

# CLASS VII CH 6 Natural Vegetation and Wild Life (NCERT)

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## TOPICS:

INTRODUCTION

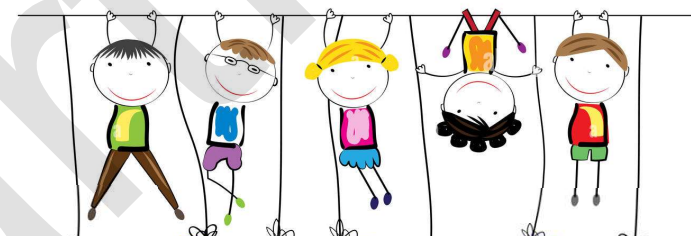
FOREST

➤ TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST

➤ TROPICAL DECIDUOUS FOREST

➤ TEMPERATE EVERGREEN FOREST

➤ TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FOREST



WELCOME



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↘ **MEDITERRANEAN VEGETATION**

↘ **CONIFEROUS FOREST**

↘ **□ GRASSLANDS**

↘ ➤ **TROPICAL GRASSLANDS**

↘ ➤ **TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS**

↘ ➤ **THORNY BUSHES**



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## INTRODUCTION

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## MANALI

### ❑ STORY OF SALIMA

- TRIP TO HIMACHAL (MANALI)
- She noticed blooms of bright flowers, short grass, snow, tall trees with pointed leaves, cone shaped canopies on mountain slopes, Rhododendrons.
- It all happens due to change in temperature and moisture





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- Depends on thickness of soil
- Classified into three categories:
  - ❑ **FOREST** : grows where temperature and rainfall is plenty. Dense forest are grow in certain factors.
  - ❑ **GRASSLANDS** : which grows in the region of moderate region.
  - ❑ **SHRUBS** : thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region.

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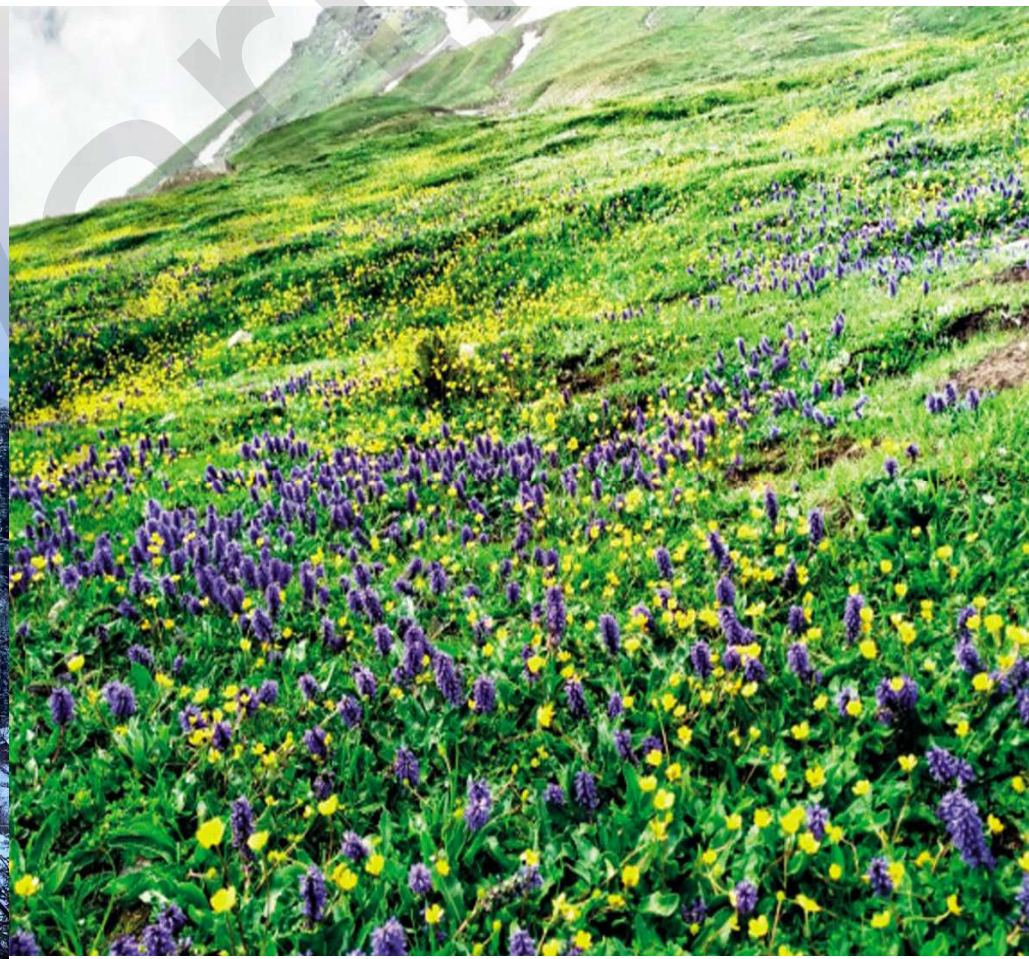
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- Talked with her father about the trip.
- Himalayan region have almost all the varieties of vegetation.
- Thorny bushes in desert
- Coniferous forest in sub polar region.
- Thick tropical hard wood forest in the humid.



