



BRAHM PRAKASH DAV SCHOOL
MIDHANI TOWNSHIP, KANCHANBAGH

CLASS: IX

TOPIC: NATURAL VEGETATION & WILDLIFE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1Q. What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

ANS. Factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India are –

Relief

A. LAND: The nature of land influences the type of vegetations. Land which is flat is devoted to agriculture, undulating land encourages the growth of grass and woodlands where animals live.

Soil

B. Different types of soils support different types of vegetation. Cactus and thorny bushes grow well in the desert, marshy deltaic soils and conical grow well on the hill slopes.

C. Climate

i) TEMPERATURE affects the types of vegetation and its growth. Trees' growth differ, depending on where they are located in the mountains.

ii) The variation in the duration of sunlight affects the growth of trees. In summer trees grow faster as the sun shines for a longer time.

iii) Precipitation: Areas of heavy rainfall have denser vegetation than areas of less rain. There is a dense growth of trees in regions where the south west summer monsoons cause heavy rain e. g, windward slopes of the western Ghats.

iii) What is a biosphere reserve?

ANS. A biosphere reserve is an ecosystem having plants and animals of unusual scientific and natural interest. They are preserved in their natural environment.

iii) Name two animals having their habitat in mountains and tropical types of vegetation.

ANS. The Tibetan antelope and the Kashmir stag have their habitat in montane vegetation. In the tropical evergreen forests bats and sloths are found and in tropical deciduous forests, snakes and tortoise exist.

3Q. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

FLORA AND FAUNA

The word "flora" is used to denote plants of a particular region or period and the species of animals are referred to as Fauna

Tropical Evergreen Forests:

1. They are found where rainfall is very heavy, Over 200 cm of rain.
2. They appear green all the year round as the trees shed their leaves at different times of the year.
3. Vegetation is luxuriant, multi-layered and of great variety.
4. Commercially important trees are ebony, rosewood, rubber and chinchonas.
5. Trees are tall and have straight trunks.

Deciduous Forests:

1. These forests are found where the rainfall is between 70 cm – 20 cm. They are also known as Monsoon forests.
2. Trees shed their leaves for about 6-8 weeks in the dry Summer.
3. These forests are divided between dry and wet deciduous forests.
4. Wet deciduous forests are found in the north east states, foot hills of Himalayas, Jharkhand, west Odisha, Chhattisgarh and eastern slopes of Western Ghats. Important trees are bamboos, sail, shisham, Khair, Arjun etc.
5. Dry deciduous forests are found in the plains of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and the rainier parts of Deccan plateau. Important trees are teak, Sal, peepal and neem. Trees have been cleared for cultivation and for grazing.

4Q. Name the different types of vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

ANS. The different types of vegetation found in India are: -

- a) Tropical evergreen forests.
 - b) Tropical deciduous forests.
 - c) Tropical Thorn forests and scrubs
 - d) Montane forests
 - e) Mangrove forests
- Vegetation of high regions: The vegetation changes according to the changes in temperature and rainfall in mountainous regions
 - At heights of 1000-2000 metres wet temperature type of forests are found. Trees such as oaks and chestnuts predominate.
 - Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests with coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver, spruce and cedar are found (Northern India etc)
 - At high altitudes, Alpine vegetation found. Important trees are silver fir, pines and birches
 - Shrubs and scrubs are merged into Alpine grass lands

Q5. Quite a few species of plant and animals are endangered in India. why?

ANS. Many plants and animals are endangered in India due to number of reasons.

- Hunting of animals for commercial purpose.
- Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste, acid deposits.
- Introduction of alien species
- Reckless cutting of the forests to bring land under cultivation and inhabitation.

As a result of these activities, about 1300 plants species are endangered and 20 plant species have become extinct. Quite a few animal species are also endangered.

6Q. Why India has a rich heritage of flora fauna?

ANS. India has a rich heritage of flora and fauna due to a large variety in relief features, soil, temperature rainfall, and the length of the day which determines the hours of sunlight. Moreover, India is a very vast country