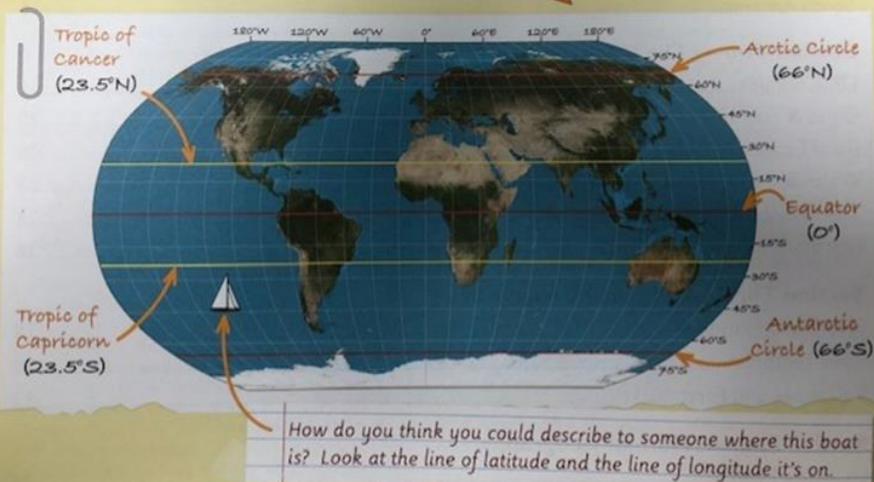
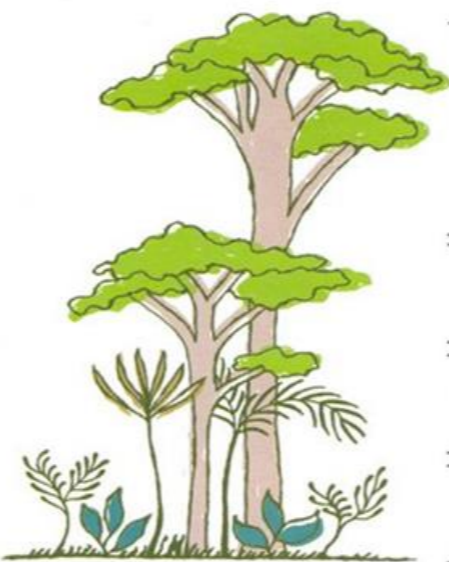


## Drawing imaginary lines

Ancient map-makers decided to split up the world using imaginary lines, so that people could explain where they were more easily. Each line is given a number in degrees to measure how far around the Earth it is. Lines of latitude go horizontally around the world. Lines of longitude go vertically up and down the world — they meet at the poles. Some lines of latitude have special names, as shown here:



# Geography of the World



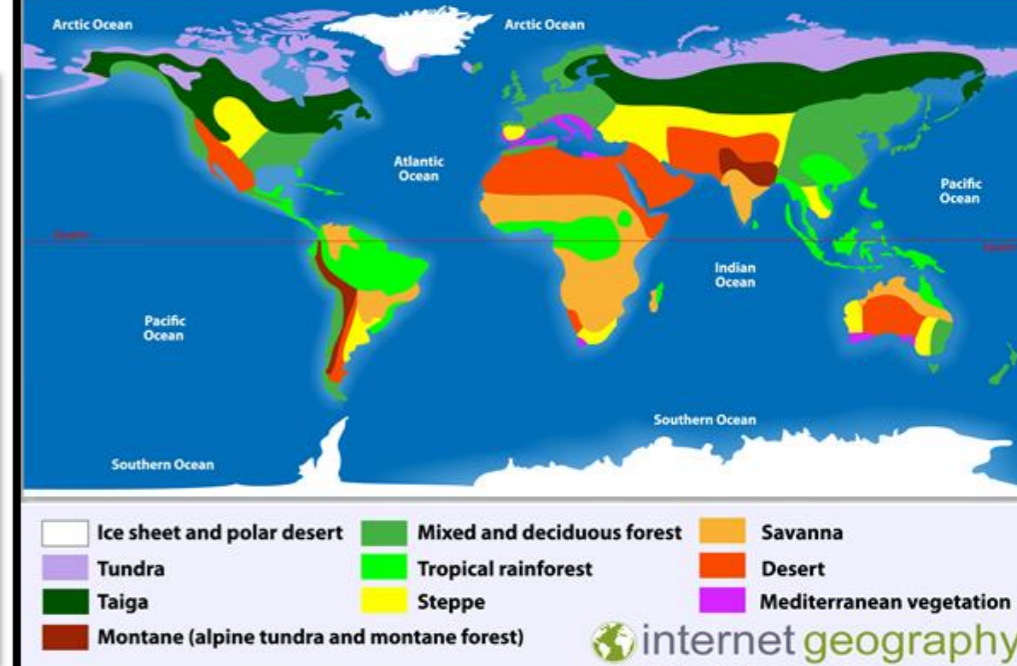
The Emergent Layer

The Canopy

The Understory

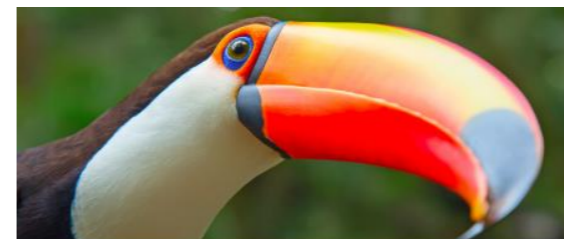
The Forest Floor

## The main biomes in the world



## Glossary

Adapted	Changed to suit your environment
Biome	An area which has similar plants, animals and climate.
Hemisphere	The top or bottom half of the earth's sphere
Equator	A line of latitude at 0° it runs across the middle of the earth.
Natural resources	Resources found in nature that we can use: fuels, minerals, foods and water.
Time zone	An area of the earth's surface that shares the same local time.
Tropic of Cancer	A line of latitude that is 23.5° North of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	A line of latitude that is 23.5° South of the equator.



Climate	What the weather is generally like and what it has been like for years.
Desert	A very dry area (less than 50cm of rainfall a year)
savannah	A rolling grassland with scattered trees and shrubs
Tundra	A cold and treeless plain where harsh conditions make it hard for plants and animals to survive.
Rainforest	A forest with a hot, wet climate for most of the year. It is found near the equator.
Biodiversity	the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat
Deforestation	the action of clearing a wide area of trees.
Global warming	a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere

