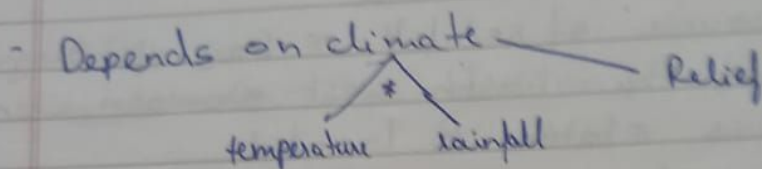


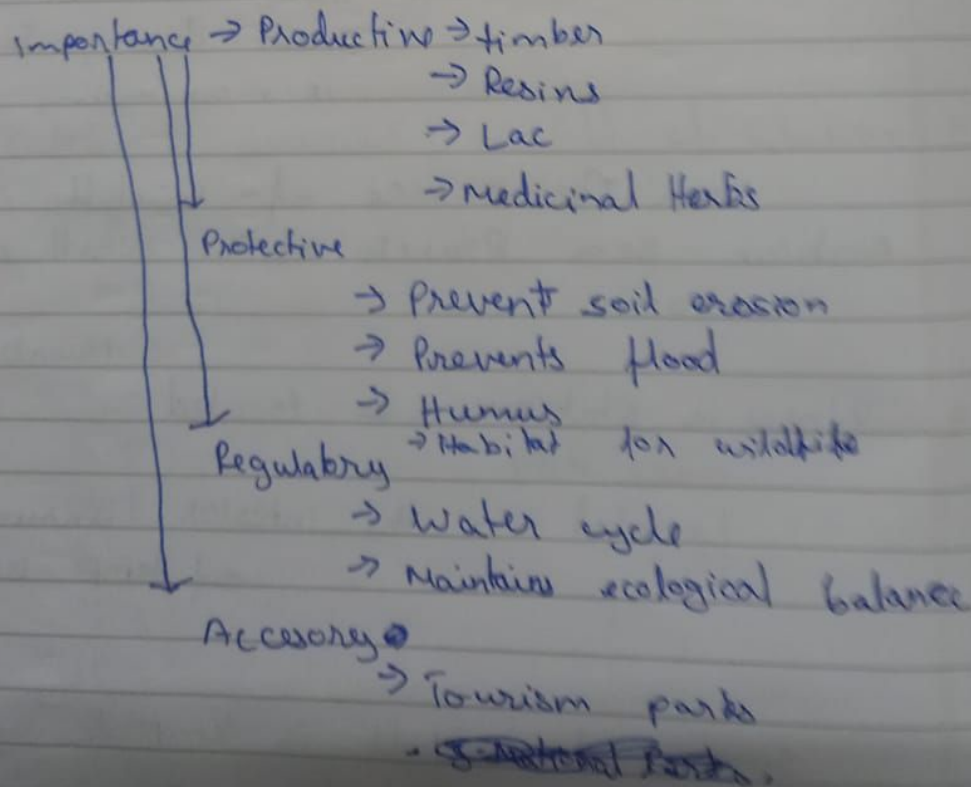
## Natural vegetation of India

### Natural vegetation

- Vegetation which grows without any human intervention is called natural vegetation



### Importance of forest



Tropical evergreen/tropical  
rainforest

Belt

Climate condition Characteristics

~~Found~~ Found in regions having temperature  $25-27^{\circ}\text{C}$  and annual rainfall more than 200 cm to 250 cm

- They never shed their leaves at the same time hence always looking green (Evergreen)

Called rainforest as they ~~are~~ ~~do~~ experience heavy rainfall

- Consist of hard wood, broad leaves and fine grained leaves

- Found in altitude from 500-1200m on the windward side of the mountains

- Not exploited that much as dense forest not accessible

Regions

~~Western Ghats~~ Western Ghats of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra

- North-Eastern part, windward side of Garo, Khasi, Jaintia

- Andaman and Nicobar islands

Trees plus the

- Rosewood  
- Mahogany  
- Ebony  
- Sison / Sheesham  
- ~~Car~~ Curjau  
- Teak

Rosewood is ~~set~~ and used for ex furniture. Found in Kerala and Kas

~~are~~ Ebony - Black ~~red~~ used for sculp and inlay work piano keys

Trees are not found



## Vegetation Belts of India

### Climate

- Tropical Evergreen / Tropical rainforest
- Tropical Monsoon
- Thorn ~~and~~ and Scrub vegetation

