

Types of Natural Vegetation

Chapter 10: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife · Topic 1

Key Concept

Tropical evergreen rainforests grow in areas with heavy rainfall, like the Western Ghats and northeastern states, featuring dense, tall trees that stay green year-round.

Tropical deciduous forests, found in areas with moderate rainfall, shed their leaves during the dry season, and are home to valuable trees like teak and sal.

Thorn forests and scrubs grow in dry regions like Rajasthan, featuring plants adapted to survive with very little water, like cacti and thorny bushes.

Alpine vegetation, found in the higher Himalayan regions, includes coniferous forests at moderate elevations and alpine grasslands and shrubs at the highest elevations.

Quick Revision Notes

- India's vegetation types include rainforest, deciduous, thorn forest and alpine vegetation.
- Tropical rainforests grow in heavy rainfall areas like the Western Ghats.
- Rainforest trees stay green year-round.
- Deciduous forests shed leaves in the dry season.
- Teak and sal are valuable deciduous forest trees.
- Thorn forests grow in dry regions like Rajasthan.
- Thorn forest plants are adapted to survive with little water.
- Alpine vegetation is found in higher Himalayan regions.

Practice Questions

- 1 Name the four main types of natural vegetation in India.
- 2 Discuss where tropical rainforests are found.
- 3 Research the difference between evergreen and deciduous forests.
- 4 Explain why thorn forests grow in dry regions.
- 5 Research alpine vegetation in the Himalayas.
- 6 Create a map showing India's vegetation zones.