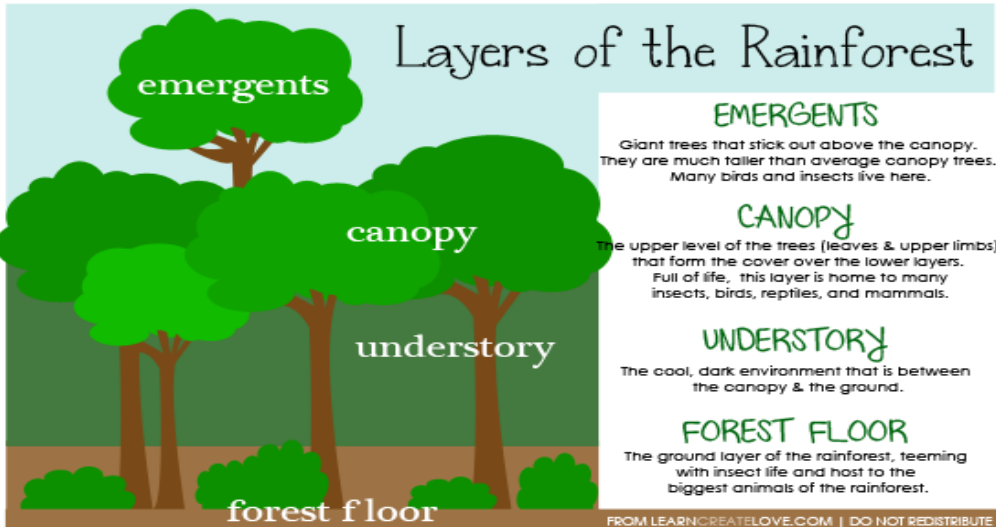


Environment & Sustainability

There are four layers to the Rainforest– the conditions in each layer are very different and together they form a rich habitat for different organisms.



20% of the world’s oxygen is generated by the Amazon rainforest.

Large amounts of the Rainforest are being lost every year (17% in the last 50 years with the rate increasing) – this is known as deforestation

Farming is the biggest cause of this with by far the biggest proportion Going on pasture to graze cattle and other animals.

Many Amazonians have already lost their homelands and no longer live in the forest and others feel that they are driven out of the forest.

Deforestation is causing changes to the pattern of rainfall that means that there is a risk of some areas of the forest drying out (becoming savannah) while increasing the risk of flooding in other parts.

50% of species are found only in Rainforests. Deforestation is increasing the chances that many of these species will become extinct.



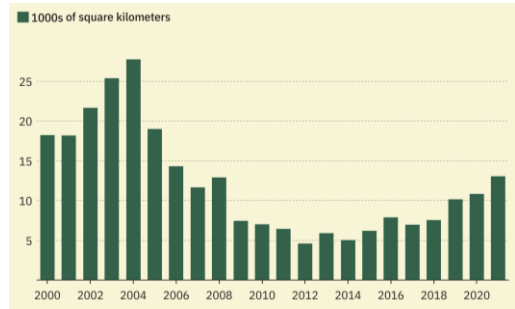
United Kingdom

The UK cannot grow enough food to feed all the animals that are part of our diet.

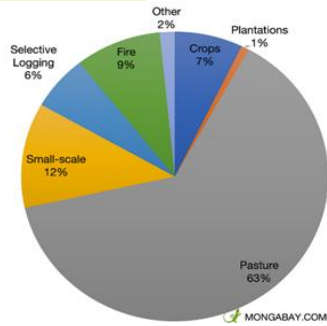
The UK imports a large amount of its food (both to eat and to feed farm animals in UK). A large proportion comes from the Amazon region, particularly meat and soya.

Being a Geographer

Area of deforestation in the Amazon



Reasons for deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest



Main exports in South America



Economy & Trade

Brazil is a developing country and there are still high levels of poverty. There are big urban centres (Rio, Brasilia etc) but much of the country is rural and farming is a major industry.

Several years ago, the government of Brazil decided to tackle poverty and overcrowding in the cities by relocating people to rural areas and giving them land to farm.

Brazil exports large amounts of food and crops (particularly meat).

Trans-American Highway was built to increase trade – one of the impacts of the road has been to increase deforestation.

Many people in Brazil believe that more of the forest should be cut down to enable more farming so that more people can earn a decent living.