### Relief

- montane Mountain / Alpine
- Littoral / Tidal / Mangrove

Vegetation belt	Climate condition	Characteristics	Regions	Trees plus their economic imp
1. Tropical evergreen/tropical rainforest	<del>Found</del> Found in regions having temperature 25-27°C and annual rainfall more than 200 cm to 250 cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They never shed their leaves at the same time hence always looking green (Evergreen)</li> <li>- Called rainforest as they <del>are</del> <del>do</del> experience heavy rainfall</li> <li>- consist of hard wood, broad leaves and fine grained leaves</li> <li>- Found in altitude from 500-1500m on the windward side of the mountains</li> <li>- Not exploited that much as dense forest not accessible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>East India</del> windward side of Western Ghats</li> <li>- Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra</li> <li>- North-Eastern part, windward side of Garo, Khasi, Jaintia</li> <li>- Andaman and Nicobar islands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rosewood</li> <li>- Mahogany</li> <li>- Ebony</li> <li>- Sison / Sheesham</li> <li>- <del>Can</del> Curjau</li> <li>- Toon</li> </ul> <p>Rosewood is <del>exp</del> <del>strong</del> durable and used for expensive furniture. Found in Kerala and Karnataka</p> <p><del>the</del> <u>Ebony</u> - Blackish <del>also</del> used for sculpture and <del>in</del> inlay work and piano keys</p>



- retains

- Not exploited that much as dense forest not accessible

Trees are not found in pure stands

Tropical Deciduous forest  
<sup>ever</sup>  
Tropical monsoon forest  
(most widely and exploited vegetation of India)

Average temp  
25°C to 27°C  
Annual rainfall  
100-200 cm

- These trees shed their leaves once a year, usually summer

- most widely exploited because forests are more accessible.

Trees are found in pure stands

- more varieties of trees economically imp.  
cover a larger area

- Windward side of Western Ghats  
Border the tropical evergreen forests. Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra

- Found in eastern side of Western Ghats at a higher altitude

- Found in the E. Chota Nagpur plateau, Odhisa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Eastern M.P.

- Found along the Shivaliks

- North Eastern part of India  
Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura

Teak  
Candlewood

Sal

~~Semul~~ Semul

Myrobalan

Mahua

Argan

Teak - strong, does not rust durable, expensive, resistant to termites  
M.P., Assam, Maharashtra

Sandlewood -

Karnataka

Tamil Nadu

Soap, handicrafts

furniture, handy crafts, oil

Sal - Bihar, UP, Orissa like teak but not

better, cheaper  
Used for Railway sleepers

Semul - soft wood  
match sticks, toys

Orissa, Assam, Bihar

Myrobalan - Orissa, Maharashtra  
fruit is imp. Natural dye

Vi Floral / tidal mangrove

Avg Temp -  $26^{\circ}$  -  $29^{\circ}$  C  
Rainfall more than 200cm annually

Can survive brackish as well as fresh water.  
Since the ground is swampy and roots are submerged in water during high tides. These trees develop breathing roots called Pneumatophores.

Found in West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Sundhar Ban, W.B. Gangar, Barak, putra delta, Odisha, Mahanadi delta, AP - Godavari and Krishna, TN - Kaveri

Sundria - hard and durable tree used for making boats, other 2 trees are Hintal and Garjan used for firewood



classmate  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Conservation of forest - Forests should be conserved as they regulate water cycle, take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen, habitat for ~~wildlife~~ wildlife, maintain ecological balance and are productive.

They are being destroyed because of industrial purposes like construction, furniture, making of paper and also needing land. This is all because of growing population. Due to population they set up ~~hydro~~ hydro electric projects which require cutting of large areas of trees.

Conservation measures - Afforestation, finding alternative ~~&~~ sources of fuel in rural area, prevention of shifting & cultivation, Reforestation, ~~legislation~~ ~~pass law~~ passing legislations and implementing it, ~~also~~ doing awareness programs and involving the people. National Forest Policy (2018 refer T.B)

Social Forestry - It refers to the management and protection of forest and afforestation ~~&~~ on barren lands with the purpose of helping in environmental, social and rural development.

time is during monsoon around July or August

It helps control erosion (wind, soil) / floods

### Reserved and Protected forests

The government notifies which are protected and reserved

Government does not allow people in Reserved forest except if allowed and is not accessible

Protected forests are which are protected but people are allowed. Harming the nature or wildlife is not allowed

e.g. Bandipur, ~~Resistalli~~



## Objectives - Providing

Providing wood for fuel and the leaves for fodder

To develop the cottage industries by providing raw materials

To make use of all the barren land. Use it to plant trees

Providing employment opportunities as it encourages cottage industries

To prevent soil erosion and conserve water

~~Agroforestry~~

~~Agroforestry~~

## Agro forestry

→ Investment in plant economically important trees provided the fields are large and plant on the edges

→ It ~~means~~ <sup>is</sup> the combination of agriculture and forestry

→ Van Mahotsav - ~~is~~ 'Forest celebration' Planting trees and afforestation. The ideal

time is August

It helps

## Reserved

The govt protects

Government reserves is no

Protect but the allow e.g. B