

Keywords

Carbon cycle
Sedimentation
Nutrient cycle
Leaching
Roots
Emergent
Canopy
Under canopy
Forest floor
Conical shape
evergreen
Deciduous
Wildfires
Indigenous
Subsistence
farmers
Humid

- Conservation
- Logging
- Plantations
- Atmospheric circulation
- Low pressure
- Convectional rainfall
- Water cycle
- Ecosystems
- Producers
- Deforestation
- Population growth
- Root system
- Adaption
- National park
- Afforestation
- Sustainable
- climate
- Climate change
- Human processes
- Physical processes

Important information

Image 1 – Forest ecosystems – There are two different types of forest, deciduous and coniferous. The deciduous trees will shed their leaves in the winter months and the evergreen coniferous forests will keep theirs all year round.

Image 2 – rainforest trees – Plants in rainforests have various adaptations to survive. Lianas, tall, thin tree trunks, drip-tip leaves, buttress root trees, and epiphytes are some of the adaptations. Lianas climb trees to reach sunlight, while tree trunks are tall and thin, while drip-tip leaves allow water to flow easily. Epiphytes live on tree branches, obtaining nutrients from air and water.

Image 3 – Boreal forest – In the boreal forest, conifers have needle-leaves and conical shapes. The conical shape helps shed snow, prevents branch loss, and absorbs sunlight. Thin needles prevent water loss and have a waxy coating. The darker green colour absorbs sunlight, helping the tree survive in weak sunlight and short winter days. These traits enable the production of spruce cones, which pass on to future generations.

Image 4 – Value of trees – trees have several different roles which humans benefit from. Firstly, they help prevent flooding, they provide wood for resources as well as growing food and they stop soil erosion and slow down desertification.

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