

Geography Year 7- Tropical Rainforests

Key term

Definition

Forest Floor
The bottom layer of the rainforest, which is almost pitch black and covered in rapidly decomposing leaves, twigs, and fungi.

Understory
The dark, humid layer of the rainforest located directly beneath the canopy,

Canopy
The dense, upper layer of the rainforest formed by the tops of the trees, which acts like a roof over the forest floor.

Emergent layer
The tallest layer of the rainforest where giant trees poke through the canopy to reach maximum sunlight.

Butress Roots
Large, wide tree roots that grow above the ground to stabilize tall trees in thin, shallow rainforest soils.

Lianas
Woody vines that wrap around tree trunks to climb up through the rainforest canopy for sunlight.

Drip tips
Oval leaves with long, pointed tips that allow heavy rain to run off quickly, preventing Mold and rot.

Indigenous
People, plants, or animals that are native to a particular region or environment.

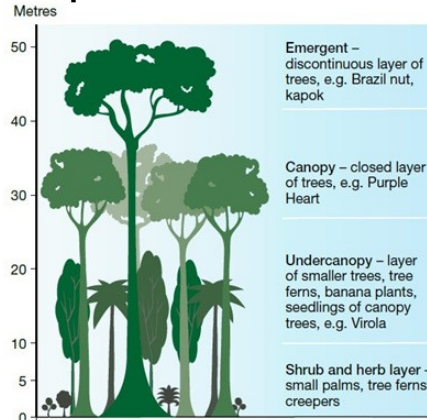
Deforestation
The cutting down and clearing of trees, usually to make way for agriculture, logging, or urban development.

Sustainability
Using the natural environment and resources without damaging the environment for future generations.

QR Code/link to revision website



There are 4 layers of the Tropical Rainforest



Managing the

Rainforest

Selective logging

Debt reduction

Ecotourism

Replanting



Plants must adapt to survive in the Rainforest:

Drip-tips

Special ends on the end of the leaf to let water drip off



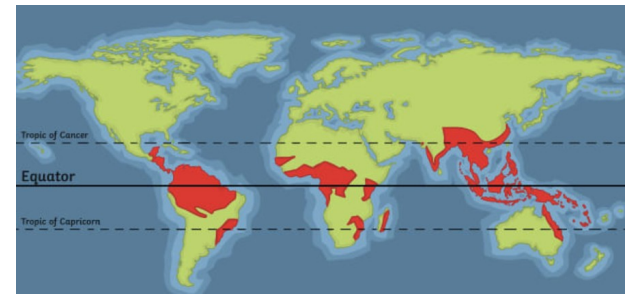
Buttress roots

Huge roots that spread out at the base of tall trees to stop them falling over



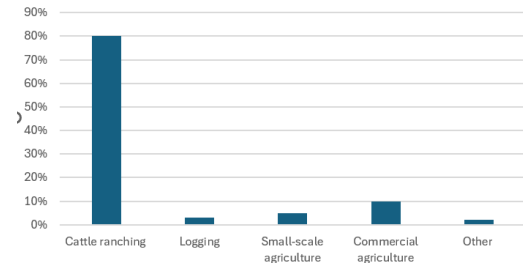
Shallow roots

Roots that only grow in shallow soil to collect nutrients



Rainforest are located globally in hot, wet equatorial zones between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn

Causes of deforestation



Cattle Ranching is the largest reason for deforestation (80%)
Logging and agriculture are also large reasons for cutting down trees



Rainforests are vital to Earth's survival because they act as a carbon sink and life-support systems

