



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.

