

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 SST Geography

Chapter 5 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

(a) Tundra (b) Himalayan (c) Tidal (d) Tropical Evergreen

Answer: Tropical Evergreen

(ii) Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than

(a) 100 cm (b) 70 cm (c) 50 cm (d) less than 50 cm

Answer: 100 cm

(iii) In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?

(a) Punjab (b) Delhi (c) Odisha (d) West Bengal

Answer: Odisha

(iv) Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio reserve?

(a) Manas (b) Gulf of Mannar (c) Nilgiri (d) Nanda Devi

Answer: Manas

2. Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

Answer:

Relief factor: Land, Soil

Climate factors: Temperature, Photoperiod (Sunlight), Precipitation

(ii) What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.

Answer: Biosphere reserves are for the preservation of both plants and animals. The government of India established 18 Biosphere Reserves to save sizable tracts of the natural environment.

Example: Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve

(iii) Name two animals having habitat in the tropical and montane type of vegetation.

Answer:

Two animals having habitats in tropical vegetation are— Tiger and Elephant.

Two animals having habitat in montane vegetation are— Kashmir stag and spotted deer.

3. Distinguish between

(i) Flora and Fauna

Answer:

Flora	Fauna
This category covers all types of living plants.	This category includes every living animal.
Food is produced on an autonomous basis.	For food, fauna depends on other species.
"Botany" is the study of plants.	Zoology is the study of animals.

Examples of Flora are Forests and grassland.

Examples of Fauna birds, animals, fish, insects,

(ii) Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests

Answer:

Tropical Evergreen

The tropical evergreen forest is incredibly dense.

There are tropical evergreen forests in areas with more than 200 cm of average rainfall.

Asia's northeastern states, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Western Ghats, Peninsular India's coast, Tamil Nadu's coast, and other places have evergreen forests.

Rubber, Rosewood, Mahogany, and Ebony trees are found in evergreen forests.

Deciduous forests

In comparison to tropical evergreen forests, tropical deciduous woods are less thick.

There are tropical deciduous forests there where the annual rainfall is between 70 cm and 200 cm.

Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Orissa, the Himalayan Foothills, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh are among the states that have deciduous forests.

Teak, Sal, Mahua, Bamboo, trees are found in tropical deciduous forests.

4. Name different types of vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

Answer: Different types of vegetation found in India are

(i) Tropical Evergreen Forests

(ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests

(iii) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs

(iv) Montane Forests

(v) Mangrove Forests

Temperate forests and grasslands typically give place to Alpine vegetation at elevations greater than 3,600 metres above sea level. The common trees in these forests are silver fir, junipers, pines, and birches. They eventually converge into the Alpine grasslands through bushes and other vegetation. Nomadic tribes like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals make considerable use of these for grazing. Mosses and lichens make up the vegetation of the tundra at higher altitudes.

5. Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?

Answer: Species that are highly close to extinction are referred to as endangered species. The primary reason of this problem are hunting by rapacious hunters for profit. contamination brought on by deforestation, pollution, careless logging to clear land for farming and human habitation, acid deposits, and chemical and industrial waste. Ebony trees, umbrella trees, Indian mallows, and other endangered flora and animals include the Asiatic lion, blackbuck, and one-horned rhinoceros.

6. Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

Answer: India has a rich heritage of flora and wildlife due to its diverse topography and climatic conditions. With such a diversified geography, native vegetation, climate, and soil types as well as numerous lakes, rivers, plateaus, and mountains, India is home to a broad range of plant and animal species. India is one of the twelve nations with the greatest biodiversity in the world. India is fourth in Asia and tenth in the world for plant diversity, with over 47,000 plant species.