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THE HOT DESERTS -SAHARA



CLIMATE OF SAHARA



FLORA AND FAUNA OF SAHARA



PEOPLE OF SAHARA





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THE COLD DESERT OF LADAKH



FLORA AND FAUNA OF LADAKH



PEOPLE OF LADAKH



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#### **INTRODUCTION**

- ➤ It is difficult for anyone to live in places where there is **NO WATER TO DRINK**, where there is **NO GRASS** for their cattle to feed on and where there is no water to help the crops to grow.
- We will now learn about the places in the world where people have learned to cope with **EXTREME HARSH TEMPERATURES.**

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## SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS



- in some places as hot as fire and some as cold as ice. These are the desert areas of the world.
- These are characterized by LOW RAINFALL, SCANTY VEGETATION and EXTREME TEMPERATURES.



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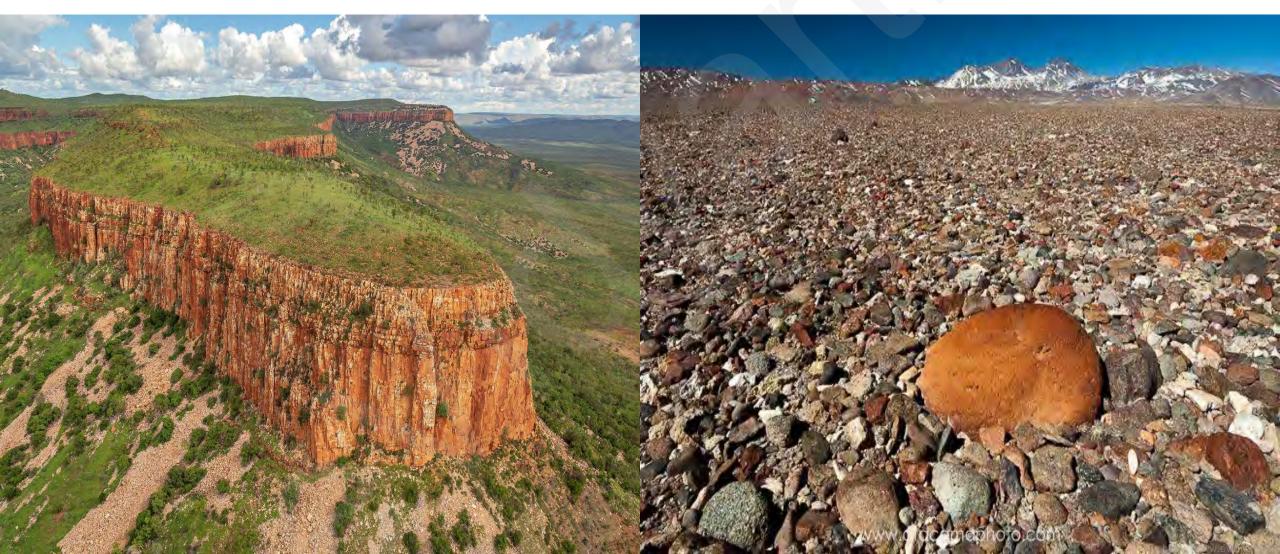
#### THE HOT DESERTS -SAHARA

- The Sahara desert touches eleven countries. These are ALGERIA, CHAD, EGYPT, LIBYA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGER, SUDAN, TUNISIA AND WESTERN SAHARA.
- When you think of a desert the picture that immediately comes to your mind is that of sand but the Sahara desert is also covered with gravel plains and **ELEVATED PLATEAUS** with **BARE ROCKY SURFACE**.

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**ELEVATED PLATEAUS** 

**GRAVEL PLAINS** 



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the Sahara desert covers a LARGE PART OF NORTH AFRICA. It is the world's largest desert.



