

## CHAPTER

# 10

# NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE



## Syllabus

- *Types of vegetation—Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Thorn Forest and Shrubs Montane Forests, Mangrove Forests;* • *Wild Life.*

## Topic-1 Types of Vegetation

### TOPIC - 1

Types of Vegetation .... P. 157

### TOPIC - 2

Wildlife .... P. 162



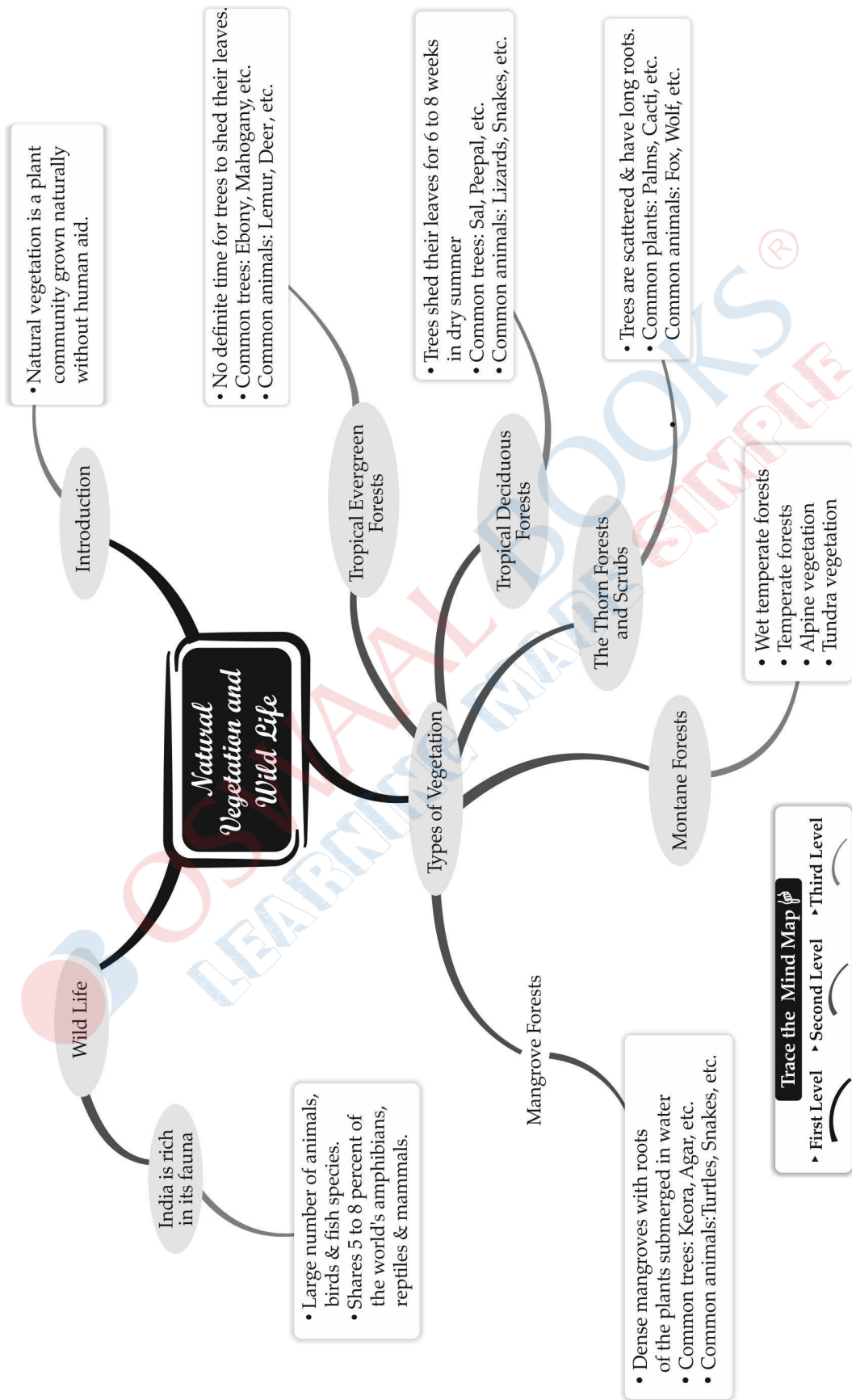
## Revision Notes

- A plant community that has grown naturally without human aid is called National Vegetation.
- The major types of vegetation in India are tropical evergreen forests, tropical deciduous forests, tropical thorny and scrubs forests, montane forests and mangrove forests.
  - (i) Tropical evergreen forests are characterized by heavy rainfall and a warm climate. The commercially important trees grown in this area are ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona. These forests also have a variety of animals like elephants, monkey, lemur and deer and various birds, bats, sloth, scorpions and snails. These forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast.
  - (ii) Tropical deciduous forests make up most of the forest area in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. Commercially important trees here include teak, bamboo, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun and mulberry. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. These forests are found in Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, UP, Chhattisgarh, and parts of Maharashtra.
  - (iii) Unlike evergreen and deciduous forests, the vegetation in thorny forests and scrubs is restricted to thorn plants and scrubs due to scanty rainfall. This type of vegetation is found in the north-western part of the country, including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Trees like the acacias, palms, euphorbias and cacti are common here, along with animals like rabbits, foxes, wolves, tigers, lions, horses and camels.
  - (iv) Montane forests are found in mountainous regions primarily in Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. These are very different in their make-up from other types of forests, as the temperature and soil conditions vary on different altitudes. The animals found here are the Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak and snow leopard.
  - (iv) The mangrove forests are usually found in coastal areas. Mangroves are a variety of plants and trees with their roots submerged in water. Dense mangrove forests are found in the deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri. Wild animals such as the Royal Bengal Tiger, crocodile, gharial, turtle and snake are found here.

Scan to know  
more about  
this topic



Types of Forests  
in India



## Key Fact

- The flora of India largely reflect the country's distribution of rainfall.  
(Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/India/Plant-and-animal-life>)

## Key Terms

- **Monsoon forests:** These forests depend on the monsoon and are also known as tropical deciduous forests. Rainfall in these areas ranges from 70 to 200 cm.
