happening.
- ▶ I can identify positive effects of deforestation.
- ▶ I can identify negative effects of deforestation.
- ▶ I can tell you some things I can do to help limit the impact of deforestation

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p003vpd7>

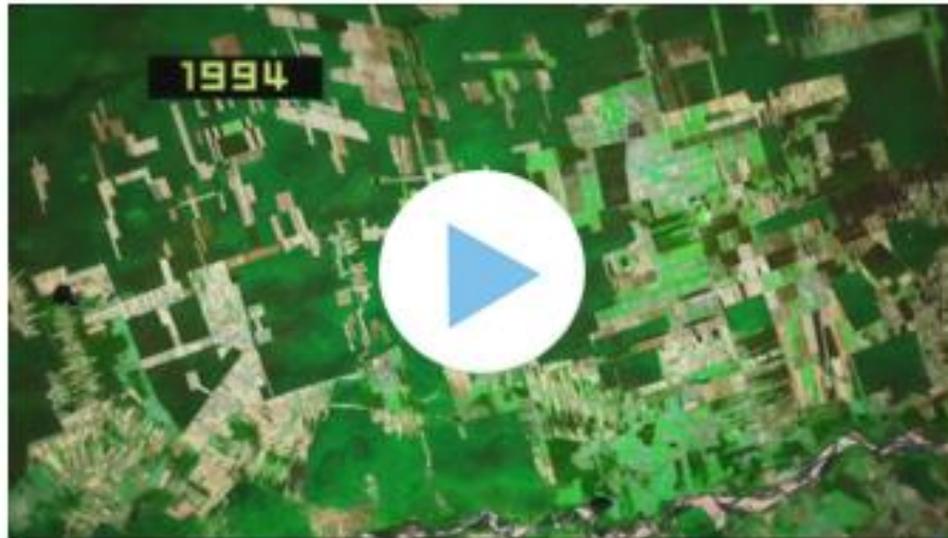
## Why Does the Rainforest Need Protecting?



Watch this video clip about the rainforest - Why might survival in the rainforest be so hard?

<https://vimeo.com/4132707>

# Why Does the Rainforest Need Protecting?



This video shows the rate of deforestation in Bolivia.

Why do you think trees are being chopped down?

To create fields for farming cattle.

To create fields for growing crops.

To produce timber to make furniture.

To produce wood pulp to make paper.

To create space for housing.

In your book, create a table like this...

	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Most Important ↑		

↑ Most Important

Write these statements in the correct column. Do they have a positive or a negative impact on the forest?

Wood from the removed trees can be used to make paper and other products.	Rain falling on the bare soil causes soil erosion.	Palm oil grown on deforested land is used in many food and toiletry products.
Water that would have been taken up by tree roots can cause flooding.	The soil where the trees grew is full of nutrients for growing crops.	People's homes may be destroyed.
Jobs are created in logging transport and manufacturing products.	Plants that may have been useful as medicines could be lost.	Selling land raises money for local people.
Land cleared can be used to farm cattle for meat production.	Products such as chocolate and coffee can be grown more cheaply on areas of deforested land.	Animal habitats are destroyed.
Less CO <sub>2</sub> is captured by the forests, worsening the effects of global warming.	Animals and plants may become extinct through loss of habitat.	Tribes lose their cultural identity.