

## Chapter – 6

# Natural Vegetation and Wild life

### Exercise

1.

(A) Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?

**Answer:**

Vegetation of any place includes the variety of plants grow at that place. The atmospheric conditions such as temperature, moisture, slope of land and thickness of the soil affects the growth of vegetation.

(B) Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?

**Answer:**

The vegetation of any place can be divided into three broader categories.

- a. Forests: Which grow where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover.
- b. Grasslands: Which grow in the region of moderate rain.
- c. Shrubs: Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region.

(C) Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.

**Answer:**

Tropical evergreen forests are the forests that occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are common here.

**(D)** In which part of the world tropical deciduous forest is found?

**Answer:**

Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests that are mostly found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in central America.

**(E)** In which climatic conditions, citrus fruits are cultivated?

**Answer:**

Citrus fruits such as oranges, figs, olives and grapes are commonly cultivated in the areas with hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. Mediterranean regions such as South America and Southwest Australia provide ideal conditions for their cultivation.

**(F)** Write the uses of coniferous forest.

**Answer:**

In the Northern hemisphere the spectacular Coniferous forests are found. These forests are also seen in the higher altitudes.

1. The trees in the coniferous forests are tall, softwood evergreen trees. The woods of these trees are very useful for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint.
2. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood.
3. Chir, pine, cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests that are used in making a lot of items such as furniture.

**(G)** In which part of the world seasonal grassland is found?

**Answer:**

Temperate grasslands are also called the seasonal grasslands. There are mostly found in the mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

2.

(A) Tick the correct Answer.

Mosses and lichens are found in:

- (a) Decorative vegetation.
- (b) Tropical evergreen forest.
- (c) Tundra vegetation.

**Answer:**

Tundra regions are extremely cold and thus have limited plants growing there. Only mosses, lichens and some smaller shrubs can grow in these regions.

(B) Tick the correct Answer.

Thorny bushes are found in:

- (a) Hot and humid
- (b) Hot and dry deserted climate
- (c) Cold Polar climate

**Answer:**

Due to hot and dry climate, the leaves of the plants are reduced to spines. This is why, thorny bushes are mostly found in such dry climatic conditions.

(C) Tick the correct Answer.

In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is:

- (a) Monkey
- (b) Giraffe
- (c) Camel

**Answer:**

Tropical evergreen forests are extremely dense forests. Hence, monkeys are the most common animals that are found there.

**(D)** Tick the correct Answer.

One important variety of coniferous forest is:

- (a) Rosewood
- (b) Pine
- (c) Teak

**Answer:**

The coniferous forests mainly consists of the trees that are cone-like. Pine trees have a canopy which means they are the cone-like in shape. They are most common in the coniferous forests.

**(E)** Tick the correct Answer.

Steppe grassland is found in:

- (a) South Africa
- (b) Australia
- (c) Central Asia

**Answer:**

The temperate grasslands are known as steppe grasslands in different parts of the world such as Asia.

**3.** Match the following

(i) Walrus	(a) Soft wood tree
(ii) Cedar	(b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(iii) Olives	(c) A polar animal

(iv) Elephants	(d) Temperate grassland in Australia
(v) Campos	(e) Thorny shrubs
(vi) Downs	(f) A citrus fruit
	(g) Tropical grassland of Brazil

**Answer:**

(i) Walrus - (c) A polar animal

Walrus is an animal that is most commonly found in the polar region. It is adapted to live in such conditions.

(ii) Cedar - (a) Soft wood tree

Cedar is a softwood tree that is most commonly found in coniferous forests.

(iii) Olives - (f) A citrus fruit

Olives are examples of citrus fruits that are found in the Mediterranean regions.

(iv) Elephants - (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest

Elephants are found in the tropical deciduous forests.

(v) Campos - (g) Tropical grassland of Brazil

The tropical grasslands are known as the Campos in Brazil.

(vi) Downs - (d) Temperate grassland in Australia

The temperate grasslands are known as the Downs in Australia.

4.

(A) Give reasons

The animal in polar region have thick fur and thick skin?

**Answer:**

The climate of polar regions is extremely cold. The thick fur and thick skin are the adaptation in the animals that live in such cold conditions. The thick fur helps them to keep warm. The thick skin stores fat that helps their body to be insulated and often used to produce energy in the body.

(B) Give reasons

Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

**Answer:**

The trees in the tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves in the dry season, to conserve the loss of water during transpiration.

(C) Give reasons

The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place.

**Answer:**

Vegetation of any place depends on the atmospheric conditions such as temperature, moisture, slope of land and thickness of the soil affects the growth of vegetation. So, as the region changes, these factors also change. As a result, the vegetation also changes from one region to the other.