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## FOREST

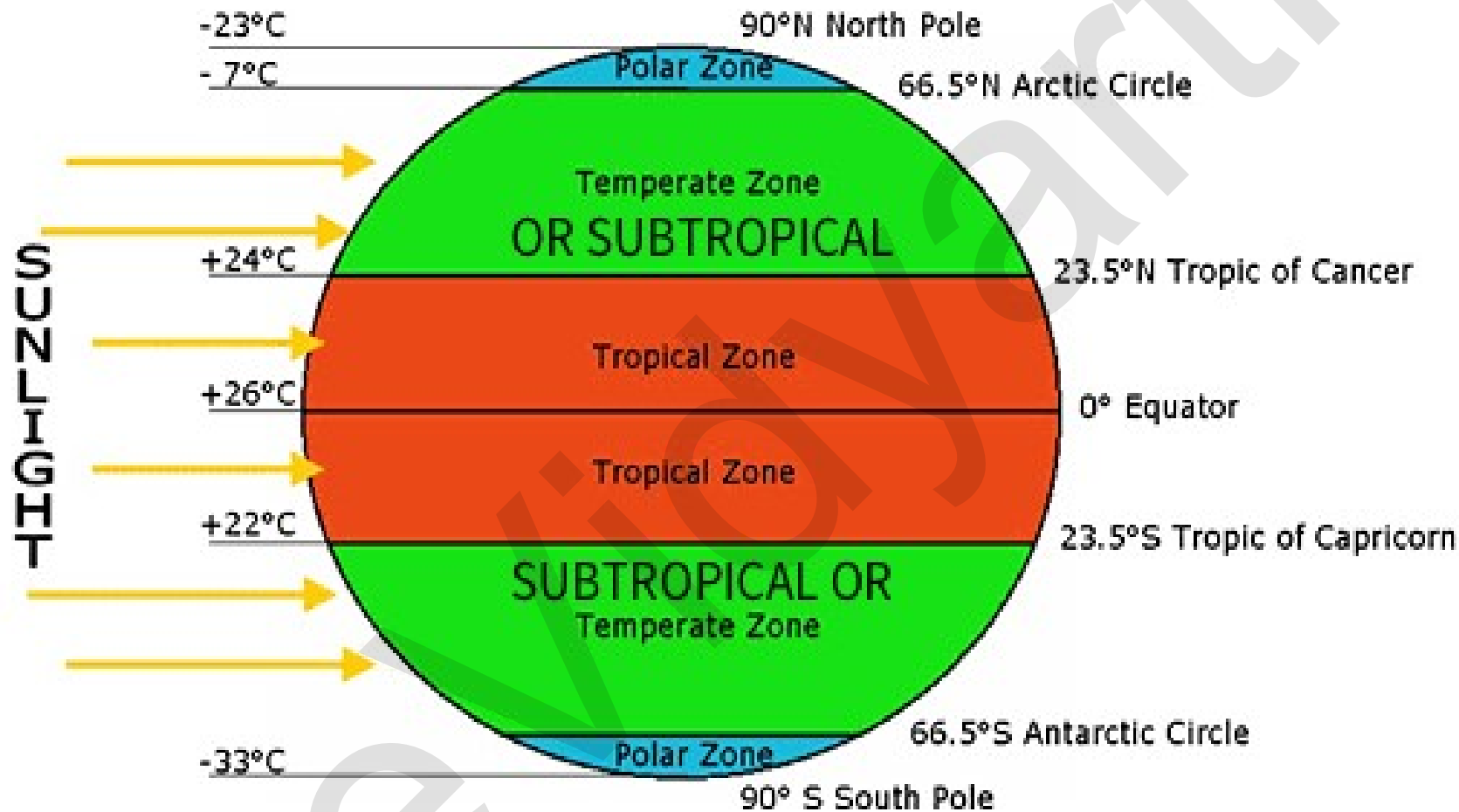
### TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST

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- Occurs in the region near equator.
- These regions are hot and receives heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- Trees do not shed their leaves.
- Thick and closely spaced trees do not allow sunlight to enter.
- Ex- hardwood, rosewood, ebony, mahogany

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**EVERGREEN**

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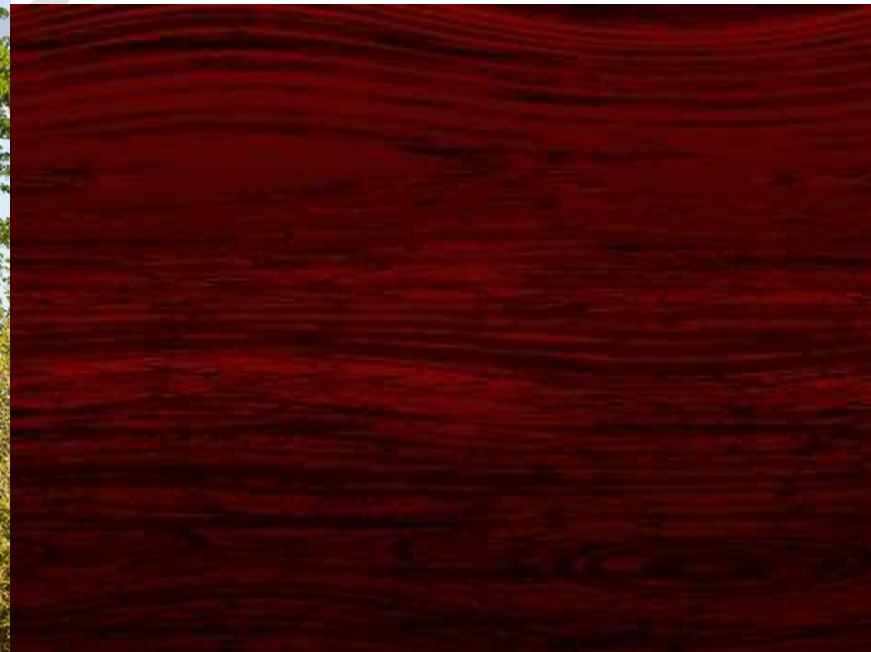


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**MAHOGANY TREE**



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**HARDWOOD TREE**

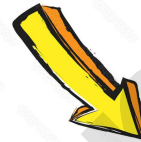


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**ROSEWOOD TREE**



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## TROPICAL DECIDUOUS FOREST

