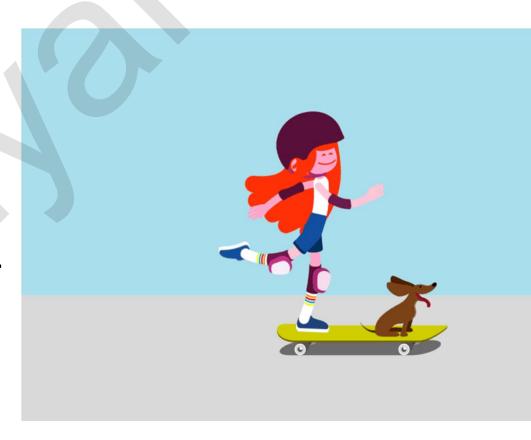




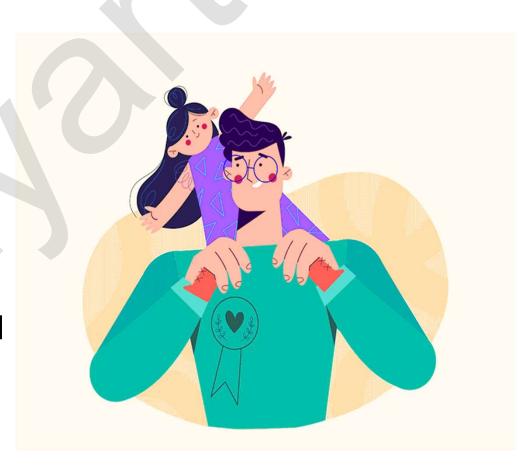
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INTRODUCTION

- > STORY OF RENUKA.
- Uncle Shrikant was coming after 4 months (WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHER)
- She has a keen interest in nature from a very early age.
- > SHRIKANT EXPLAINED the people live in the nature,

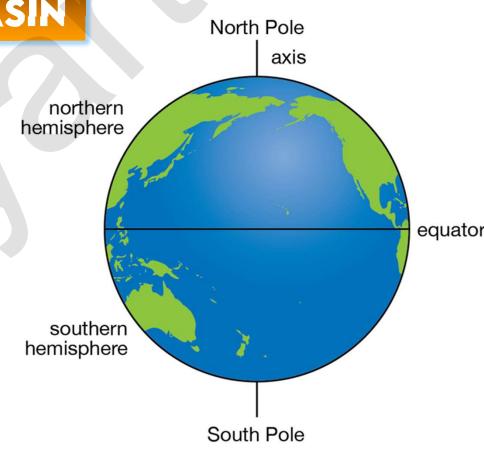


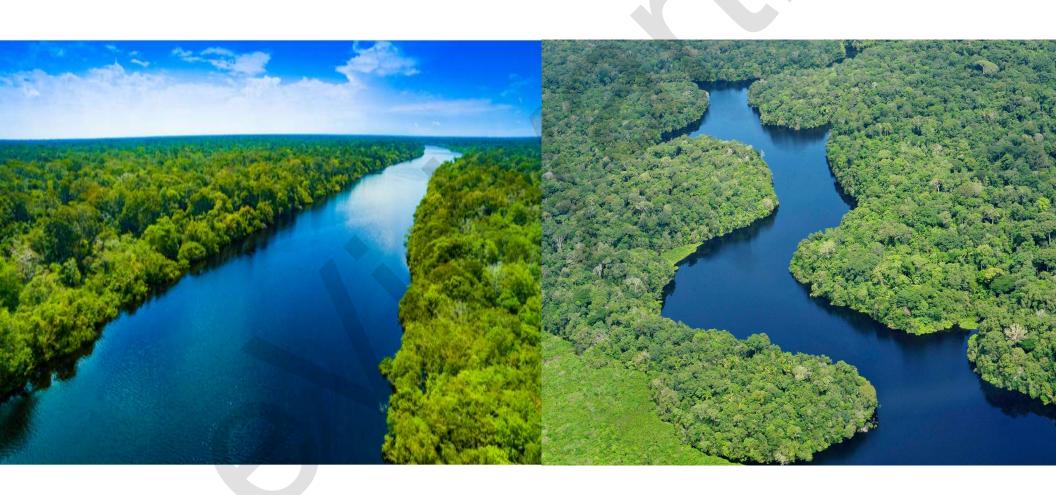
- ➤ Maybe different in appearance but share some basic and common needs of life like shelter, clothing, food, help family.
- ➤ In chapter 8,9,10 we will learn about different natural regions of the world.