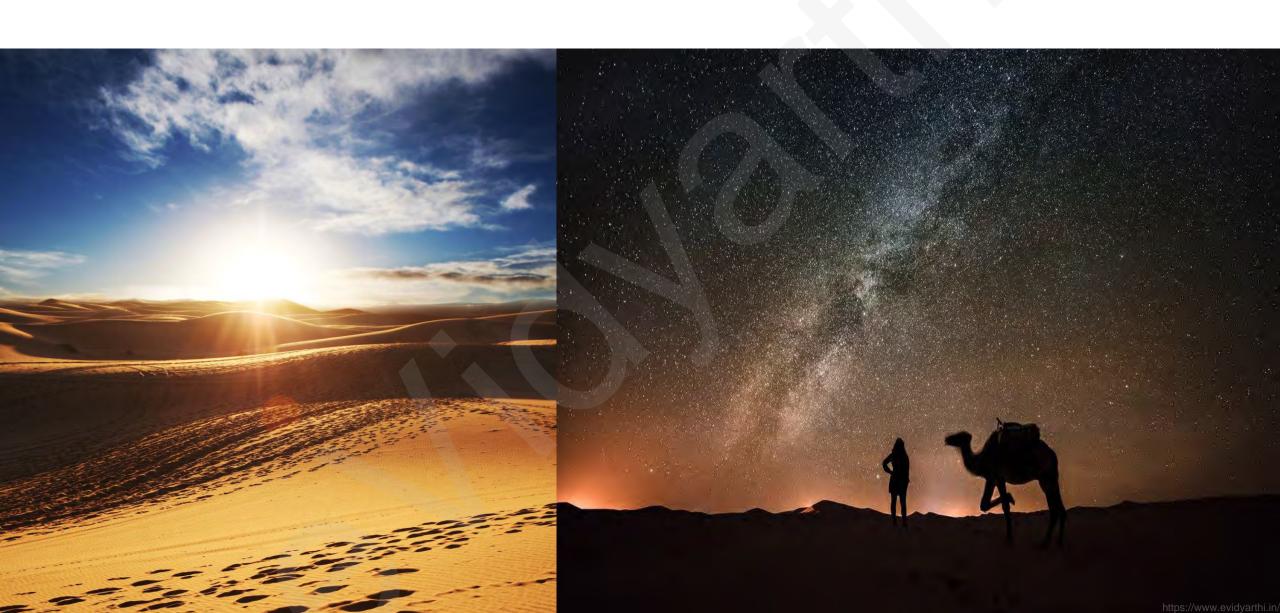
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#### Climate of Sahara

- The climate of the Sahara desert is **SCORCHING HOT** and **PARCH DRY**. It has a short rainy season.
- The sky is cloudless and clear. Here, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates. Days are unbelievably hot.



- The temperatures during the day may soar as high as 50°C, heating up the sand and the bare rocks, which in turn radiates heat making everything around hot.
- The NIGHTS MAY BE FREEZING COLD with temperatures nearing zero degrees.



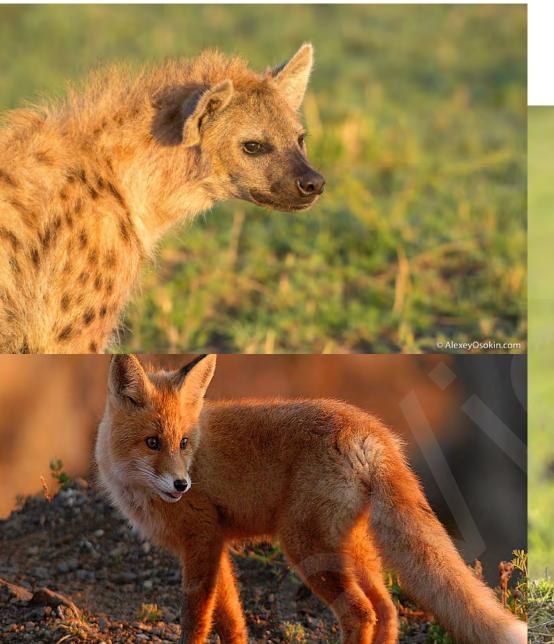
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### FLORA AND FAUNA of Sahara

- ➤ Vegetation in the Sahara desert includes- CACTUS, DATE PALMS AND ACACIA. In some places there are OASIS, GREEN ISLANDS, DATE PALMS surrounding them.
- > ANIMALS CAMELS, HYENAS, JACKALS, FOXES, SCORPIONS, SNAKES AND LIZARDS









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## People of SAHARA

- ➤ It is inhabited by various groups of people, pursue different activities. i.e. **BEDOUINS AND TUAREGS.** These groups are nomadic tribes rearing livestock.
- ➤ GOATS, SHEEP, CAMELS AND HORSES.

  provide them with milk, hides from which they make LEATHER FOR BELTS,

  SLIPPERS, WATER BOTTLES; hair is used for MATS, CARPETS, CLOTHES AND BLANKETS.



