



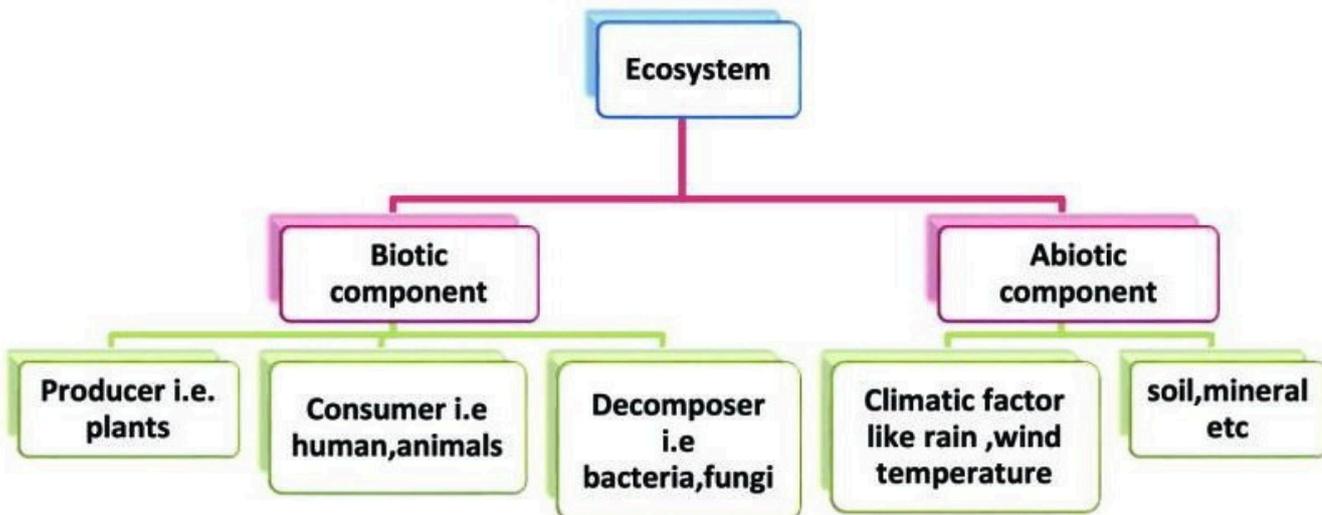
CHAPTER- 5

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

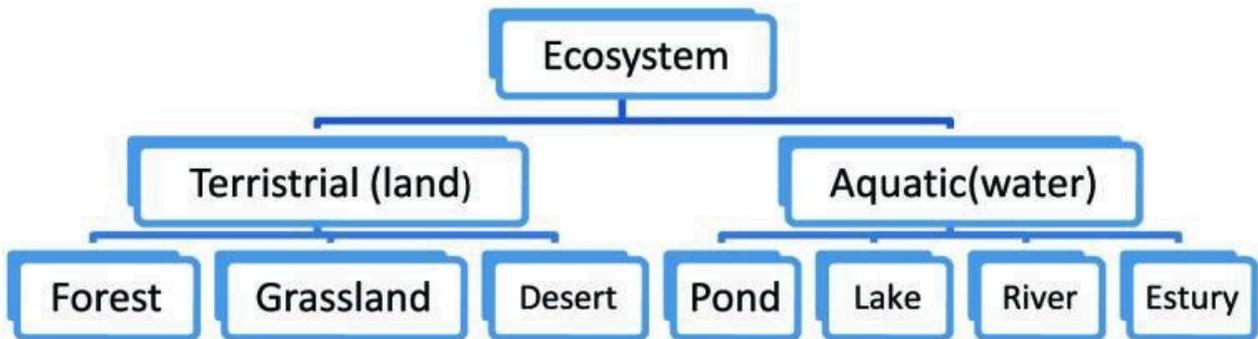


POINTS TO REMEMBER :

- **Natural vegetation** refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human intervention for a long time.
- Natural vegetation is also termed as “**Virgin Vegetation.**”
- On the basis of its residence it is of two types-
 - (a) **Endemic:** which are purely native
 - (b) **Exotic:** which are brought from some other place long ago
- The term **Flora** is used to denote plants of a particular region or period.
- Species of animals are referred as **Fauna.**
- Factors affecting Flora and fauna of a place:
 - I. Land
 - II. Soil
 - III. Temperature
 - IV. Sunlight
 - V. precipitation
- The system of interaction among biotic component and their interaction with abiotic component of a particular area is called **Ecosystem**. Eg. Pond ecosystem, river ecosystem, lake, forest, grassland etc.