- **Deciduous forests:** Deciduous forests are forests that are dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year. These types of forest are found in areas with warm, moist summers and fairly mild winters.
- **Coniferous forests:** They are evergreen cone-bearing trees with needle shaped leaves found between 1,600 and 3,000 metre above the sea level, e.g., pine, spruce, cedar, etc.
- **Thorny and Scrub forests:** Because of dominance of thorny trees, bushes and scrubs, they are called thorn and scrub forests. They grow in dry areas of less than 75 cm of annual rainfall.
- **Montane forests:** These are very different in their make-up from other types of forests, as the temperature and soil conditions vary on different altitudes.
- **Mangrove forests:** Mangrove forests are usually found in coastal areas. Dense mangrove forests are found in the deltas of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. Wild animals such as the Royal Bengal Tiger, crocodile, gharial, turtle and snake are found here.



## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q. 1. In \_\_\_\_\_ forest there is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves.  U
- (A) Montane (B) Tropical evergreen  
(C) Thorn (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

*Explanation:* In tropical evergreen forest there is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition. As such these forests appear green all the year round.

- Q. 2. Study the picture below and identify the type of forests:



- (A) Tropical Thorn Forest  
(B) Tropical Deciduous Forest  
(C) Tropical Evergreen Forest  
(D) Mangrove Forest

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 3. Study the picture below and identify the type of forests:



- (A) Mangrove Forest  
(B) Tropical Evergreen Forest  
(C) Tropical Deciduous Forest  
(D) Montane Forest

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

### Assertion and Reason

In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Evergreen forests are found in the Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Islands, Andaman

and Nicobar Islands, upper parts of Assam and on Tamil Nadu coast. AI E

**Reason (R):** As the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a luxuriant vegetation of all kinds – trees, shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure.

**Ans.** Option (A) is correct.



## SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



### Very Short Answer Type Questions

(2 marks each)

Q. 1. Write two main characteristics of tropical deciduous forests. R

**Ans.** Features of Tropical Deciduous Forests:

- (i) These forests are found on the foothills of the Himalayas, North-eastern states, Jharkhand, West Odisha, Chhattisgarh and eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.
- (ii) During the dry season, the trees in these forests shed their leaves.
- (iii) These forests have teak, shisham, sal, sandalwood, as well as thick undergrowth of shrubs and bamboo.
- (iv) These forests are also economically very significant for India.
- (iii) The common animals found in these forests are lions, tigers, elephants, deer, tortoise, pigs and a great variety of birds and insects.

