

Tropical Rainforests

STRUCTURE OF THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST

The vegetation in the tropical rainforest is extremely dense thanks to the hot, wet climate around the equator. The vegetation of the rainforest is stratified, which means it follows a specific pattern of layers.

EMERGENTS

The emergents are fast growing trees which have out-competed the rest in a race to reach the sunlight. These trees are the giants of the forest.

CANOPY

The canopy is the thickest layer and runs continuously over the entire forest. The canopy is teeming with life - birds, mammals, reptiles and insects can be found here.

UNDERSTORY

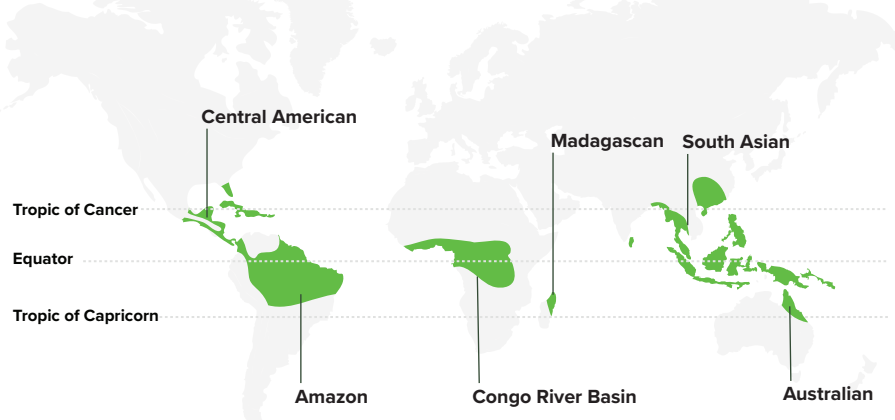
The under canopy is shaded from the sun by the canopy above. It contains smaller, often younger trees, competing for sunlight.

SHRUB LAYER

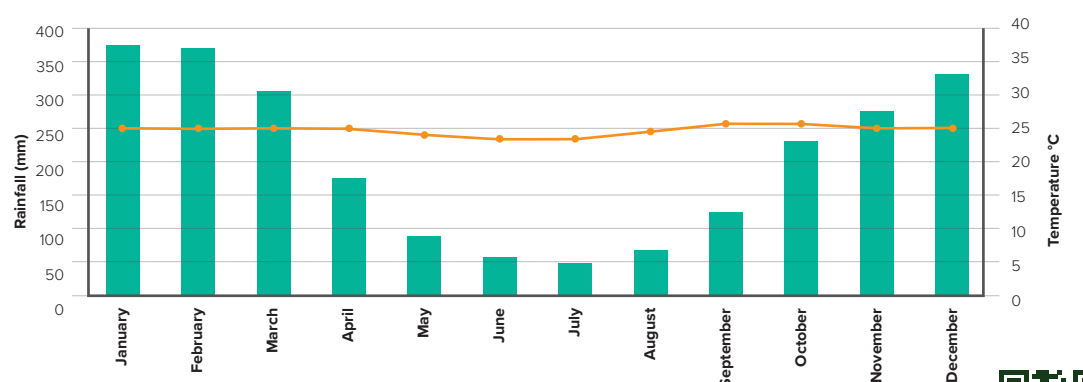
The shrub layer contains shorter plants with larger leaves to try to catch as much sunlight as possible.

FOREST FLOOR

TROPICAL RAINFORESTS AROUND THE WORLD



CLIMATE GRAPH FOR PUERTO MALDONADO, PERU



The climate in Puerto Maldonado, in the Peruvian Amazon is hot all year round, with an average temperature of around 25 °C, and very wet, with over 2000 mm of rainfall every year

