

## 5. Natural Vegetation and wild life

**Q.1** On the basis of the information given in the chapter, figures and maps, complete the tables below. (Ans)

Sr. No.	Type of Forest	Characteristics
1	Tropical Forests	Broad-leaved evergreen trees
2	Semi arid thorny vegetation	<b>Small-leaved trees, short trees.</b>
3	Savannah	Scanty bushes and shrub like trees and rain resistant grass
4	Tropical semi-deciduous	Mixed type of vegetation
5	Grasslands	Grassland region like Pampas Argentina

(Continued here)

Regions in India	Regions in Brazil
Andaman and Nicobar islands, Western Ghats, Assam, etc.	
Gujarat, Rajasthan	Guiana Highlands, Amazon river basin
Desert in Rajasthan	Drought Quadrilateral located in the northeastern part

Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh	Brazilian Highlands
Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam (Terai region)	Paraguay - Parana river basin

**Q. 2. Identify the odd man out**

**(1) Forest type of Brazil**

- (a) thorny bush type vegetation
- (b) evergreen forests

**(c) the Himalayan Forests**

- (d) Deciduous forests

**(2) With reference to India**

- (a) Mangrove forests
- (b) Mediterranean forests
- (c) Thorny bush-type vegetation

**(d) equatorial forests**

**(3) With reference to fauna of Brazil**

- (a) Anaconda
- (b) Tamairin
- (c) Red Panda

**(d) Lion**

**(4) With reference to flora of India-**

- (a) Deodar
- (b) Anjan

**(c) Orchid**

- (d) Banyan

**Q. 3 Match the columns:**

(a) Evergreen Forests	i) Sundar trees
-----------------------	-----------------

(b) Deciduous Forests	(ii) Pine
(c) Coastal Forests	(iii) Pau Brasil
(d) Himalayan Forests	(iv) Khejadi
(e) Thorny and bush-type vegetation	(v) Teak
	(vi) Orchid
	(vii) Sal

**Ans:**

- (a) Evergreen forest - **Pau Brazil**
- (b) Deciduous forests - **Teak**
- (c) Coastal forests - **Sundari trees**
- (d) Himalayan forests - **Pine**
- (e) Thorny and bush type vegetation - **Khejri.**

**Q. 4 Answer in short.**

**(1) Differentiate between the forest types of Brazil and India.**

**Ans.** The forests types of Brazil and India can be differentiated as follows:

**(A) Tropical evergreen forests:**

- (1) The northern region near equator in Brazil receives abundant sunshine and heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- (2) As its effect, tropical evergreen forests are seen in the northern part of Brazil.
- (3) The location of India is far away from equator.
- (4) Therefore, the tropical evergreen forests that are seen in Brazil and not seen in India.

**(B) Himalayan forests :**

- (1) Himalayan forests are found in northern part of India. Many flowering trees, coniferous trees like pine, deodar, etc. as well as sal tree are found in Himalayan forests.
- (2) Himalayan forests are categorized into three types as per the altitude of Himalayan range.
- (3) Like India, no snow covered mountainous regions are found in Brazil.
- (4) Therefore, the Himalayan forests that are seen in India are not seen in Brazil.

**(b) Correlate wildlife and natural vegetation in India and Brazil.**

**Ans.** (1) Natural vegetation is food of grazers / herbivores and many birds. (2)

Grazers/herbivores are the food of carnivores.

(2) The regions having variety of natural vegetation also have variety of herbivores. As its effect, carnivores are also seen on a large scale in these areas.

(3) For example, deer are seen on a large scale in grasslands areas of Brazil. As its effect, Jaguar are also seen in large scale in this region.

(4) For example, insects in grass is food of Indian bustard. Therefore, Indian bustards are largely seen in the grasslands of India.

(5) Normally, variety of wildlife is seen in the areas with abundant natural vegetation.

(6) For example, abundant natural vegetation is found in the northern region near equator in Brazil.

As its effect, variety of animals and birds are seen in this region.

(7) The lack of natural vegetation adversely affects the wildlife.

(8) For example, in Thar desert in India the natural vegetation is limited. As its effect extremely limited species of animals and birds are seen here.

