

6th Grade Science

Niota Elementary

Mrs. Becky Casteel

Week of April 27, 2020

If you would like to add points to your 4th 9 nine weeks' grade, please complete the following assignment. To receive credit: You may email, text, or call me with the answers. You may also drop the packet off at food distribution at the school.

How to get started:

- You can print these OPTIONAL READWORKS articles at home and then write on those.
- If you cannot print at home, you can label a piece of notebook paper by the name of the assignment at the top of the page and answer the questions on your paper.

Extra Optional Practice:

- I have added optional lessons to your Study Island account. Please contact me if you do not have your login information.

How to contact me:

- You may email me at rcasteel@mcmminnschools.com.
- You may call or text my Google Voice Number at (615)-787-8175.
- Currently, my "office hours" are 8:30am-12:30pm on Monday-Friday. I will reply to emails, texts, or calls quickly during that time.

Water from the Air: Cloud Forests

by Alden Wicker



Mindo Cloud Forest

In the Americas, Asia, and Africa, there's a special kind of forest. It's rare, beautiful, and incredibly important to the animals and plants living there, and the humans who live nearby.

It's called the cloud forest. Cloud forests, like the name implies, can be found in the clouds on the slopes of mountains. Because they are often shrouded in warm mist, cloud forests are very humid and wet places. But that's what makes these forests so valuable.

Like rainforests, cloud forests experience rainfall, but they also capture water straight from the air. Water condenses on the leaves of the plants (sort of like dew on the grass in the morning) and drips through the canopy to the floor. If you stand in a cloud forest, you'll hear the constant drip of water, even if it's not raining. The water captured is pure and unpolluted, and flows through the ground into streams and then rivers.

Some people call cloud forests "water towers," because they are so important for providing water to nearby villages and cities. In the capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, four out of 10 people get their water from La Tigre National Park. That's about 340,000 people drinking cloud forest water! And there are a lot of other big cities that get some of their water from cloud forests, like Quito, Ecuador; Mexico City, Mexico; and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

In Guatemala, most of the water comes from the Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve. More than 60 permanent streams flow from the reserve downhill to settlements, villages, and cities. People drink the water, use it for cooking, and irrigate their farm fields with it. In Kenya, people rely on the water from cloud forests to provide electricity by harnessing the energy of rivers that flow from Mount Kenya.

But it's not just humans who rely on cloud forests. While they only make up 2.5 percent of the world's forests, they are home to a stunning array of animals and plants. There are more species of hummingbirds in cloud forests than anywhere else in the world. Colorful birds, lizards, moss, and ferns live here; plus plants that grow on trees, called bromeliads. There's even a bear called the spectacled bear, named for the markings on its face. It's the only bear that lives in South America, and there are only a few thousand remaining because of habitat destruction and hunting.

We don't even know all of the plants, animals, and insects that live in cloud forests, yet we keep discovering new ones. In the 1990s, scientists discovered two bird species that only live in cloud forests. One is the Jocotoco Antpitta, or *Grallaria ridgelyi*, which lives in Ecuador in a small patch of cloud forest. Another is the Scarlet-banded Barbet, or *Capito wallacei*, which was discovered in Peru living on just one mountain. Scientists also discovered a new type of cow and barking deer in the cloud forests of Laos and Vietnam.

As you can see, cloud forests are extremely special places. But they are also very fragile and face a wide array of threats. Local poor people clear the forest so that they can grow subsistence crops. They also hunt endangered and threatened animals for meat, and cut down trees to heat their homes and cook. Commercial farmers convert the land so that they can grow fruits, vegetables, and coffee beans. Cloud

forests are cleared and turned into pasture for cattle. Building roads and gem mines also severely damages the cloud forests.

Once cloud forests are cleared, the damage can be irreversible. The cloud cover, which is so essential to the growth of these forests, disperses. The soil degrades and erodes, washing down the mountain slopes. Many species vital to the ecosystem die off. What is left behind is a barren, dusty slope unsuitable for farming and unable to support animals, plants, or even people.

You can think of cloud forests sort of like little habitat islands, bounded by other types of forests and habitats on all sides. Many species are unable to leave one patch to travel to another. Once one patch is completely cleared, many species of plants and animals can go extinct, without ever being seen or studied by people like us. Some of the plant species lost could have been a new medicine or edible crop.

Scientists estimate that each year, 1.1 percent of the world's total cloud forest land is cleared for logging and timber falling. But even more worrying is the threat of climate change. Cloud forests form at very specific altitudes and rely on certain temperatures to thrive. If world temperatures rise, cloud forests would have to move up to a higher altitude where the temperatures are cooler in order to adjust. Some cloud forests are on mountain peaks with nowhere to climb and would die out. Climate change could also lessen cloud cover, which cloud forests rely on to grow. Because of this, the rate of loss could double.

