

# LITTLE STAR HR SEC SCHOOL

**Social Sciences**

**Class 6**

**Chapter :22**

**Natural Vegetation and Wildlife**



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# INTRODUCTION - Natural Vegetation

- Refers to the vegetation cover in an area that develops without any human interference.
- India has a wide variety of natural vegetation as the climate throughout the country varies because of latitude, altitude, amount of rainfall etc.



# INTRODUCTION - Natural Vegetation

- Forest provides us with many benefits.
- India has a vast biodiversity and this biodiversity is facing tremendous threat.
- So, the Government has taken several steps to protect our plants and animals.



# TYPES OF FOREST IN INDIA

TROPICAL  
EVERGREEN  
RAINFOREST

DRY THORN  
FOREST

MOUNTAIN  
VEGETATION

TROPICAL  
MONSOON  
DECIDUOUS  
FOREST

TIDAL OR  
MANGROVE  
FOREST

# Tropical Evergreen Forest

- Trees remain evergreen for the whole year.
- Found in places that are hot and very wet.
- Rainfall of 200 cm annually.
- Trees – Mahogany, Ebony, Rosewood, Rubber. They are called as hardwood trees, best suited for making very high quality furniture
- Regions: Western side of Western Ghats, Assam and the North Eastern states, Andaman and Nicobar Island.



# Tropical Evergreen Forest



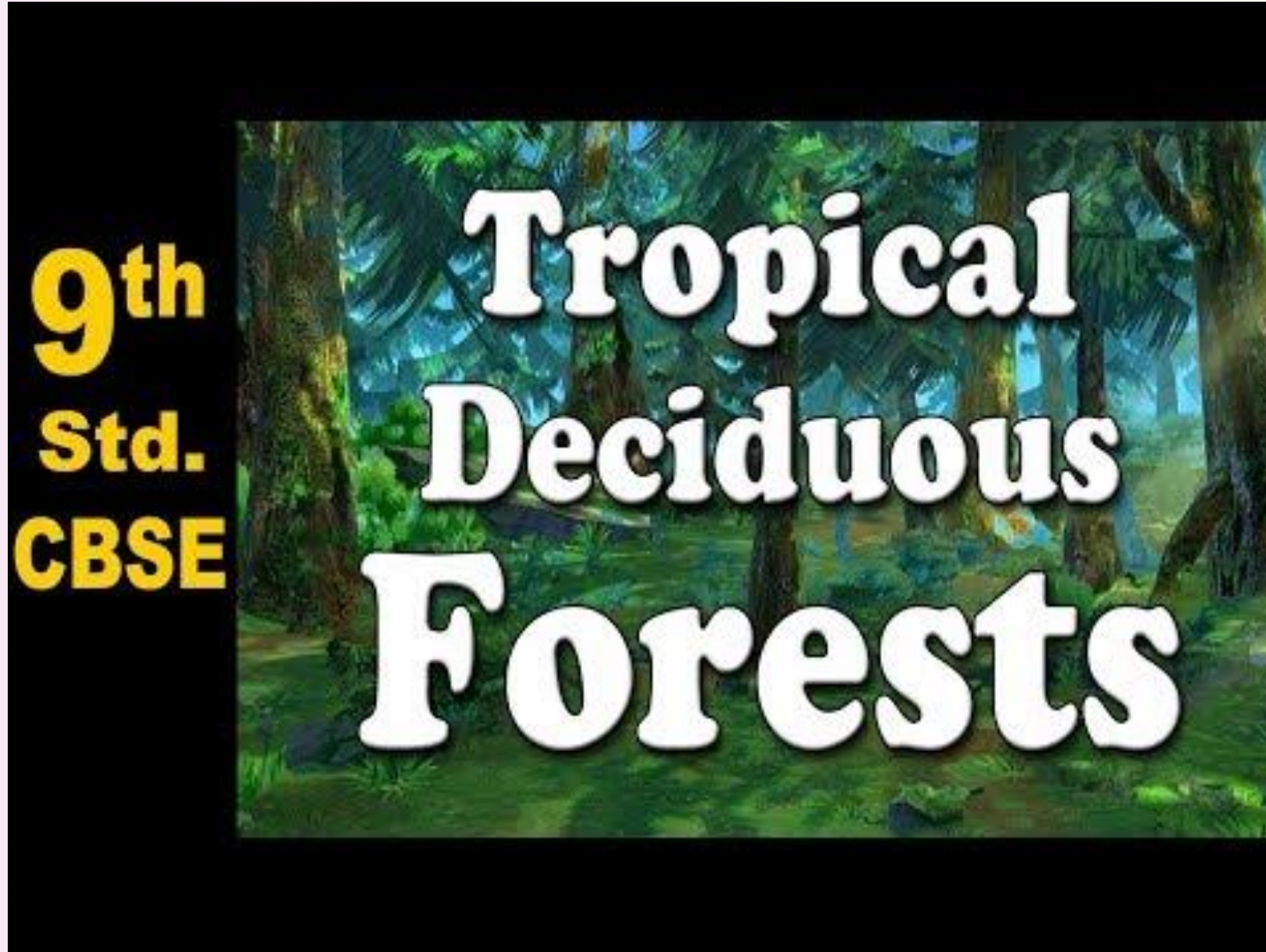
[Click for video](#)

