

Natural vegetation and wildlife class 9 notes questions answers

On this page, you will find NCert Class 9 Geography Chapter 5 Notes PDF Free download. CBSE CLASS 9 Social Science Notes Geography Chapter 5 CBSE Class 9 Notes Social Science Geography Chapter 5 CBSE Class 9 Geography Chapter 5 Notes Understand lesson 1. India has a wonderful diversity of plants. It is blessed by about 47,000 plant species. There are about 15,000 flowering plants in the world. 2. India also has about 90,000 species of animals as well as a rich variety of fish in its marine waters. 3. Natural vegetation naturally grows without human aid. Grown crops and fruit, orchards are part of the vegetation but not of natural vegetation. 4. The enormous diversity in the realm of flora and fauna is due to the factors, such as relief (land and soil), climate (temperature, sunlight and rainfall) and ecosystem. 5. All plants and animals in an area are interdependent and entirely linked to each other in their physical environment. 6. Human beings are also an integral part of the ecosystem. They use wildlife and vegetation-tropical, tropical forests and scrubs, mountain and mangrove mountains. 8. Evergreen tropical forests are found in the heavy lands of rainfall. They are at their best in areas with more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach large heights up to 60 meters or even above. Trees such as ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona and animals such as elephants, monkeys, lemurs and deer are found in these forests. 9. The tropical deciduous forests are also called the monsoon forests are also called the monsoon forests are divided into damp and dry deciduous. Trees such as teak, sal, peepal and neem and animals such as lion, pig, deer and elephants are found in these forests. 10. The forests and scrubs of the plug are located in regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall. Acacias, palm trees, euforbias and cactus are the main plant species. Animals like rats, mice, tigers rabbits, etc. They are in these forests. 11. Mountain forests are in mountainous areas. Trees such as oaks and chestnuts are located between a height of 1000 and 2000 meters. Between 1500 and 3000 meters, temperate forests are Kashmir Stag, maculated deer, wild sheep, jackrabbit, Tibetan antelope, etc. 12. The mangrove forests are located in the areas of the coasts influenced by the tides. Trees like Sundari, Palm, Coconut, Keora, etc. They are in these forests. 13. Wildlife: India is equally rich in its fauna. It has about 90,000 animal species. His actions include 5 to 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals. 14. Elephants are located in the warm forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. The rhinoceros of a horn live in the swampy and swampy lands of Assam and West Bengal. 15. India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions. The rhinoceros of a horn live in the swampy and swampy and swampy lands of Assam and West Bengal. 15. India is the only country in the swampy and swampy and swampy lands of Assam. of Ladakh is home to Yak, the wild boss shaggy host, etc. 16. In rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials. Birdlife in India is colorful. Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parrots, cranes and pigeons are found in the forests and wetlands of the country. 17. Excessive plants and animal resources by humans, the ecosystem has been disturbed. About 1,300 vegetable species are in danger and 20 species species extinct. 18. fourteen biosphere reserves were set up in the country to protect flora and fauna. project and many other eco-development zoos have been set up to protect the natural heritage. natural vegetation and wildlife class 9 cbse known conditions: plants a particular area or habitat. flora: plants a particular region or period. fauna: species of animals. brome: a very large ecosystem on earth with distinct types of vegetation and animal life. wildlife: wild animals collectively, native fauna and sometimes flora of a region. ecosystem: a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment. extra questions for the class 9 social science geography chapter 5 natural vegetation and wildlife class 9 extra questions further questions answers very short questions question 1. the number of flowering plants in India concern the . reply: 15.000Question 2. name two unflowered plants. answer: algae, mushrooms and ferns. Question 3. the sandy soils of the desert support . answer: cactus and thorny bushes. Question 4. the trees of the . answer: tidal forestsquestion 5. a very large ecosystem on the land that has distinct type of vegetation and animal life is called . response: biomequestion 6. at the highest altitudes, whiskers and lichens form part of . reply: tundra pollition 7. deciduous forests are found in areas with rainfall between sundari are found in . answer: tidesquestion 9. royal bengal tiger is located in . reply: 1972thision 11. the natural habitat of the Indian reply: 100 cm and 70 cmquestion 8. the mangrove forests are located in the areas of the coasts influenced by the sea . answer: mangrovie forestsquestion 10. the Wildlife Protection Act has been implemented india in lion is the answer: gir forest in gujaratquestion 12. give an example of the biosphere reserve in India. answer: pachmarhiquilistion 13. to which type of forests ploage answer: mangrove forests ploage a experience 100 to 200 cm of annual rainfall. Question 15. where the flamingos migrate into large numbers in India? answer: rann of kachchhquestion 16. elephants are found in the humid forests of . answer: assam and karnatakaquestion 17. ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona are the important trees of the . answer: aijun and mulberry are some of the important species of deciduous forests. question 23. which medicinal plant has antibiotics? response: the neem system has both anti-biotic properties that antibiotics? response: the neem system has both anti-biotic properties. peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parrots, cranes and pigeons. Question 25. Where is Nanda you have to biosphere reserve? answer: nanda devi biosphere r questions Doman Quere 1. How does humans influence the ecology of a region? Answer: Human beings influence the ecology of a region in the following ways: use the vegetation and wildlife of a particular region. Human beings avidity leads to the overutilization of these resources. Thissing Trees and kill animals, in this way, creating an ecological imbalance. Ouestion 2. What are the species in extinction? Give examples. Answer: The plants and animals that are at the point of extinction. rhinocerous, large Indians BUSARDS and Tigers are some of the examples of extinction species of animals. Question 3. Write a short note on biodiversity in India. Or à ¢ â, ¬ Å "India is one of the 12 mega countries of the biodiversity of the world". Explains the answer: Our country in India is one of the 12 megs organic bio-diversity of the plant. There are about 15,000 flower plants in India, representing 6% in the total number of flower plants. It has many non-flowered plants, like ferns, Ã ¢ â, ¬ â "¢ algae and mushrooms. India also has 90,000 species of animals, as well, a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters. MANTERE 4. DISCURSE LIKE PLORE AND WHEELS LE ARE RELATED 'One to the other. Answer: The interrelation between flora and fauna is as below: the flora refers to the autophuses, that is the producer of their food itself, while the fauna refers to heterotrophes. Make Ex-Facie the interrelation between flora and fauna. Flora provides food To all living organisms while fauna provides soil nutrients from its refusal and decay. 5. Name Any three medicinal systems found in India are: Sarpagandha: It is used to treat blood pressure. It is found only in India.jamun: the mature fruit juice is used to prepare the vinegar, which is carminative and diuretic, and has digestive properties .arjun: the fresh juice of the leaves is a care for headache . It is also used to adjust blood pressure.Question 6. Write a short note on mangrove forests. Answer: The forests of mangrove sare common varieties with roots of submerged plants underwater. The Delta del Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by this vegetation. In the delta of the Ganga-Brahmaputra, there are Sundari trees, which provide a durable hard timber. Palm, coconut, kioora, agar, etc. Even grow in some parts of the Delta. Royal Bengal Tiger is the famous animal in these forests. Turtles, crocodiles, Ghariani and snakes are also found in these forests. Question 7. Distinguish between humid and dry deciduous forests are found in areas that receive annual precipitation between 70 cm and 100 cm.2. The trees found in these forests are teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair and bamboos.2. There are open sections in which, teak, sal, peepal, neem, etc. Grow.3. These forests are generally found at Jharkhand, in West Odisha, Chhattisgarh and on the eastern slopes of western Ghats.3. These forests are located in the pairs of the Rainers of the Rainers of the Rainers of the Peninsular plateau and in the plains of U.R and Bihar. This 8. Write a short note on the thorny forests and the scrubs are found in the regions with less than 70 cm of precipitation, natural vegetation consisting of spiny trees and bushes. This type of vegetation is located in the north-western part of the country, including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pra succulent to save water. The leaves are most thick and small to minimize evaporation. These forests, leave the place to the thorn forests and scrubs in the arid areas. In these forests, common animals are rats, mice, rabbits, fox, wolf, tiger, lion, wild donkey, horses and camels. Question 9. Write three measures to preserve the ecosystem. Answer: The measures to preserve the ecosystem are: deforestation disturbed our ecosystem. It must be stopped immediately. Incriminate the killing of animals should be interrupted immediately. Cosystem can be preserved by developing more natural sanctuaries, national parks and biosphere reserves. Question 10. Why is the preservation of wildlife very essential? Explain. Answer: The government has taken many special efforts to preserve the extinction species of birds and animals. The periodic census is undertaken to discover the last position and trends in this sense. The Tiger project was a great success. We have many Tiger reserves in various parts of the country. Similarly, the Rhino project is implemented in Assam. The Indian Bustard of Rajasthan and Malwa Plateau are still another endangered species. Even the number of lions was decreasing long. Wildlife conservation is essential to protect the endangered species. government of India has so far configuration of eighteen reserves of biosphere. Question 11. What do you know about migratory birds, as the Siberian crane arrive in large numbers. One of the kind favorable with birds is the rann of Kachchh. In a place where the desert blends with the sea, the flamingo with their brilliant and pink plumage arrives in thousands of build the nest eggs from the salty mud and raise their young people. Lispion 12. How does the earth influence the coverage of India vegetation? Answer: The earth affects natural vegetation directly and