LIFE IN THE AMAZON BASIN

- Tropical region lies near the equator. It is referred as the equatorial region. (AMAZON RIVERS FLOWS HERE)
- It flows in the mountain to the west and reaches the Atlantic ocean to the east.





- ➤ RIVER MOUTH the place where the river flows into another body of water.
- Numerous tributaries join amazon river to form amazon basin.
- The river basin drain portion of BRAZIL, PARTS OF PERU, BOLIVIA, EQUATOR, COLUMBIA, SMALL PART OF VENEZUELA.



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AMAZON
RAINFOREST
OF BRAZIL

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CLIMATE

- Amazon basin stretches on the equator with hot and wet climate throughout the year.
- ➤ Both equally day and night are hot and humid.
- Rains almost everyday, skin feels sticky (WITHOUT ANY WARNING IT POURS HEAVILY).



- ➤ **DAY TEMPERATURE** high with very high humidity.
- NIGHT TEMPERATURE down but humidity remains high.





RAINFORESTS

- Due to heavy rain in this region thick forest grow. (SUNLIGHT DOES NOT ENTER).
- The ground remains dark and damp. only shade tolerant vegetation grows here.
- EX orchids, bromeliads,(plant parasite)





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- Rainforests are rich in fauna.
- BIRDS TOUCANS, HUMMING BIRD, BIRD OF PARADISE.
- These birds eat plenty here along with creates loud sounds in the forest.
- > ANIMALS MONKEYS, SLOTH, TAPIRS, REPTILES, SNAKE, CROCODILES, PYTHONS, ANACONDA, BOA.

PLANT PARASITES







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SLOTH, TAPIRS, BOA





- ➤ It is a home of thousands of species of insects and fish too.
- > EX FLESH EATING PIRANHA.
- ➤ It has rich and extraordinary variety of life.



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PEOPLE OF THE RAINFOREST

- ➤ People clear some patch of forest and grows food, hunt and fish along the river.
- Women take care of the crops and family.
- > EX TAPIOCA, PINEAPPLE, SWEET POTATO ETC.





- They practice slash and burn (staple food is MANIOC also known as CASSAVA) that grows under the ground like the POTATOES.
- > ALSO EAT QUEEN ANTS, EGG SACS, COFFEE, MAIZE, COCOA.
- ➤ Rainforest provide lot of wood for houses and some lives in thatched houses and some live in large apartment like houses called maloca with slanty roof.



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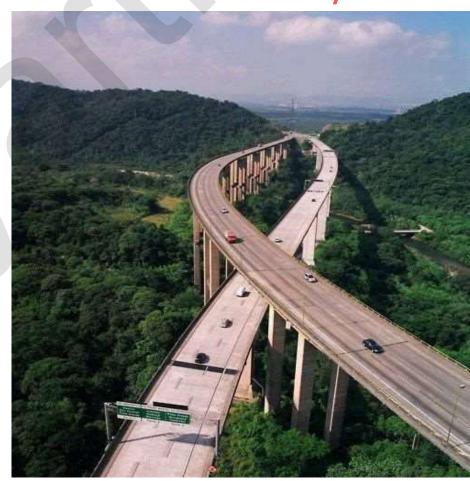




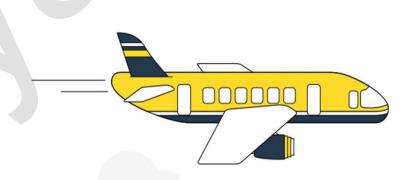
COCOA



- Life of people living in amazon is also changing.
- At first they have to follow the river as a navigator to reach the forest.
- In 1970 the trans amazon highway made rainforest accessible.
- Aircraft and helicopter helped too.







- Indigenous population was pushed out and force to settle in new areas where they continued to practice their way of farming.
- Developing activities are leading to gradual destruction of this diverse rainforest.
- Large areas of amazon is annually disappearing.



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This topsoil is getting washed away and lush green forest is becoming.



