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Good Morning Students,

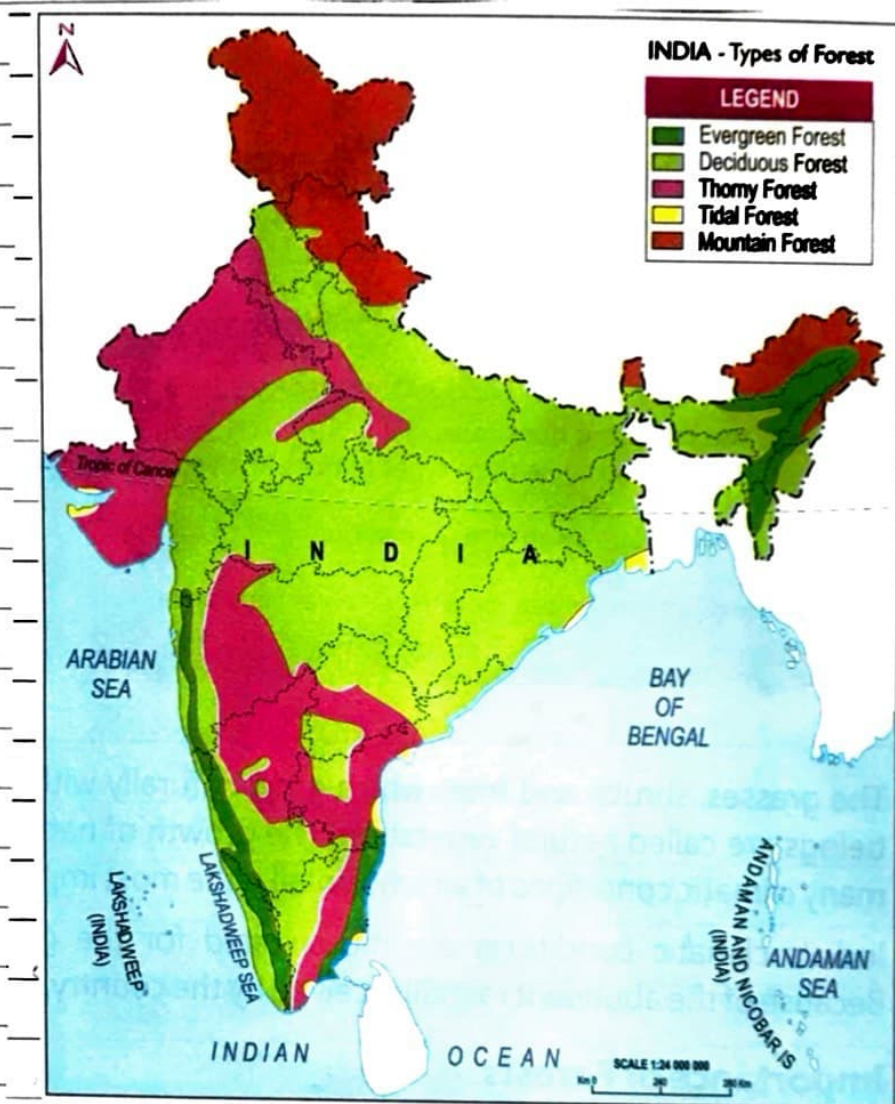
Today we are going to set our focus on the topic - "India - Natural Vegetation", "Chapter - 14", starting on page number - 83 of your textbook, titled "Time Trek - 5". All the students may kindly open page number 83 and be ready with your geography notebooks as you will be asked questions in between the lesson.

If all the students are ready then let us start with the explanation of the Chapter.

★ What is Natural Vegetation :- As you move around places and visit parks, hill stations, gardens you come across a variety of vegetation. You see grasses, bushes, small trees, tall trees, shrubs, plants growing in the agricultural fields, trees growing on sidewalks, trees growing on the side of the hill slopes. There is so much of vegetation growing all around. The trees, shrubs, bushes and plants which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings is called natural Vegetation.

The various types of natural vegetation are dependent on different climatic conditions. The amount of rainfall is a very important factor in determining the type of vegetation.





Distribution of forests in India

Since India has varied climatic conditions, there is a wide range of natural vegetation found in different parts of the Country. Vegetation of India can be divided into five types:-

- 1) Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests
- 2) Tropical deciduous forests
- 3) Thorny bushes
- 4) Mountain Forests
- 5) Mangrove Forests

1) Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests :-

Tropical evergreen forests are found in areas which receive heavy rainfall. The forests are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground. Trees in these forests shed their leaves at different times of the year. Therefore, they always appear green and are called evergreen.



Tropical evergreen forests



Tropical green Forests :-

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Regions	western slopes of the Western Ghats, hills of north-eastern India, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Climatic condition	warm and humid climate with mean annual temperature above $22^{\circ}\text{C}$ rainfall exceeding 200 cm
Vegetation	<p>tropical evergreen forests: hardwood trees such as mahogany, rosewood, aini, ebony, cinchona, bamboos, and palm trees</p> <p>tropical semi-evergreen forests: white cedar, hollock, and <i>kail</i></p> <p>These trees grow up to a height of 60 m or above.</p>
Important features	<p>very dense forest with no sunlight reaching the ground</p> <p>Since many species of trees are found in these forests and they shed their leaves at different times, these forests appear green all the time.</p> <p>So they are called evergreen forests. Much of these forests has been cleared for the plantation of tea, rubber, and coffee.</p>



*Forests in the Western Ghats*

2) Tropical deciduous forests :-

Tropical deciduous forests are not as dense as the tropical evergreen forests. They are found in regions getting medium to heavy rainfall. Trees such as



*Deciduous forests*

Sal, Teak, Bamboo, Sandalwood and Shisham,

## Tropical deciduous forests

Also known as a **monsoon forest**, this is the most widespread natural vegetation of our country.

<b>Regions</b>	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and parts of Maharashtra
<b>Climatic condition and natural vegetation</b>	<p>On the basis of rainfall, these forests are divided into two types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Moist deciduous (in areas with rainfall between 100–200 cm)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teak, sal, shisham, hura, mahua, amla, semal, kusum, and sandalwood</li></ul></li><li>2. Dry deciduous (in areas with rainfall between 70–100 cm)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood</li></ul></li></ol>



all valuable for their timber, grow here. Deciduous trees shed their leaves seasonally. These forests never look bare as the different species of trees shed their leaves at different times. These trees are found on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, in the north-eastern parts of the Deccan Plateau, in the Northern Plains and along the foothills of the Himalayas.

So, now students we will revise that we have learnt till now. Write the answers of the following questions in your geography notebooks.

- 1) What is a forest?
- 2) Name the different types of forests found in India?
- 3) What is Natural Vegetation?
- 4) Name the regions where tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests are found.
- 5) Name the trees found in Tropical deciduous forests?