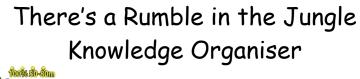
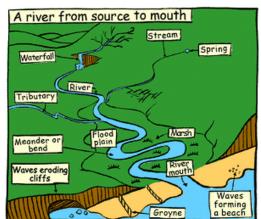
Key Concept: Sustainability

Scientific and Geographical Vocabulary			
rainforest	A dense forest, normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall. They generate much of the world's oxygen.		
country	A nation with its own government e.g. UK, USA, Germany		
continent	The world's main continuous pieces of land - Africa, Asia,		
	Australasia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica		
equator	Imaginary line through the middle of the Earth that receives the most sunlight.		
Tropic of	Imaginary lines north and south of the equator. Most rainforests		
Cancer/Capricorn	can be found between these two lines.		
climate	The weather and temperature usually found in an area over a long period of time.		
biome	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.		
temperate	Places where it is neither very hot nor very cold. Usually has		
	warm summers and cool winters.		
tropical	Around the middle of the world in the region called the Tropics		
	where it is warm all year.		
biodiversity	The wide range of living things on Earth.		
ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that rely on each other to survive.		
indigenous	A living thing that belongs naturally to an area.		
deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.		
delta	This is a large, silty area found at the mouth of a river. Deltas are often triangular shaped.		
erosion	This is the process where material is removed from one area and transported to another.		
estuary	This is the area where a river meets the ocean or sea, causing		
	fresh and salt water to mix together.		
floodplain	This is the flat area next to a river that floods.		
meander	This is a bend or curve in a river.		
mouth	This is where a river ends, either in the ocean, sea or lake.		
ox bow lake	This is a meander that was cut off from a river and abandoned.		
sediment	This is a mixture of small particles of soil and rock.		
source	This is the beginning (start) of a river.		
tributary	This is a smaller river that flows into a main river.		
sustainability	If something is sustainable, it means that we could keep using or		
	doing it for a long time.		



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	Layers and	Features of the Rainforest
	Emergent	Giant trees that enjoy the
	Layer	most sun but high winds and
% 30-30m		cold.
*	Canopy	Dense layer of trees
		overlapping each other. Home
% 1-30m		to most animals in rainforests.
	Understory	Relatively dark, open area
/ William		below the canopy.
	Undergrowth	Also known as the forest floor,
⊕-2%		mainly consisting of fallen
147		leaves, fruit etc. that
		decomposes as food for trees.
	Flora & Fauna	Flora = plants; Fauna = animals
Sall	Camouflage	Blending in to hide in the
100		natural environment





Causes of Deforestation
To clear space for farming: growing crops (e.g.
soya beans & palm oil) and space cattle to
generate cheap beef.
Chopping down trees for wood.
To build roads to mine for metals, gold &
diamonds.
To dig for oil.
To flood areas to make dams & generate
electricity.

	Impact of Deforestation
1	An area the size of 20 football pitches is
	destroyed every 60 seconds.
2	½ of the tropical rainforests we had are
	gone.
3	28,000 species of animals are expected to
	become extinct in the next 25 years.
4	Local people's homes are destroyed.
5	Levels of carbon dioxide in the air are
	increasing and oxygen is decreasing.