The Rainforest
Flipbook & Printables

in partnership with
HOW TO PUT THE FLIP BOOK TOGETHER

1. Print or copy each page for as many booklets as you need.
2. On the cover page, cut off the right side strip (as indicated). On the interior pages, cut around the tabs on the right side strip.
3. Staple the booklet together along the left-hand side, as indicated.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Pass out scissors and glue sticks.
2. Instruct students to cut out the squares on the AMAZON RAINFOREST MATCH page and discard the scraps.
3. Have children match the images in the squares to the descriptions in the Flip Book, then glue them in place.
The EMERGENT LAYER of a tropical rainforest is sunny and breezy. The treetop branches have small, waxy leaves. Trees that form the emergent layer of the Amazon Rainforest grow as tall as 200 feet. These include the kapok tree and Brazil nut tree.

**Scarlet Macaw**
A large and colorful parrot with bright red feathers on most of its body and yellow and blue feathers on its wings. Uses its strong hooked beak to break open nuts and seeds. This noisy bird’s loud squawks and shrieks can be heard for miles.

**Brazil Nut Tree**
Can live more than 1,000 years. Produces a fruit called Brazil nuts, which grow inside a rock-hard pod. Ripe pods fall to the forest floor. People must use sharp tools to get to the nuts inside. Only one animal has jaws strong enough to open the pods—the agouti.

**Morpho Butterfly**

**Capuchin Monkey**

**Harpy Eagle**
The heaviest and most powerful bird of prey. It has a wingspan of up to 6.5 feet and 5-inch-long, razor-sharp talons. The crest of feathers on the top of its head make it easy to identify. Harpies prey on sloths, monkeys, snakes, and iguanas.
In the CANOPY LAYER of a tropical rainforest, leaves, branches, and vines grow very close together. It is so thick that sunlight, rainfall, and wind cannot pass through. Flowers and fruits grow in great numbers and feed the canopy’s residents. More animals live in the canopy than in any other layer of the rainforest. And many of them are very noisy!

Bromeliad
The Water Tank Plant
A plant that grows on trees. It has long, curved leaves and a bowl-shaped base. Water flows down these leaves and collects in the base. Animals visit these plants to drink water.

Two-Toed Sloth
A slow-moving, furry mammal that feeds on leaves in the canopy. They hang upside down from tree branches, using their strong, hook-shaped toes. Algae grows in their fur, helping camouflage them.

Black Howler Monkey
Howl so loudly you can hear them from three miles away. Live in small troupes of 4–19 members. Males are black, and females are brown. They eat flowers, fruits, and leaves.

Toco Toucan

Emerald Tree Boa
The **UNDERSTORY LAYER** of a tropical rainforest is shady, warm, and damp. The low light makes it easy for large and small animals to hide. The plants in this layer have larger leaves than canopy plants. Their large flowers attract pollinators with bright colors and strong scents.

### Greater Bulldog Bat
The face of this large bat looks like that of a bulldog. It has long, narrow wings, pointed ears, and very large hind feet. It eats fish and insects.

### Heliconia Stricta—Lobster Claw Flowers
A plant with bright red and yellow flowers that are shaped like lobster claws. Hummingbirds, like the sparkling violetear, feed on the flowers’ nectar.

### Red-Eyed Tree Frog
A small, bright green tree frog with red eyes. It uses sticky pads on its fingers and toes to climb slippery branches and leaves. It eats insects and is active mostly at night.
The FOREST FLOOR of a tropical rainforest is so dark that it is difficult for plants to grow. Leaves that fall to the floor decay quickly. Termites, leaf-cutter ants, worms, and fungi, like mushrooms, help to decompose, or break down, any organic material that falls to the floor. Animals such as peccaries, armadillos, and anteaters feast on these decomposers.

**Goliath Birdeater Tarantula**
The size of a dinner plate with its legs spread out. Can eat small birds but prefers large insects, small rodents, and frogs. It paralyzes prey with venom from its inch-long fangs, then drags the animal back to its burrow to eat.

**Collared Peccary**
A hoofed mammal that looks and sounds like a furry wild pig. Also called javelina.

**Leaf-Cutter Ants**

**Hercules Beetle**

**Colombian Cup Fungi**
Bright orange, cup-shaped mushrooms. Feed on rotting wood.

**Agouti**
A rodent that looks like a large, slender guinea pig. Can crack open Brazil nut pods with its sharp front teeth.
Amazon Rainforest Match

Instructions

1. Cut out each square. Use the dotted lines as a guide to help you.

2. Match the images to the descriptions in your Amazon Rainforest Flip Book.
Index

Instructions

An index is an alphabetical list of names and topics along with the page numbers where they are discussed. The index helps the reader find important words and topics.

Create an index for this flip book, using the word bank on this page. Find the word in the flip book then write the word and page number in this glossary in alphabetical order.

WORD BANK

PARROT  CAMOUFLAGE
WINGSPAN  HIND
EMERGENT  DECOMPOSE
CANOPY  PARALYZES
UNDERSTORY  BURROW
FLOOR  GUINEA PIG
MAMMAL  ALGAE
TROUPES  PREY

BONUS

Can you find these words on more than one page?

CREST  RESIDENTS  FANGS
## Index

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Use information from your Amazon Rainforest Flip Book to answer the questions.

1. In which level do most rainforest animals live? ______________

2. What animal has jaws that are strong enough to crack open Brazil nut pods? ______________

3. Which level of the rainforest gets the most sunlight? ______________

4. What lobster-shaped flower does the sparkling violetear hummingbird like to feed from? ______________

Fill in the blanks.

1. The calls of the __________________________ are so loud that you can hear them from miles away.

2. The __________________________ is a big furry spider that is large enough to eat small birds.

3. The body of the scarlet macaw is covered in bright __________________________ feathers, and it has yellow and blue feathers on its wings.

What do you think?

Why do you think camouflage is important for animals?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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3. Which level of the rainforest gets the most sunlight? ________________

4. What lobster-shaped flower does the sparkling violet ear hummingbird like to feed from? ________________

**Fill in the blanks.**

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**What do you think?**

Why do you think camouflage is important for animals? ________________

Answers will vary.

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