



Be the best that we can be.

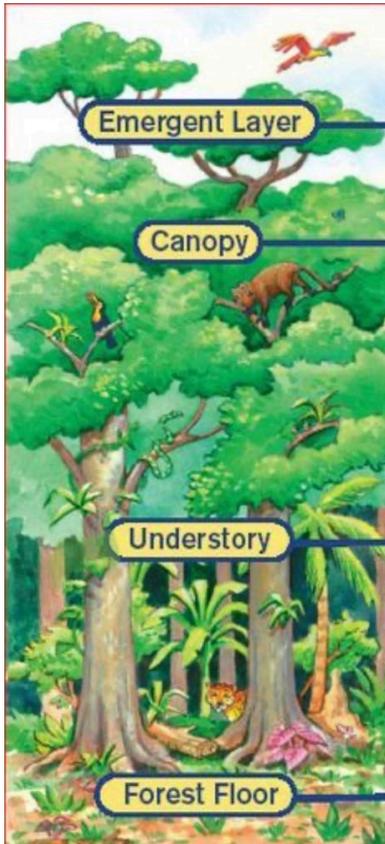
EBJ Knowledge Organiser Geography Year 3

Spring

Why are rainforests important to us?



Layers of the Rainforest



Emergent layer-
This is the top layer of the rainforest. It is hot, wet and windy in the emerging layer.

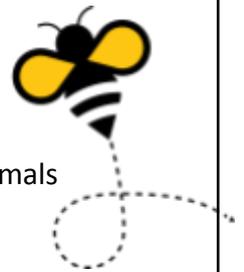
Canopy layer-
The canopy layer is located under the emreing layer. The canopy is home to most of the animals and plants of the rainforwst. There is lots of food and shelter here.

Understory layer-
The understory is under the canopy layer. The understory does not get much sunlight. It is very dark and humid. This layer is home to smaller aimals, like insects and snakes. Some larger animals like to hunt here.

Forest Floor-
This is the botton of the rainforest. This layer is dark, hot and humid. Only 5% of sunlight reaches the forest floor. Most of the larger animlas live here like, elephants, jaguars and tigers.

The Amazon

- ✓ 5.5 million square km (previously covered a much larger area)
- ✓ Parts in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana
- ✓ 2.5 million insect **species**
- ✓ 40,000+ plant **species**
- ✓ 3,000 edible fruits
- ✓ 2,000+ **species** of birds and mammals
- ✓ 2 million tourists per year
- ✓ 170 different languages spoken
- ✓ 250 000 **native tribes** currently live there



The worlds Rainforests

Rainforests are found near to the equator between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. They can be found in every continent except Antarctica. They are located in countries such as Brazil, India, Peru, Mexico, Australia and Malaysia.



Deforestation

Trees are cut down:

- to create fields for farming cattle and growing crops,
- to produce timber and wood pulp to make furniture and paper,
- to create space for housing.

Positive Impact:

- Jobs are created in logging and transporting timber and manufacturing products.
- Selling land raises money for local people.

Negative Impact:

- People's homes are destroyed.
- Animals and plants may become extinct via habitat loss.
- Plants that may have been useful could be lost.

Prior Knowledge

In KS1, the children learned about the local environment and the wider world. They were taught about the world's seven continents and five oceans as well as identifying the countries that make up the United Kingdom and their capital cities. Children will learn about the Physical and Human Geography of countries and develop their fieldwork and geographical skills. They develop skills and understanding through the use of resources including maps, pictures, photographs, stories, information texts, videos, artefacts and visits.

Key Vocabulary

Rainforest- a dense forest, usually found in tropical areas with high rainfall.
Deforestation- The action of clearing or cutting down a vast area of trees.
Climate- The usual weather conditions, averaged over many years.
Humid- The natural home or environment of an animal or plant.



