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Animals in the forest floor layer of the rainforest

What animals live in the forest floor layer of the rainforest. Animals in the forest floor layer of the amazon rainforest. Animals found in the forest floor layer of the rainforest. Animals found in the forest floor layer of the amazon rainforest.

Forest shed sheet is the primary layer that forms a roof over the undergrowth layer and forest floor. Many animals and birds live in this labyrinth of leaves and branches. In this article you will be aware of the various flora and fauna of the canopy layer. Forests that grow in regions that benefit high raininess are known as rainforests. The rainforests farther from the tropic of cancer and the tropic of Capricorn are known as tropical rainforests. They are also found in Asia, Africa, Northern Australia, South America and other tropical regions. The climate near the equator is always warm and moist throughout the year, so the trees never stop growing and are known as evergreen trees. The regions farther from the equator have a temperate climate, with specific wet and dry season. The trees in this region lose the leaves during the sicicity period. So, Central America and India have fallen rainforests in Caduca leaf. The forest covering the tops of the mountains are known as rainforests. They are so called as they are always covered by the clouds. These trees survive in extremely cold and humid climates. Tropical rain forests throughout the year, tropical rain forests A high temperature medium temperature experience of 25 ° C. You will receive an annual rain of about 2 meters and have 100% moisture. Few tropical rain forests receive rainfall up to 10 meters! The world's largest rainforest in the world is the Amazonian forest of South America. The Amazonian forest spans in eight countries, covering a total area of about 2 million square miles. It is interesting to note that the rainforests cover only 2% of the World's terrestrial surface and is home to more than 50% of the population of Earth's animal and vegetable. The rainforest layer is divided into four parts. The four layers of the sheet layer are: the emerging layer: the highest trees up to 70 meters in height are found in this layer. This layer receives maximum sunlight and is a safe paradise for small animals and birds, this layer also protects them from predators. Shed layer: This layer is plentiful with food. These trees act as a buffer for smaller trees that are covered with climbing and flowering plants called epiphyte. Understory layer: This layer is dark and almost impenetrable natural habitat. Many nocturnal species make their homes in the undergrowth layer. The trees in this layer reach an average height of 12 to 15 feet. Forest Floor: The forest floor is the darkest area, as almost none reaches the sunlight this area. The quality of the soil is extremely poor and very few plants grow here. The land is rich in microorganisms that carry out the natural decomposition of the organic substance. The canopy layer is the home of about 70-90% of the life present in the rainforest. The branches of trees in search layer shed intertwined with each other when observed from an airplane. In reality, the branches do not even touch each other and the trees grow, at least a few steps from each other. Animals found in the canopy level of the rainforest Many animal species live in the canopy layer as it is rich in fruit and seeds. Monkeys, bradripes, bats, tree frogs, ants, cockroaches, parrots, colibris and snakes are some of the many species found in the canopy layer. Toucan is one of the many exotic tropical rainforest birds are in the canopy layer. There are about 40 different species of noisy toucan. The colorful, cutting toucan bill is used to crush fruits and berries. They also use to kill and eat small lizards and birds. This bird is located in the canopy layer of the rainforest in the south and America. These bright, noisy birds are very important for the rainforest layer as the seeds of fruits and berries are dispersed throughout the forest. Poisoned arrow frogs are found in southern Canopy layer and Central America. The poison of these bright color frogs can cause paralysis and death too. The poison of a frog can kill about 100 adult people. These these They are about the size of a man's miniature. Hunters die their arrow heads in the poison of frogs that give rise to the unusual name of him. Socially compatible and intelligent aragal are originating in central and south america rainforest canopy layer. There are about 16 species of these beautiful birds. Excessive deforestation and the avidity of owning these exotic animals as pets have created birds to insert the list of the list of endangered species. The scan monkeys are found high in the canopy layer. They eat fruit, seeds and plants. Spider monkeys have four fingers and no thumb! They love hanging upside down with their four arts and the tail that holds the branches. This makes them look like spiders, giving them the name. Spider monkeys are on the list of animals of the rainforest endangered due to excessive hunting. Bradipi are night animals that can live up to 30 years. They are extremely slow mammals found in the level of the Tezzy. They need a small food due to their slow metabolism rate. These animals rarely climb along the trees and tiny algae all their coat grow! The other tropical rainproof animals found in the canopy layer are shaft snails, Morpho