

Geography L 8 natural vegetation and wildlife

A:-answer the questions given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1. b. Xerophyte. 2. d. Mosses and lichens. 3.a. Biomes

4.a. caribou 5. d. Herbivores animals

B. Write (T) for true and (f) for false.

1. False. 2. False. 3. False. 4. True 5. False

C. Give one word

1. Ecosystem
2. Selvas forest
3. Hydrophytes
4. Snowline
5. Poaching

D. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Xerophyte. | Desert vegetation |
| 2. Monsoon forest. | Tropical deciduous |
| 3. Salvas. | Equatorial evergreen forest |
| 4. Taiga. | Coniferous |
| 5. Savanna. | Tropical grasslands Africa |
| 6. Prairie. | Temperate grasslands North America. |

E. Answer the following question in about 50 to 70 words.

1. the defined area in which a plant community grows and interact with each other living organisms and the physical environment is an ecosystem. Large ecosystems are called biomes both plant and animals form a biome. Different biomes are evergreen deciduous Mediterranean coniferous grasslands deserts and mountains
2. The climate of a place influences the vegetation of the place. the hot and dry climate of a place are suited for some vegetation while the rainy type of the climate are suited for some other vegetation. For example factors being a xerophyte can only grow in hot and dry climates. Where as water lilies needs very moist climate the factor that influences the type of vegetation are suitable moisture sunlight and suitable temperature mineral salts including nitrates from soil and carbon dioxide.
3. The main feature of tropical evergreen are. Climate:-hot and humid throughout the year. Vegetation:-no Mass shedding of leaves, dense thick growth and overhead canopy and undergrowth due to leached soil and poor sunlight due to emergent layer and thick undergrowth on the ground. Main species of tree grow together. Animals found are monkeys apes lizards snake etc.
4. it is important to protect and preserve our natural environment because with the passage of time pine forest has been drastically reduced and animals have been hunted down. Illegal poaching has endangered many animal species and even made some of them extinct. a fast growing population needs far more land to meet the requirements of a large population this has lead to the drastic cutting down of forests to clear land for agriculture and settlements. improper planning rapid urbanization and human activities like mining and deforestation have reduced the animal habitat and endangering lives of many animal species.
5. The tropical grasslands are different from temperate grasslands
Climate-tropical grasslands are warm with less rain of 25cm to 75cm distinct dry season and

temperate have moderate rainfall of only 50 cm in an year cool summers and cold winters .

Vegetation-tropical grasslands have all grass about 25 cm shaped scattered leaves that can tolerate the summer dry season example acacia. Temperate grasslands have treeless Grassy plains with short luxuriant Juicy grasses. Mostly replaced by farmers for cultivating wheat and corn for cattle rearing.

Animals found-in temperate grasslands wild buffaloes or bisons now mostly replaced by cattle sheep farms in tropical grasslands zebras elephants giraffes deer lions leopards cheetahs and a diverse range of other small animals are found.

F. Answer the question in about 80 to 100 words

1. The characteristics of tundra are

Climate- very short cool summers less than three month and severe long winters. Temperature is very low.

Vegetation-treeless area and lack of vegetation due to permafrost. Mosses and lichens grow. Arctic flowers bloom in the short growing season in summer when ice melts. some cross and dwarf shrubs found near lakes and marshes.

Area-north pole and extreme North America Europe and Asia north of 60 degree latitude.

Animals found-polar bear seals walrus fish reindeer. Animals Hibernate in long winter ,birds migrate to warmer regions in search of food in cold season.

2. The tropics mostly have evergreen forests because of hot and humid climate throughout the year. There is no much shedding of leaves many species of tree grow together. There is also dense thick growth and overhead canopy, over undergrowth due to leached soils poor sunlight due to emergent layer and thick undergrowth on the ground. they are not very useful commercially however some useful trees are ebony Rosewood and mahogany. Epiphytes lianas and creepers are abundantly found. These vegetation are mainly found in Amazon and Orinoco basins in South America, zaire basin in Africa and countries of southeast Asia.
3. the desert vegetation is adapted to low precipitation as the vegetation have deep roots and small leaves to prevent water loss other xerophyte plants are have thick fleshy stem like cactii. A few lucky Kiya trees and wild date palms are found. These vegetation are found in hot deserts -California deserts in North America ,Atacama desert in South America, Sahara and Kalahari in Africa thar in India. West Australian desert. Cold desert Gobi in Asia Patagonia in South America
4. in the mountains vegetation where is vertically as we climb higher from tropical type to tundra. While deciduous trees are found in the foothills at the elevation of 1500 to 2000 metre pine forest are well developed at still higher elevation there are alpine meadows. Beyond 3500 above the sea level there are no trees and permanent snow is found at 4000 metre. The snow line vary with latitude. In the tropical climate of India it occurs at 4250 while in Europe it is the temperate belt it may begin at about 3500 m.
5. a fast growing population needs formules and to meet the needs of large population this has led to the drastic cutting down of forests to clear land for agriculture in settlement. improper planning rapid urbanization and human activities like mining and deforestation have reduced the animal habitat endangering the lives of many animal species sustainable development is important to improve the situation to ensure the balance in nature and conserve animal and plant life for future generations. a good understanding of the interrelationship between different species of plants and animals living in an habitat is important for maintaining the balance of nature.