

CLASS IX
SUB – SST(GEOGRAPHY)
CH – 5 (THE NATURAL VEGITATION AND WILDLIFE)

1. What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

Ans: Climatic conditions:

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

Relief:

1. Land
2. Soil

Are the factors which are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India.

2. What are bio-reserve? Give two examples.

Bio-reserves are protected areas. This is done to protect natural vegetation, wildlife and the environment. Examples: Sunderbans, Gulf of Mannar

3. Distinguish between

(i) Flora and Fauna

(ii) Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests

ANS: i

FLORA	FAUNA
The Plant species of particular region or period are called Flora.	The animal species of particular region or period are called Fauna.

ii)

Tropical Evergreen Forests	Tropical Deciduous Forests
These are also called Rain Forest	These are also called Monsoon Forest.
Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, there is no definite time for the trees to shed their leaves	The trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer
Examples: ebony, mahogany, rubber,	Examples: teak, bamboo, sandalwood,

rosewood	peepal, neem
Common animals found in these forests are elephants and monkeys.	Common animals found in these forests are lions and tigers
Present in areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall	Present in areas receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm

4: Name different types of Vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

Answer: The different types of vegetation found in India are:

- (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- (ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (iii) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- (iv) Montane Forests
- (v) Mangrove Forests

Alpine vegetation is found at places over 3,600 m in height. The trees common to these are silver fir, junipers, pines and birches. The trees get stunted as they reach the snow line. There are shrubs and scrubs that ultimately merge into Alpine grasslands. Tundra vegetation is limited to lichens and mosses.

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

Answer: Few species of plants and animals are endangered in India because of:

- Increase in population.
- Urbanization and Industrialization.
- Large scale deforestation.
- Pollution.
- Hunting for pleasure and commercial purpose, etc.
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6: Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

Answer: India has a variety of climatic conditions; like tropical, subtropical, desert and mountainous. Due to this, there are enough habitats for a large variety of flora and fauna. Due to this, India has a rich heritage of flora and fauna.