

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES**

Worksheet 6

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 11

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

WEEK 17

Strand	Vegetation
Sub Strand	Vegetation – case study – New Zealand
Content Learning Outcome	Students should be able to differentiate between extensive pastoralism and intensive pastoralism.

Types of Land use

Extensive pastoralism

- Very large farm holdings
- Vast open pasture land
- Low output per hectare
- Low population density
- Poor road access to farms

Intensive pastoralism

- Farms often between 5 – 50ha
 - Land is divided in to small blocks
 - Excellent road access
- High rural population density

Short Answers

1. Differentiate between extensive and intensive pastoralism?

(i) Tropical rainforests

(a) Location

- found in the tropics within the equatorial climate belt, 5 degrees on either sides of the equator. It includes the Amazon and Zaire basin, the coastal land of Ecuador towards Africa and South East Asia.

Characteristics

- Rainforest needs higher solar radiation and all year growing season, heavy rainfall, a constant moisture budget surplus, a rapid decay of leaf litter and the recycling of nutrients.

- vegetation consists of trees of many different species. Trees include, rosewood, mahogany, palm and rubber.

- Trees are mainly hardwoods and have an evergreen appearance.

- the tallest trees, emergents may reach up to 50m in height and form the habitat for numerous birds and insects. Below the emergents are the three layers all competing for sunlight.

- The top layer of canopy forms an almost continuous cover up which absorbs 70 percent of the light and intercepts 80 percent of the rainfall.

- The canopies of the underlying species protect the soils from erosion and provide a habitat for birds and animals of the rainforest.

- The second layer, the understory or under canopy consists of trees growing up to 20metres.

- The lowest or shrub layer consists of shrubs and small trees which are adapted to the shade of the taller neighbors.

- The trees grow tall to try to reach the sunlight and the tallest has buttress roots which emerge above ground level to give support.

- tree trunks also provide support for lianas, they climb up the plant and long branches before plugging back down to the forest floor.

- Epiphytes which do not have their roots on the soil grow on trunks, branches and even on the leaves and shrubs.

ADAPTATION

- Trees of tropical rainforest tend to be broadleaved, evergreen plants which can keep most of the broadleaf all year round. The large surface area of the leaf allows them to collect sunlight for photosynthesis and also radiate heat during hot summer.

Short Answers

1. Identify some the characteristics of Tropical rainforests?