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**BEDOUINS** 

**TUAREGS** 





- They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. The oasis in the Sahara, **NILE VALLEY** in Egypt supports settled population.
- Since water is available, people grow DATE PALMS.
- Crops such AS RICE, WHEAT,
  BARLEY and BEANS are also
  grown. EGYPTIAN COTTON, famous
  worldwide is grown in Egypt.



- > RICE
- > WHEAT
- > BARLEY
- > BEANS

- ➤ THE DISCOVERY OF OIL a product in great demand throughout the world, in ALGERIA, LIBYA and Egypt is constantly transforming the Sahara desert.
- important minerals are found in the area include IRON, PHOSPHORUS, MANGANESE AND URANIUM.



- CLEAMING GLASS CASED OFFICE,
  BUILDINGS, TOWER OVER
  SUPERHIGHWAYS, CRISSCROSS THE
  ANCIENT CAMEL PATHS.
- > Trucks are replacing camels in the salt trade.
- Tuaregs are seen acting as guides to foreign tourists.
- More and more nomadic herdsmen are taking to city life finding jobs in oil and gas operations.

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**BUILDINGS** 

MOSQUES,



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#### The cold desert of Ladakh

- Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the GREAT HIMALAYAS, ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR The Karakoram Range in the north and the Zanskar mountains in the south enclose it.
- Many rivers flow through Ladakh, (INDUS most important)

