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Predators in the tropical rainforest

Picture: Mike Hill / Photographer's Choice RF / Getty Images The Earth is covered in rainforests and jungle areas teeming with life. From the Amazon rainforest to Kinabalu National Park to Australia's Daintree, these huge wilderness areas are home to an extraordinary diversity of wildlife. While all jungles have their fair share of exotic birds and insects, it is predators that seem to catch people's attention the most. There aren't many other places on Earth where you can find cats larger than humans or snakes that can eat an entire deer. When it comes to predators, jungles have some of the most amazing creatures alive. We all know that you can find a bear in the woods or a lion in the savannah, but it is the combination of soil and terror that makes a jungle predator much more intense. A jungle is so close, you can't even see through the tree cover. The air is warm and stuffy, as if the jungle itself is just another predator you need to worry about. Everything works together to make a dangerous and incredible part of the world. If you find yourself fascinated not only by the jungle but by the predators who live there, then this quiz is for you. Answer some questions about yourself and find out which of the most dangerous creatures in the jungle you really are. CURIOSITY There are up to 100 million deep water species - we will be impressed if you can name 40! Quiz 7 minutes 7 min PERSONALITY Which Apex predator is your kindred spirit? 5 min PERSONALITY 5 min quiz Which Apex predator are you based on your Myers-Briggs personality type? Quiz 5 min 5 min PERSONALITY which deadly Australian predator are you? Quiz 5 minutes 5 minutes CURIOSITY The predatory quiz from A to Z Apex! Quiz 7 minutes 7 min PERSONALITY Which rare Apex predator matches your personality? Quiz 5 minutes 5 min PERSONALITY Which Apex predator reflects your personality? Quiz 5 minutes 5 min PERSONALITY Which rare predator matches your personality? 5 minute quiz 5 minute personality in the animal kingdom, are you predator or prey? 5-minute quiz 5-minute personality which animal predator describes your dark side? 6 min quiz How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use a proper noun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable and easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, compelling photography, and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times, we ask you, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stay with us! a quiz is free! We send trivia questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking Subscribe, you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years old or Copyright © 2021 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 company at the National Ecology Center in Seocheon, South Korea, visitors will soon be able to walk through more than 35,000 square feet of greenhouses that mimic the world's most diverse ecosystems. Called Ecorium, and designed by Grimshaw Architects with S.A.M.O.O., this visitor center will consist of five enclosed biomes -- or ecosystems -- each with flora and fauna from different climate zones: tropical rainforest, rainforest, dry tropics, cool temperate, and Antarctica. The curvy design for the structure also takes its cue from nature and is based on the crescent shape of an oxen lake, a state of water that forms like a meandering river changes course. Since this will be a center for ecological research and exploration, it was essential that design was as energy efficient as possible. A lightweight glazing system on the glass domes of each biome structure maximizes natural light inside, which promotes vigorous plant growth and eliminates the need for additional electrical lighting, according to Grimshaw's project brief. As an ecological research base, experience-focused education, and vibrant exhibition, Ecorium of the National Ecological Institute will become a green landmark leading the low-carbon green society, according to S.A.M.O.O. architects, who worked with Grimshaw on the project. The Korea Herald reports that the Ecorium will be fully open to the public by next spring. [Architect H/T] [Photo © Park Young Chae, courtesy of Grimshaw Architects] Aditya Singh/Moment Open/Getty Images Two subspecies of tigers live mainly in a rainforest habitat: the Sumatra Tiger and the Bengal Tiger. Tigers live in a wide range of habitats, but most species prefer places with dense vegetation, including rainforests. Both the Sumatra Tiger and the Bengal Tiger are indigenous to Southeast Asia. The Sumatra tiger lives only on the island of Sumatra. It is so highly adapted to the island's moist jungles that its paws are slightly webbed, allowing it to swim more effectively. The Bengal tiger is more widespread, with populations in China and Nepal, but is found mainly in India. It is not as specialized as the Sumatra Tiger, and its habitat includes dinger forests, scrub land, and even grasslands, as well as tropical rainforests. The tropical rainforest has two seasons: a wet season and a dry season. The traditional seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter are absent in rainforests. Each season, wet and dry, lasts six months a year. In amazon rainforest, the wettest part of the season lasts from December to May. During the rainy season, 6 to 12 feet of rain can occur. June to August marks the driest months of the dry season. During this time, there is only an average of 6 inches of rain. Dry, wet alternation in the region they cause the Amazon River to rise and fall at a rate of 40 feet each year. Luis Veiga/The Image Bank/Getty Images A tropical rainforest is a forest that is located in a warm region year-round with tall trees. On average, between 50 and 260 inches of rain fall each year in a tropical rainforest. Almost all rainforests are located near the equator. The average humidity in