

Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Q1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

(a) Tundra (b) Himalayan (c) Tidal (d) Tropical Evergreen

Answer: Tropical Evergreen

(ii) Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than

(a) 100 cm (b) 70 cm (c) 50 cm (d) less than 50 cm

Answer: 100 cm

(iii) In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?

(a) Punjab (b) Delhi (c) Odisha (d) West Bengal

Answer: Orissa

(iv) Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio reserve?

(a) Manas (b) Gulf of Mannar (c) Nilgiri (d) Nanda Devi

Answer: Manas

Q2. Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

Answer:

Climatic conditions:

1. Temperature
2. Humidity
3. Photoperiod
4. Precipitation

Relief:

1. Land
2. Soil

(ii) What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.

Answer: Bio-reserves are large areas where vegetation, wildlife and the environment are protected to preserve biological diversity. There are 14 bio-reserves in India in total.

Two examples are:

1. Sunderbans Bio-reserve in West Bengal
2. Nanda Devi Bio-reserve in Uttaranchal.

(iii) Name two animals having habitat in the tropical and montane type of vegetation.

Answer: Tropical: Tiger, Elephant.

Montane: Snow Leopard

Q3. Distinguish between

(i) Flora and Fauna

Answer: Plant species of a particular region or period are called flora.

Animal species of a particular region or period are called fauna.

(ii) Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests

Answer:

Tropical Evergreen Forests:

1. They are also called rain forests
2. Since the area is hot and wet throughout the year, there is no definite time for the trees to shed their leaves.
3. Present in areas with more than 200 cm of rainfall

Tropical Deciduous Forests:

1. They are also called monsoon forests.
2. Trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in the dry summer
3. Present in areas with rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm

Q4. Name different types of vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

Answer: Types of vegetation

1. Tropical evergreen forests
2. Tropical deciduous forests
3. Tropical Thorn forests and scrubs
4. Montane forests
5. Mangrove forests

Vegetation in high altitudes

1. Alpine vegetation found above 3600 meters.
2. Trees in these areas are juniper, birch and pines.

Q5. Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?

Answer:

1. Increasing population
2. Pollution
3. Deforestation
4. Hunting by poachers.

Q6. Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

Answer:

1. Country with diverse relief facilities
2. Availability of different types of soil.
3. Change in climatic conditions