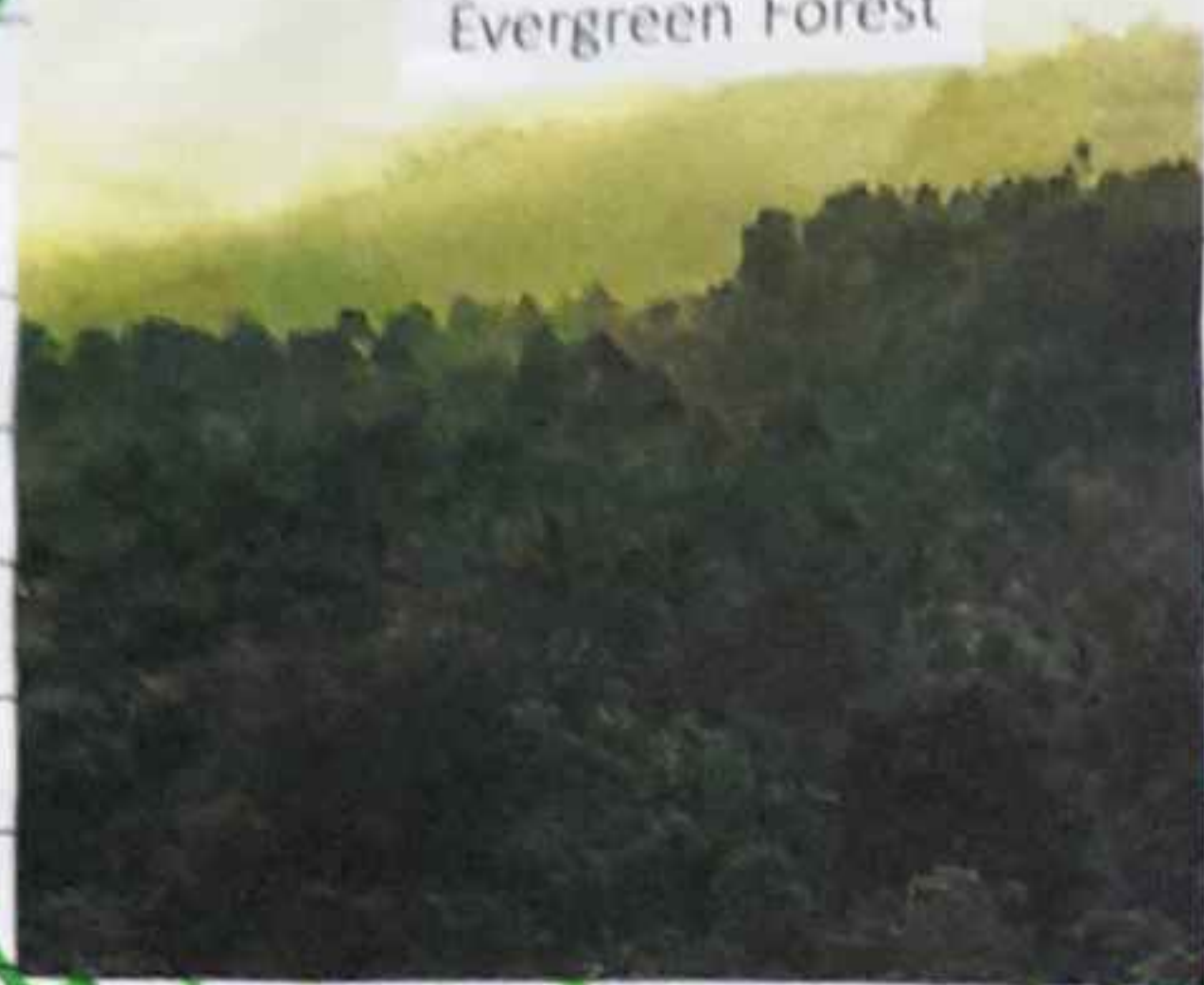


Forests of India

Evergreen Forest



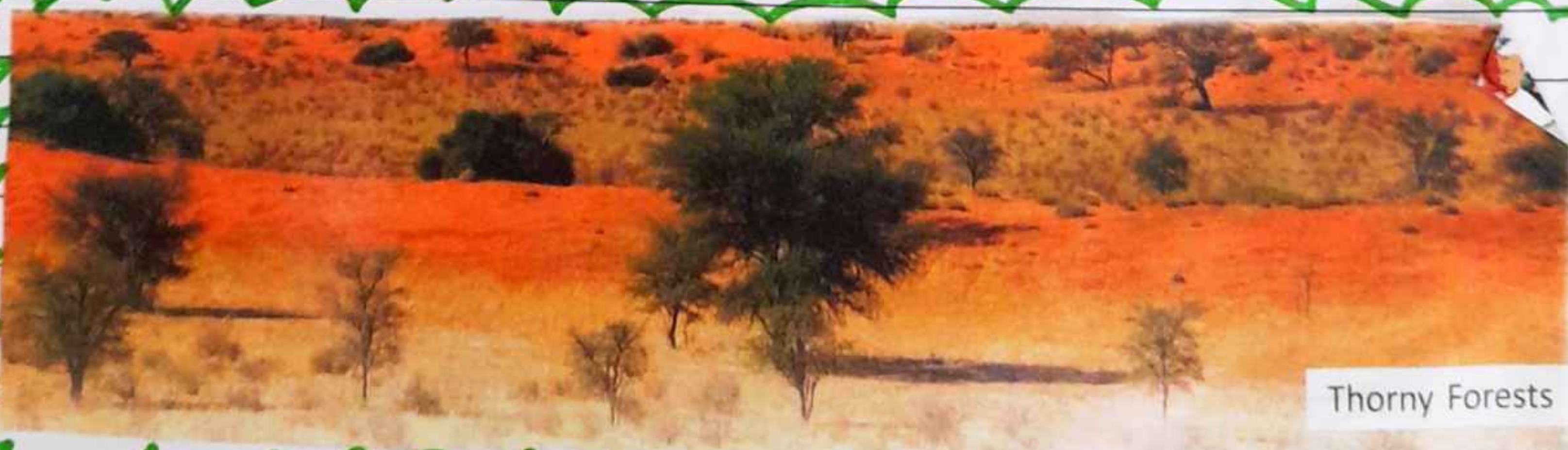
Deciduous Forest



Coniferous Forest



Mangroves



Thorny Forests

Wild life of India



Asiatic Lion

Bird Sanctuaries & National Park.

S. No.	National Park/Bird Sanctuary	State/UT	Animal
1.	Jim Corbett National Park	Uttarakhand	Tigers, Elephants
2.	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh	Tigers
3.	Manas National Park	Assam	Tigers and Elephants
4.	Dachigam National Park	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir Stags
5.	Keoladeo National Park	Rajasthan (Bharatpur)	Siberian Cranes and Flamingos
6.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	One-horned Rhinoceros, Elephants



Ch. 9 Forests and Wildlife of India

New Terms:-

[Notebook Work]

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Creepers | 8. photosynthesis |
| 2. Deciduous | 9. antelopes |
| 3. Coniferous | 10. afforestation |
| 4. Mahogany | 11. Sanctuaries |
| 5. turpentine | 12. endangered |
| 6. Sunderbans | 13. poachers |
| 7. mangroves | 14. Kaziranga |

9. * Think and Answer

Exercise :- A, B, C and E to be done in Textbook.

* Defines :-

1. Mangroves :- trees with roots above ground found in tidal forest region.
2. Photosynthesis :- the process by which green plants turn carbon dioxide and water into food using sunlight.

3. Sanctuaries :- protected forest area where hunting is banned.

4. Endangered :- likely to become extinct soon

5. Poachers :- people who kill animals to sell their body parts.



Things I have learnt

- Five types of forests are found in our country — Evergreen, Deciduous, Thorny, Tidal and Coniferous.
- Forests are useful to us in many ways.
- India has a large variety of wild animals and birds.
- National parks and Sanctuaries are protected areas, where cutting trees or hunting animals are prohibited.