rainforests is between 77 and 88%, and the temperature rarely exceeds 93 degrees Fahrenheit. Most rainforests have a season where less rain falls, and some have a dry season. Rainforests cover less than 6% of the Earth's surface, but scientists estimate that more than 50% of the planet's animals and plants live in tropical rainforests. It is also thought that 40% of earth's oxygen comes from rainforests. These rainforests are also home to more types of trees than anywhere else on earth. Trees account for 70% of all plants within the rainforest. Trees within rainforests often do not grow branches up to about 100 feet in the air. Branches further down the tree are less likely to receive light, making it more important to grow branches higher. Trees in rainforests also have thin, smooth bark because there is little danger that the tree will face freezing temperatures or lose too much water. All tropical rainforests have similar features including climate, precipitation, canopy structure, complex symbiotic relationships, and extraordinary species diversity. However, not all tropical rainforests can claim exact characteristics when compared by region or kingdom, and there are rarely clear distinguishing boundaries. Many can merge with adjacent mangrove forests, moist forests, mountain forests, or tropical deciduous forests. Tropical rainforests are found mainly within the equatorial regions of the world. Tropical rainforests are limited to the small land area between latitudes 22.5° north and 22.5° south of the equator - between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer. The global distribution of the tropical rainforest can be divided into four continental regions, kingdoms or biomes: the Ethiopic or Afrotropical rainforest, the Australasian or Australian rainforest, the Eastern or Indomalayan/Asian Rainforest, and the Neotropical Central-South American. Rainforests are cradles of diversity. They generate and support 50% of all living organisms on Earth even though they cover less than 5% of the Earth's surface. The importance of a rainforest is really incomprehensible when it comes to species diversity, a few thousand years ago, tropical rainforests are estimated to have covered up to 12% of the earth's surface. This was about 6 million square miles (15.5 million square kilometers). Today it is estimated that less than 5% of the earth's land is covered by these forests (about 2-3 2-3 square miles). More importantly, two-thirds of the world's tropical rainforests exist as fragmented remains. The largest uninterrupted stretch of rainforest is located in the Amazon basin of South America. More than half of this forest is located in Brazil, home to about a third of the world's remaining tropical rainforests. Another 20% of the world's remaining rainforest exists in Indonesia and the Congo Basin, while the balance of the world's rainforests is scattered around the world in tropical regions. Tropical rainforests are found not only in tropical regions, but also in temperate regions such as Canada, the United States and the former Soviet Union. These forests, like any tropical rainforest, receive abundant rainfall year-round and are characterized by a closed canopy and high diversity of species, but are without heat and sunlight year-round. An important feature of tropical rainforests is humidity. Tropical rainforests are usually found in tropical areas where solar energy produces frequent rainstorms. Rainforests are subject to heavy rainfall, at least 80 and in some areas over 430 of rain each year. High volumes of rain in rainforests can cause local streams and creeks to rise by 10-20 feet over the course of two hours. Most life in the tropical rainforest exists vertically among the trees, above the floor of the shaded forest - in the layers. Each layer of tropical rainforest canopy is home to its own unique plant and animal species that interact with the ecosystem around them. The primary tropical rainforest is divided into at least five layers: the overstory, the real canopy, the substory, the shrub layer and the bottom of the forest. Tropical rainforests are not so pleasant to visit. They are warm and humid, hard to reach, infested with insects and have hard-to-find wildlife. However, according to Rhett A. Butler in A Place Out of Time: Tropical Rainforests and the Perils They Face, there are undeniable reasons to protect rainforests: loss of local climate regulation - With the loss of forests, the local community loses the system that has performed valuable but unnoticed services such as ensuring the regular flow of clean water and protecting the community from flooding and drought. The forest acts as a kind of sponge, absorbing the huge amounts of rain brought by tropical downpours and releasing water at regular intervals. This regulatory feature of tropical rainforests prevents destructive cycles of floods and droughts. Erosion and its effects - The loss of trees, which anchor the with their roots, causes widespread erosion throughout the tropics. Only a minority of areas have good land, which after eviction is quickly wiped out by heavy rains. So crops decrease and people have to spend income to import foreign fertilizers or clear additional forests. Loss of species for forest regeneration - A fully functioning forest a great ability to regenerate. A comprehensive hunt for tropical rainforest species can reduce the species needed for forest continuation and regeneration. The rise of tropical diseases - The emergence of tropical diseases and outbreaks of new diseases including bad hemorrhagic fevers such as Ebola and Lassa Fever is a subtle but serious impact of deforestation. Destruction of renewable resources - Deforestation can rob a country of potential renewable revenue while replacing valuable productive land with virtually useless scrub and grasslands (desertification). (desertification).

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