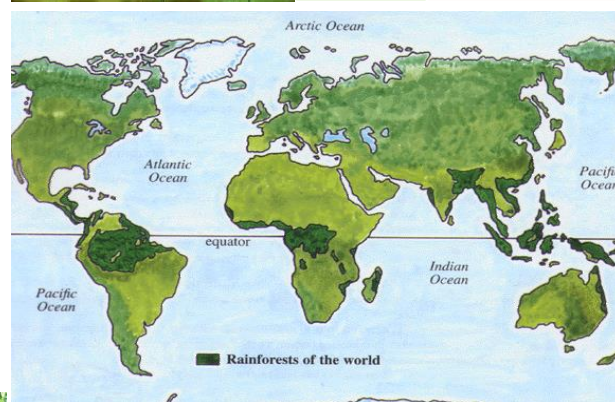
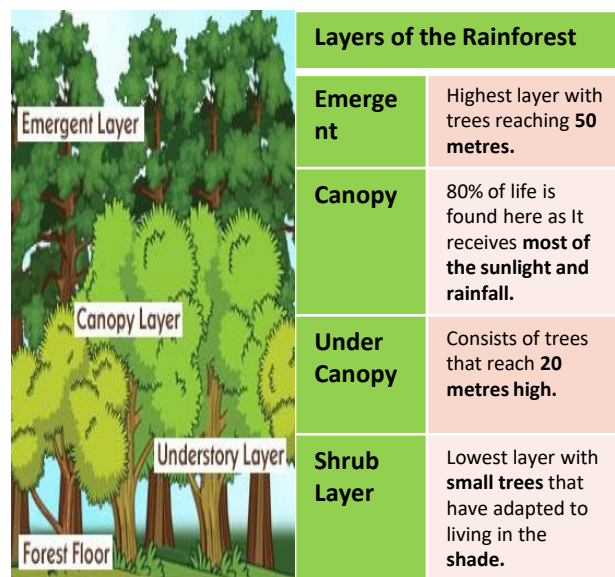


Geography

Y9 Summer 1 Tropical Rainforests

	Keyword	Meaning
1	Ecosystem	An ecosystem is a system in which organisms interact with each other and with their environment.
2	Biome	A large scale ecosystem
4	Interdependence	The concept of multiple things depending on each other for survival
5	Carbon Sink	Something that absorbs more carbon dioxide than it emits, causing a net loss of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
6	Ecotourism	Tourism directed towards exotic, often threatened, natural environments, intended to support conservation efforts and observe wildlife.
7	Deforestation	The permanent (an usually large scale) removal of trees
8	Sustainability	Meets the needs of current population without compromising the needs of future generations.



Plant Adaptations to the rainforest	
Buttress Roots	Roots that grow out of the tree to help stabilise taller trees.
Drip Tips	Allows heavy rain to run off leaves easily .
Lianas & Vines	Climbs trees to reach sunlight at canopy.



Distribution of Tropical Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are **centred along the Equator** between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. Rainforests can be found in South America, central Africa and South-East Asia. **The Amazon** is the world's largest rainforest and takes up the majority of northern South America, encompassing countries such as Brazil and Peru.

Animal Adaptations to the rainforest	
Toucan	Strong, big beak to help eat hard shelled nuts.
Monkey	Can climb trees.
Poison Dart Frog	Brightly coloured to warn off predators.



What are the causes of deforestation?

Logging	Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most widely reported cause of destructions to biodiversity. Timber is harvested to create commercial items such as furniture and paper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale 'slash and burn' of land for ranches and palm oil. Increases carbon emission and soil erosion. Increase in palm oil is making the soil infertile.

Protecting the Rainforest
Uncontrolled and unchecked exploitation can cause irreversible damage such as loss of biodiversity, soil erosion and climate change.

Mineral Extraction	Tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precious metals are found in the rainforest. Indigenous people are becoming displaced from their land due to roads being built to transport products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass tourism is resulting in the building of hotels in extremely vulnerable areas. Lead to negative relationship between the government and indigenous tribes

Energy Development	Road Building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high rainfall creates ideal conditions for hydro-electric power (HEP). E.g. Belo Monte Dam. + Creates renewable energy - Impacted indigenous tribes and loss of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are needed to bring supplies and provide access to new mining areas, settlements and energy projects.

Possible strategies include:

- Selective logging and replanting** - Trees are only felled when they reach a particular height. Then replanting areas of forest that have been cut down.
- Education and conservation** - Ensuring those people understand the consequences of deforestation.
- International Agreements** – Example is the forest stewardship council where products are sustainably sourced
- Debt Reduction** – Where country's debts are paid off in exchange of protecting the rainforest
- Ecotourism** - tourism that promotes the environments & conservation