

Cunningham Hill Junior School - Geography Knowledge Organiser - Threats to the Rainforest -Year 6

- Can I use six figure coordinates to locate rainforests on a map? (Geographical Skills and Fieldwork)
- Can I identify the position and significance of lines of latitude, the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn? (locational knowledge)
- Can I contrast cultural differences and understand how these influence the countries identity? (Place knowledge)
- Can I describe and understand key aspects of rainforests, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts? (Human and physical geography)
- Can I describe and understand how Rainforests are affected by environmental issues? (Human and physical geography)
- Can I analyse evidence and draw conclusions? (Geographical Skills and Fieldwork) e.g. field work, data on land use, comparing land use data, look at patterns and explain reasons behind it

Key Knowledge:

- As well as the vivid beauty that comes with great diversity in plants and animals, rainforests also play a practical role in keeping our planet healthy. By **absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing** the oxygen that we depend on for our survival. The absorption of this CO₂ also helps to stabilize the Earth's climate.
- Forests are destroyed for a number of reasons:-
 - 1) **The growth of populations in countries with rainforest.**
 - 2) **An increase in worldwide demand for tropical hardwoods has put a greater strain on the rainforests.**
 - 3) **Cattle Grazing in South America.**
 - 4) **Soya plantations in South America.**
 - 5) **Palm oil plantations in Indonesia.**
 - 6) **Mining.**
 - 7) **Hydroelectric dams in South America.**
- To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used. These lines run parallel to the Equator. To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.
- A grid reference locates a unique square region on the map. The compass points we use are N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW.
- GMT is Greenwich Mean Time. As you move west from Greenwich, every 15-degree section or time zone is an hour earlier than GMT, while each time zone to the east is an hour later.

Deforestation	Deforestation, clearance, clearcutting or clearing is the removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to a non-forest use. . The most concentrated deforestation occurs in tropical rainforests.
Indigenous	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
Conservation	Conservation seeks the sustainable use of nature by humans, for activities such as hunting, logging, or mining.
Biome	Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants. What lives in each biome depends on: how warm or cold it is, how dry or wet it is and how fertile the soil is. rainforests (hot and wet all year round)
Tropic of Cancer	Tropic of Cancer is the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.
Tropic of Capricorn	Tropic of Capricorn is the most southerly circle of latitude where the Sun can be directly overhead.
Rainforest	Rainforests thrive on every continent except Antarctica. The largest rainforests on Earth surround the Amazon River in South America and the Congo River in Africa.
Equator	The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth .It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, at 0 degrees latitude. It divides the planet into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere.
Hemisphere	Literally means half a sphere. Anything lying north of the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere and is labelled °N, anything lying south of the equator is in the Southern Hemisphere.. The North Pole is 90° N and the South Pole is 90° S.
Lines of Latitude	a notional circle of constant latitude on the earth's surface, parallel to the equator
Threat	the possibility of trouble, danger, or ruin of the rainforest

