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CLASS 7TH

SUBJECT S.SCI

CH:NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Overview

The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil. The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in these factors.

Natural vegetation is generally classified into three broad categories as follows:

Forests: It grows where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover. Depending upon these factors, dense and open forests are grown.

Grasslands: Which grow in the region of moderate rain.

Shrubs: Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region.

Forests

Tropical Evergreen Forests

Tropical Evergreen forests are also called tropical rainforests. These thick forests occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. As there is no dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves. This is the reason they are called evergreen. The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest even in the day time. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are common here.

READ THE ABOVE ARTICLE CAREFULLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND AND GIVE THE ANSWER OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1.NAME THE TYPE OF NATURAL VEGETATION?

2.WHAT IS THE TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST ?

3.NAME THE TREES FOUND IN THE TEMPERATURE REGION.

4.WHAT IS THE REGION THE TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST CALLED EVERGREEN?

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