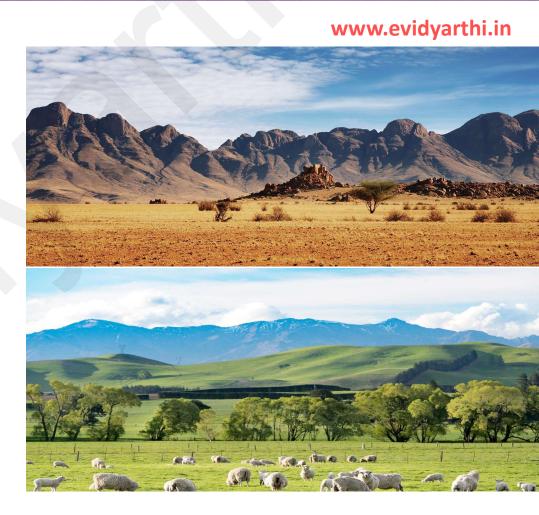
introduction

- Mamba owns a rocky land with small hut(father barely grow beans and maize)she walks a long way to fetch water.
- Peter lives in sheep rearing region of newzeland, family works in wool factory, his sheep's is grazed in plains also vegetables through organic farming



They both live in different parts of the world where resouces, vegetation, ani mals are different.



www.evidyarthi.in

Land

- 30% the total area, some parts are not habitat (most important natural resources)
- Varieties-rugged, steep slopes of the mountain, desert areas, thick forest areas are less populated.
- Plains are densely populated





Land use

- Purpose for use_agriculture, minning,forestry,roads,industries.
- Use of land is determined by physical factors- soilds, climate, topography and minerals.
- Community land are owned by the community(for fruits, nuts, fodderalso known as common property resources.





- Private land owned by individuals.
- Land is limited and some people are encroaching on others land, making houses complexes etc.
- Changes in land also occurs-land degradation, landslides, soil erosion etc. are major threats to environment (because of expansion of agreements and construction)





www.evidyarthi.in

Conservation of land resources

- Over population and their growing demand led to large scale destruction of forest and land.
- Degradation, use of pesticides and fertilizers should be checked.

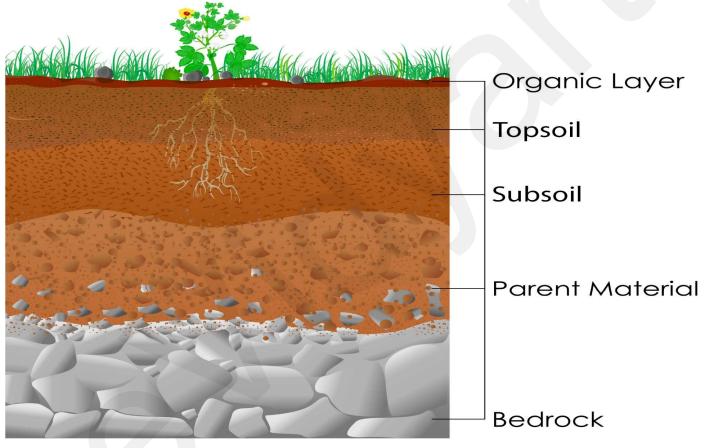


www.evidyarthi.in

soil

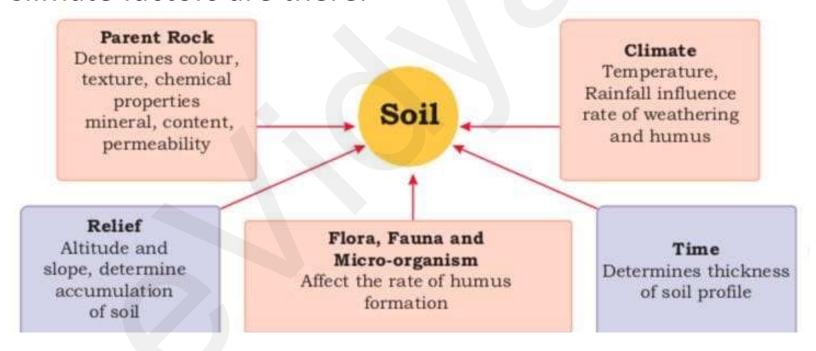
- Made of grainy substances with withered rocks is called soil.
- Made up of organic matter, minerals that makes soil fertile.





