

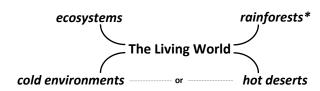
# THE LIVING WORLD

## Rainforests



read

## ోస్టీ The Big Picture



### **Magnetic Methods Key Terms**



**Biome** – Areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.



**Biodiversity** – The variety of life in the world or a particular habitat.



**Commercial farming** – Farming to sell produce for a profit.



**Debt reduction** – National debt relief in return for protecting rainforests.



**Deforestation** – The chopping down and removal of trees.



**Ecotourism** – Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and benefits locals.



**Logging** – Cutting down trees and selling the timber

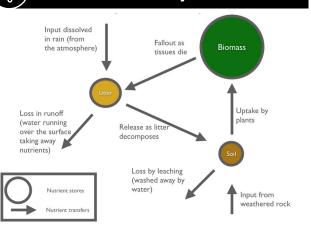


**Soil erosion** – Removal of topsoil faster than it can be replaced.

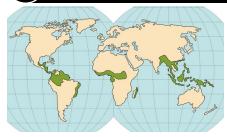


**Sustainability** – Progress meting todays needs with affecting future generations.

#### the Nutrient Cycle



### **Q** Location



10°N and 10°S of the Equator

South America (Amazon), the DRC (Africa), Indonesia & Malaysia (Asia)

#### **Characteristics**

Climate - High temperatures (27°C) and high rainfall (2000mm +)

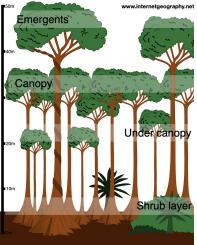
**Water** – Distinct wet season lasting several months. Leaching during this time.

**Soil** – Not very fertile. Nutrients concentrated in the topsoil & quickly absorbed.

Biotic – Highest biodiversity in the world. Thousands of species of plants and animals.

People – Traditional tribes live sustainably. Exploitation for \$\$ gain by non-indigenous.

#### Adaptations



Emergents and lianas grow to reach the sunlight.

Buttress roots anchor the trees in the shallow soil.

Smooth bark to deter epiphytes.

Plants have thick, waxy leaves & drip tips to channel water.

**Poison Dart Frog** - bright colours deter predators. **Sloths** - long, sharp claws that help them cling onto branches.

**Spider Monkey** - prehensile tail to be able to grasp the branches of trees.

**Jaguars** - large claws, which enable them to climb small trees and catch their prey.