**(c) What environmental issues are faced by Brazil and India?**

**Ans.** The following environmental issues are faced by Brazil and India:

(1) To fulfill the need of shelter of increasing population, for collecting firewood and for practising shifting cultivation trees are cut down on a large in both the countries. Therefore, Brazil and India facing a problem of deforestation.

(2) The problem of pollution is increasing in both the countries.

(3) Both the countries are facing a problem of environmental degradation due to increasing deforestation and pollution.

(4) Both the countries are facing a problem of extinction of many species of vegetation and wild life.

**(d) What are the major causes of degradation of forests in Brazil and India?**

**Ans.** The following are the major causes of degradation of forests in Brazil and India:

(1) In Brazil as well as in India there is shortage of land for human settlements.

(2) For obtaining the space for settlements, trees are cut down on a large scale in both the countries.

(3) Roka type of farming is practised in Brazil.

Zoom agriculture is practised in India. In these types of farming, the forest area is cleared on a large scale for the agricultural activities.

(4) In both the countries trees are cut down on a large scale to obtain firewood and to satisfy other domestic needs.

**(e) Why does the deciduous type of vegetation occupy most of India?**

**Ans.** (1) Deciduous type of vegetation is characterized by trees that shed their leaves during dry/summer season.

(2) Shedding leaves decreases the rate of evaporation and it helps trees to conserve water and energy.

(3) Deciduous type of vegetation is found in the areas receiving rainfall between 1000 mm and 2000 mm.

(4) In most of India, the amount of annual average rainfall is between 1000 mm to 2000 mm. Therefore, the deciduous type of vegetation occupy most of India.

**Q. 5 Give geographical reasons.**

**(a) The northern part of Brazil is covered by dense forests.**

**Ans.** (1) The amount of annual average rainfall is nearly 2000 mm in the northern part of Brazil.

The annual average temperature of this region is about 28°C.

(2) The equator passes through the northern part of Brazil. Therefore, this region receives

perpendicular sun rays throughout the year.

(3) Due to abundant sunshine and heavy rainfall, vegetation grows with high speed in this region. The life cycle and the density of vegetation is found to be high in this region. Therefore, the northern part of Brazil is covered by dense forests.

**(b) Vegetation is scarce in the high altitude of Himalayas.**

**Ans.** (1) The temperature at high altitude of Himalayas is almost 0°C throughout the year. The area is almost snow covered for most of the days in year

(2) Due to severe cold, vegetation does not grow in the high altitudes of Himalayas.

(3) During summer, the snow starts melting and as its effect some seasonal flower trees grow in the higher altitude of Himalayas. These trees are extinct during winter. Therefore, vegetation is scarce in the high altitude of Himalayas.

**(c) A wide variety of species of insects is found in Brazil.**

**Ans.** (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 species of insects is found in Brazil.

**(d) Wildlife in India is decreasing day by day.**

**Ans.** (1) To satisfy the needs of shelter and to obtain firewood, the trees are cut down on a large scale in India. Deforestation has resulted into a loss of habitat for many of the species.

(2) In India, the problem of pollution has become severe due to increased urbanization.

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

species. In India, the problem of illegal smuggling and hunting of animals has increased.

(3) In India, due to shifting cultivation like Jhum the area under forest is cleared on a large scale.

This has resulted into loss of shelter for animals.

Therefore, wildlife in India is decreasing day by day.

**(e) Like India, there is need of conservation of forests in Brazil too.**

**Ans.** (1) Like India, to satisfy the needs of shelter and to obtain firewood, the trees are cut down on a large scale in Brazil too. This has resulted into a loss of habitat for many of the species.

(2) Like India, the problem of pollution has become severe due to increased urbanization in Brazil too. Various types of pollution have threatened the lives of many of the species. Like India, the problem of illegal smuggling and hunting of animals has increased in Brazil too.

(3) Like India, due to shifting cultivation like Roka the area under forest is cleared on a large scale in Brazil too. This has resulted into loss of shelter for animals. Therefore, like India, there is need of conservation of forests in Brazil too.