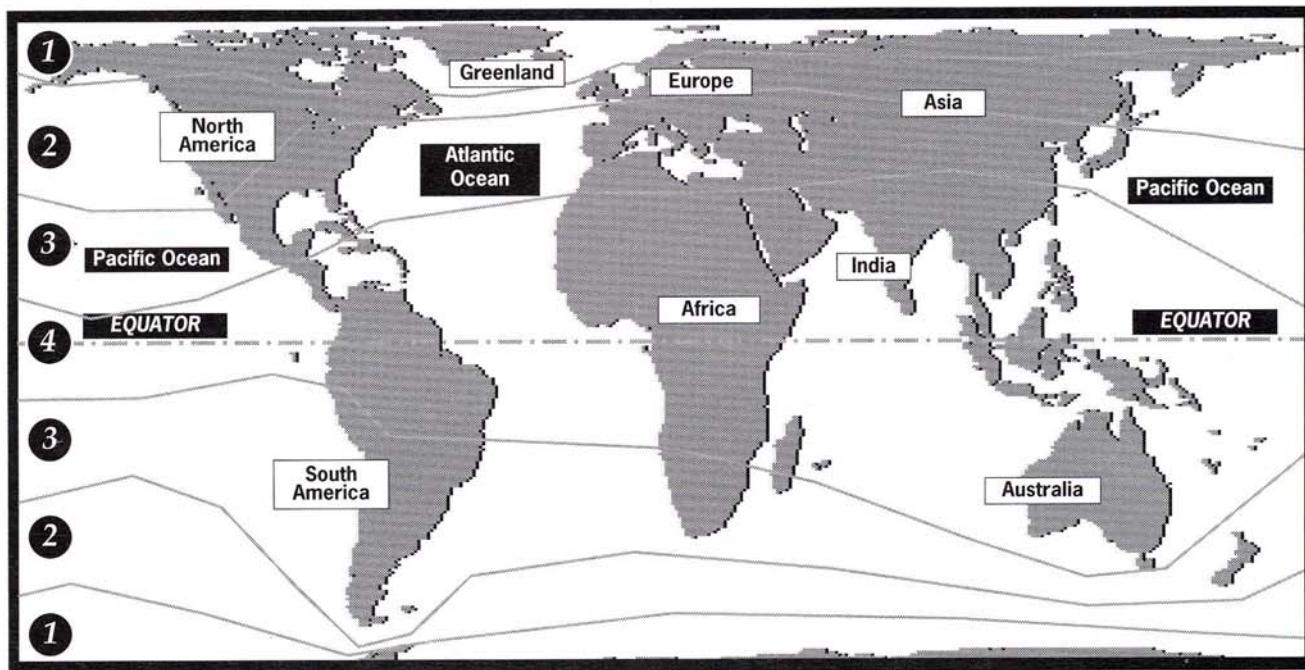




There are many thousands of types of tree in the world. Where they grow will depend on many things such as the soil and most importantly the climate.

You won't find mahogany trees growing in Britain nor oak trees growing near the Equator in Africa. However, the forest types are grouped around the world. The map below shows the forest zones.

<b>ZONE 1</b>	POLAR REGIONS – Very little plant life. Any trees are very small although they may be hundreds of years old.
<b>ZONE 2</b>	CONIFEROUS REGION – Softwood forests. Huge forests of firs, pines, spruce.
<b>ZONE 3</b>	HARDWOOD REGION – Broadleaf trees. It is known as the temperate region. Most of the trees are deciduous. Often forests with a wide variety of trees.
<b>ZONE 4</b>	TROPICAL FORESTS – Huge forests with an amazing variety of trees. Here we find trees such as mahogany, teak, balsa and ebony.



YOU WILL NOW NEED AN ATLAS – USE IT TO HELP YOU:

1. List 2 countries in each of the zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, one north of the Equator and one south of the Equator.
2. Discuss with a partner what the climate would be like in each zone.
3. Now record your work on a matrix like this one below:

NAME OF ZONE	TYPES OF TREE GROWTH	CLIMATE	COUNTRIES IN EACH ZONE
1. Polar			



*There is a case in which all types of forest can be found in one area. This is where you get high mountains near the Equator. If you climb a mountain near the Equator the temperature would drop as you went up and it would become cooler. It would be like travelling from the Equator to the North Pole! Plants would be affected by the temperature difference and the trees you find would change as you climbed to the summit.*

Mount Kenya in Africa is almost exactly on the Equator. Using the zone descriptions from Activity Sheet 16A draw the kind of forest you would find at each height on the mountain.

1. POLAR

2. CONIFEROUS

3. HARDWOOD

4. TROPICAL