

Student activities:

Task 1: geography skills

Use the data from the table below to plot a bar chart to show changing rates of deforestation in the Amazon.

*Data is in km² lost per year.

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
11000	14000	15000	15000	28000	13000	12000	17000	17000	18000
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
18000	25000	27000	18000	13000	11000	12000	7000	6500	6000

Extension:

Can you calculate the mean, median and mode rate of deforestation from this data set?

Task 2: living graph

Cut out these statements and use them to annotate your graph.

Brazilian land owners face large fines if they chop down trees on their land for farming, as part of a strategy to further reduce the high deforestation rates in 2015.	Illegal developments and logging in Brazil lead to deforestation rates rapidly increasing. A watchdog reported that 78% of logging in the Amazon Basin was illegal, and that fines were not applied due to corruption.
The Kyoto Protocol in 1997 was a global summit aimed at challenging nations to reverse climate change by reducing the amount of co ² emissions they release. Brazil wages war on illegal logging.	Brazil is praised as a global leader in its success to reduce deforestation drastically to below 1992 levels.
Between 2005 and 2010 Brazil slashes its greenhouse emissions by 39% (faster than any other developing nation). This was down to reducing its deforestation rates by 3/4.	In 2012/2013 there are fears that deforestation rates are on the rise again. Gangs are controlling the flow of contraband timber out of the country.
Brazil introduces tough rules for land-owners; they must maintain 50% of their land as native forest.	By 2010, a total of 64 National Parks have been designated in Brazil to protect large areas of rainforest. In the same year a debt swap deal was agreed between the USA and Brazil to the amount of \$21 million, to conserve the Amazon rainforest.

