



Let's Explore the Jungle – Knowledge Organiser St Gregory's Catholic Primary School – Year 2





	Key Vocabulary	
jungle	An area of land overgrown with forest and tangled vegetation, found in hot climates.	
mangrove	Trees or shrubs which live and grow along the coast.	
cloud forest	Rainforests that experience extreme rainfall, forming thick clouds above them.	
climate	Weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period of time.	
tropical climate	The climate of the tropics. A damp climate in which all 12 months have a mean temperature above 18°C.	
shrubs	A short, tree-like plant with many stems or branches.	
vines	A type of plant that climbs or grows along the ground and has twisting stems.	
vegetation	Plants found collectively in a particular area or habitat.	
fungus	Any organism that reproduces spores e.g. mushrooms, mould, yeast and mildews.	
ecosystem	A large community of living organisms (e.g. plants, animals, etc.) in a particular area.	
monsoon	Wind that carries heavy rain.	
condensation	A stage of the water cycle. The sun heats up water on land and turns it into water vapour. This water vapour rises into the air and cools down – changing it back to tiny drops of liquid water (forming clouds).	

Locational and place knowledge

Jungles and mangroves tend to be found around the <u>equator</u>. This is because the climate is very <u>hot</u>, <u>humid</u> and <u>wet</u>. Trees, shrubs and other plants in jungles and mangroves need lots of **sunlight** (for energy) and <u>water</u> to grow and stay alive.

Jungles in the world

Mangroves in the world



Mangroves:

A group of trees and shrubs that live along the coast. They are the only species of trees in the world that can tolerate saltwater. The largest amount of mangrove coverage can be found in **Indonesia**.

Cloud forests:

This is a type of rainforest that **experience an extreme about of rainfall**. Because of this, the water cycle is always happening. As a result, **condensation of thick clouds** forms at the top of the trees. Cloud forests are mostly found in **Central and South America**.

Human and physical geography

Jungles have a lot in common with rainforests but they are not the same thing. Rainforests have extremely thick canopies of trees and the floor is completely blocked from the sun. Jungles have <u>less trees</u>, which allows <u>more sunlight</u> in for plants at a lower level. This means it can be difficult to move around a jungle. Jungles are usually <u>found on the</u> edges of rainforests.

Jungles are full of natural **physical features**. Physical features are natural features on the Earth's surface that have been formed by nature. For example:

- Trees
- Shrubs
- Vines
- Vegetation
- Fungus
- Hot climate





Animals in found in Indian jungles

Animals in the Indian jungles include: Bengal tigers, wolves, rhinoceroses, elephants, red pandas, gibbons, pythons, sloth bears, cobras and many more.



GEOGRAPHCAL CONTEXT