Think and answer

A. Answer the following questions orally.

Communication

1. What we call them: Flora
 - a. The plant of a particular region
 - b. The animal of a particular region — Fauna
2. Gir Forest in Gujarat is famous for what? Asiatic Lion
3. Name the process by which green plants turn carbon dioxide and water into food using sunlight. photosynthesis.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. Where are the Evergreen forests found in India?
 - a. Western Ghats
 - b. Hilly areas of North-east
 - c. ☒ Both of these
2. Sal, teak and sheesham are the important trees of which type of forest?
 - a. Evergreen
 - b. ☒ Deciduous
 - c. Coniferous
3. Chir, deodar, fir and spruce are the important trees of which type of forests?
 - a. ☒ Coniferous
 - b. Tidal
 - c. Evergreen
4. Apart from Sundari tree, Sunderbans are famous for certain wild animals. Which is this animal?
 - a. ☒ Royal Bengal tiger
 - b. Lion
 - c. Langur

C. Fill in the blanks. Choose words from the box.

Sunderbans Kaziranga flora fauna Keoladeo National Park Forests

1. The plants of particular region are called flora and animals are called fauna.
2. Forest are an important part of our ecosystem.
3. Sunderbans is the home of the famous Bengal Tiger.
4. Keoladeo National Park is flocked by birds throughout the year.

5. The Rhino Project of Kaziranga in Assam, protects the one-horned rhino.

D. Answer these questions.

1. What is natural vegetation?
2. Describe the characteristics of coniferous forests.
3. Where are tidal forests found in India?
4. Describe the Chipko Movement. Which values nurtured by people led to this movement? **VALUE BASED QUESTION**
5. Why do trees of coniferous forests have needle-shaped leaves?
Why are they conical in shape? **HOTS**

E. Case Study based questions.

Rohan went on a school trip to a national park and saw a variety of animals, like tigers and elephants, living freely. He realised how important it is to protect forests and wildlife to ensure these amazing creatures have a safe home for generations to come.

- Where did Rohan go on a school trip?
 - Zoo
 - Beach
 - ☒ National Park
- What kind of animals did Rohan see in the national park?
 - Birds and rabbits
 - ☒ Tigers and elephants
 - Cows and horses
- Why did Rohan realise the importance of protecting forests and wildlife?
 - ☒ To ensure a safe home for animals like tigers and elephants
 - To have more space for buildings
 - To create new playgrounds

Q Answer these questions.

Q.1 What is natural vegetation?

Ans: Trees, shrubs, creepers, flowers and grasses which grow on their own are called natural vegetation.

Q.2 Describe the characteristics of coniferous forests.

Ans: Coniferous forests are found in higher mountains and part of Nilgiri hills. Coniferous trees are tall and pointed and have needle shaped leaves. These trees bear cones. ~~The main trees bear cones.~~ The main trees in these forests are chir, deodar, fir and spruce.

Q.3 Where are tidal forests found in India?

Ans: Tidal forests are found in the deltas of the Ganga, Mahanadi and Godavari.

Q.4 Describe the Chipko Movement. Which values nurtured by people led to this movement?

Ans: Chipko Movement was started in Chamoli to prevent the cutting down of trees under the leadership of Sunderlal Bahuguna and Gaura Devi. Love ^{for} nature and preservation of forest led to this movement. People hugged the trees to prevent them from being cut.

Q.5 Why do trees of coniferous forests have needle shaped leaves? Why are they conical in shape?

Ans: The trees have needle shaped leaves to prevent water loss in freezing weather. Trees are conical in shape to allow rain water and snow to slide off from the trees without damaging them.

Map skill.