# Tropical Monsoon Deciduous Forest

- Deciduous trees shed their leaves once in a year
- Rainfall of 100–200 cm annually
- Trees—Teak, Sal, Bamboo, Mulberry and Sandalwood. Salwood and Teak are strong, hard – used to make railway sleepers, boats, furniture and railway carriages.
- Regions: wetter western side of the Deccan Plateau, north-eastern part of Deccan Plateau and lower slopes of the Himalayas, on the Siwalik Hills from Jammu in the west to West Bengal in the east.



# Tropical Monsoon Deciduous Forest



[Click here for video](#)

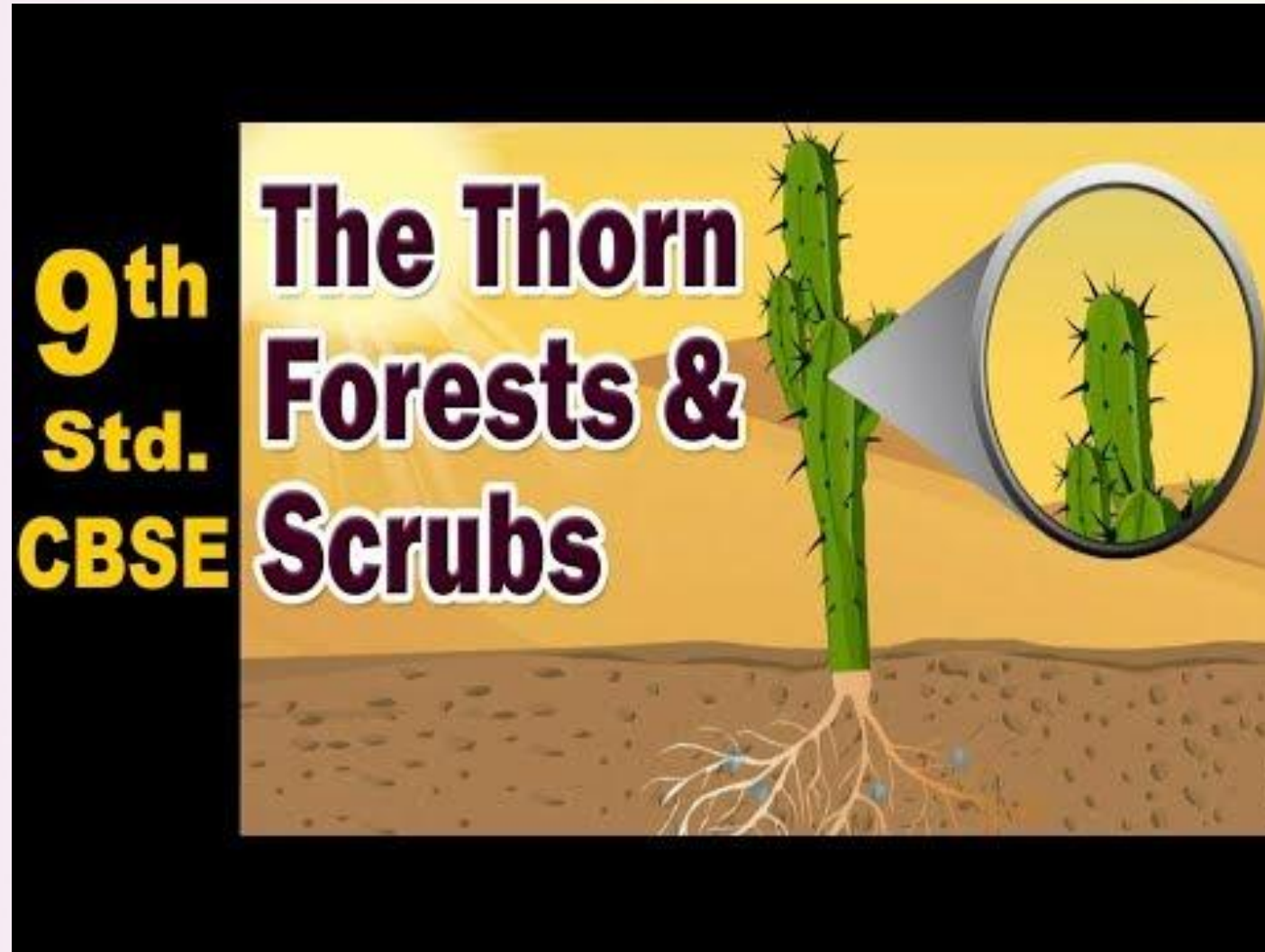


# Dry Thorn Forest

- Found in drier regions.
- Average rainfall is about 50–100 cm annually
- Trees of these forest have small leaves and deep roots
- Trees – Kikar, Babul and Cacti
- Regions: Rajasthan, Central part of Deccan Plateau, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh



# Dry Thorn Forest



[Click here for video](#)

# TIDAL OR MANGROVE FOREST

- Grows in coastal areas where fresh water of rivers mixes with the salt water of the sea.
- Main tree that is found here is **Sundari** tree.
- Sundari wood is excellent for boat making and furniture.
- Regions: Sunderban delta of Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers, Delta of river Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Andaman-Nicobar Islands



# Mountain Vegetation

- In the mountains the vegetation varies with altitude since the temperature decreases with height
- Trees like pine, chir, silver fir, cedar and spruce are found in mountain vegetation



Additional study material.

[To learn about the various types of forest in Nagaland - Click Here.](#)

## • **Assessment**

- What is Natural Vegetation?
- What is unique about the trees in the tropical evergreen forest?
- How many times a year do deciduous trees shed their leaves?
- Which type of forest has the lowest rainfall?
- Where are Mangrove Forest Found?

# PART 2

## Importance of Forest

- Purifies air
- Attracts rainfall
- Binds the soil to control erosion
- Provides a natural home for wildlife
- Provides timber, wood pulp for paper manufacture
- Provides firewood, medicinal herbs, rubber, gums, fruits
- Provides recreational spots.



# Forest and Wildlife

- Forest and wildlife are complementary to each other.
