**KAMPALA JUNIOR ACADEMY – KITANTE**

**P.7 SST RECESS WORK**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_STREAM: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**VEGETATION OF AFRICA**

* Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.
* There are mainly two types of vegetation namely;

(i) Natural and

(ii) Planted vegetation

**Differences between Natural and Planted vegetation.**

**Natural vegetation**

* Trees have hard wood
* They have broad leaves and mixed up.
* They take long to (trees) mature
* The forests are thick
* They grow tall with large trunks e.gs of trees.

**Planted vegetation**

* The trees have soft wood
* They are planted in rows
* They have one tree specie
* They take relatively short time to mature

**Examples of tree species**

* Eucalyptus, pine /cypress
* Cedar – conifers
* Fir
* Musizi
* Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own
* Planted vegetation is the plant cover of an area planted by man.

**Vegetation zones in Africa**

* Equatorial / Tropical rain forests vegetation
* Savanna vegetation
* Mediterranean vegetation
* Semi desert vegetation
* Montane vegetation
* Desert vegetation
* Mangrove vegetation
* Temperate vegetation

A map showing the vegetation zones of Africa.

(Leave space for the map.)

**Equatorial vegetation**

* This type of vegetation grows in areas that experience high rainfall throughout the year.
* Equatorial rainforests are found along the coast of West Africa in Nigeria, Gabon, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo and around the shores of L. Victoria in Uganda.

**Examples of trees in Equatorial rain forests**

* Mahogany
* Ebony
* Mvule
* Green Heart
* Rose wood
* Sepele

**Characteristics of Equatorial rain forests**

* The trees have hard wood
* The trees have broad leaves
* The trees have buttress roots, standing above the ground.
* The trees are very tall
* The forests form a canopy.

**Savanna vegetation**

* Savanna covers the largest part of Africa
* There are two types of savanna namely;
  + Savanna grassland and
  + Savanna woodland
* Savanna grasslands are located in tropical regions.
* The savanna grasslands have plenty of grass. This explains why most game parks are located there.
* The savanna woodlands are the Miombo woodlands in Tanzania.
* The Miombo woods are sparsely populated due to the presence of tsetse flies.
* Most trees in the savanna grasslands are deciduous i.e. they shed off their leaves during dry season to reduce the rate of transpiration.
* Savanna woodlands are also found in Angola, Malawi and Zambia.

**Characteristics of savanna vegetation**

* It has tall grass and scattered trees.
* The grass is short in areas that receive little rainfall and tall grass in areas that receive a lot of rainfall.
* The trees shed off their leaves during dry season.
* The trees have long roots which they use to tap under ground water.

Trees found in savanna vegetation:-

* + Acacia
  + Baobab
  + Euphobia

**Mediterranean vegetation**

* The Mediterranean vegetation is found in North West and South West of Africa.
* It consists of woodland and scrub
* Forests in woodland provide soft wood
* Examples of trees found in the Mediterranean vegetation.
  + conifers - rose wood/ cedar
  + pine - cypress
* The trees also develop thick bark and long roots to protect them from heat and transpiration.
* The leaves are wax covered to reduce the loss of water.

**Characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation**

* The roots are widely spread
* The stems are thick to store water
* Leaves are covered by wax and hairy

**Semi desert vegetation**

* Semi desert vegetation consists of scrub, thorny trees, bushes and rough scattered grass.
* This vegetation has few trees because of little rainfall received
* Tress are especially found along the rivers.
* They are found close the deserts (Sahara in the North and Kalahari and Namibian deserts in Southern Africa.)

**Desert vegetation**

* The ground has bare rock and sand heaps (sand dunes)
* water is found in the Oases
* Few trees grow close the Oases
* Trees which grow in desert regions have thick bark and thin leaves to help them reduce loss of water through transpiration

**Examples of trees in desert regions**

* + Cacti
  + Thorny bushes
  + Baobab
  + Poppies

**Mountain vegetation**

* Mountain vegetation is also called Montane vegetation
* It changes with the difference in altitude
* At the foot of the mountain, there is tropical grassland.
* A cross section of montane vegetation on page 30 MK Old Edition
* From 1500 m to about 3000 m there are forests.
* Above 3000 – 3500m there are the Bamboo forests.
* From 3500 - 4000m there is heath and moorland.
* From 4000 - 4500m there are bare rocks.
* Above 4500m there is a snow line.

