

6 types of Forests :-

1) Tropical evergreen forests

→ high temperatures

→ heavy rainfall exceeding 250 cms

→ Meghalaya, north eastern states -

Assam, Nagaland,

Tripura, Manipur.

Lakshadweep Islands, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Teak, rosewood, ebony, mahogany, gurjan and Champa.

2) Tropical Deciduous Forests [Monsoon Forests]

↳ tend to fall

↳ heavy rainfall should be followed by a dry season.

↳ they shed their leaves to conserve water.

↳ .
↓
spring season
+
early summer

↳ Western Ghats
↓
Maharashtra,
Karnataka,
Kerala,
Tamil Nadu,
Chotanagpur plateau,

foothills of
Himalayas,
parts of Odisha and
West Bengal.

Trees found :-

Sandalwood, teak, sal, kusum, Kanju,

Myrobalan, Siris, Mango, Neem and Tamarind.

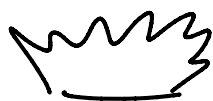
3) Scrub & grassland. → short coarse grass, thorny trees, bushes
↳ ^{eastern} Rajasthan, parts of Punjab,
parts of Western Ghats


rainfall is between 60 to 100 cms.

4) Desert vegetation - [very dry,



sparse vegetation



[10 to 50 cms of rainfall] 

parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan,
parts of Deccan plateau

→ Cacti, Acacias, Palms, Euphorbias,
Khair, Kolko, Babul, Khejra.

5) Mountain Forests - slopes of
mountains.

Himalayas + Nilgiri hills.

Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar,
Spruce, Fir, Deodar, Walnut.

6) Mangrove Forests - found in places
where freshwater & saltwater intermixes;
like in bays, estuaries, creeks, lagoons.

These are found in river deltas like Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.

Trees include - Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pipe, Palms, Sundari

Wildlife

Tiger

Asiatic Lions

Indian Elephant

Rhinoceroses

Leopard.

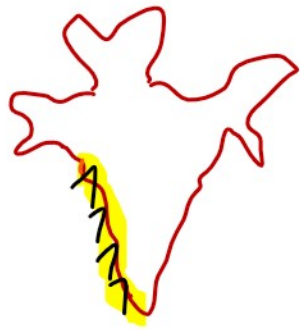
- 1) Corbett National Park - Uttarakhand
- 2) Ranthambore National Park - Rajasthan
- 3) Bandipur National Park - famous fox

3) Bandipore National Park - famous for elephants.

Rainfall distribution in India

1) Extreme Precipitation regions - North

eastern states; windward side of Western Ghats, 400 cms of annual rainfall.



Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh
hilly tracts of the Western Ghats — tropical rainforests

2) Heavy Precipitation regions - [200-300 cms of annual rainfall :- Eastern India] West-Bengal, Odisha,

West Bengal, Uttaranchal,
Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Bihar
Sub Himalayan belt places

3) Moderate Precipitation regions —

[100 - 200 cms of rainfall] West Bengal,
Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra
Pradesh, leeward side of the Western Ghats,
↑

[Wet Deciduous Forests]

4) Scanty Precipitation ^{regions} — [50 to 100 cms
of annual rainfall. Maharashtra,

Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu,

Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh,

Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh.

Tropical Grassland, Dry deciduous

Tropical Grassland, Dry deciduous forests.

5) Desert and Semi-Desert regions :-

→ less than 50 cms of rainfall.

→ Rajasthan, Gujarat.

→ Ladakh, parts of Jammu & Kashmir

Lowest amount of rainfall ever recorded :-
Ruyli Village, Rajasthan.

Biosphere

Biosphere Reserve [UNESCO]

1) Core Areas - most protected areas.

↳ National Parks / Sanctuary
[Wildlife Protection Act, 1972]

[Wildlife Protection Act, 1972]

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Buffer Zone -

