

Practice and Revision - Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Chapter 5: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife · Topic 2

Key Concept

India has various vegetation types, including tropical evergreen forests, deciduous forests, thorn forests, and alpine vegetation, based on rainfall and temperature.

India is home to diverse wildlife, including tigers, elephants, one-horned rhinoceroses, and numerous bird species across different habitats.

National parks and wildlife sanctuaries, like Jim Corbett and Kaziranga, protect endangered species and preserve natural habitats.

Conservation efforts are essential to protect India's rich biodiversity from threats like deforestation, poaching, and habitat loss.

Quick Revision Notes

- Vegetation types: tropical evergreen, deciduous, thorn, alpine.
- Based on rainfall, temperature.
- Wildlife: tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, birds.
- Across different habitats.
- National parks: Jim Corbett, Kaziranga.
- They protect endangered species, habitats.
- Conservation essential against threats.
- Threats: deforestation, poaching, habitat loss.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research a vegetation type found in your region.
- 2 Research an endangered animal species in India.
- 3 Discuss the role of a national park you know.
- 4 Discuss threats to India's biodiversity.
- 5 Research a conservation effort in India.
- 6 Explain vegetation and wildlife diversity in your own words.