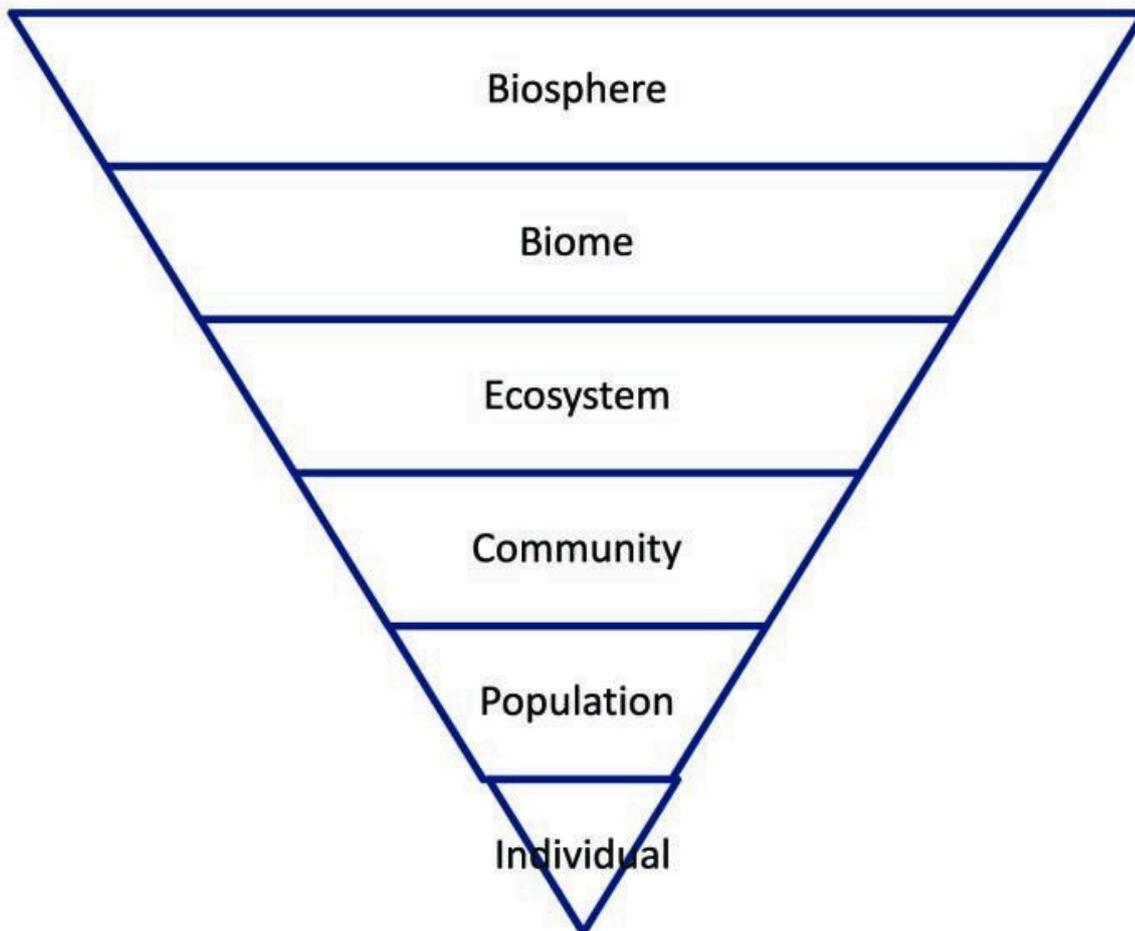


- Types of Ecosystem:



- A very large ecosystem of an area having distinct types of flora and fauna is called **Biome**.

A relation between different systems:



Characteristics of different types of Natural vegetation:

Types of Vegetation	Annual Rainfall		Characteristics	Important Vegetation	Important wild life	Found in States
Tropical Evergreen Forest (Tropical rain forest)	>200 cm		1. Warm and wet climate, 2. Trees shed leaves at different times of year 3. Height of Tree more than 60 m 4. Very dense & forms Canopy, 5. Woods are hard.	Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber, Cinchona	Elephant, Monkey, Lemur, Deer, Variety of birds, sloth, Scorpio, Snakes	Western Ghats, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Assam, Tamil Nadu
Tropical Deciduous Forest (Monsoon forest)	Wet deciduous	100 -200 cm	1. Same variety of Tree. 2. Shed their leaves at the same time of Year.	Teak, Sal, Shisham, Bamboos, Khair, Sandalwood, Arjun, Mulberry	Lion, Tiger, Deer, Pig, Elephant, Variety of birds, lizards, Snakes, Tortoise	Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, North-Eastern states
	Dry Deciduous	70 - 100 cm	3. Woods are moderately hard	Teak, Sal, Peepal, Neem		Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
Thorn forest & Bushes	<70 cm		1, Mostly thorny bushes and Trees 2. Trees are deep rooted, 3. leaves modified into spine & stem have waxy coating to reduce loss of water	Acacia, Palm, Cacti, Euphorbis	Rats, Mice, Rabbits, Fox, Wolf, Wild Ass, Camel	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Arid area of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana Chhattisgarh

