

The amazon rainforest



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The Amazon Rainforest, and Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world. Located in South America, encompassing parts of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Bolivia and much of Brazil. The Amazon, like the rest of the forests, has a great variety of fauna, flora and mineral deposits. All are important for balance, both climate and ecological. The Amazon forest is developed around the Amazon River and its watershed. The title of "lungs of the planet" that holds the Amazon is because the climate is in equilibrium: the input and output of CO₂ and O₂ are balanced. Several environmentalists agree the loss of existing biodiversity of fruits in the Amazon jungle, and the release of carbon from vegetation, accelerating global warming. The Amazon rainforest, evergreen, accumulates 10% of the world's primary productivity and 10% of carbon in ecosystems. The fire in the Amazon deforestation in Brazil has been the top producers of greenhouse gas CO₂. Brazil produces about 300 million tons of CO₂ per year, of which 200 come from the burning of vegetation, although in recent years this country reduced to half the deforestation in the Amazon helping to reduce the burden of CO₂ atmosphere. Amazonian Indians have been developed and included the development of ecological environment on animals, plants, water and tropical forest lands that have allowed them the use of the environment. And given the acidity of the soil has taken advantage with the use of small forest areas in non-permanent crops, once abandoned by action of plants colonizing back and reconstitute the original forest. The Indians also have areas of hunting and gathering wild fruits, like fishing, and whose production is responsible for the nuclear family, she is responsible for the planting, care and catching crop, the man in the fishing and hunting, both from the harvesting of wild products, which derive their

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livelihood fundamental. Families often share the same settlement in establishing reciprocal trade surplus labor or production. The extensive fauna of the South American rainforest is present in the Amazon Jungle. From insects to large mammals such as jaguars, pumas, tapirs and deer. Reptiles such as turtles, caimans, alligators and snakes, including the famous anaconda, also live there. There are birds like the macaw, the toucan and the harpy eagle, and fish of all species, feathers and scales. Along the Amazon Victoria amazonica flower plant, whose leaves circular reach over a meter in diameter. The Amazon River is the source that provides the greatest number of fish species that now populate the shops and aquariums around the world. 20% of the world's species of birds and plants found in the Amazon forest.