**Temperate grasslands**

* The temperate grasslands are found in the temperate regions.
* They are located in Southern Africa.
* The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the velds.

**Note:**

They are called the High veld because they are found in high plateau.

**Characteristics of temperate grasslands**

* The grass has short roots
* They have long and narrow leaves
* The leaves have hairy coverage
* These conditions help them to survive in the dry seasons (reduce the rate of transpiration)

**Mangrove forests**

* Mangrove forests grow in coastal salty waters.
* They are found along the East coast of Africa, the western part of Madagascar and western Coast of Africa.
* The forests have hard wood that is water proof.
* This wood is used in boat building

**Factors that influence vegetation distribution**

* + There are a number of factors namely:
  + Climate (rainfall and temperature)
  + land drainage
  + soils
  + Altitude
  + Human activities / people
  + Relief
  + Government policies
  + Latitude

**Importance of vegetation to people and animals**

* It helps in the formation of rainfall.
* It is a habitat for wild animals.
* It is a source of pasture for animals.
* It is a source of building materials
* It is a source of wood fuel
* It is a source of herbal medicine.
* It acts as a wind break
* Vegetation controls soil erosion
* It provides raw materials for pulp and paper industries.
* It is a source of food / fruits for people.
* Vegetation helps in soil conservation

**Effect of human activities on vegetation**

* Deforestation
* Swamp drainage
* Soil Erosion
* Extinction of plant species

NB: Some human activities affect vegetation positively while others negatively

**Influence of vegetation on Man**

* In areas with forests, people carryout lumbering.
* Areas with grasslands support cattle rearing.
* Thick forests discourage human settlement due to vectors, animals and government policy.
* Thick forests make road construction difficult.

**Man’s activities that destroy vegetation**

* Industrialization
* Urbanization
* crop farming
* recreation
* lumbering
* settlement
* road construction
* charcoal burning
* mining
* grazing
* bush burning

**Dangers of large scale use of vegetation to environment**

* Reduction in rainfall / drought
* soil exhaustion
* global warming
* destruction of water catchment areas
* destruction of animal habitant

**TOURISM IN AFRICA**

* Tourism is a business of providing services like accommodation, transport, entertainment to people who visit the places of interest, pleasure and study purposes.

**Tourist:** He/She is a person who visits a place of interest for pleasure and study purposes

**N.B:** There are two types of tourism: These are Domestic and International Tourism.

**Tourism as an industry**

* Tourism is regarded as an industry because it earns income to the government
* It is also regarded as an invisible trade because it does not involve physical exchange of goods but income is earned.

**Why is tourism called an invisible exports**

Tourism is a source of foreign exchange.

Examples of invisible exports

* Hydro Electricity
* Tourism
* skilled labour

**Factors which promote Tourism in Africa**

* Political stability
* Good Transport
* Good accommodation facilities
* Availability of Tourist attraction
* Good publicity
* Good government policies on Tourism.

**Factors that hinder the development of tourism industry in Africa**

* Political instability
* Lack of publicity
* Poor Transport
* Poor government policies on tourism e.g degazzeting of Game Reserves
* Lack of Tourist attractions
* Shortage of funds
* Poor management of tourism sites
* Poaching
* Encroachment of game parks

**Game parks and reserves in Africa**

* **Game Park:** It is a large area of land gazzeted by government to preserve wildlife for public and future generations to see and admire.
* **Game Reserves** are areas of land gazzeted by government or put aside by government for future development e.g. Expansion of a National Park or a human settlement scheme.

**Importance of Game Parks in Africa**

* They preserve wild life for future generation.
* They attract tourists who pay foreign exchange to the country.
* They are sources of Educational information. (Study purposes)
* They provide employment to people.
* It facilities the development of transport system. e.g. Air Transport.