Natural

Natural

Himalayan Montane Forest	At Height 1000-2000 m Wet-Temperate	-----	1. Broad tree leaves 2. soft wood	Oak, Chestnuts	Kashmir Stag, Spotted Bear, Sheep, Jack Rabbit,	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh. Uttarakhand
	1500 m-3000 m (Temperate)	-----	1. cone shaped trees, 2. needle like leaves to protect from snow deposition, 3. at higher level grassland found	Pine, Deodar, Silver fir, Spruce, Cedar		
	>3600 m (Alpine vegetation)	-----	1. grassland used by pastoral nomads of that area	Juniper, Pine, Birches	Red Panda, Snow Leopard	
	Tundra Vegetation	-----	1. No trees or grassland are found	Mosses , Lichens	-----	
Mangrove Forest (Tidal forest)	-----		1. sundari trees has root submerged in saline water, provide hard timber	Sundari, Palm, Coconut, Agar,	Bengal Tiger, Turtles, Crocodiles, Gharials, Snakes	Delta of Mahanadi, Kavari, Godavari, & West Bengal,

- **Wildlife Protection Act** was implemented in **1972** in India.
- India is the **only country** in the world that has **both Lion and Tiger**.



- **Gir forest** of Gujarat is the last remaining habitat of Asiatic lion.
- The country has around 90,000 animal species, 2000 species of bird, 2,546 species of fishes and 5-8% of world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals.
- **To protect the flora and fauna the government has taken followings steps-**
 - I. Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna.
 - II. Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Gardens by the government since 1992.
 - III. Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco developmental projects have been introduced
 - IV. 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of Natural habitat of the fauna.

Fourteen bio sphere reserves are:

Biosphere Reserve	Location State	Biosphere Reserve	Location State
Sundarban	West Bengal	Simlipal	Orissa
Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu	Dihang-Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh
The Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka	Dibru Saikhowa	Assam
Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand	Agasthyamalai	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
Nokrek	Meghalaya	Kanchenjunga	Sikkim
Manas	Assam	Panchmari	Madhya Pradesh
Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Achanakmar-Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh