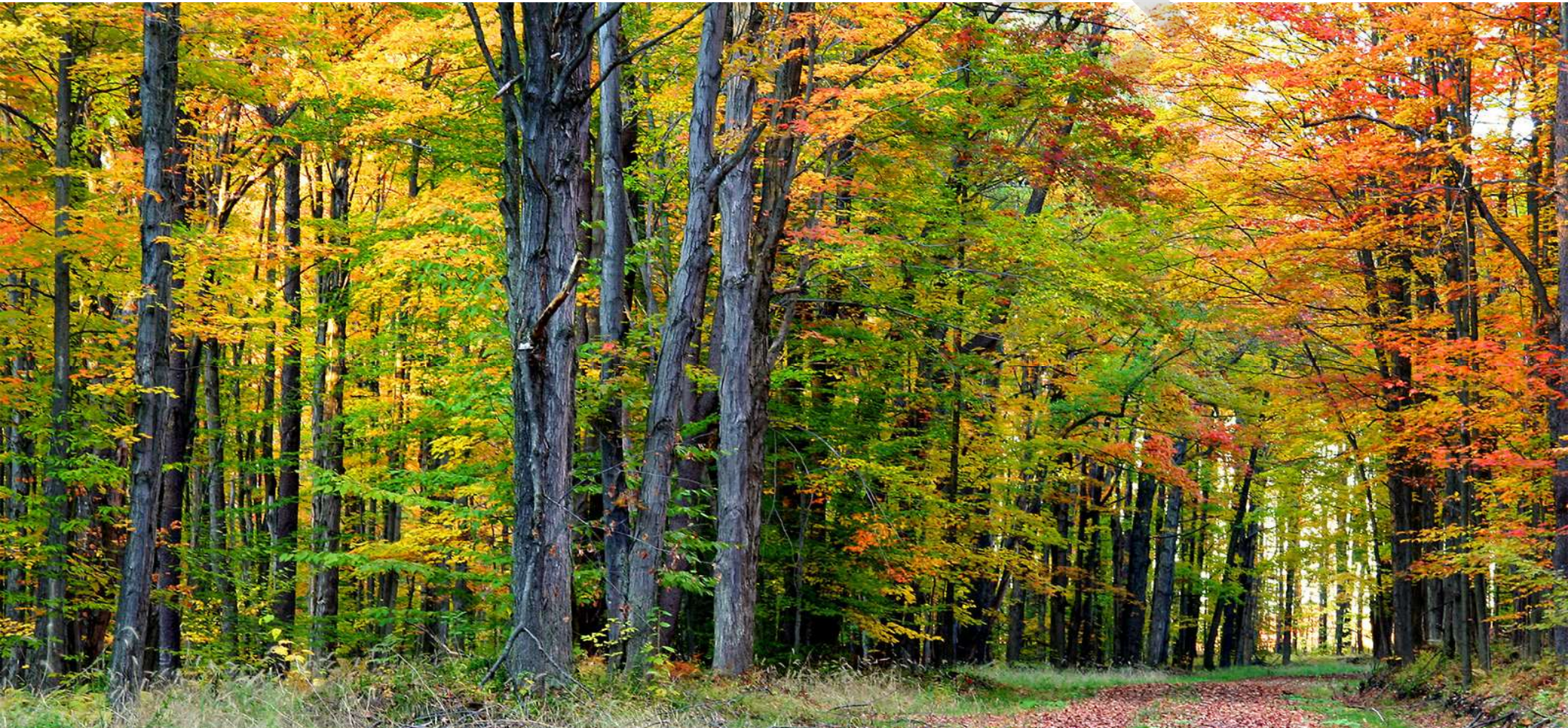
- Found in large part of India northern Australia, central America.
- It experiences seasonal changes(trees shed their leaves in a dry season) in about six to eight weeks.
- Hardwood trees are extremely useful for making furniture, constructional material and transport.





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- **ANIMALS** – tigers, lions, elephants, langoor, monkeys.
- **TREES** – Sal, teak, shisham, neem and hardwood.
- **CLIMATE** – extreme humid climate with rainfall and dry season.