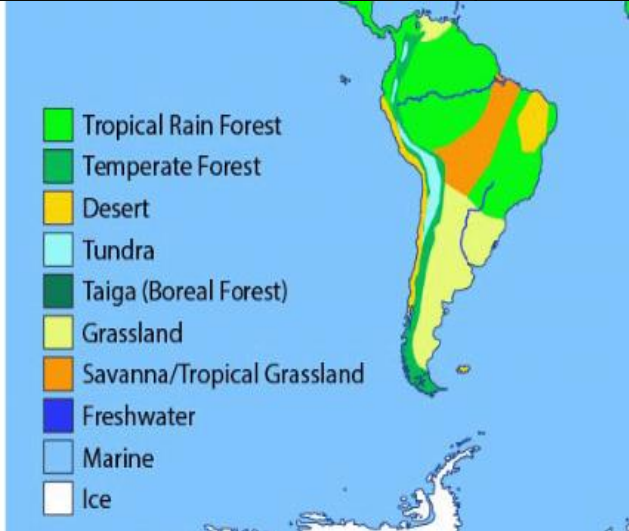
There is very little tourism to the Amazon Rainforest as it is too hard/costly to access – this means that money from tourism can’t be used to help protect the Rainforest. Educational tourism is increasing and some people want this to expand.

Europe & the rest of the world

The Amazon Rainforest covers land in six countries in South America. By far the largest part is in Brazil. Brazil is the 6th largest country in the world and 35 times the size of the UK.

The Amazon Rainforest is tropical with high temperatures all year. The climate and the nature of the forest means that there are very high levels of rainfall

The Amazon River is the second longest in the world Its source is in the Andes but it has many tributaries and is home to many diverse species.

What do we know already:		What's next:
<u>Year 3-</u> Different types of biome and where they are situated in Europe (Tundra, grasslands/ Mediterranean, Temperate Forest, Taiga) - causes of earthquakes and volcanoes <u>Year 4-</u> The location of world mountain ranges and their peaks- this includes the Rockies and The Andes -water cycle <u>Year 5 –</u> journey of a river from source to sea <u>Year 6-</u> Locating places using lines of longitude and latitude. -Time zones across the world. -The location of countries in North and South America, referring to continents, oceans and neighbouring countries. -Capital cities of countries across North and South America -Human and physical features of North and South America, including landmarks. -Climate zones, biomes and population distribution of North and South America.		• a focus on the Amazon rainforest • the countries which the Amazon River flows through including the source and the mouth of the river. • physical geography of the Amazon Rainforest: the structure of the rainforest (i.e. emergent layer, canopy layer, understory and the forest floor) and know how this supports this biome to thrive. • human features: the positive and negative impacts of farming, business and tourism (a specific focus on deforestation). • Primary, secondary and tertiary businesses and the journey from cocoa bean in the rainforest, to production, distribution and into shops.

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
actively biome destroyed forest land produces river surface	agriculture - The process of growing crops and raising animals to produce food and raw materials for humans. Amazon Rainforest - The world's largest tropical rainforest, located in South America. Andes - The longest mountain range on land in the world, stretching over 7,000 kilometres (4,350 miles) along the western coast of South America. Atlantic Ocean - The world's second largest ocean that separates Europe and Africa from North and South America atmosphere - A thin layer of gases that surrounds the Earth and protects us from outer space. crops - The harvest of one or more agricultural products in a year or a season. deforestation - When humans cut down or burn down large areas of forests to make space for farmland, plantations, or to use the trees as fuel. endangering - To put someone or something in a dangerous situation or to threaten their safety. evaporating - A process that changes a liquid into a gas. farmed - Grown, bred, or raised on a farm, or used for farming logging - Machines or humans fell hundreds, or sometimes thousands, of trees and remove them for use as lumber. mining - The process of digging into the ground to extract valuable natural resources, such as minerals, metals, and fossil fuels. natural habitat - An area where a plant or animal lives and grows. nutrient - Important substances you get from food that help your body survive and grow. precipitation - Any water that falls from the atmosphere to the Earth's surface, such as rain, snow, hail, or sleet. relocate - To move to a new location. remote - At a far distance in space or time ranch - A large farm that raises livestock, such as cattle, sheep, or horses, for meat, milk, hides, or other animal products. water cycle - The continuous journey of water from oceans and lakes, to clouds, to rain, to streams, to rivers and back into the ocean again.	Trans-Amazonia Highway - A system of paved and unpaved roads in Brazil that is designed to facilitate settlement and use of the vast underpopulated Amazon River Basin.