






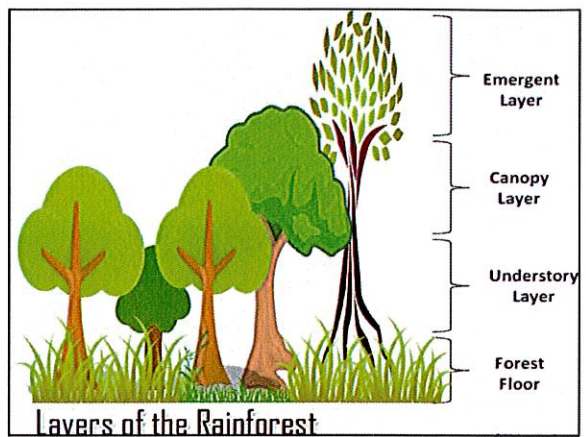


The Rainforest & South America Knowledge Organiser

Rainforest animals		
Macaw (bird)	Long-tailed, colourful type of parrot.	
Tapir (herbivorous mammal)	Similar in shape to a pig. They live in South America near water and have long snouts.	
Poison dart frog (amphibian)	Colourful frog with toxins in their skin. The skin is brightly coloured to keep predators away.	
Jaguar (carnivorous mammal)	The biggest predator in the Amazon rainforest. Usually alone, nocturnal hunter which leaps on its prey.	
Piranha (fish)	Sharp-toothed meat-eating fish which devour cattle and even humans. Attacks are rare.	
Caiman (reptile)	A type of alligator. They lie in shallow water and feed on land animals by the waters edge.	
Sloth (mammal)	These move very slowly through the trees to avoid attracting attention. They are very endangered.	



Agriculture	The science of farming such as preparing the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food and wool.
Biomes	A large area inhabited by plants and animals that live together e.g. forest, desert.
Canopy Layer	The upper level of the trees that form the cover of the lower layers. This layer is home to many insects, birds, reptiles and mammals.
Deforestation	The destruction of trees in a large area.
Economy	The system of money, jobs and trade within a country or region.
Emergent Layer	The top layer of the rainforest where there is lots of sunlight and tall trees at this level. Many birds and insects live here.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
Forest Floor	The ground layer of the rainforest where insects and the biggest animals of the rainforest live.
Habitat	The natural environment where an animal or plant normally lives.
Predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.
Tribe	A group of people who live together, sharing the same language, culture and history.
Understory Layer	The layer of the rainforest underneath the canopy and above the ground.

Amazon River-

This is the longest river in South America.



Map of South America



Reasons for deforestation:

- **Palm oil**- produced in trees in the Amazon and used in salad dressings, washing powder and fuels.

- **Cattle ranches**- around 10 million cattle in the Amazon region. Raised for consumption by humans.

- **Medicinal plants**- curare is produced in the Amazon (used by surgeons).