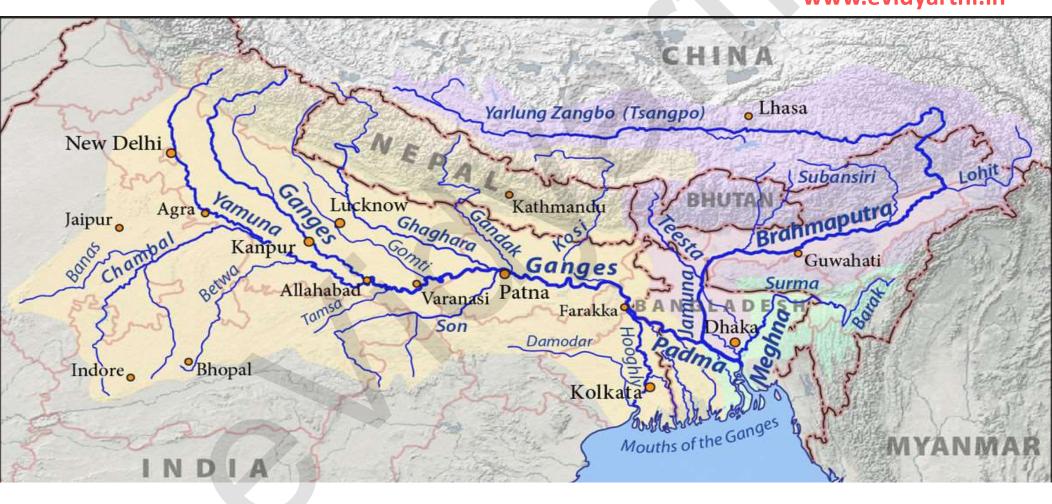
LIFE IN THE GANGA -BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN

- Tributaries of Ganga and Brahmaputra together creates gnga Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent (LIES IN THE SUBTROPICAL REGION)
- Tributaries of ganga like the ghaghra, the son , the Chambal, the gandak, the kosi

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SUNDER BANS





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And the Brahmaputra tributaries.

- The plains of ganga,
 Brahmaputra, mountain,
 foothills, Himalayas and the
 Sundarbans delta are the main
 features of this basin.
- The area is dominated by monsoon, it brings rain from mid June and sept. Summers are hot and the winters are cool.



- Basin area has varied topography, mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. (LESS NO. OF PEOPLE LIVE)
- Plain area provides suitable land for humans(SOIL IS FERTILE FOR AGRICULTURE).
- Agriculture is the main occupation of them and density of the population is very high.





- Paddy is the main crop and needs area with sufficient water.
- > OTHER CROPS WHEAT,
 SORGHUM, GRAM, MILLET cash
 crops JUTE, SUGARCANE along
 with some BANANA PLANTATION.
- ➤ In Bihar and assam cultivation of **SILK WORMS** are done.



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WHEAT SORGHUM



SUGARCANE





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SILK WORMS

BANANA PLANTATION



- Vegetation is different everywhere according to the type of landforms.
- Tropical deciduous trees grows with **TEAK**, **SAL**, **PEEPLE** along with **BAMBOO GROVES**.
- ➤ In Uttarakhand, Sikkim, A.P, coniferous trees like pine, deodar, fir are seen (BECAUSE OF THE COOL CLIMATE AND STEEPS)

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TEAK



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SAL

BAMBOO



- ➤ WILDLIFE elephants, tigers, deer, monkeys, one horned rhino.
- In the delta area tigers and crocodiles and alligator.
- AQUATIC LIFE exist in large number in lakes, fresh water river, bay of Bengal sea.
- **EX** catla, rohu, hilsa(staple food is fish and rice).

- ➤ There are many cities and tows of ganga and Brahmaputra plain like ALLAHABAD, KANPUR, VARANASI, LUCKNOW, PATNA AND KOLKATA all with the population of more than ten lakhs are located along the River Ganga
- wastewater from these towns and industries is discharged into the rivers leads to the pollution of the rivers.

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➤ 4 ways of transport are well developed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin — ROADWAYS, RAILWAYS, WATERWAYS, is an effective means of transport particularly along the rivers along with it has many airports.

- > TOURISM IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITY
- > BUDDHIST STUPAS IN U.P. AND BIHAR
- > LUCKNOW WITH IMAM BARA.
- > ASSAM WITH KAZIRANGA.
- > MANAS WITH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY.
- > ARUNACHAL WITH TRIBAL CULTURE ARE WORTH THE VISIT.
- > TAJ MAHAL IN AGRA (RIVER YAMUNA).