

Practice and Revision - Natural Vegetation of India

Chapter 10: Natural Vegetation of India · Topic 2

Key Concept

Tropical evergreen rainforests grow in high-rainfall areas like the Western Ghats and northeastern states, featuring dense, year-round green forests.

Tropical deciduous forests, found in moderate-rainfall regions, shed leaves in the dry season and include valuable trees like teak and sal.

Desert and thorn vegetation, found in dry regions like Rajasthan, includes drought-resistant plants adapted to survive with minimal water.

Alpine vegetation, found at high Himalayan altitudes, includes coniferous forests at moderate elevations and grasslands at higher elevations.

Quick Revision Notes

- Tropical rainforests grow in high-rainfall areas.
- Examples: Western Ghats, northeastern states.
- Tropical deciduous forests are in moderate-rainfall regions.
- They include teak and sal trees.
- Desert/thorn vegetation is in dry regions like Rajasthan.
- These plants are drought-resistant.
- Alpine vegetation is at high Himalayan altitudes.
- It includes coniferous forests and grasslands.

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 desert vegetation is drought-resistant.
- 5 Research alpine vegetation in the Himalayas.
- 6 Create a map showing India's vegetation zones.