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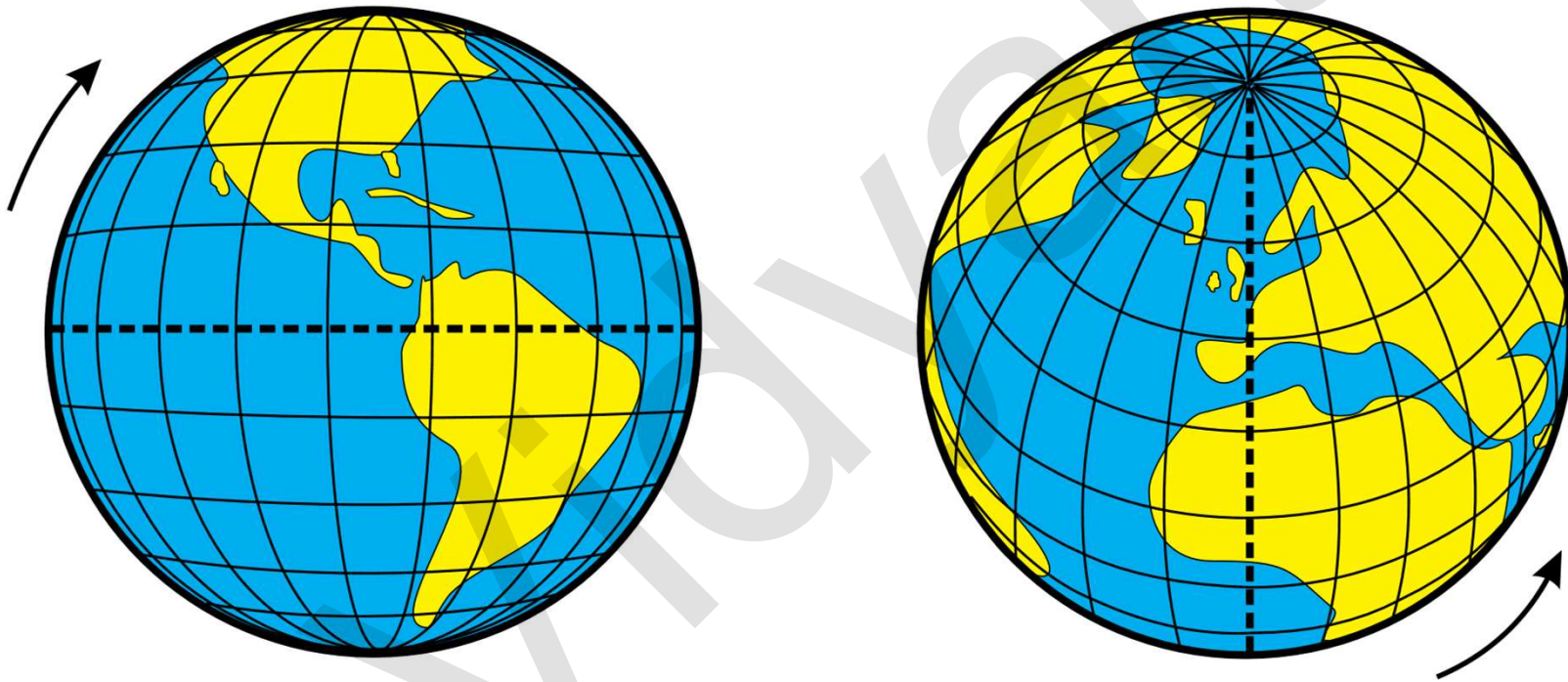
## TEMPERATE EVERGREEN FOREST

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- Located in mid latitude coastal regions.
- Found in south east USA, south China, south east Brazil.
- It has both eucalyptus ,oak, pine etc.
- **CLIMATE** – Found in areas with warm summers and cool winters along with heavy rainfall.

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- EUCALYPTUS
- PINE
- OAK



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## TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FOREST

- These are found in USA, China, new Zealand, Chile, coastal regions of Europe.
- **COMMON TREES ARE** – oak, ash, beech, maple
- **ANIMALS** – deer, foxes, wolves, monals.
- Shed their leaves in dry seasons.

