

CU  
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## ① Tropical Evergreen forests

\* The maximum amount of precipitation is about 200 cm and above.

\* The dominated areas are western ghats, north-east India, Andaman Nicobar, some & coastal areas of Tamil Nadu.

\* These forest are multilayered in structure which creates a ~~which~~ huge amount of humidity inside the dense forest.

\* The lands remain mostly and muddy and the sunlight doesn't reach to the ground.

\* These forests doesn't shade their leaves at a particular season. As a result the forest remains evergreen.

## Species of trees

Mahagoni

Eboni

Rosewood Rosewood ,

Mahogany, Ebony, Rosewood,

These trees are hard wood trees & don't have a economic value.

## Wild life

Elephants, langoers, deer, birds, rhinos, scotians.



# Tropical Deciduous Forests

- \* The amount of precipitation the forest have ~~200~~ from 200 to 70 cm.
- \* It is also known as Monsoon forest.
- \* These forest shade their leaves about 6 to 8 ~~months~~ <sup>weeks</sup> in dry seasons.
- \* It has been categorised into 2 divisions.

- 1) Moist deciduous forest
- 2) Dry deciduous forest

## Moist deciduous forest

\* The area it covers is the northern part of India.

Chattisgarh, Jharkhand foothills of Himalaya, western parts of ~~Odisha~~ Odisha; north-eastern state, ~~the~~ leeward side of western parts.

# Species of trees of Moist

- Teak
- Shisham
- Sal
- Sandalwood.
- Bamboos
- Khair
- arjun
- Mulberry
- Kusum

## Dry deciduous Forest

• The minimum amount of precipitation is 70 cm & the maximum is 85 cm.

→ The areas they cover are plains of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, peninsular plateau etc.

→ The major species of trees are, Teak, Sal, Peepal and Neem.

## Wildlife

Tiger, lions, ~~lions~~ snakes, lizards, tortoises.