

Name: _____ Period _____ Date: _____

Our Planet - Episode 3: Jungles - Video Response Worksheet

1. Exactly how many species rain forests contain is unknown, but it runs into _____, and new ones are discovered every week.
2. Although they cover just _____ percent of the world's land area, jungles play a vital role in the health of the planet.
3. The Congo is our planet's youngest rain forest, a mere _____ years old, and its the jungle with more big animals than any other.
4. In the last 20 years, poaching for bushmeat has _____ the Congo's gorilla population.
5. Known as bais, these _____ attract many of the jungle's inhabitants.
6. The gorillas come to feed on aquatic plants rich in _____, a mineral in short supply inside the forest, but crucial to their survival.
7. New Guinea is the world's largest jungle-covered _____, and more than half of its plants and animals are found nowhere else on Earth.
8. Each male bird-of-paradise has a unique display for attracting _____.
9. New Guinea's _____ has created a unique variety of animals, but the _____ of a forest has an even greater impact on the diversity of life it contains.
10. The jungles of Borneo, in Southeast Asia, have grown here for nearly _____ years, making them the oldest on Earth.
11. The high humidity of the forest floor isn't just good for velvet worms. It's perfect for _____, too.
12. By decomposing the dead, the slime molds and fungi _____ scarce nutrients.

13. In return for the free food, the treeshrew leaves a gift: _____ for the plant.
14. In the last _____ years, Borneo has lost over half of its jungle.
15. On the neighboring islands of the Philippines, where ninety percent of the primary rain forest has gone, what's left is the last refuge for the world's rarest bird of prey: the mighty Philippines _____.
16. The _____ basin is over 3,000 kilometers across, and home to half of our planet's remaining rain forest.
17. A _____ is rarely seen, but it is the Amazon's top predator.
18. Noises could be friend or foe, so every visitor must remain poised for _____.
19. There are thought to be more than two million kinds of _____ in the Amazon.
20. Within the territory of a leafcutter colony, as much as a _____ of all new plant growth will be harvested by the ants.
21. The ants have teamed up with bacteria to help control _____, which would destroy their precious fungi. Scientists now believe these bacteria could provide new solutions to human _____.
22. Checks and balances like these means no one species can ever dominate, so protecting the jungle's incredible _____.
23. Oil palm, one of the world's most productive crops, support only a fraction of the diversity found in primary rain forests, and it is pushing many animals to _____.
24. It's now estimated that we lose 100 orangutans every _____ from human activity.
25. Jungles store and capture more _____ than any other habitat on land. They cool our planet, and provide food and _____.