

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Geography Chapter 5: The NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Geography Chapter 5, titled 'Natural Vegetation and Wildlife,' is one of the most important topic for students.

These solutions are invaluable resources that help students in comprehensively preparing for their CBSE exams. By solving these solutions, students can enhance their understanding of the subject matter and improve their ability to answer exam questions effectively.

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Geography Chapter 5 Overview

India is among the top 12 countries in the world with lots of different plants and animals. We have about 47,000 types of plants, which puts us in tenth place globally and fourth in Asia. This diversity of wildlife and plants makes India very rich in nature.

Students will learn about the weather in different parts of India. The word "flora" is used for all the plants in a certain place or time, and "fauna" is for all the animals. There are different kinds of plants in India, like Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs, Montane Forests, and Mangrove Forests.

We have different types of vegetation, like evergreen forests, deciduous forests, and thorn forests, among others. In India, we have around 90,000 different types of animals. There are about 2,000 types of birds, which is 13% of all the birds in the world. We also have 2,546 types of fish, making up almost 12% of all the fish in the world. India also has a good share, about 5 to 8%, of the world's amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Geography Chapter 5

Below are the solutions for Chapter 5 of Geography. Students should also review NCERT Solutions for Class 9 for other subjects.

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1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) Which of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

(a) Tundra, (b) Himalayan, (c) Tidal, (d) Tropical Evergreen

Answer: (d) Tropical Evergreen

(ii) Cinchona trees are found in areas of rainfall more than

(a) 100 cm, (b) 70 cm, (c) 50 cm, (d) less than 50 cm

Answer: (a) 100 cm

(iii) In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?

(a) Punjab, (b) Delhi, (c) Odisha, (d) West Bengal

Answer: (c) Odisha

(iv) Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio reserves?

(a) Manas, (b) Gulf of Mannar, (c) Nilgiri, (d) Nanda Devi

Answer: (a) Manas

2. Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

Answer:

Climatic conditions:

1. Temperature
2. Humidity
3. Photoperiod
4. Precipitation

Relief:

1. Land
2. Soil

(ii) What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.

Answer:

Bio-reserves are protected areas. This is done to protect natural vegetation, wildlife and the environment.

Examples:

1. Sunderbans
2. Gulf of Mannar

(iii) Name two animals having habitats in the tropical and montane types of vegetation.

Answer:

Tropical:

Tiger, Elephant.

Montane:

Snow Leopard

3. Distinguish between

(i) Flora and Fauna

Answer:

The plant species of a particular region is called flora, and the animal species of a particular region is called fauna.

(ii) Tropical evergreen and deciduous forests

Answer:

Tropical Evergreen Forests:

1. They are called rainforests.
2. No definite time for trees to shed leaves.
3. Rainfall is more than 200 cm.

Tropical Deciduous Forests:

1. They are called monsoon forests.
2. Trees shed leaves for about six to eight weeks in the dry summer.
3. The rainfall range is between 200 cm to 70 cm.

4. Name different types of vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

Answer:

The different types of vegetation found in India are listed below:

1. Tropical evergreen forests
2. Tropical deciduous forests
3. Tropical thorn forests and scrubs
4. Montane forests
5. Mangrove forests

The characteristics of vegetation in high altitudes are as follows:

1. Alpine vegetation is found in altitudes above 3600 m.
2. Trees in these areas are junipers, birches and pines.

5. Several species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?

Answer:

The reasons are as follows:

1. Increasing population
2. Pollution
3. Deforestation
4. Hunting by poachers.

6. Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

Answer:

1. India is a country with diverse relief features
2. Availability of different types of soil
3. Variation in climatic conditions

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