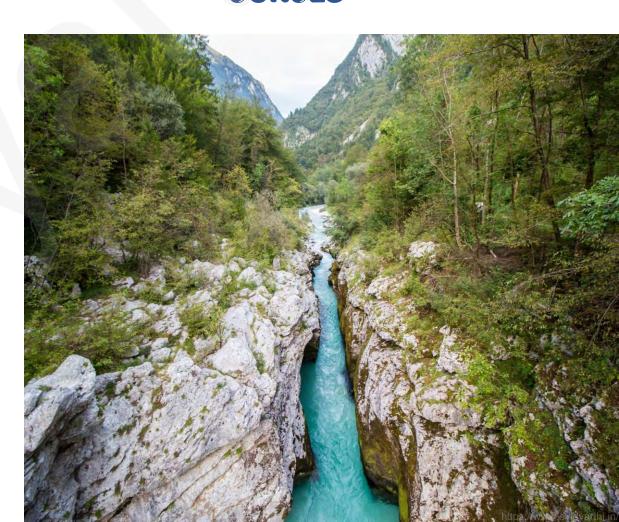


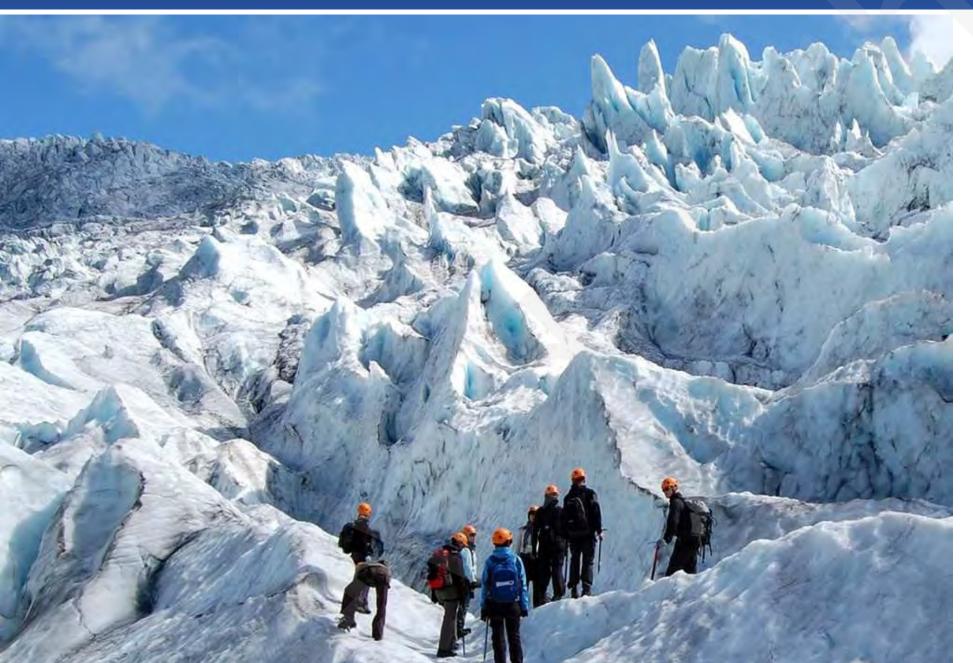


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- The rivers form deep valleys and gorges. Several glaciers are found in Ladakh.
- > EX- THE GANGRI GLACIER.
- Due to its high altitude, the climate is EXTREMELY COLD AND DRY.
- The air at this altitude is so thin that the **HEAT OF THE SUN** can be felt intensely with little rainfall.

#### **GORGES**





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**GLACIER GANGRI** 

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AREA EXPERIENCES
FREEZING WINDS, BURNING
HOT SUNLIGHT. IF SIT IN
THE SUN YOU MAY SUFFER
FROM BOTH SUNSTROKE
AND FROST BITE AT THE
SAME TIME.



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## FLORA AND FAUNA of Ladakh

- Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze.
- > GROVES OF WILLOWS AND POPLARS are seen in the valleys.
- > SUMMERS fruit trees such as APPLES, APRICOTS AND WALNUTS bloom.



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**POPLARS** 

**WILLOWS** 



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APPLES, APRICOTS AND WALNUTS





- > SPECIES OF BIRDS ROBINS, REDSTARTS, TIBETAN SNOWCOCK, RAVEN AND HOOPOE are common. Some are migratory birds.
- > ANIMALS WILD GOATS, WILD SHEEP, YAK AND SPECIAL KINDS OF DOGS.
- The animals are reared to provide for the milk, meat and hides. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter.
- The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make woolens.

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**REDSTARTS** 

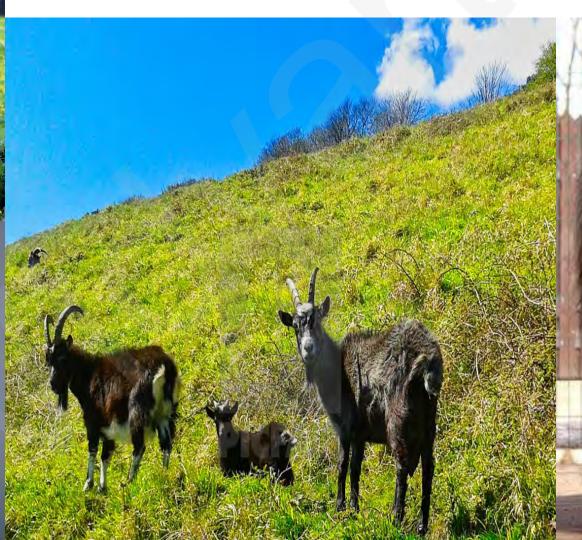




### **TIBETAN SNOWCOCK**











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### People of Ladakh

- The people here are either MUSLIMS OR BUDDHISTS.
- In fact several Buddhists monasteries dot the Ladakhi landscape with their traditional 'GOMPAS'.
- FAMOUS MONASTERIES –
  Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and
  Lamayuru



- > IN SUMMERS PEOPLE ARE BUSY
  CULTIVATING BARLEY, POTATOES,
  PEAS, BEANS AND TURNIP.
- winter months is so harsh that people keep themselves engaged in FESTIVITIES AND CEREMONIES.
- The women are very hard working WORK NOT ONLY IN THE HOUSE AND FIELDS, BUT ALSO MANAGE SMALL BUSINESS, SHOPS.



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#### **WOMEN IN BUSINESS**

#### **WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE**





- > BARLEY
- > POTATOES
- > BEANS
- > TURNIP.

- LEH, THE CAPITAL OF LADAKH is well connected both by road and air.
- The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the Zoji la Pass.
- Tourism a major activity (tourists streaming within India and abroad.
- ➤ Visits to the gompas, treks to see

  THE MEADOWS AND GLACIERS,

  CEREMONIES AND FESTIVITIES.



- Life of people is modernizing
  But the people of Ladakh
  have over the centuries
  learned to live in balance and
  HARMONY WITH NATURE.
- Due to scarcity of resources like WATER AND FUEL, they are used with reverence and care. NOTHING IS DISCARDED OR WASTED.