- Relation between National park, Sanctuary and Biosphere Reserve-

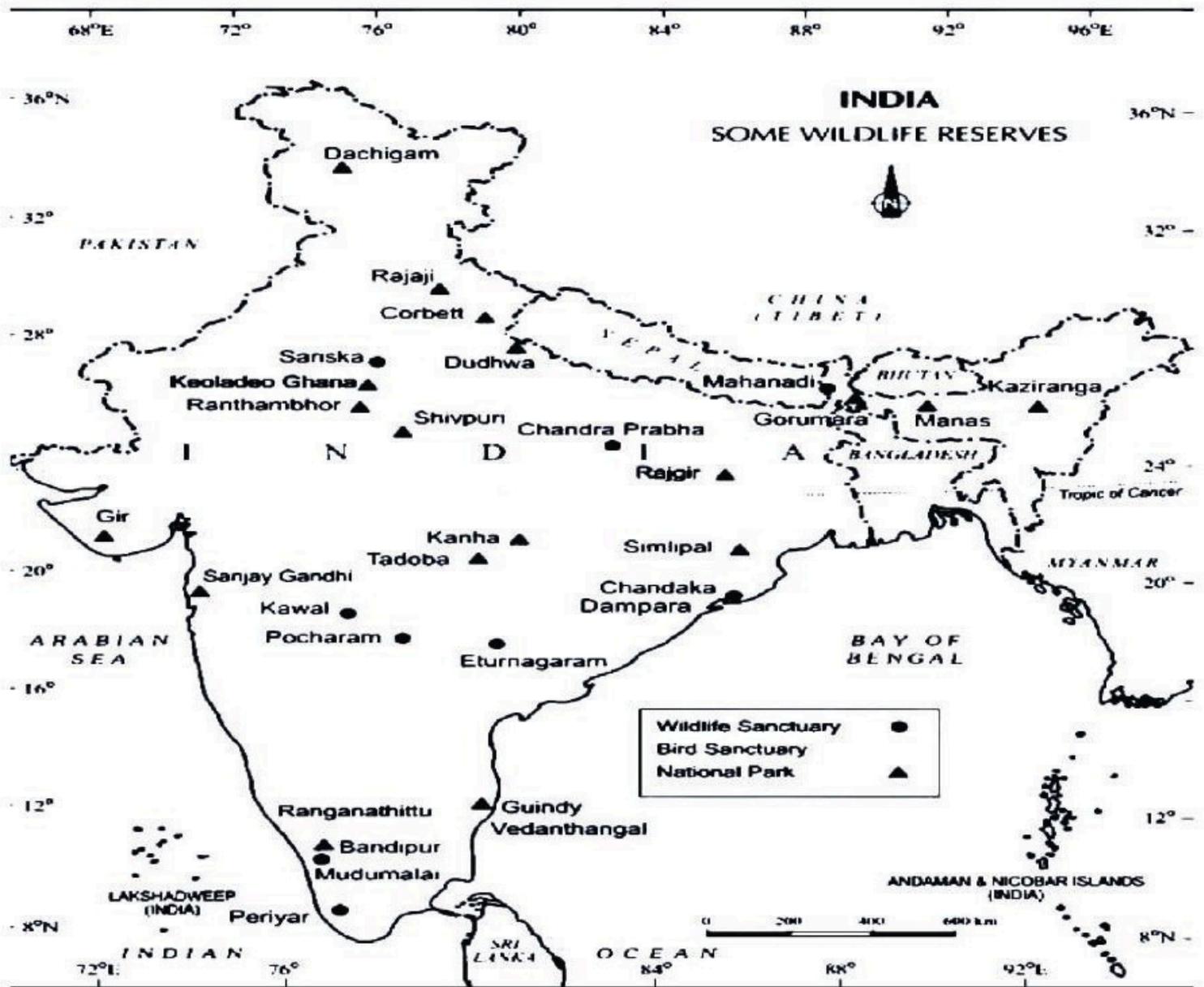
National Park	Sanctuary	Biosphere Reserve
Habitat for particular plant or wild animal. Eg Jim Corbett National Park for tiger reserve.	A natural area reserved for species-oriented plant or animals. Eg Manas Bird Sanctuary	A natural area meant to reserve all form of life i.e over ecosystem oriented. Eg. Simlipal Bio Reserve
General size range is 0.04 to 3162 sq. km	General size range is 0.61 to 7818 sq. Km	The general size range is over 5670 sq. Km
Boundaries fixed by legislation	Boundaries are not inviolable	Boundaries fixed by legislation
Except buffer zone ,no interference	Limited interference	Except buffer zone no biotic interference
Tourism permissible	Tourism permissible	Tourism generally not permissible

- **India's National Park And Preserved Wildlife**

Sl no.	National Parks	State	Establishment Year	Preserved Wildlife
1	Kaziranga	Assam	1974	One Horned Rhino, Elephant, Tiger
2.	Manas	Assam	1990	Roofed Turtle,Golden Langur
3.	Gir	Gujrat	1975	Asiatic Lion
4.	Hemis	Jammu & Kashmir	1981	Snow Leopard
5.	Bandipur	Karnataka	1974	Asian Elephant, Tiger
6.	Periyar	Kerala	1982	Nilgiri Languor, Flying Squirrel

7.	Eravikulam	Kerala	1978	Nilgiri Thar, Atlas Moth, Elephant
8.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	1982	Tiger, Leopard, Boars
9.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	1955	Tiger, Leopard, Elephant
10.	Madhav	Madhya Pradesh	1959	Indian Gazelle, Nilgai, Sambar
11.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	1973	Tiger, Wolf, Chital, Wolf
12.	Keoladeo	Rajasthan	1981	Siberian Crane, Migratory Bird Species
13.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	1980	Tiger, Leopard, Boars
14.	Sariska	Rajasthan	1982	Four Horned Deer, Caracal, Leopard
15.	Madumalai	Tamil Nadu	1940	Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Vulture
16.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	1936	Tiger, Leopard, Elephant
17.	Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand	1988	Tiger, Leopard
18.	Valley Of Flowers	Uttarakhand	1980	Snow Leopard, Musk Deer, Red Fox
19.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1977	Tiger, Rhino
20.	Sunderban	West Bengal	1984	Royal Bengal Tiger

MAP SKILLS



1 Mark Questions:

1. Name any two trees found in tropical rain forest?
2. Which vegetation is important for commercial point of view?
3. In which state of India Asiatic Lion is found?
4. In which state Simlipal biosphere reserve is situated?
5. When was the Wild Life Protection Act passed in India?
6. Which type of forest is affected by the tides?
7. Name any two types of medicinal plant.
8. What is natural vegetation?
9. Why natural vegetation is called "virgin vegetation"?
10. What is Ecosystem?
11. Give any two products of rain forest.