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- **BEECH**
- **MAPLE**
- **ASH**

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**PHEASANT**



**MONALS**



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- There are more temperate deciduous forest in the high latitude.
- **CLIMATE** – warm moist climate and cool winters.

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## MEDITERRANEAN VEGETATION

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- Most of the east and north east margins of the continents are covered with temperate evergreen and temperate deciduous trees.
- South west and west margins are different. they have Mediterranean vegetation found around Mediterranean sea in Europe.





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- **LOCATION** – Africa, Asia, USA, south west, Africa, Australia etc.
- **CLIMATE** – These regions are marked for hot and dry summers and mild rain winters.
- **FRUITS** – oranges, figs, olives, grapes.
- Wildlife is absent as most of the area is used for cultivation by people.



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## CONIFEROUS FOREST

- Found in higher latitude in northern hemisphere.
- These are the trees which salima found in Himalayas.
- **TREES** – cedar, chir, pine.
- **ANIMALS** – silver fox, mink, polar bear.
- **CLIMATE** – cold winters and cold summers caused by arctic air.(moisture level is maintain by snow and rain)



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## □ GRASSLANDS

### TROPICAL GRASSLANDS

- Occurs in tropics and equator.
- The area around equator (tropics) between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn.
- Vegetation grows in a low amount of rainfall.
- Grass can grow very long ex- savannah grasslands of Africa.



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- Animals – **ELEPHANTS**, zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards.
- **CLIMATE** – dry and wet seasons.





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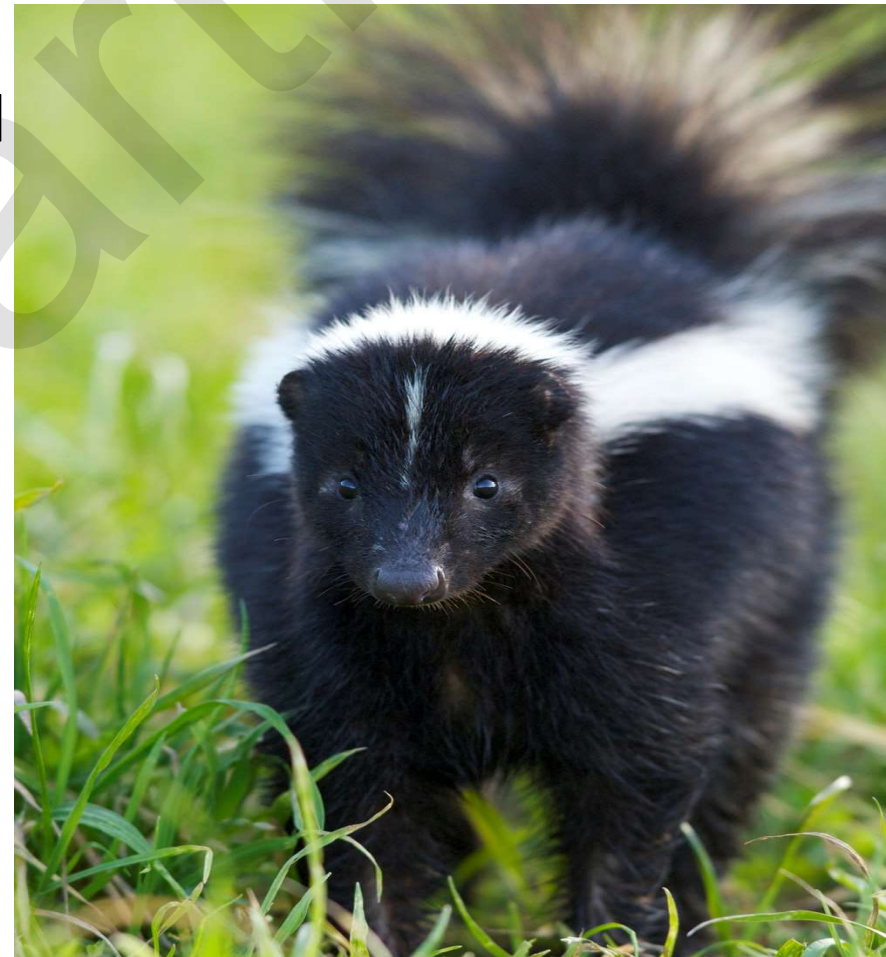
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## TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

