

A.1.

- (a) (i) Trees are dense and evergreen
(ii) They are found in mixed stands
- (b) (i) Semul
(ii) Teak
(iii) Sandal wood.
- (c) (i) **Tidal forests** : Deltas of Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
Thorn and scrub forest : Rajasthan and Gujarat.
(ii) They are found in the above region because these areas get less than 25 cm. of rainfall and average temperature of 25°C to 27°C.
- (d) Forests are important natural resource because :
(i) They provide timber, medicinal plants etc.
(ii) They help in purifying air and giving rain.

[2013]

A.2.

- (a) The monsoon deciduous forests are commercially more valuable because:
(i) They are found in pure strands.
(ii) They are easily accessible.
(iii) They yeild valuable timber.
- (b) (i) Forests transmit moisture into the air by means of transpiration and induce precipitation. Forests turn Carbon dioxide into oxygen and thus help to purify the air we breathe.
(ii) The roots of plants and trees hold the soil and thus forests check or prevent soil erosion, especially in hilly areas. Hence they also help in checking floods.
- (c) (i) Sundari trees are ideal for building boats as they are hardwood, light weight and durable.
(ii) Sandalwood is a fragrant wood which is used to make incense sticks, decorative articles and oil. The oil is added to cosmetics, bathing soaps etc.
(iii) Rosewood is termite resistant and is used for making expensive furniture and carvings.

- (d) (i) Mangrove or littoral forests
 (ii) Tropical evergreen forests.
 (iii) Tropical deciduous

[2014]

A.3.

- (a) Two characteristics of Tropical Deciduous forests are :
 (i) The trees shed their leaves for 6-8 weeks in the hot weather season.
 (ii) The trees occur in pure strands.
- (b) Tropical Evergreen forests are difficult to exploit due to the following two reasons :
 (i) The forests are dark and dense multi layered and the forest floor is covered with shrubs and under growths. This makes the exploitation difficult.
 (ii) Moreover the trees do not occur in pure strands and are of hard wood variety, making it difficult to carry.
- (c) (i) Sandalwood
 (ii) Sundari
 (iii) Mahogany

(d)

Afforestation	Deforestation
It is the planting of trees in abandoned areas, or any other suitable place, in order to improve our environment.	It is the process of cutting down of trees for various purposes like, industrial-zation, colonization, etc.

Disadvantages of deforestation are :

- (a) Loss of Flora and Fauna.
 (b) Loosening of soil particles, which eventually results in soil erosions and surface water run-off.
 (c) Increase in the temperatures.
 (d) An imbalance is generated amongst the soil minerals, and the soil losses its fertility and mineral content.

[2015]

A.4.

- (a) (i) Tropical Deciduous Forests.
 (ii) Teak, Sal, Sandalwood
- (b) (i) Tropical Evergreen rain forests grow on the wind ward slope of Western Ghats.
 (ii) Tropical Evergreen forests are found in regions receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall and where the annual temperature is 25°C to 27°C. The wind ward slopes of the Western ghats experiences the same climatic conditions. So evergreen forests grow there.

- (c) (i) Littoral or Tidal or Mangrove forest
(ii) Tropical Evergreen rain forest
(iii) Mountain forest
- (d) (i) **Shifting Cultivation** : Jhooming or shifting agriculture by tribals in the hilly areas of North East of India causes extensive damage.
(ii) **Growing demand for agricultural land** : With growing population, demand for food products and agricultural raw materials has increased significantly. This has caused considerable shrinkage in forest area.
(iii) Human activities like mining, quarrying, urbanization, industrialization and construction of hydroelectric projects like Narmada Projects has caused submergence or degradation of forests.

[2016]

A.5.

- (a) (i) The plants are of xerophytes type. They have very thin leaves or no leaves.
(ii) Their stems and leaves are often covered by sharp spines (Thorns).
(iii) They have long roots to draw water as the rainfall is very scarce and thick fleshy stems to store water during drought.
- (b) (i) Teak.
(ii) Sundari.
- (c) Forest cover in India is shrinking in India for the following reasons :
(i) Increasing urbanisation and industrialisation is an important cause of degradation in forest area.
(ii) Construction of hydroelectric projects have caused submergence of forest area.
(iii) Human activities like mining, quarrying and building has resulted in deforestation at a large scale.
(iv) Growing demand for agricultural land with growing population, demand for food products has caused considerable shrinkage in forest area.
- (d) Name the natural vegetation found in the following regions :
(i) Tropical evergreen forests.
(ii) Mountain forests-mixed forests based on relief.
(iii) Desert or semi-desert vegetation.

[2017]