5. For Fun

In the crossword table given below, some words are hidden. They are all about vegetation and wildlife and are to be found

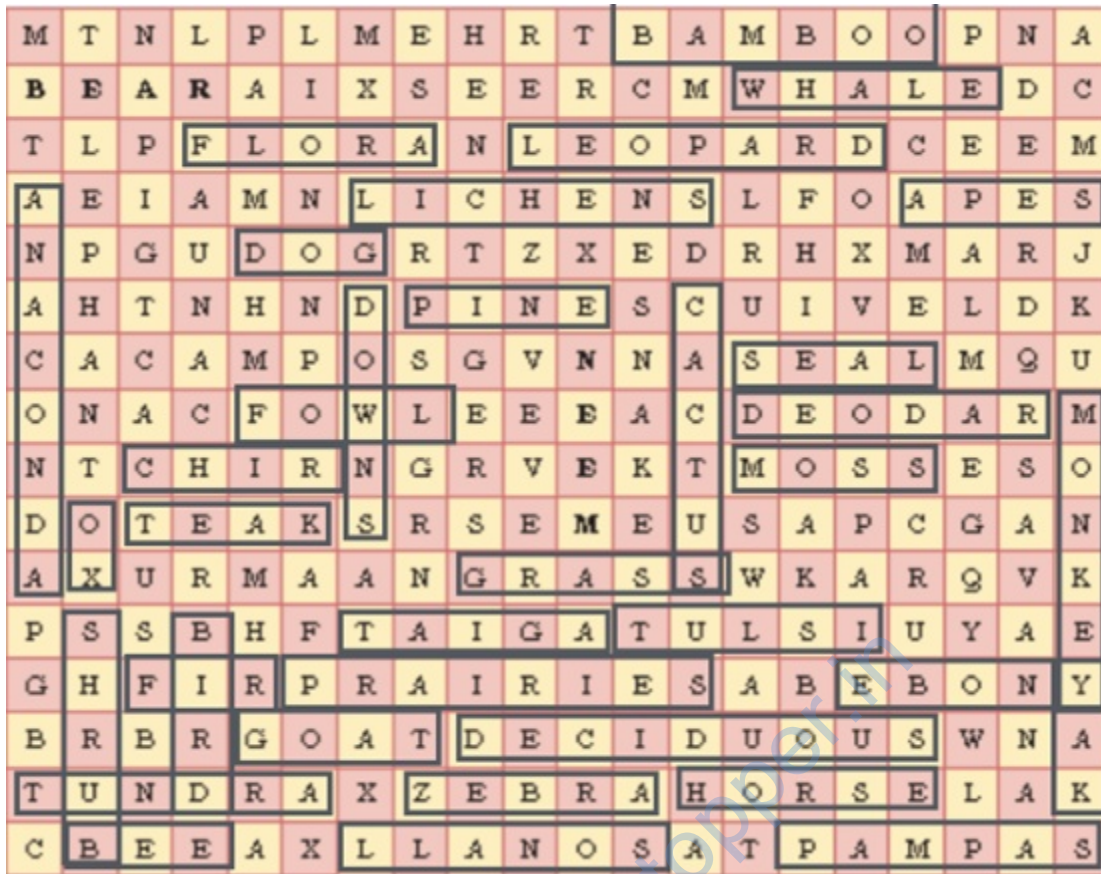
horizontally and vertically. Two have been worked out for you.  
 Work in pairs with a friend.

M	T	N	L	P	L	M	E	H	R	T	B	A	M	B	O	O	P	N	A
B	E	A	R	A	I	X	S	E	E	R	C	M	W	H	A	L	E	D	C
T	L	P	F	L	O	R	A	N	L	E	O	P	A	R	D	C	E	E	M
A	E	I	A	M	N	L	I	C	H	E	N	S	L	F	O	A	P	E	S
N	P	G	U	D	O	G	R	T	Z	X	E	D	R	H	X	M	A	R	J
A	H	T	N	H	N	D	P	I	N	E	S	C	U	I	V	E	L	D	K
C	A	C	A	M	P	O	S	G	V	N	N	A	S	E	A	L	M	Q	U
O	N	A	C	F	O	W	L	E	E	B	A	C	D	E	O	D	A	R	M
N	T	C	H	I	R	N	G	R	V	E	K	T	M	O	S	S	E	S	O
D	O	T	E	A	K	S	R	S	E	M	E	U	S	A	P	C	G	A	N
A	X	U	R	M	A	A	N	G	R	A	S	S	W	K	A	R	Q	V	K
P	S	S	B	H	F	T	A	I	G	A	T	U	L	S	I	U	Y	A	E
G	H	F	I	R	P	R	A	I	R	I	E	S	A	B	E	B	O	N	Y
B	R	B	R	G	O	A	T	D	E	C	I	D	U	O	U	S	W	N	A
T	U	N	D	R	A	X	Z	E	B	R	A	H	O	R	S	E	L	A	K
C	B	E	E	A	X	L	L	A	N	O	S	A	T	P	A	M	P	A	S

Answer:

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6. Now can you tell why Salima saw changes in the natural vegetation as she climbed higher and higher? What type of vegetation did she see in the Himalayas starting with the foothills and going to the higher altitudes?

**Answer:**

Salima saw changes as she climbed higher and higher because the factors such as soil, temperature, slope and moisture also changed. On all these factors, the vegetation depends. As Salima moved higher, she saw the deep jungles of the foothills comprising sal and teak slowly disappeared. She could see tall trees with thin pointed leaves and cone shaped canopies on the mountain slopes called the coniferous trees. She noticed blooms of bright flowers on tall trees. These were the rhododendrons. From Manali as she was travelling up to Rohtang pass she saw that the land was covered with short grass and snow in some places.



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