

**E-Content in Geography for Secondary Stage
Contemporary India-I Class IX
January 2017**

S No	Area	Content
1.	Topic	Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
2.	Subject	Geography
3.	Topic connected to which area of subject	Natural Vegetation
4.	Class/Level	IX
5.	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make students aware about vegetation types of India. • To make students familiar with the forest types associated to different physical divisions.
6.	Summary	Plant life in aggregate is called vegetation. Natural vegetation includes that part of the plant which grows in wild without human aid, and adapts to the constraints of natural environment in size, structure and the requirements. The cultivated crops and fruits orchards form part of vegetation but not natural vegetation. All that grows naturally in different ecological and environmental settings constitutes natural vegetation. Before human started cultivating crops and domesticating animals the whole earth was covered with natural vegetation. And if we leave the earth alone for even 25 years it will be full of natural vegetation once again.
7	Keywords	Flora, Fauna, Vegetation
8	Team of content persons	Dr. Prabuddh Kr. Mishra
9	Subject Coordinator	Dr. Aparna Pandey
10	CIET Coordinator	Dr. Indu Kumar

Activity 1: Identify the forest type in the given image and place it on respective vegetation map of India.

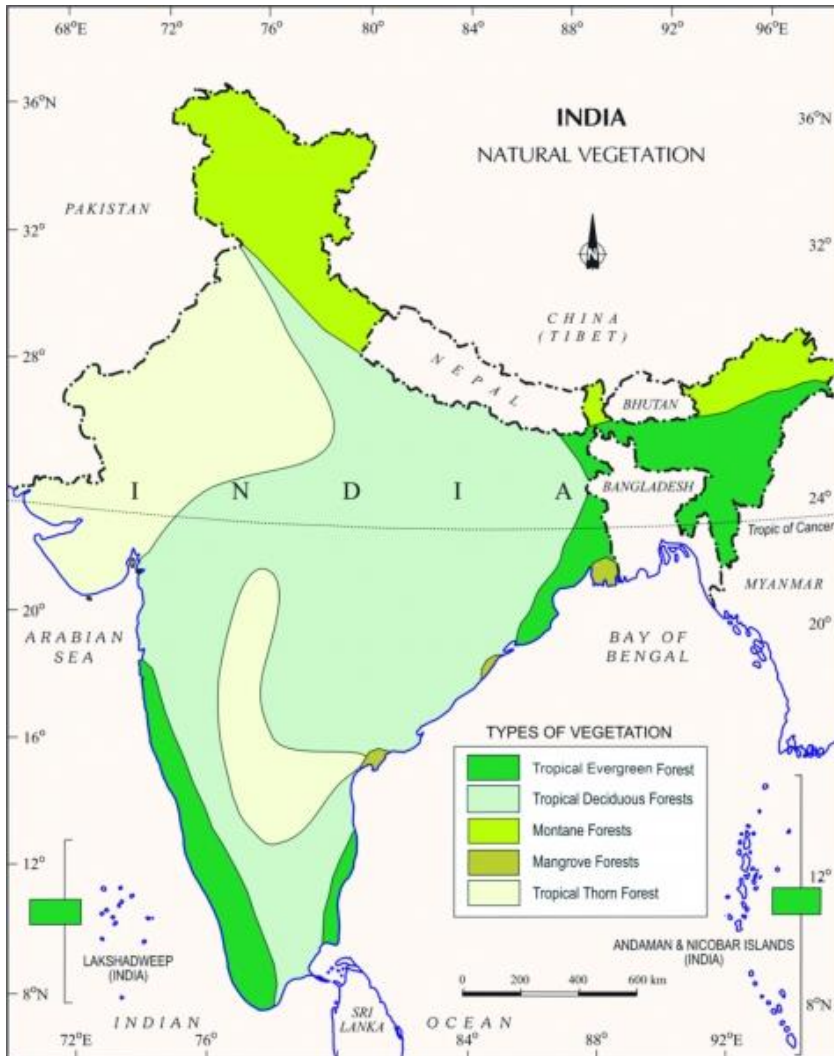


Fig.1: Vegetation Map of India

It is vividly clear that, India being a land of great natural contrasts; it has a great variety of natural vegetation. Most of our Himalayan and peninsular areas are covered with indigenous or endemic flora, while the Indo-Gangetic plain and the Thar Desert contains plant species that generally come from outside, or exotic. Much of the plant cover is in a degraded state i.e., low in quality and content. The natural vegetation refers to a plant community that has been left undisturbed over a long time, so as to allow its individual species to adjust them to climatic and soil conditions as fully as possible.

While studying the vegetation types, the main focus is on the identifying dominant species and their appearances to match with the region where they are found. Major vegetation types of India are given in (Fig.1).

You have already aware and studied that vegetation is the function of parent material, climate, altitude and latitudinal variation. Vegetation of our country is the result of all the diverse factors. India is diverse in its physical characteristics which also provides with the conducive environment for different species of plants. India is also among the 17 mega diversity countries and two biodiversity hotspot regions is identified in India.