- * Mark and locate on an outline map of India the following.
- Two states of - different types of forests

Give Reason :

1 Forests are important to us.

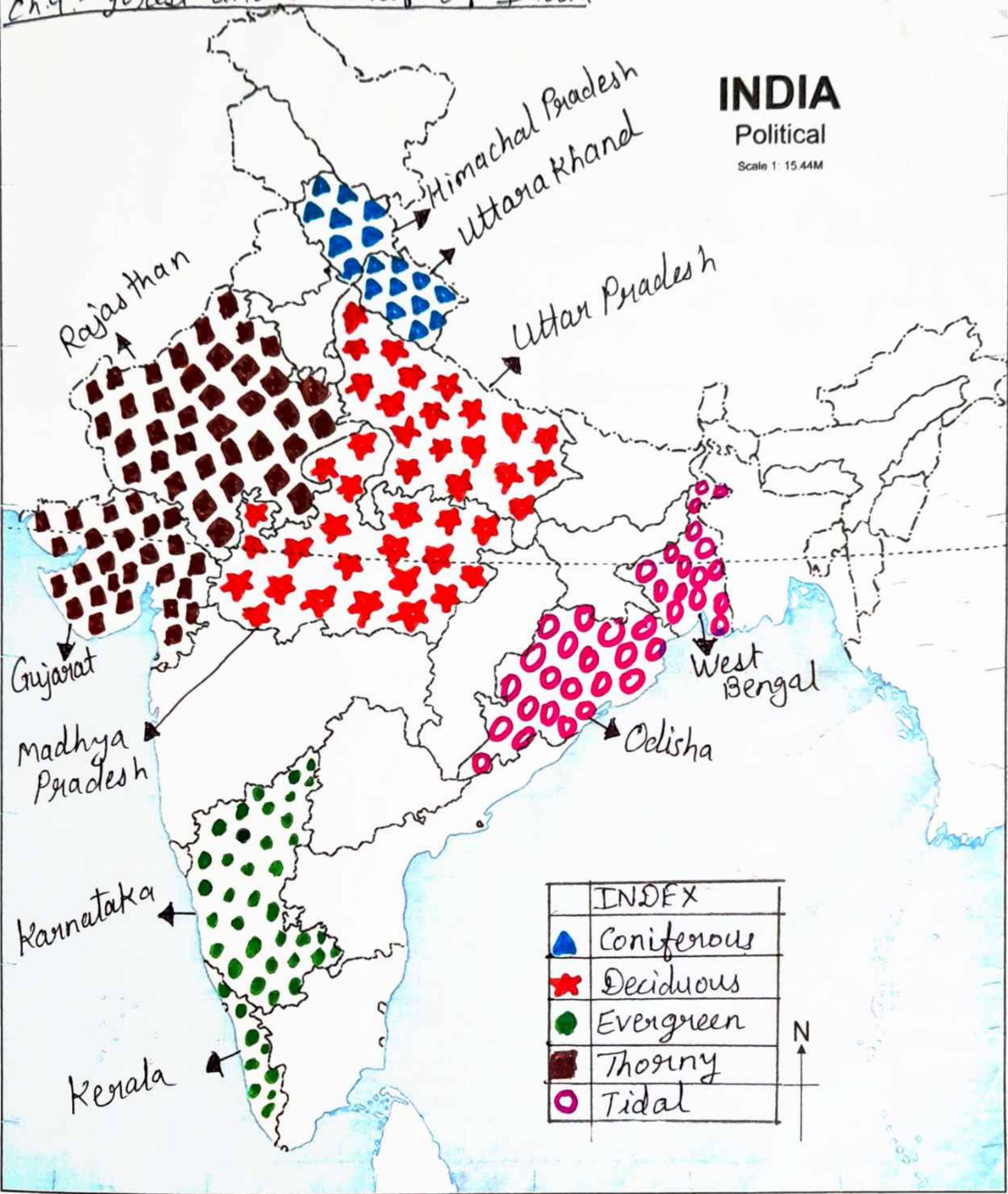
Ans As they are essential for regulating climate, providing clean air, supporting biodiversity and offering resources like timber, food and medicine. It also provides home to wild animals.

2 Thorny forest are found in Rajasthan.

Ans As they are adapted to the dry climate and can live without water for many days.