(Any Two Points) (1 x 2 = 2)

Q. 2. Name the vegetation found at high altitude in our country. AI R [NCERT]

**Ans.** Montane forests are found at high altitudes in our country. These forests are wet temperate types.

- (i) Trees found in these forests are deodar, fir, cedar (1500–3000 m). Silver fir and junipers (one found at a height of more than 3600 m above sea level. etc.

- (ii) Its regions include slopes of the Himalayas and North-East India. (1 x 2 = 2)

Q. 3. Which animals are found in the Montane Forests? Name any four. R

**Ans.** The common animals found in these forests are the Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak, snow leopard, squirrels, shaggy horn wild ibex, bear and rare red panda, sheep and goats with thick hair.

(Any Four) (0.4 x 5 = 2)

Q. 4. Which forest is the most widespread forest in India? What is its other name? R

**Ans.** (i) The most widespread forest of India is the tropical deciduous forest.

- (ii) It is also called monsoon forest. (1 + 1 = 2)

Q. 5. In which regions are the Thorny Forests and Scrubs found in India. AI R

**Ans.** Features of Tropical Thorny Forests and Scrubs:

- (i) These forests occur in areas which have less than 70 cm of rainfall annually.
- (ii) They are found in the North-western parts of the country including semi-arid areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. (1 + 1 = 2)



### Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. What types of flora and fauna are found in tropical rain forests? Describe. A

(Board 2016, Term II)

**Ans.** Ref to Long Ans 1, point VII & VIII.

Q. 2. Write any three features of dry deciduous forests. U

(Board Term II, 2016)

**Ans.** (i) The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 70 cm and 100 cm.

(ii) These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and U.P.

(iii) They are open stretches in which teak, sal, peepal and neem grow. (1 x 3 = 3)

Q. 3. Distinguish between tropical deciduous and tropical evergreen forests. AI R

(Board Term II, 2016, KVS, NCERT)

OR

Compare features of tropical evergreen forests and tropical deciduous forests.

**Ans.**

S. No.	Tropical Deciduous	Tropical Evergreen
(i)	Rainfall between 70 cm and 200 cm.	Heavy rainfall.

(ii)	Trees shed their leaves during summer season.	No fixed time to shed their leaves.
(iii)	<b>Example:</b> Sal, Teak.	<b>Example:</b> Ebony, Mahogany.

(1×3=3)

Q. 4. Distinguish between moist deciduous and dry deciduous forests. [R] (Board Term-II, 2016)

OR

Mention the sub-types of tropical deciduous forests. State any two features of each type also.

Ans.

S. No.	Moist Deciduous	Dry Deciduous
(i)	They are found in areas where rainfall is between 100 to 200 cm.	They are found in areas of lower rainfall, i.e., 70 to 100 cm.
(ii)	They cover the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, Shiwaliks, Jharkhand, West Odisha, Chhattisgarh, etc.	They cover rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the western Ganga plains.

(iii)	They provide better and more valuable timber.	They are less important for commercial exploitation.
(iv)	Eg: Teak and sal trees, bamboo and shisham.	Eg: Sal is the most important tree and others are sandalwood, peepal and neem.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1×3=3)

Q. 5. Compare the wildlife of the tropical rainforest, with that of the tropical deciduous forests. [U] (Board Term II, 2016)

Ans. The tropical rainforests are the evergreen forests having thick luxuriant vegetation that is habitat to a variety of wildlife. The common animals of these forests are elephants, monkey, lemur and deer. It is also home to one-horned rhinoceros, bats, variety of birds, sloths, scorpions and snails. The tropical deciduous forests or the monsoon forests support a different variety of animals like lion, tiger, pig, deer, lizards, snakes and tortoise.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] 3



## Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe any five characteristic features of Tropical Rain Forests of India. [A] (Board Term II, 2016)

Ans. The characteristics of the Tropical Rain Forests of India are:

- Tropical Rain Forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of India.
- They are at their best in areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season.
- The trees found in these forests reach great heights up to 60 metres or even above.
- Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has luxuriant vegetation of all kinds: trees, shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure.
- There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves.
- As such, these forests appear green all the year round.
- Some of the commercially important trees of this forest are ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona.
- The common animals found in these forests are elephant, monkey, lemur and deer. (Any five) (1×5=5) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)



### Answering Tip

- Tropical rain forest is equivalent to areas with rainfall. Discuss the types of trees, climate and animals found in this vegetation.