- Forest provides a natural home to animals and birds, the waste produced by animals provides nutrients for forest to flourish.



# Wildlife

- India has a very large variety of wildlife.
- Tiger is our national animal.
- Peacock is our national bird.



# Protecting Wildlife

- Government of India has taken strict steps to protect the country's wildlife.
- Hunting of wildlife is strictly prohibited.
- Large number of national parks, wildlife and bird sanctuaries have been established.

Example: [Project Tiger](#) and [Project Rhino](#) are special effort to protect these two fast disappearing species. Additional Study Material [Click here to know more about Project Tiger and Project Rhino.](#)

# **NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE**

[Video link for review of the whole chapter](#)

# ASSESSMENT

Now look at the questions and try to answer as many as you can. (Slides 20 onwards are text book questions (Oxford) and the same as those in the back of the lesson)

You can check your answers in the following slides.

Or you can go straight to the online quiz. [Click Here](#).

## EXERCISES (PAGE 174)

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

- a. Latex comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ tree .
- b. The central part of the Deccan plateau has \_\_\_\_\_ forests.
- c. The Sundarban Delta has \_\_\_\_\_ forests.
- d. Wood pulp is used to manufacture \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. The snow leopard is found in the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Choose the correct answer

- a. Mangrove forests grow in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Ebony and mahogany are trees found in \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. The examples of coniferous trees include \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. The height above which trees do not grow is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. Babool trees are found in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4. Write true or false

- a. Tropical evergreen forests are found on the western side of the Eastern Ghats.
- b. Rosewood is one of the chief trees found in the tropical monsoon deciduous forests.
- c. Kikar is found in Rajasthan.
- d. Alpine meadows grow above the treeline.
- e. Project Rhino is a special project started to protect rhinos in India.