Ch 9 - Forest and wildlife of India

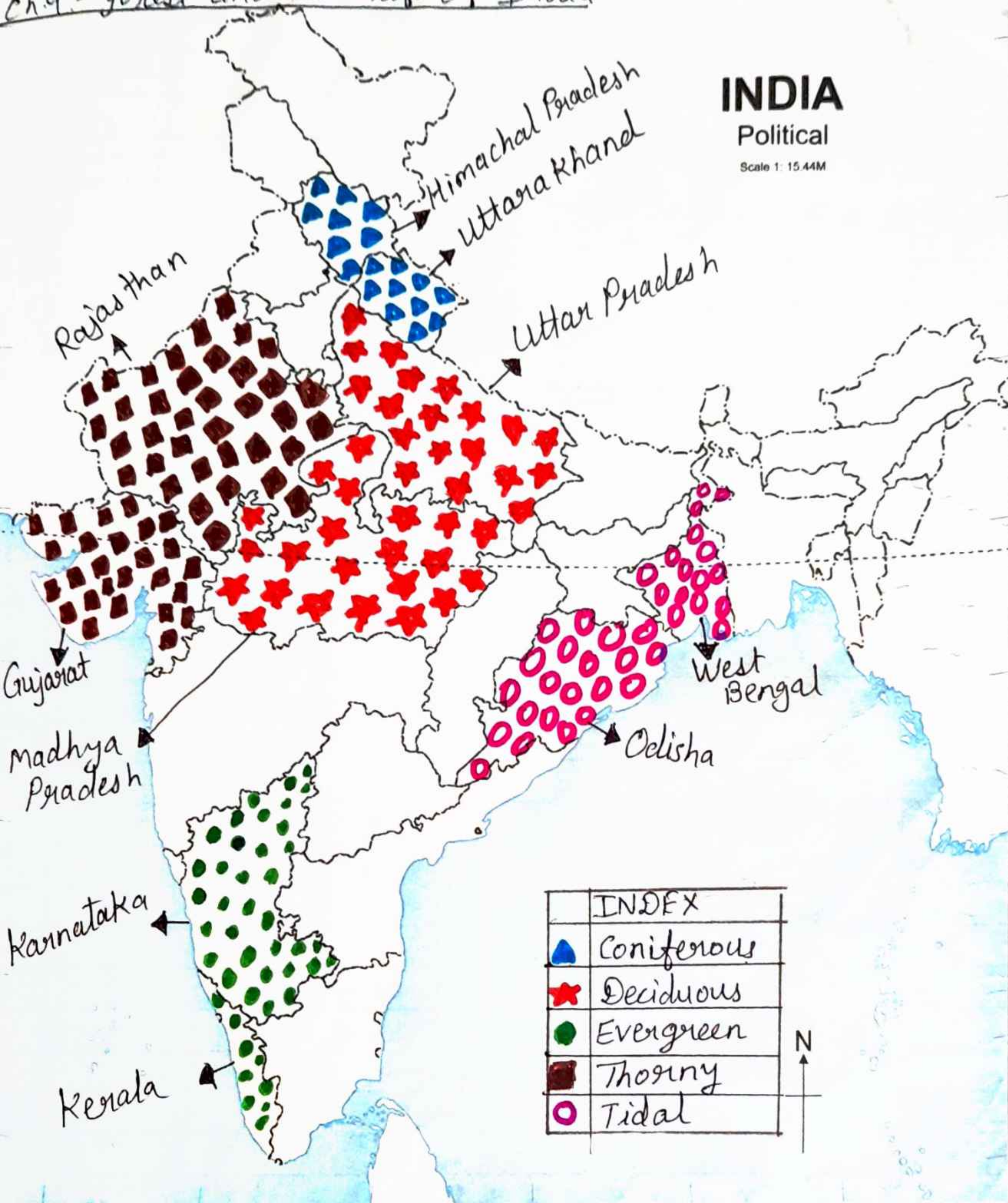
INDIA
Political
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