Q. 2. Describe any five features of Montane Forests of India. [A] (Board Term II, 2016)

Ans. Features of Montane Forests are:

- In mountain areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to a corresponding change in natural vegetation, thus, making a succession of natural vegetation belts.
- The wet temperate type of forests are found between a height of 1000 and 2000 metres.
- Evergreen broad leaf trees such as oaks and chestnuts predominate.
- Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found.
- These forests cover mostly the southern slopes of the Himalayas, places at high altitude in southern and North-east India.
- At higher elevations, temperate grasslands are common.



### Commonly Made Error

- The students don't understand the characteristic of the rain forest being an evergreen forest and the features associated with it.

- (vii) At high altitudes, generally more than 3600 metres above sea level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation.
- (viii) Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests.
- (ix) These get progressively stunted as they approach the snow-line, ultimately merging into the Alpine grasslands.
- (x) At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.
- (xi) The common animals found in these forests are Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak, snow leopard, squirrels, shaggy horn wild ibex, bear, rare red panda, sheep and goats with thick hair. **(Any five)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]  $1 \times 5 = 5$



### Commonly Made Error

- The students do not provide correct data pertaining to the location of the forests.



### Answering Tip

- In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in natural vegetation as well as location of the forests.

**Q. 3. Give a brief description of the mangrove forests.**

**[A] (Board Term II, 2015)**

- Ans. (i)** The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides.
- (ii)** Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of plants submerged under water.
- (iii)** The deltas of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Kaveri and Krishna are covered with such vegetation.
- (iv)** In the Ganga–Brahmputra Delta, Sundari trees are found which provide durable hard timber.
- (v)** Palm, coconut, keora, agar, also grow in some parts of the delta.
- (vi)** The Royal Bengal Tiger is the most famous animal in these forests. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests. **(Any five)**
- [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$

## Topic-2 Wildlife



### Revision Notes

- Like its flora, India is also rich in its fauna.
- The Himalayas harbour some hardy range of animals like the yak, and the shaggy-horned wild ox, the Tibetan antelope, the bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep, and the kiang snow leopard, the red panda, the ibex and the Himalayan brown bear.
- The wildlife in the Indian rivers, lakes and coastal areas is equally rich with various species of reptiles like crocodiles and gharials, water snakes and turtles.
- The elephants are the most majestic animals among the mammals. They are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One-horned rhinoceroses are the other animals, which live in swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal.
- Arid areas of the Rann of Kachchh and the Thar Desert are the habitat for wild ass and camels respectively. Indian bison, nilgai (blue bull), chousingha (four-horned antelope), gazel and different species of deer are some other animals found in India. It also has several species of monkeys.
- India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions. The natural habitat of the Indian lion is the Gir forest in Gujarat.
- Tigers are found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Sundarbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region. Leopards, too, are members of the cat family. They are important among animals of prey.
- In the rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found.
- Bird life in India is colourful. Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.
- Every species has a role to play in the ecosystem. Hence, conservation is essential.
- Due to excessive exploitation of plant and animal resources by human beings, the ecosystem has been disturbed.
- Quite a few animal species are also endangered and some have become extinct.

Scan to know more about this topic



Wildlife Conservation in India National Parks

- The main causes for this major threat to nature are hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes. Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste, acid deposits, introduction of alien species and reckless cutting of the forests to bring land under cultivation and habitation, are also responsible for the imbalance.



## Key Terms

- **Biosphere Reserves:** It is a forest area where all types of flora and fauna are preserved in their natural environment, e.g., Nanda Devi.
- **Wildlife Sanctuary:** It is similar to national park but is dedicated to protect wildlife and conserve species, e.g., Gir Lion Sanctuary.



## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

### Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1. Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than: [R] [NCERT]

- (A) 100 cm                      (B) 50 cm  
(C) 70 cm                        (D) less than 50 cm

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 2. Gir Forest is the last remaining habitat of which animal? [R]

- (A) Asiatic Lions                (B) Elephants  
(C) Camels                        (D) Crocodiles

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 3. In which state is the Sundarban Bio- reserve located? [A] [R]

- (A) Gujarat                        (B) West Bengal  
(C) Kerala                         (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Sunderbans biosphere reserve is located in West Bengal on the Ganga Delta.