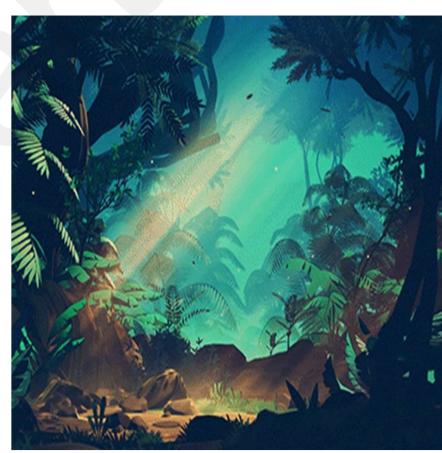
Factors of soil formation

- Takes time in making.
- Climate factors are there.



Degradation of soil

- Both human and natural factors are responsible.
- Humans- overgrazing, overuse of chemicals, degradation.
- Natural-rain wash, landslides, flood.
- Conservation
- ✓ Mulching the plant is covered with dried grass to retain moisture.





- Contour barrier- stones, grass makes a barrier.
- Rock dam-rocks slow down water flow.
- Intercropping-crops are grown at different time in alternative place.
- Shelter belts-row of trees are grown to protect the soil from the wind.



- Contour ploughing —little trenches are made so that water can store and it helps in moisture.
- Terrace farming-in mountain step cutting is done where crops are grown(if flood occurs water washes the nutrients to next step.



Water

- ¾ of the earths surface is filled with water. It is saline in nature and only 2.7% is fresh water. Only 1% is fit for humans.
- 70% occurs as ice sheets and glaciers due to their location they are inaccessible.
- water always recycles In a constant motion(evaporation ,runoff,precip.)



- www.evidyarthi.in
- It is used not only for drinking and washing but for agriculture, industries, electricity.
- These major factors led to shortage of water.

Problems of water availability

- Countries like west, south, north Asia, amarica, australia is facing shortage of fresh water.
- Caused by over exploitation, contamination of water.





Conservation of water resources

- Pollution, discharge of sewage, chemicals from (agri-indus)they pollute water with nitrades, metals and pesticides.
- Most of these are non-bio degradable and reach human bodies through water.
- Forest and vegetation replenish ground water.
- Water harvesting, trickle irrigation and sprinklers are effective





Natural vegetation and wildlife

- Silk worms on mulberry trees gives us silk.
- In eastern region bamboo grew in plenty (can make baskets, chairs)
- Vegetation and plants provide us products for daily use. Wild life and vegetation only exist between litho,hydro and atmosphere that we call biosphere.



- Life supporting system is called ecosystem.
- Plants gives us gum,honey,fruits,paper,medicine etc.
- Bee makes honey, helps in pollination, is a decomposer too.
- Vulture eats dead animals, is a scavenger cleanses the environment.
- They all maintain and balance.



www.evidyarthi.in

Distribution of natural vegetation

- Growth of forest depends on temp. and moisture typesgrasslands, scrubs, tundra.
- Thorny Scrubs grow in dry areas of low rainfall(have deep roots, thorny texture)
- Short trees and grass grows in moderate rainfall(grassland)



- Forest have abundance of water.
- Evergreen- do not shed their leave in any reason.
- Deciduous- shed their leaves in a particular season.



Conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife

- Poaching(animalspeacock, tiger, lions, ostrich, elephants, leopard).
- Tsunami, landslide construction work(human activities and natural)



- Killing of birds animals are llegal, CITES established many projects for their protection.
- Conservation of plants and animals are every citizen's ethical duty.

