

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI

## Natural Vegetation and Wild Life Class 9 Important Questions Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Why does India possess a great variety of flora and fauna?[CBSE 2015]

Answer:

- Different types of soil: India has almost all major types of soils. It has alluvial soil which is very fertile, black soil, laterite soil, desert and mountain soil. The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet, marshy deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.
- Different climatic conditions: Different climatic conditions prevail in India. At some places, the temperature is at 55°C and at other, it is about – 45°C. So it supports all types of plants. Some places receive a rainfall of more than 1000 cm, and some receive only 50 cm. This also helps in growing different type of plants.
- Sunlight: Sunlight is one of the important factors responsible for the growth of vegetation. Due to the longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in most parts of India.
- Precipitation: Precipitation also plays a vital role in the growth of different types of vegetation. Tropical rainforests are found in the Western Ghats due to heavy rainfall.

Question 2.

Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests JCBSE 2013,14]

Answer:

<b>Tropical Rain Forests or Evergreen Forests</b>	<b>Tropical Deciduous Forests</b>
(i) These are found where the average rainfall is more than 200 cm.	(i) These are found where rainfall is between 75 cm and 200 cm.
(ii) These do not have a distinct season of shedding leaves.	(ii) They shed their leaves to minimise evaporation.
(iii) Their height exceeds 60 m.	(iii) The trees are less than 50 m.
(iv) Ebony, mahogany and rosewood are some of the important trees.	(iv) Teak, sal, shisham and neem are some of the important trees.

Question 3.

Write any two points of difference between

(i) Dry deciduous

(ii) Moist deciduous.

Answer:

<b>Dry Deciduous</b>	<b>Moist Deciduous</b>
<p>(i) These are found on the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(ii) These are found where rainfall is 100– 200 cm.</p> <p>(iii) Teak is the dominant species.</p>	<p>(i) They occupy vast areas in the Thar Desert, the Himalayas and the eastern slopes of Western Ghats.</p> <p>(ii) These are found where rainfall is 70– 100 cm.</p> <p>(iii) Sal is the dominant species.</p>