**Problems facing Game Parks in Africa**

* poaching
* encroachment
* insecurity
* Wild bush fires
* Animal diseases vectors / diseases
* poor government policies
* drought
* deforestation – (land encroachment)
* Poor management

**Solutions to the above problems**

* Enforce laws against poaching
* Ensuring total security in the African countries
* There should be fire fighting equipments
* Employing more veterinary personnel
* Ensuring good government policies
* Discourage deforestation and encourage Afforestation
* Resettling people far away from game parks to avoid encroachment
* Improving on management of tourism sites

**Problems faced by people who live near Game Parks**

* Destruction of peoples crop by animals from Game Parks
* Loss of people’s lives – They may be killed by wild animals.
* Easy spread of animals diseases.
* Animals make a lot of noise for people

**Importance of Tourism**

* It earns foreign exchange
* It conserves wild life
* It provided employment to the people.
* It leads to development of transport systems, hotels, health services, recreational grounds.
* It leads to preservation of culture e.g. various historical objects, e.g. viewed in museums
* It leads to development of local industries (craft industry)
* It creates Natural beauty
* It is used to diversity the economy.
* It promotes international friendship.

**Problems created by tourist industry**

* Easy spread of diseases
* Tourism promotes immorality
* Some tourists come as spies

**Topical questions**

1. How is rural electrification important in environmental conservation?
2. How are planted forests different from Natural forests
3. Why does vegetation of Africa vary from one area to another?
4. How does vegetation affect human settlement?
5. Why is poaching discouraged in game parks?

**Activity : vegetation of africa**

1. What is vegetation?

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2. Write down the two types of vegetation?

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Give three characteristics of;

(a) planted vegetation

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Natural vegetation

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Give any three types of trees that provide;

(a) soft wood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Hard wood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why are most game parks found in areas with savana vegetation?

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6. Which type of wood is got from Mangrove forests?

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7. Give two characteristics of;

(a) Equatorial vegetation

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Desert vegetation

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Why do trees in equatorial forests grow tall?

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9. Why is there no vegetation on the top of Mt. Rwenzori?

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10. Why do trees in deserts have small leaves?

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11. Which vegetation zone in Africa mostly favour sheep rearing?

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12(a) What is lumbering?

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(b) Give two problems facing lumbering in DRC.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Give one danger of deforestation.

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13. Write down three human activities that affect vegetation;

(a) negatively

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) positively

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. How does vegetation influence human settlement?

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15. Give any four factors that influence vegetation distribution.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Define each of these terms;

(a) Game parks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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(b) Tourism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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(c) Poaching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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(d) Encroachment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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17. Give the main product got from the Miombo woodlands.

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18. Name Uganda’s biggest natural forest.

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19. Why do mountain gorillas live in Bwindi NGP and not Kidepo NGP?

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20. How are forests important to the carpenters of Africa?

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21. Give two products got from soft wood.

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22. Give two causes of the decrease of forests in East Africa.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. State two values of forests to wild animals.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24. How do these factors influence vegetation distribution;

(a) Climate of an area \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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(b) Altitude of an area \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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(c) Nature of soils \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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25. State four ways of vegetation conservation.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26. Why are the Miombo woodlands sparsely populated?

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27. How can rural electrification contribute to vegetation conservation?

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28. How are trees in the Sahara able to survive the desert conditions?

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29. Why do trees in the savana areas shed off their leaves in the dry season?

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30. Why is cattle rearing hard in Miombo woodlands?

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31. Why are trees in the tropical rain forests evergreen?

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32. Briefly explain why trees in the Equatorial forests grow very tall.

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33. How useful are these crops to our industries in Africa?

(a) Wattle trees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Pyrethrum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Cotton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(d) Sisal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

34. What kind of vegetation mostly provides food to mountain gorillas?

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35. Name the biggest forest in West Nile.

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36. How will tree planting help to control the water problem in the dry areas of E. Africa?

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