

# WELCOME TO STD IX GEOGRAPHY

**SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 5**

**CHAPTER NAME : Natural Vegetation And Wild  
Life**

**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

## Natural Vegetation and Relief features

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**.

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# Relief features

**This huge diversity in flora and fauna kingdom is due to the following factors:**

## Land

Land affects natural vegetation directly and indirectly.

The fertile level is generally devoted to agriculture.

The undulating and rough terrains are areas where grassland and woodlands develop and give shelter to a variety of wildlife.

## 2) Climate

### Temperature

The character and extent of vegetation are mainly determined by temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil. The fall in the temperature affects the vegetation and its growth.

### Photoperiod (Sunlight)

The variation in the duration of sunlight at different places is due to differences in latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day. Due to the longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summer.

### Precipitation

Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to areas of less rainfall.

## Soil

Different types of soils provide a basis for different types of vegetation.

The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes, while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.

The soil at the hill slopes has conical trees.

# Types of Vegetation

In India, the following major types of vegetation are found:

1. Tropical Evergreen Forests
2. Tropical Deciduous Forests
3. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
4. Montane Forests
5. Mangrove Forests