

# Bickerstaffe Primary School

## Geography

### Knowledge Organiser



Tropical rainforest

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Emergent Layer   | The top layer of the rainforest with the tallest trees that get lots of sunlight, rain and wind.                |
| Canopy Layer     | The layer of overlapping branches and leaves below the top of the rainforest that gets sunlight, rain and wind. |
| Understory Layer | The warm and damp player above the forest floor that gets little light.   |
| Forest floor     | The ground layer of the rainforest where it is dark, wet and hot.   |

#### How have plants adapted in the Amazon rainforest?



Thin, smooth bark ensures rain can run off trees easily.



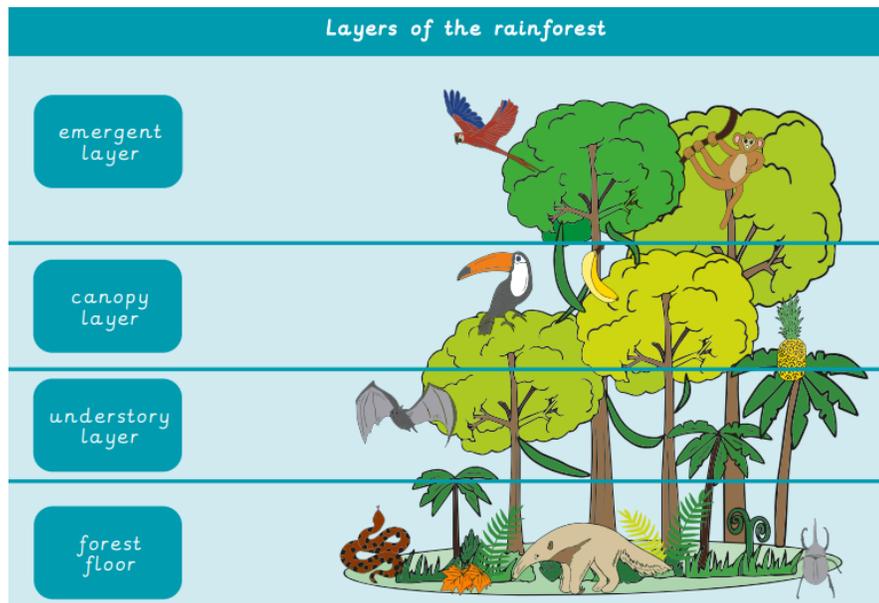
Buttress roots keep tall trees stable in the wet soil and strong winds.



Drip tips mean rain can run off leaves without damaging them.



Lianas (vines) wind their way up other plants to reach sunlight.



#### global warming



When our Earth's temperature rises because of greenhouse gases.

#### mining



The process of digging underground for precious metals and stones.

#### logging



The cutting down of trees for their wood.

#### deforestation



The cutting down of trees in a large area.

Why are rainforests important to us?

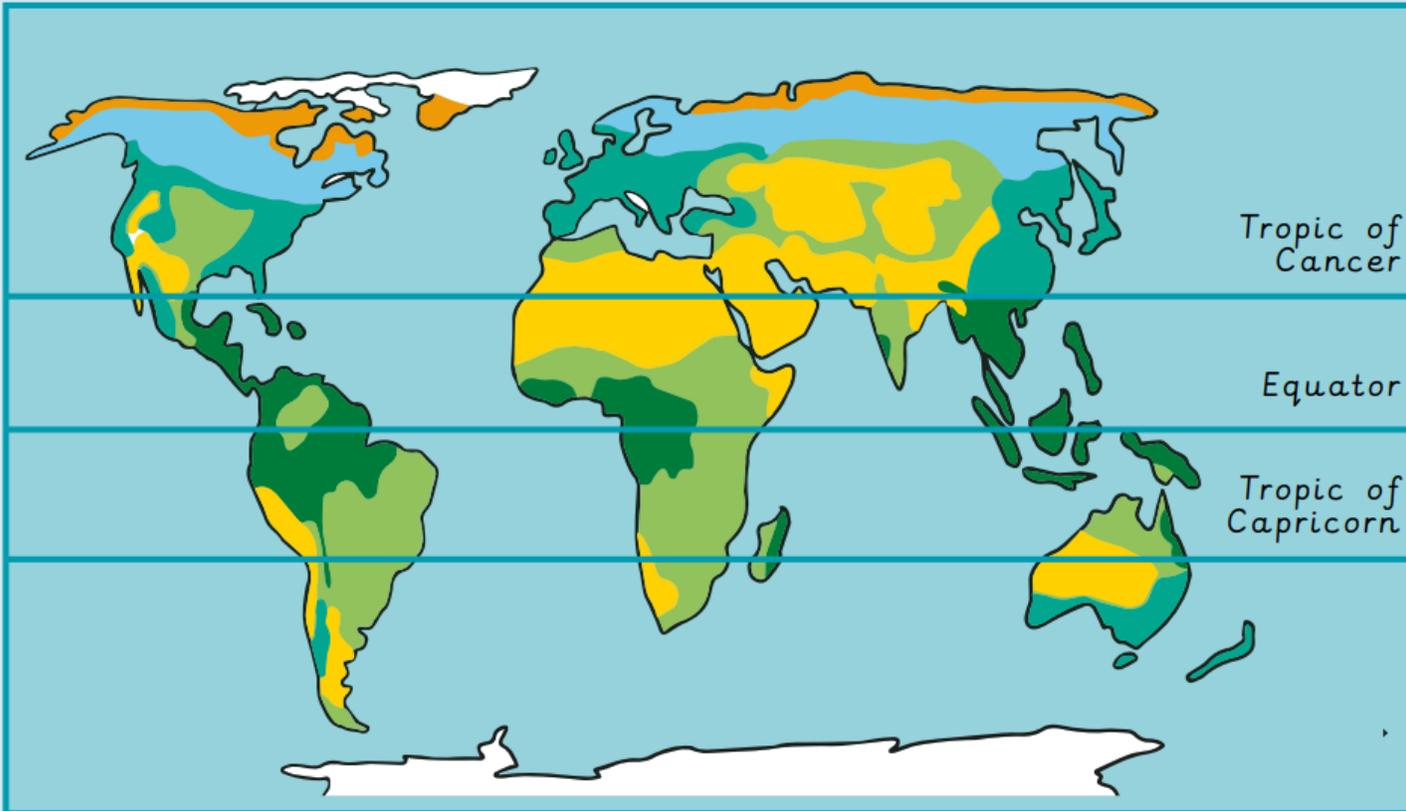
# Bickerstaffe Primary School Geography Knowledge Organiser

Map of the world's biomes

## biome

An area of the world with a similar climate and landscape, where similar plants and animals live.

-  Tundra
-  Temperate deciduous forest
-  Tropical rainforest
-  Savannah
-  Desert
-  Boreal forest



Tropic of Cancer

Equator

Tropic of Capricorn

A line of latitude north of the Equator which marks the northernmost edge of the Earth's hottest regions.

An invisible horizontal line that splits the world into two hemispheres.

A line of latitude south of the Equator which marks the southernmost edge of the Earth's hottest regions.