5 (a) Name two areas in India where tropical evergreen forests are found.

(b) Which trees are commonly found in deciduous forests of India?

(c) What type of vegetation is found in the deltas of rivers Mahanadi and Godavari?

(d) Name the two areas in India where thorn forests are found.

(e) What is teak wood generally used for?

6. (a) Describe the tropical evergreen rainforests found in India.

(b) How are thorn forests different from mangrove forests?

(c) Discuss the features of monsoon deciduous forests.

(d) What products are obtained from the forests of India?

(e) Why is it important to protect the wildlife in India?

# EXERCISES (PAGE 174)

1.Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

- a.Latex comes from the rubber tree .
- b.The central part of the Deccan plateau has Dry thorn forests.
- c. The sundarban Delta has Tidal-mangrove forests.
- d.Wood pulp is used to manufacture paper.
- e.The snow leopard is found in the Himalayas.

2.Choose the correct answer

- a.Mangrove forests grow in the
  - (i) Subderbans
- b.Ebony and mahogany are trees found in
  - (ii)Tropical everygreen rainforest
- c.The examples of coniferous trees include
  - (i)Pine and fir
- d.The height above which trees do not grow is called the
  - (i) treeline
- e.Babool trees are found in
  - (iii) thorn forests



#### **4. Write true or false**

a. Tropical evergreen forests are found on the western side of the Eastern Ghats. False

b. Rosewood is one of the chief trees found in the tropical monsoon deciduous forests. False

c. Kikar is found in Rajasthan. True

d. Alpine meadows grow above the treeline. True

e. Project Rhino is a special project started to protect rhinos in India. True

#### **5 (a) Name two areas in India where tropical evergreen forests are found.**

Ans Tropical evergreen forests are found in Western side of western ghats and Hills of North Eastern states.

#### **(b) Which trees are commonly found in deciduous forests of India?**

Ans Teak, Sal, Bamboo, Mulberry, Sandalwood are the main trees that are commonly found in the deciduous forests of India.

**(c)What type of vegetation is found in the deltas of rivers Mahanadi and Godavari?**

Ans. Tidal or Mangrove vegetation is found in the deltas of river Mahanadi and Godavari.

**(d)Name the two areas in India where thorn forests are found.**

Ans. In India, thorn forests are found in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**(e)What is teak wood generally used for?**

Ans. Teak wood is generally used for making boats and furnitures.

**6. (a)Describe the tropical evergreen rainforests found in India.**

Ans. Tropical evergreen rainforests are found in places that are hot and very wet. Rainfall is about 200 cm annually. Trees remain green all the year. The chief trees found here are Mahogany, Ebony ,Rosewood and Rubber. These type of forests are found in the western side of western ghats, Assam and the hills of North Eastern states.

**(b) How are thorn forests different from mangrove forests?**

Ans. Thorn forests are different from Mangrove forests in the following ways:- Thorn forests are found in drier regions such as Rajasthan and Gujarat whereas Mangrove forests are found in Coastal regions such as delta of Ganga and Brahmaputra. The main trees found in thorn forests are Kikar and cacti whereas sundari tree is found in Mangrove forests.

**(c) Discuss the features of monsoon deciduous forests.**

Ans The features of Monsoon deciduous forests are:-

- i. Deciduous forests are found in regions which receive rainfall of 100-200 cm annually.
- ii. Deciduous trees shed their leaves once in a year.
- iii. Teak, Sal, Sandalwood are the main trees of deciduous forests.

**(d)What products are obtained from the forests of India?**

Ans India is a significant importer of forest products. Products obtained from the forest include timber, wood pulp for paper manufacture, firewood, medicinal herbs, rubber, gums, lac, fruits and recreational spots.

**(e)Why is it important to protect the wildlife in India?**

Ans Conservation of wildlife is important to protect the endangered plants and animal species. To preserve the biodiversity by protecting the habitats and ecosystems of our wildlife.