butterfly, buoy constrictor, rhinoceros beetle, jaguars and leopards. Plants found in the canopy layer of the rainforest There are many species of flowers that are in the canopy layer of the rainforest that cause cross pollination. Lianes are screws with large wood stems that grow abundantly in the canopy layer. These screws rise trees to try to reach the sunlight. Some of the Lianes include Rattan Palms, Philodendron and Tixifery Strychnos. Asian Lianes are used to make wicker baskets, strings and furniture. The Lianes form a network of screws wrapped up on the trees. This provides support for shallow and heavy trees against strong winds. Orchids, ferns, mosses, lichens and other epiphitis grow on the trunks where the sunlight is the best. Even the epiphytes also known as airplants also grow in the canopy layer of the rainforest. They grow on branches, trunks and even rocks. Trees support epiphytes by providing them with rainwater. Many epiphitis are self-sufficient, ie, prepare their food with the help of sun and air light. The beauty of the sheet of the shed is enriched by brightly colored flowers that grow on the epiphites. Orchids and bromelies are some of the varieties of epiphyards growing in the canopy of the rainforest canopy. Bromels have thick leaves and cereals, which form a bowl shape to capture rainwater. Some are so great that they can contain different liters of water. Many ladders, salamanders, snails and beetles grow in these leaves forming a mini ecosystem. The tree's killer's strength of the FICO family grow as a high epiphyte in the trees. The monkeys and birds eat the fig and throw seeds on the branches Trees. The plant begins to grow and send long roots to the ground. Once the roots reach the ground, the fig grows quickly, suffocating the host tree. In the end a large dead tree with a cable core is in a vertical position Surrounded by a strangulator. A «If there is the earth, there is a man! ÁÁ». Well, humans have lived in the thick and inhospitable areas of the rainforest. Although they don't live in the Areas of the canopy of the rainforest, should be mentioned. The pygmies of Central Africa, the tribe of Hull of Papua New Guinea, the Yanomami of South America are few of the many tribal populations that are found in the Rainets around the world. Preserving rainforests The rainforest provides humans with abundant natural wealth. However, about 6000 acres of rainforest is disappearing per hour due to deforestation. Many species of plants and animals are deleted from the face of the earth while their natural habitat is destroyed. Also lose a plant or an animal translates into interruption and damages the entire ecosystem. The vast rainforest still has many species of flora and fauna that have yet to be discovered. Destruction of The rainforest can cause you to lose these unknown species forever. The indifferent nature of man with respect to pollution and stripping the rainforest of its natural wealth for personal avidity has caused the extinction of an average of 140 species per day. If this apathetic activity is carried out without checking, the half of the plant and the animal species of our planet will be canceled. Governments and people should act and do everything possible to save the fast forests. We should learn from indigenous groups that live in rainforests on the modalities to collect benefits from the generosity of nature without destroying it. Timber companies should replace all the trees cut with a new sapling to reconstitute what is lost. Like the most intelligent and highly evolved species on the planet Earth, we make our bit in saving other species along the evolution line. Found at each continent except Antarctica, the rainforests are the ecosystems full of trees for the more evergreen that generally receive large quantities of precipitation. Tropical rain forests are located near the equator, with high temperatures and humidity, while temperate rain forests are found mainly in coastal areas, mountainous within the Metitude latitudes. A rainforest is typically made up of four key layers: emerging, upper shed, understory and undergrowth. In the upper emerging layer, the high trees like 200 feet (60 meters) grow distant and high, their branches that reach over the canopy. The upper canopy, a deep layer of vegetation about 20 feet (6 meters) of thickness, houses most of the animal species of the forest forest and forms a roof that blocks most of the light from undergoing below. Increase the canopy, the subboard is dominated by the low-light layer from brief plants with large leaves, such as palm trees and philodendrons. On the dark forest floor, few plants are able to grow and decrease the subject from the upper layers is prevalent, feeding the roots of the trees. Perhaps the "rain" forests? The rainforests are often partially self-irrigated. The plants release water in the atmosphere through a process called Transpiration. The humidity helps create the cover of the thick cloud that hangs on most rainforests. Even when it does not rain, these clouds keep the damp and warm rainforest.RainForest for loss loss has endangered rainforests all over the world, guided by recording, mining, agriculture and ranching. About 17% of the Amazon rainforest has been destroyed over the past 50 years and losses have recently been increasing. The tropical rainforest now covers about the six percent of the earth's terrestrial surface.two countries represented the

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