



We are Geographers...

Regional Geography  
The Amazon Basin

We are curious, we are  
unique, we are together,  
we are Whiteshill!

### Countries:

Brazil, Bolivia,  
Peru, Ecuador,  
Colombia,  
Venezuela,  
Guyana, Suriname,  
French Guiana

### Time Zone

GMT – 4

### Vocabulary

**Tributaries** - a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

**River basin** - an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.

**Biome** – an area classified according to the species that live in that location e.g. forest, grassland, desert.

**Vegetation belt** - the main plant life within a certain area.

### Largest cities

**Manaus** – capital of Brazilian state of Amazonas.

**Belém** – capital of Brazilian state of Pará

The Amazon Basin covers approx. 35% of  
the South American continent.

### Amazon Rainforest

- Covers most of the basin
- 2.1 million square miles of dense tropical forest
- Largest rainforest in the world.
- Harbors 10% of the world's known species of plants and animals.
- Evergreen trees with high, dense canopy so little sunlight gets through.

### Human Impact

**Deforestation and forest fires** - clearing areas for agriculture and logging.

**River Dams** – impact on plants and animals living in the river including fish migration routes.



**Pink Amazon  
River Dolphin**



**Basilisk Lizard**

### Poison Dart Frog



### Jaguar



### Amazon River

- Begins in the Andes Mountains in the west.
- Main tributaries - Marañón and Apurímac Rivers - both in Peru.
- 4,000 miles long
- Drains east into the Atlantic Ocean.
- Amazon and the Nile are the two longest rivers in the world.
- Carries approx. 20% of the world's water to the ocean.

### Main Natural Resources

Water, brazil nuts,  
rubber and timber

### Economy and Trade

Hydro-electricity,  
paper and logging,  
agriculture, rubber  
production.

### Vocabulary:

**Human feature** – parts of the landscape made or built by humans.

**Physical feature** – parts of the landscape on earth naturally.

**Settlement** – a place which has been uninhabited, where people start to live together.

**Human geography** – the impact of people on the natural world.

**Physical geography** – the natural processes of the Earth.

**Characteristics** – the things that make a place different to others – can be both physical and human.