Q. 4. Which medicinal plant has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties? [R]

- (A) Aloe vera                      (B) Basil  
(C) Neem                          (D) Money plant

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Like its flora, India is rich in its fauna. [E]

**Reason (R):** It has approximately 90,000 animal species.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

*Explanation:* Like its flora, India is also rich in its fauna. It has approximately 90,000 animal species. The country has about 2,000 species of birds. They constitute 13% of the world's total.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions. [A] [A]

**Reason (R):** They are important among animals of prey.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

*Explanation:* India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions. Tigers are found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Sundarbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region.

### Assertion and Reason

In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason



## SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



### Very Short Answer Type Questions

(2 marks each)

Q. 1. The Himalayas harbour a hardy range of animals, which survive in extreme cold. Name any four animals. [A] [R]

Ans. Ladakh's freezing high altitudes are a home to yak, the shaggy horned wild ox weighing around one tonne, the Tibetan antelope, the bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep, and the kiang.

(Any Two Points) (0.4 x 5 = 2)

**Q. 2. Name any two birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.** [R]

**Ans.** Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.

(Any Two Points) (1 x 2 = 2)

**Q. 3. Name any four bio-reserves of India.** [R]

**Ans. (i)** Dehang-Debang, Arunachal Pradesh

**(ii)** Manas, Assam

**(iii)** Dibru-Saikhowa, Assam

**(iv)** Nokrek, Meghalaya

**(v)** Panna, Madhya Pradesh

(Any Four Points) (0.4 x 5 = 2)



## Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

**Q. 1. Explain any three factors responsible for the rich diversity of fauna in India.** [A] [U]

(Board Term II, 2017)

**Ans.** India has rich variety of fauna because of the following reasons:

- (i) Vast area of India.
- (ii) Variation in climate.
- (iii) Variety of vegetation regions providing habitat to a variety of species.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] (1×3=3)

**Q. 2. Explain any three factors responsible for the loss of wild resources in our country.** [A] [U]

(Board Term II, Modified, 2016)

OR

**Analyse any three reasons for the extinction of a few animal species.** [A] [U]

OR

**Explain any three major threats to the rich biodiversity of India.**

**Ans.** The three major threats to the rich biodiversity of India are:

- (i) **Hunting:** The main causes for this major threat to nature are hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes.
- (ii) **Industrial Waste:** Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste, acid deposits pose a threat to bio diversity.
- (iii) **Deforestation:** Reckless cutting of the forests to bring land under cultivation and habitation also causes damage to the biodiversity. (1 × 3 = 3)

**Q. 3. What is Kiang? Where is it found in India? Name any two other animals found with Kiang.** [R]

**Ans. (i)** Kiang is a Tibetan Ass.

**(ii)** It is found in Ladakh and Himalayas.

**(iii)** The two other animals found with Kiang are Tibetan antelope, the Bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep. (1+1+1=3)

**Q. 4. Which wild animal is considered to be the most majestic among the mammals? In which region of India are they found?** [R] (Board Term II, 2016)

**Ans.** The elephants are the most majestic animals among the mammals. They are found in the hot wet deserts of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala.

**Q. 5. "India is rich in its fauna". Explain the statement with examples.** [A] [A]

(Board Term II, 2016)

**Ans.** Like its flora, India is also rich in its fauna. It has approximately 90,000 of animal species. The country has near about 2,000 species of birds. They constitute 13 per cent of the world's total. There are 2,546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12 per cent of the world's stock. It also shares between 5 and 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals.



### Commonly Made Error

- The students don't often discuss the large variety to show the wide range of fauna.



### Answering Tip

- Firstly, students have to define what is fauna, thereafter, mention specific details about fauna.



## Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

**Q. 1. Why is biodiversity necessary? Why should it be conserved?** [A] (Board Term II, 2015)

**Ans.** Biodiversity in a region typically refers to its flora and fauna. It should be conserved because:

- (i) We have selected our crops from a bio-diverse environment of edible plants.
- (ii) Animals from large stock provided by nature as milch animal.
- (iii) Animals and birds also provided us draught power, transportation, meat, eggs.

**(iv)** First it provides nutritive food and insects help in pollination of crops and fruit trees and exert biological control on such insects which are harmful.