indirectly. The nature of the earth influences the type of vegetation. The fertile level is generally dedicated to agriculture. The undulating and uneven land are areas where grasslands and woods develop and give refuge to a variety of wildlife. Question 13. What human activities are they disturbing the ecosystem? indiscriminate cutting of trees and deleting forest areas, ie the deforestation. Excessive animal hunting. Sovertacrazing from animals.rapid laughed in the population leading to overcrop the resources. Bioma? Answer: Bioma means community of plants that occur in distinct groups in areas with similar climatic conditions. In other words, a very large ecosystem on earth with different types of flora and fauna is defined as bioma. The biomes are classified or identified on the basis of plant species. Question? Answer: The land also vary on spaces. Different types of land provide base for different types of vegetation. The sandy desert land support cactuses and spiny bushes. While wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. The hill hangs with a little depth of the ground has conical trees. Vegetations Questions Questions Questions 2. In how do forests play both a productive and protective role? Answer: Forest production role: forests provide American wood, pulp, cellulose, packing material etc. To run a number of industry, packaging industry etc. We obtain a number of consumer goods such as fuel wood, timber, medicinal herbs, resins, gums, lac and honey from our forests. IFOVEST control the wind force and andand cause rainfall. Protective role of forests: The outcasts help maintain ecological balance and provide air without pollution. These help control soil erosion and increase the water table that currently stands at a faster rate. these provide humo to the ground and make it fertile. decompose naturally. Question 2. What are the different steps made by the government to protect flora and fauna? response: the different measures taken by the government to protect flora and fauna? response: the different measures taken by the government to protect flora and fauna? the gulf of mannar a tamil nadu and the nilgiris were included in the world network of biosphere reserves. financial and technical assistance is provided to many other eco-development project swere introduced by the government. 103 national parks, 535 wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens are created to take care of the natural heritage. Question 3. write a short note about 90.000 animal species. the country has about 2,000 species of birds. they constitute 13% of the total world. there are 2,546 species of fish, which represent almost 12% of the world heritage. He also shares between 5 and 8 percent of the amphibians, reptiles and mammals of the world. elephants are the most majestic animals, which live in swampy and swampy lands of assam and west bengal. The arid areas of the kachchh rann and thar desert are the habitat for the ass and wild camels respectively. the Indian bison, nilgai (blue bull,) chousingha (antelope to four thorns,) the gazelle and the different species of monkeys. India is the only country in the world that has tigers and lions. the natural habitat of the Indian lion is the gujarat. the tigers are located in the gujarat. the tigers are located in the gujarat. the tigers are located in the gujarat. Biosphere reserves are a series of multipurpose protected areas connected through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation of flora and fauna. the main objectives are: to preserve the plant and animal species of the area in natural forms. protect the flora and fauna from their over-exploitation. to save threatened species and prevent the extinction of an area. reply: factors such as rain and relief affect the natural vegetation of an area. cascade: india, almost the entire rainfall is caused by the advanced southwest monsoons. The densest areas of rainfall are more dense than the lesser areas with more than 200 cm of annual rainfall have every ev 200 cm of rainfall. deciduous tropical forests are found in areas that receive precipitation between 100 cm and 70 cm. in the regions with iess of 70 cm of rainfall, the natural vegetation consists of spiny trees and bushes. relief: the type oflocated in an area depends on the relief or the shape of land in the area. The fertile land levels of the plains are generally dedicated to agriculture. Much of natural vegetation is cleared or altered in such areas. Earthquake boschi si sviluppano in aree con terreni ondulati e ruvidi. Le zone montane hanno successione di tipi di vegetazione secondo l'altitudine della zona. Domanda 6. Date una brief descrizione delle foreste tropicali Evergreen. Risposta: Le foreste tropicali Evergreen si trovano in aree che ricevono forti precipitazioni di oltre 200 cm, ben distribute during tutto l'anno. Sono anche conosciuti come foreste pluviali. Il clima caldo e umido durante tutto l'anno. Sono anche conosciuti come foreste pluviali. un'altezza di 60 metri o addirittura superiore. Mentre gli alberi crescono molto vicini l'uno all'altro, formano una tettoia spessa. I diversi tipi di vegetazione formano una struttura multistrato. Il clima supporta un gran numero di alberi di latifoglie di diverse specie. Ebony, mogano, palissandro, gomma, cinchona, ecc sleep alberi commercially importanti. Questi alberi non perdono le loro foglie allo stesso tempo in cui non c'è alcuna stagione secca distinct. Ciò rende le foreste sempreverdi mantengono il loro aspetto verde during tutto l'anno. Extra domande per Class 9 Social ScienceNCERT Soluzioni per la Scienza Sociale di Classe 9

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