Natural Vegetation of India.

What is natural vegetation ?

The trees plant, grasses which grow naturally without human interferance is called natural vegetation.

Name the natural vegetation zones in India

1) Evergreen forest
2) Humid Deciduous forest
3) Dry " "
4) Thorny scrub land
5) Desert vegetation
6) Mountain forest
7) Mangrove forest.

Describe the distribution and characteristics of evergreen forest

The areas where the rainfall amt is more than 200 cm like parts of WB, Orissa, westward slopes of Western Ghat, Coromandal Coast, Meghalaya.

The species of this region are Rose wood, Sandalwood, Mahogany

The main characteristics are :-

1) The trees shed 2-3 leaves every month
2) They are very tall and have numerous branches.
3) They make canopy layer thus sunlight can't reach on the ground.
4) Large undergrowth is found mosses and lichens are common.

State the distribution of and characteristics of humid deciduous forest

The areas where rainfall is 100-150 cm annually average like parts of WB, Orissa, Tsihar, Jharkhand Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh have humid deciduous trees.
The main characteristics are -
1) They have hard wood, big leaves.
2) The trees shed their leaves during dry season like autumn, summer and winter
3) They are tall and many branches.

State the distribution and characteristics of dry deciduous forest
The areas having rainfall 50-100 cm annual avg like parts of UP, MP, Chattisgarh, Bihar, WB, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand.
Species are Mahua, Palas, Tendu, Jarul, Shimal etc
Main characteristics are
1) The trees shed their leaves during dry season. like winter, autum, summer
2) They have medium or stunted growth with small sized leaves

Describe the natural vegetation's characteristics of scrub land.
The areas having annual avg rainfall of 25-50 cm having the dry scrub land region. It's found in the areas of Rajasthan plain, rainshadow region of Deccan plateau in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka and parts of Andhra Pradesh.
The main species are cactus, babul, palm etc
The main characteristics are -
1) They are ~~xeroz~~ xerophyte.
2) They have waxy covering in their stems and leaves
3) They have less no. of leaves to control transpiration
4) They have long roots.
5) They have stunted growth

Write short note on desert vegetation.

The areas where the rainfall is less than 25cm like western Rajasthan

Cactus is found.

The characteristic are

1) They are xerophytes
2) They have waxy covering in their stems.
3) The leaves are transformed into thorns to control transpiration
4) They have long roots.

Describe the mangrove / Litoral / tidal forest

Mangrove forests are grown in the saline soil region of coastal parts of sundarbans (Ganga - Brahmaputra delta) and Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri delta.

The species are Garan, Genwa, Golpata etc.

The characteristics are

1) They are pneumatophores. They have two types of roots.
2) The spike like roots help in breathing purpose during high tides.
3) They have still like roots which help the trees to stand erect against sea water.
4) The trees are evergreen with hardwood and broad leaves.

Describe the distribution and characteristics of mountain forest

Mountain forest occurs in western Himalayas and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal

Pradesh and eastern Himalayas in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Darjeeling of WB.

The species are pine, fir, spruce, alpine grasses like mosses and fern

Western Himalayas	Eastern Himalayas
1) Evergreen forest are found above 1500 m. eg oak, nagel etc.	1) Evergreen forest - upto 2000 m. eg oak, nagel, pepal etc.
2) Mixed forest: 1500 - 2000m species are hemlock, cedarek	2) Mixed forest - upto 2500m Species - hemlock, cedar etc
3) Coniferous forest - above 3000m Species are pine and spruce	3) Coniferous forest - 2500-3500 m. Species are juniper etc
4) Alpine grass - above - 3500 - 4000 m. Species mosses, lichens.	4) Alpine grassland. 3500 - 4000 Species - mosses, fern
5) Above 4000 m perpectual snow exists	5) Above 4000m perpectual snow exists

Describe the characteristic of coniferous forests

It's found in mountainous regions above 2500 m. of altitude.

The species are pine, spruce etc.

The characteristics are

1) They have softwood
2) They are tall and have needle shaped leaves.
3) They have less no. of branches
4) The leaves are the branches are downsloping to avoid damage by snowfall.
5) The softwood are used to make newsprint, plywood, matchsticks etc.

What is forest conservation? What is needed for forest conservation. What measures are to be taken to control forest.

Forest Conservation is actually the taking care of trees and plants and providing ecope for their growth and maturity. As the forests are the gift of nature, their beauties has always fascinated people. They are the external source of peace and vital energy. They have occupied imp place in India's cultural life

They are very useful to man in these ways.

1) They control temp and bring rainfall.
2) They prevent soil erosion
3) They improve soil fertility by providing compost
4) They provide medicinal herb.
5) They supply valuable timber and firewood
6) They supply fodder to the cattle
7) They are habitat for the wild life
8) They maintain ecological balance

Write short note on social forestry and agro-forestry?

Social forestry - Social forestry is a project of forest conservation started by the National Commission of Agriculture in 1976. The aim of this project was to plant trees in fallow and waste land in order to remove pressure from traditional forests.

Objectives of social forestry

1) To provide wood, fuel wood to the rural people
2) Conservation of soil.
3) To provide employment opportunities.
4) To fulfil the recreational needs of the people
5) It is actually the forestry of the people, by the people and for the people.

Agro forestry - Agro-forestry is the project conservation in what the trees are planted in the agricultural fields at the same time Crops are grown well within forest clearance without cutting down in India, the states like Kerala, and Tamil Nadu agro forestry is practical mostly

Objectives of Agro forestry.

1) To reduce pressure on natural forest for obtaining timber.
2) To check soil erosion
3) To maintain eco-logical balance
4) To give entire income for the farmers.
5) To make the best use of all available resources like land, livestock, manpower etc.

India is the land of tropical monsoon climate. The growth of natural vegetation depends on different factors like climate, relief and soil. India have great diversity in the distribution of natural vegetation in different places. According to diversity in the climate, different types of species in different zones in India.

Evergreen forest - grow in the region of.

heavy rainfall (average more than 200 cm). The part of western slope of western ghats and Meghalaya Plateau have this forest growth due to heavy rainfall.

Tropical Humid Deciduous forest - occurs in the region of rainfall of 100 - 150 cm like South and Eastern Indian States (Assam, WB, Bihar, parts Orissa and Andhra Pradesh)

Due to less rainfall the trees of tropical dry deciduous forest have stunted growth and small sized leaves which occur in the region of 50 - 100 cm rainfall. The trees like Palash, Mahua grow in their region

The region of less rainfall (25 - 50 cm) has thorny scrub land. The region like Deccan Plateau, central highland region MP, Bhopal etc experience this kind of rainfall where thorny scrub lands like Babla, grow.

The desert vegetation grow in the region of very scanty rainfall less than 25 cm in Rajasthan plain. Due to very scanty rainfall cacti are mainly xerophytes grown here

At higher altitude, due to less temp coniferous trees are grown like Pine, fir, Spruce etc. This mountain forest of coniferous trees mainly grow in western and eastern Himalayan regi

Thus it is very clear to say that the growth of natural vegetation is mostly influenced by distribution of temp and rainfa