

Climate answer key

1. Savannas

- a. **Landscape** – vast stretches of dry grasslands, dotted with a few trees and thorny bushes
- b. **Location** – South of the Sahel
- c. **Farmers** – Grains – sorghum, millet, and rice
 - i. **Sorghum** - a cereal grass
 - ii. **Millet** - grain, used as food for humans and fowls, but in the U.S. grown chiefly for fodder.
- d. **Activities** – where desert meets savanna – herding of cattle

2. Tropical Rainforest –

- a. **Location** – Central and western Africa
- b. **Rainfall** – more than 100 inches per year
- c. **Jungle** – areas of dense tangles of plants grown wherever sunlight reaches through tall trees to the forest floor
- d. **Crops** – root plants such as yams – can be stored for long periods of time without refrigeration. Sun dries them out, must be moist with good drainage
- e. **Dangers** –
 - i. **Hot, wet climate** – breeding ground for insects which carry diseases
 - ii. **Malaria** - infectious parasitic disease that can be either acute or chronic and is frequently recurrent. Malaria is common in Africa, Central and South America, the Mediterranean countries, Asia, and many of the Pacific islands. At the onset of malaria, bouts of chills (ague) and fever lasting several hours and occurring every three or four days are the usual symptoms
 - iii. **Yellow Fever** - Yellow fever is caused by a virus transmitted by the bite of the female mosquito, which breeds in stagnant water near human habitations. Yellow fever begins suddenly after an incubation period of three to five days. In mild cases only fever and headache may be present. The severe form of the disease commences with fever, chills, bleeding into the skin, rapid heartbeat, headache, back pains, and extreme prostration. Nausea, vomiting, and constipation are common.
 - iv. **Sleeping sickness** - parasites spread by the tsetse fly. The flies live in Africa and are found in vegetation by rivers and lakes, forests, and wooded savannah. fever, headaches, pains in the joints, and itching as the parasites multiply in the blood and lymph glands.