

KS3 Geography Resource Pack - Presentation Information

This information is designed to support the class presentation

Slide 1: Title Page

- Have this on display when the pupils enter the classroom.

Slides 2-4:

- Read through each point - no additional comments needed.

Slide 5: What are tropical rainforests:

- Biomes are large regions of the world with similar plants, animals, and other living things that are adapted to the climate and other conditions.
- They are NOT ecosystems - you can have more than one ecosystem in a biome.
- Steady climate - equatorial so constant temperature (around 27°C), days and nights are the same length. This is why trees are evergreen - there are no seasons like we see in the UK.
- Steady climate - hot & wet all year round because of equatorial location - sun always high in the sky - causes uprising of warm air, low pressure and daily rainfall.

Slide 6: Where are tropical rainforests located:

- Around the equator: between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn but mainly found within 10° north and south of the Equator.
- This will slide will highlight the Equator, then the tropic of Cancer, then the tropic of Capricorn.
- Ask students which in countries they think the main 3 rainforest areas are and point out on graph (next slide).

Slide 7: Tropical Rainforests of the World:

- The green areas demonstrate rainforest cover and NOT countries.
- The slide will highlight the tropics, then Brazil, Zaire and Indonesia. The largest rainforests are in Brazil.

Slide 8: Main characteristics:

- Read through each point - no additional comments needed.

Slide 9: Rainfall:

- Other half made by the forest itself - ask the class how? *Through evapotranspiration* (next slide).

Slide 10: Evapotranspiration:

- Evapotranspiration = evaporation + transpiration.
- Aerial photo of the Amazon rainforest. Shows "popcorn" clouds in the afternoon. Highlight that there are no clouds over the river, its flood basin or the Atlantic Ocean. This suggests the clouds could have formed though transpiration from trees, as there are only clouds where there are trees.

Slide 11: Temperature & humidity:

- Humidity due to daily rainfall - always moisture in the air.

KS3 Geography Resource Pack - Presentation 1 Information

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Slide 12: Soil

- Irreplaceable - forest cannot recover after deforestation. No trees = no nutrients.

Slide 13: Trees - forest structure:

- Explain that there are 4 main layers in a rainforest. Ask the students if they can name any.

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Slide 14: Trees - emergent layer:

- Emergent trees can reach 60-70m.
- Emergents often take advantage of tree fall which allows sunlight through the forest layers & use this extra energy to grow so tall.

Slide 15: Trees - buttress roots:

- Read through each point - no additional comments needed

Slide 16: Trees - canopy layer:

- Epiphytes - plants that grow off other plants. Photos follow on next slide. Many animal species born and die in canopy - never touch forest floor.

Slide 17: Trees - epiphytes:

- Read through each point - no additional comments needed.

Slide 18: Trees - under storey layer:

- Less sunlight - so trees grow bigger leaves to catch all available sunlight

Slide 19: Trees - forest floor:

- Many insects aid in breaking down the leaf litter.

Slide 20: Trees - lianas:

- Animals move freely - this is one reason why some animals live in the canopy all their life.

Slide 21: Where is the biggest rainforest?:

- Amazon river runs through the rainforest. World's biggest river. (Bigger volume of water than the next 10 largest rivers in the world combined).