

Example Text: Scientific Report

Rainforests

Rainforests are easily identified by their diversity of vegetation and their high levels of annual rainfall. There are many different types of rainforests, which are classified by their climate and position. Equatorial (tropical) rainforests are found near the equator. Subtropical (temperate) rainforests extend past the tropics. Montane rainforests grow on tropical mountains.

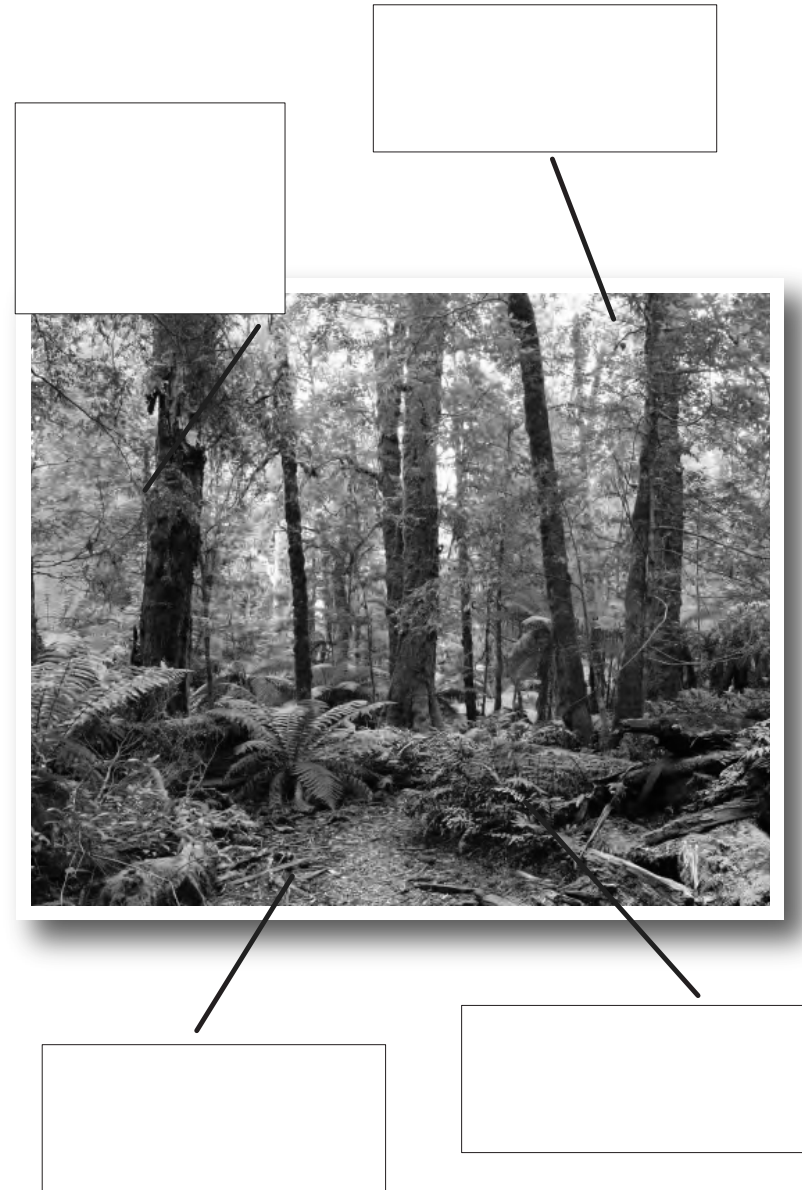
Within any rainforest, almost 70% of the plant species are trees. These trees and other plant life do not all grow to the same height. There are between 3 and 5 layers of plant life in a rainforest. (Kidcyber, 2007)

The canopy, or upper layer, can reach as much as 30 – 50 metres above the forest floor. Many smaller plants such as ferns and orchids grow on the trunks and branches of these trees. Thick, woody vines dangle down, sometimes reaching the floor below.

The forest floor is very dark and gloomy, because the high canopy cuts off much of the sunlight. It is made up of fallen trees, mosses and other small plants and fungi.

The largest rainforests in the world are found in the Amazon in South America, and the Congo in Africa.

Sydenham & Thomas, Rainforest Biome. [Online] www.kidcyber.com.au (2007)



Can you use the information in the text to label the diagram above to help readers understand the scientific report?