

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 8: All of the key ideas discussed in Chapter 8 are covered in the CBSE notes of Class 7 Geography. When students need to quickly review for a test, these notes are a great resource. For Chapter 8, we have developed CBSE Class 7 Geography notes that provide a brief explanation of the topics covered in the chapter.

They will be able to save valuable time by looking at more geography study materials. Use these well-produced notes to help you do well on the test.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 8 Overview

On Earth, there are more than seven billion people. They are all components of the entire ecosystem. Our basic needs are provided by the environment on earth, and many of us have similar demands to survive.

These necessities consist of clothing, food, and housing. We are therefore all members of the same species, notwithstanding the differences in our appearance, traits, and traditions. Because of this, studying the interactions between humans and the environment in the planet's tropical and subtropical regions is crucial to understanding the numerous facets of its population, animals, etc. You will study these connections in-depth in Chapter 8 of CBSE Class 7 Social Science Geography.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 8

Life in the Amazon Basin

The term "equatorial region" refers to the tropical area that is quite near the equator. The river mouth is the location where a river empties into another body of water. The Amazon River and its many tributaries combine to form the Amazon basin. Parts of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia, and a tiny piece of Venezuela are all drained by the river basin.

Climate

The Amazon Basin is located exactly on the equator and has year-round heat and precipitation. The day's high temps are accompanied by extremely high humidity. Even if the temperature drops at night, the humidity stays excessive.

Rainforests

The Amazon's jungles are so thick and dense that not even sunlight can get to the ground. As plant parasites, bromeliads and orchids develop. The wildlife of the jungle is diverse. birds with enormous bills, birds of paradise, hummingbirds, toucans, etc.

Here you can find creatures like sloths, monkeys, and tapirs that consume ants. In these jungles, numerous species of snakes and reptiles can be found. Among the species are crocodiles, snakes, pythons, anacondas, and boa constrictors. In addition, thousands of insect species can be found in the basin. The river is home to a variety of fish species, including the flesh-eating Piranha fish.

People of the Rainforests

After cutting down some trees in the forest, people cultivate their food in little spaces. While women tend to the crops, men hunt and fish along the rivers. Their primary crops are sweet potatoes, pineapples, and tapiocas. "Slash and burn agriculture" is what they do. Manioc, or cassava, is the main crop and grows underground similarly to potatoes. They consume egg sacs and queen ants as well.

Additionally, cash crops like cocoa, maize, and coffee are farmed. For building, the rainforests supply an abundance of timber. Certain households reside in thatched homes designed to resemble beehives. Other big, apartment-like homes with steeply sloping roofs are known as "Maloca."

Back then, the only way to get to the center of the forest was to cross the river. The Trans Amazon highway opened in 1970, providing access to the entire rainforest. Helicopters and aircraft are frequently utilized to get to different locations.

The native population relocated and carried on with their unique farming methods in their new locations. The biologically varied rainforests are gradually being destroyed as a result of development operations. It's projected that the Amazon basin has been losing a significant portion of its rainforest every year.

Life in the Ganga Brahmaputra Basin

The Indian subcontinent's Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is made up of the tributaries of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. The basin is located in the subtropical zone, which spans latitudes 10°N to 30°N. The Ghaghra, the Son, the Chambal, the Gandak, the Kosi, and the tributaries of Brahmaputra are some of the rivers that drain the Ganga.

The principal features of this basin include the Sundarbans delta, the mountains and foothills of the Himalayas, and the plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra. The plain is dotted with oxbow lakes. The monsoon climate predominates in the region. Monsoon rains arrive between mid-June and mid-September. Winters are cold, while summers are hot.

The geography of the basin area is diverse. The distribution of the population is mostly determined by the environment. The terrain is hostile in the steeply sloped mountain regions. As a result, fewer people reside in the Ganga Brahmaputra basin's mountainous region.

The best land for human habitation is found on the plains. The majority of the population works in agriculture in areas with flat terrain suitable for crop cultivation. The plains have an extremely high population density. The principal crop is rice. Paddy is grown in regions with significant rainfall since it requires a lot of water to cultivate.

The other crops that are grown are millet, sorghum, wheat, maize, and gram. Additionally, cash crops like jute and sugarcane are farmed. Assam and West Bengal are well-known for their tea plantations. In certain regions of Bihar and Assam, silkworms are raised for their silk. On terraces in the hills and mountains, crops are produced. The type of landforms in the area determines the variation in the vegetation cover. Plain tropical deciduous trees, teak, sal, and peepal flourish in the Ganga and Brahmaputra.

The Brahmaputra plain is covered in thick groves of bamboo. Mangrove forests cover the delta region. Due to the cold environment and steep slopes, coniferous trees such as pine, deodar, and fir can be found in some areas of Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.

Monkeys, tigers, deer, and elephants are typical. The Brahmaputra plain is home to the one-horned rhinoceros. Alligators, crocodiles, and Bengal tigers can be found in the delta region. The Bay of Bengal Sea, lakes, and freshwater rivers are teeming with aquatic life. Fish of the Rohu, Catla, and Hilsa kinds are the most popular. The main foods consumed by the locals are rice and fish.

With populations of more than 10 lakhs, the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain is home to several large towns and cities, including Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna, and Kolkata. River contamination results from the discharge of wastewater from these communities and industry into the waterways.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin has excellent development for all four modes of transportation. Roadways and railroads move people between locations in simple terrain. Especially when traveling along rivers, the waterways are a practical mode of transportation.

Another significant industry in the basin is tourism. Some of the locations worth visiting are the Taj Mahal in Agra on the banks of the Yamuna River, Allahabad at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna Rivers, Buddhist stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara, Assam with the wildlife sanctuaries of Kaziranga and Manas, and Arunachal Pradesh with its unique tribal culture.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 8

For excellent help in understanding Human-Environment Interactions in Tropical and Subtropical Regions, consult our Class 7 Chapter 8 Revision Notes. These succinct notes provide a deeper comprehension of the interplay between humans and nature by demystifying intricate geographical concepts.

These notes facilitate learning by concentrating on essential subjects and assisting with a thorough understanding of the material. Using our Revision Notes for Class 7 Chapter 8 has the following advantages:

- provide concise, understandable descriptions of important ideas.
- simplifies difficult subjects for easier comprehension.
- Effective study aid for final exam preparation.
- improves the recall of important information.
- offers essential points and advice to help with efficient exam preparation.
- combines information to save time.
- Gives priority to significant subjects and inquiries.
- provides useful illustrations for linkages to the actual world.
- increases students' exam-taking confidence.