- These grasslands are found in mid latitudinal zones.
- Grass here is short and nutritious.
- **ANIMALS** – wild buffaloes, bison, antelopes, skunk.
- **LOCATION** – Argentina, north America, Australia, eastern Europe.
- Vital importance in agriculture

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- Livestock raising.
- **BIRDS** – owls, sparrows, grasshoppers.
- **CLIMATE** – cold winters and warm summers with some rain.





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## THORNY BUSHES

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- **WIDELY FOUND IN INDIA** – Rajasthan, U.P, M.P, Haryana
- **CLIMATE** – hot and dry with low precipitation.
- **DESERTS** – Kalahari, the namib, Atacama desert.
- **ANIMALS** – camels, lizards, fox, kangaroo.
- **GREATEST DESERTS OF INDIA** – thar, great Indian desert.

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## KALAHARI IN AFRICA



## ATACAMA IN CHILE



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## TUNDRA

- Polar region is extremely cold due to this the growth is limited with mosses, lichens, small shrubs with short summer.
- Located in Europe Asia, north America, this type of vegetation is called tundra.

## FLOWERLESS PLANTS





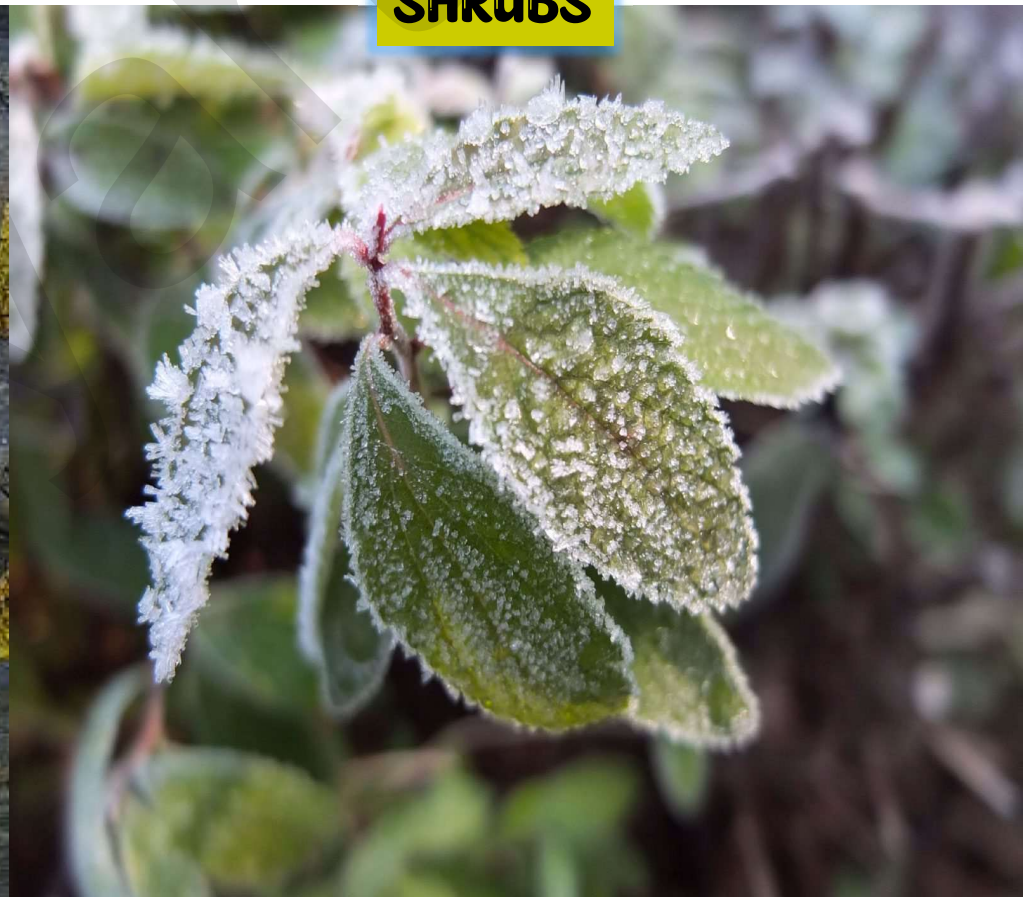
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**LICHENS**



