

Words for a Day at Fairchild

Adaptation - unique features of plants and animals that enable them to live in a particular environment.

Biodiversity - many different kinds of life in one area.

Canopy - a thick, overhead layer of the rainforest formed by the branches and leaves of the tall trees. It is the “ceiling” of the forest.

Condensation - when water changes from a gas to a liquid.

Conservation - protection of natural resources from waste, loss or harm.

Decomposer - organisms, such as bacteria, fungi and insects, that break down dead plant and animal materials to be recycled and reused.

Drip tip - the end of a leaf that comes to a point, allowing rainwater to drip off.



Drip Tip

Ecosystem - a community of animals, plants, and microscopic life that interact together in the environment.

Emergent - the tallest layer of trees in a rainforest, they typically break through the canopy.

Epiphyte - a plant that lives on the surface of another plant, especially the trunk and branches. It does not typically harm its host plant.

Evaporation - when moisture changes from liquid to gas.

Forest Floor - the ground layer of the rainforest, made up of tree roots, soil, decaying matter and decomposers.

Humidity - the amount of water vapor in the air.

Interdependence - the concept that everything in nature is connected to each other, and cannot survive without the help of other plants, animals and abiotic factors (i.e., sun, soil, water and air).

Precipitation - the forms in which water falls to the ground as rain, sleet, snow and hail.

Sustainable - using resources in a way that does not permanently destroy them, so that people in the future can also use them.

Transpiration - the loss of water from plant surfaces (usually leaves).

Tropics - hot, humid zone between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Understory - the layer growing under the canopy, made up mostly of young trees and shrubs.



Epiphyte in tree

