

Q4. Answer in short :

a) Differentiate between the forest types of Brazil and India.

Ans Forest type of Brazil                      forest type of India.

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| <p>① The northern part of Brazil lies in the equatorial region. It receives ample Sunshine and heavy rainfall. So dense evergreen forests are seen here.</p> | <p>① The location of India is far away from the Equator. Heavy rainfall occurs only in the western ghats and North Eastern hilly areas. So evergreen forests are seen in these regions.</p> |
| <p>② The Highland regions of Brazil receives low rainfall. So tropical grasslands are seen in this region.</p>   | <p>2. The Peninsula region of India receives rainfall between 1000mm to 2000mm, so they are covered by deciduous forests.</p>   |
| <p>3. As there are no tall and long extended mountains in Brazil. Himalayan type forests are not found here.</p>   | <p>3) Owing to presence of Himalayas, Himalayan type forests are found in North and North-East of India that are classified on the basis of altitude.</p>                                   |



4. Thorny shrubs are found to the North Eastern part of Brazilian Highlands which is also considered to be a Drought Quadrilateral

11. Thorny shrubs are found in India receiving less than 500 mm of rainfall. It is majorly found in Gujarat, Rajasthan and rain shadow regions of Western Ghats.

Q2 Correlate wildlife and natural vegetation in India and Brazil.

Ans (1) Depending upon favourable geographical conditions, we find a variety of natural vegetation in India and Brazil. Also depending upon the vegetation we find a variety of wildlife in different regions.

(2) Grasslands of Brazil like the savannah and deciduous forest of India have a large number of herbivores and carnivores.

(3) The dense evergreen forests of India in the west, north east India and the Amazon Basin of Brazil are a home to a large variety of birds, insects, reptiles along with the herbivores and carnivores.

(4) Coastal forests and swampy areas of Pantanal and Sunderbans have mangroves, a variety of birds, fishes and reptiles like crocodiles, alligators and the anacondas in Brazil.

(5) Vegetation provides food & shelter to wildlife but if vegetation is limited like in the Thar desert or the Caatinga it will also limit the variety of animals.



Q3. What environmental issues are faced by Brazil and India?

- Ans (1) Degradation of environment is happening in Brazil due to illegal smuggling of wild animals, slash and burn agriculture (roca), deforestation, pollution etc.
- (2) Due to these problems many endemic species are on the verge of extinction.
- (3) India too faces environmental issues such as poaching, pollution and the fast spreading deforestation.
- (4) Many species of wildlife are on the verge of extinction in India.

Q4. What are the major causes of degradation of forest in Brazil and India?

- Ans (1) Forests are being cut down as more area is required to expand the cities. Hence rapid urbanisation is one of the reasons for degradation of forest.
- (2) To ensure continuous food supply to meet the needs of the ever increasing population, more and more area needs to be brought under agriculture. For the expansion of agricultural land, forest areas are being cut down.
- (3) In both India and Brazil, forests are being cut down for firewood and for other domestic needs.
- (4) Slash and burn agriculture which is also known as Roca in Brazil and Jhum in India is responsible for deforestation.
- (5) Apart from all the above reasons, forest fire, pollution, overgrazing, etc are also responsible for degradation of forests.

Q5 Why does the deciduous type vegetation occupy most of India?

- Ans
- ① vegetation in the region is affected by the climate and rainfall of the region.
  - ② India lies in the tropical zone and it has a monsoon type climate throughout the year.
  - ③ Also, a major portion of India receives seasonal rainfall between 1000 - 2000 mm.
  - ④ Deciduous forests thrive well in this condition and these forests shed their leaves during the hot and dry summer so that water is not lost due to evaporation.
  - ⑤ Teak, bamboo, banyan, peepal etc are the trees found in deciduous forest of India.



Q1 The northern part of Brazil is covered with dense forests.

Ans ① The northern part of Brazil lies in the equatorial regions.

② It receives ample sunlight and about 2000mm of rainfall throughout the year.

③ In this region, the growth of vegetation is very rapid.

④ So, the northern part of Brazil is covered with dense and evergreen forests.

Q2 vegetation is scarce in the high altitude of the Himalayas.

Ans ① As the altitude increases, the temperature decreases.

② The climate is very cold in high altitudes. In Jammu & Kashmir & parts of Himalayas temperature drops to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

③ Also this region is snow-covered for most part of the year.

④ Very few species of plants can survive in such extreme conditions. Only seasonally flowering trees are found at higher altitudes.

⑤ Hence, vegetation is scarce in the high altitude of the Himalayas.

Q3. A wide variety of insect species is found in Brazil.

① Insects are mostly found in forests, grasslands and swampy lands.

② Many insects eat leaves, grass and nectar from the plant.

③ The evergreen rainforests are seen in the northern parts of Brazil. The grasslands



are found in the Central parts and Paraguay - Parana river basin.

Similarly, swampy lands are found in Pantanal region in Brazil.

Therefore, a wide variety of insects species are found in Brazil.

Q4. Wild life in India is decreasing day by day.

Ans ① Wildlife in India is decreasing day by day because of rapidly occurring deforestation, poaching, pollution.

② Expansion of cities to accomodate the growing population is leading to cutting down of the valuable forest which leads to the loss of the habitat of wildlife.

③ Also the problem of pollution has become severe due to urbanisation.

④ Poaching of wildlife species have also led to the loss of wildlife in India.

⑤ Agricultural practices like shifting cultivation has also reduced the forest cover leading to loss of wildlife habitat.

Q5. Like India, there is a need for conservation of forests in Brazil too.

Ans ① Like India, Brazil is facing the problem of degradation of environment due to deforestation, pollution, slash & burn agriculture, illegal smuggling of wild animals etc.

② Trees are being cut down to

obtain wood, leading to large scale deforestation in both countries.

③ Also the problem of pollution has become severe due to urbanisation.

Various types of pollution have threatened the lives of many of the species.

④ Agriculture like roca has reduced the forest cover in Brazil.

⑤ Like India, the problem of illegal smuggling of animals has affected Brazil too.

⑥ Hence there is a need for conservation of forests in both Brazil and India.

Q6 Rainforests in Brazil are called the 'lungs of the world'.

or

The evergreen rainforests in Brazil are called the 'lungs of the world'.

Ans Because of the evergreen rainforests in Brazil, there is a large amount of oxygen that is released in the environment. This helps to reduce carbon dioxide levels. Therefore, these rainforests are rightly called the 'lungs of the world'.