**SHRUBS**



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- **ANIMALS** – they have thick fur and skin ex- walrus , musk-oxen, arctic owl, polar bear, snow foxes.



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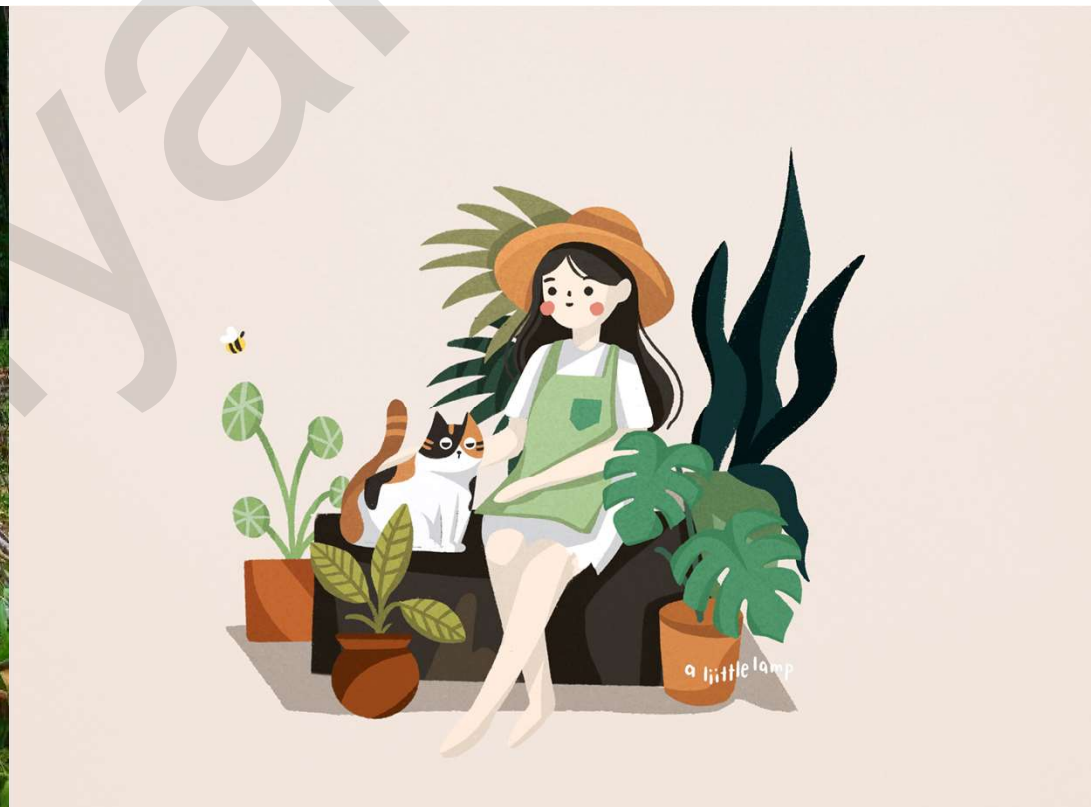


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- ❑ SALIMA WITH A DISCUSSION ON CLEARING UP OF FOREST WITH HIS FATHER.



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