As you can see, cloud forests are essential, providing water, food, and medicine to the people living in, around, and near them. So why would local people destroy them? To understand why, you have to put yourself in the shoes of a poor local farmer.

Imagine that you have no electricity or gas to heat your home or cook your meals. You do not have an oven or stove, so you get wood from the forest to build a fire. You also need food, and you cannot find a job that pays enough to buy any. There might not be a grocery store anywhere nearby, either. Therefore, you clear some forest next to your home so that you can plant fruits, vegetables, and grains. You also hunt local animals to eat. You would probably be excited to have a road built through the forest to your village, so you can easily go to a nearby city, or reach a hospital if you or someone in your family has an emergency.

If only a few people did these things, it might not be a problem. But the population is growing fast, and when thousands of people clear the forest and hunt animals, it becomes a crisis. Scientists fear we might lose cloud forests altogether, along with the water and other services they provide.

To combat the problem, some governments have designated certain stretches of cloud forest as protected, and it's illegal to clear or log them. This can help preserve cloud forests against mining companies and large commercial farmers. But it can be hard to enforce these rules against local populations. To work with local populations of people is more effective, providing them with other ways to get food and energy so that they can leave the cloud forests intact.

It is also effective to educate the local population on how cloud forests provide fresh water and what happens when they are cleared. For example, in the indigenous community of Loma Alta in Ecuador, once the people understood that the cloud forest is necessary to provide water for farms at lower altitudes, they worked together successfully to protect it.

Cloud forests are too valuable of a natural resource to lose. With laws to protect them, education, and economic support for local people, we might be able to save them-plus the animals and plants they support-before it's too late.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What are cloud forests?

- A. forests that are made out of clouds and float through the earth's atmosphere
- B. forests of oak and maple trees found in the northeastern United States
- C. pine forests that live in cold climates without much animal life
- D. humid forests that live among clouds on mountain slopes

2. What does this article try to persuade the reader of?

- A. Governments should not interfere with businesses.
- B. It is too late to save cloud forests.
- C. Protecting cloud forests is important.
- D. Commercial farming is more important than cloud forests.

3. The loss of cloud forests is harmful to the surrounding ecosystem.

What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

- A. When cloud forests are cleared away, the soil degrades and erodes. What is left behind is a dusty slope that is unable to support animals, plants, and people.
- B. Cloud forests live among the clouds on the slopes of mountains. They are often surrounded by warm mist, which makes them very humid and wet places.
- C. The Jocotoco Antpitta, or *Grallaria ridgelyi*, lives in Ecuador. The Scarlet-banded Barbet, or *Capito wallacei*, lives in Peru. Barking deer live in Laos and Vietnam.
- D. Commercial farmers sometimes clear cloud forests so that the land can be used as pasture for cattle. Other times, cloud forests are cleared to build roads.

4. Why might providing economic support to people living near cloud forests help save the forests?

- A. People living near cloud forests would be less likely to care about protecting animals like the Jocotoco Antpitta and the Scarlet-banded Barbet.
- B. People living near cloud forests would be less likely to clear away parts of the forest to try to support themselves.
- C. People living near cloud forests would be more likely to buy cars and build roads through the forest to drive on.
- D. People living near cloud forests would be more likely to buy gems dug from the ground by mining companies.

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. how people in Tegucigalpa, Quito, Mexico City, and Dar es Salaam get their water
- B. the history of the Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala
- C. the mining companies and commercial farms that threaten cloud forests around the world
- D. cloud forests, the threats they face, and what can be done to save them

6. Read the following sentences: "It is also effective to educate the **local** population on how cloud forests provide fresh water and what happens when they are cleared. For example, in the indigenous community of Loma Alta in Ecuador, once the people understood that the cloud forest is necessary to provide water for farms at lower altitudes, they worked together successfully to protect it."

What does the word "**local**" mean?

- A. shrinking slowly over a long period of time
- B. turning out differently from what was expected
- C. having to do with a particular place or area
- D. causing people to feel extremely happy

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Cloud forests are home to unusual animals, _____ spectacled bears and barking deer.

- A. previously
- B. such as
- C. as a result
- D. third

8. Name an animal that is found only in cloud forests.

9. How are cloud forests valuable to human beings? Support your answer with evidence from the passage.

10. Are cloud forests too valuable of a natural resource to lose, as the author claims? Explain why or why not, using evidence from the passage.