**(v)** Every species has a role to play in the ecosystem. Hence, conservation is essential.

**(vi)** Excessive exploitation of plants and animal resources by humans has disturbed ecosystem endangering many species. (Any five) (1+5=5)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)





## COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

(4 marks each)



### Case based MCQs

- I. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:  $\square$  (1+1+1+1=4)

Our country India is one of the 12 mega bio-diversity countries of the world. With about 47,000 plant species, India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. There are about 15,000 flowering plants in India, which account for 6 per cent in the world's total number of flowering plants. The country has many non-flowering plants, such as ferns, algae and fungi. India also has approximately 90,000 species of animals, as well as, a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. This is termed as virgin vegetation. Thus, cultivated crops and fruits, orchards form part of vegetation but not natural vegetation.

1. India occupies ..... place in the world and ..... place in Asia in plant diversity.

(A) fifth, third (B) fourth, second

(C) tenth, fourth (D) third, second

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. Ferns, Algae and Fungi are type of:

(A) flowering plants  
(B) microbes  
(C) bacteria  
(D) non-flowering plants

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. Cultivated crops and fruits, orchards form part of ..... but not natural vegetation.

(A) vegetation (B) plantation  
(C) grasslands (D) flora

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. Plants that have come from outside India are termed as:

(A) endemic plants (B) exotic plants  
(C) indigenous plants (D) imported plants

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

*Explanation:* Plants which have come from outside India are called exotic plants. They do not naturally grow in an area rather become part of an ecosystem due to human intervention.



## ASSERTION-BASED QUESTIONS

(1+1+2=4)

- II. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Like its flora, India is also rich in its fauna. It has approximately 90,000 animal species. The country has about 2,000 species of birds. They constitute 13% of the world's total. There are 2,546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12% of the world's stock. It also shares between 5 and 8 per cent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

The elephants are the most majestic animals among the mammals. They are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One-horned rhinoceroses are the other animals, which live in swampy and marshy land of Assam and West Bengal. Arid areas of the Rann of Kachchh and the Thar Desert are the habitat for wild ass and camels respectively. Indian bison, nilgai (blue bull), chousingha (four-horned antelope), gazelle and different species of deer are some other animals found in India. It also has several species of

monkeys.

India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions. The natural habitat of the Indian lion is the Gir forest in Gujarat. Tigers are found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Sunderbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region. Leopards, too, are members of the cat family. They are important among animals of prey.

1. How many animal species are there in India?

Ans. India has approximately 90,000 animal species.

2. Which animal is found in hot-wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala?

Ans. The elephants are the most majestic animals among the mammals. They are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala.

3. Where are tigers found in India?

Ans. Tigers are found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Sunderbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region.

## Map Work

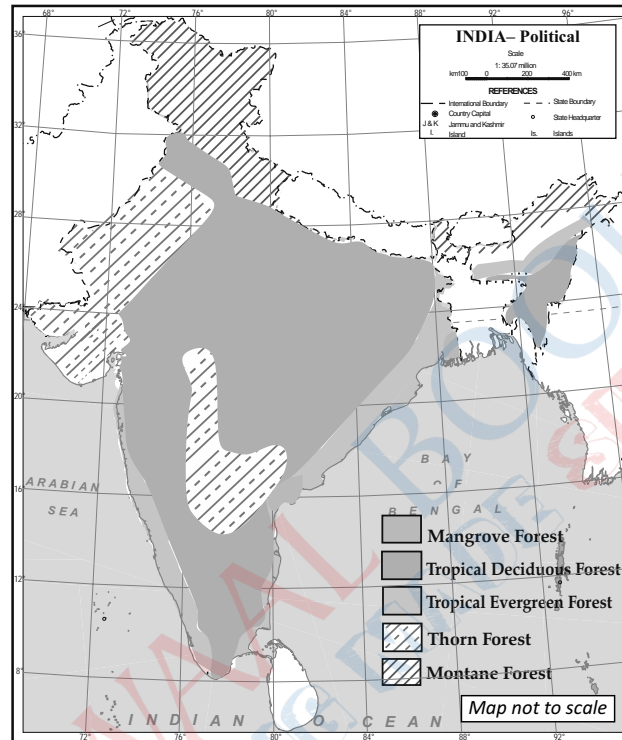


### Syllabus

• **Vegetation Type:** Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorn Forest, Montane Forests and Mangrove-For identification only; • **National Parks:** Corbett, Kaziranga, Ranthambor, Shivpuri, Kanha, Simlipal & Manas;

• **Bird Sanctuaries:** Bharatpur and Ranganthitto; • **Wild Life Sanctuaries:** Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam (Location and Labelling)

#### (i) Vegetation type



#### (ii) National Parks & Bird Sanctuaries

