

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 6: Natural vegetation and wildlife refer to flora and fauna that are indigenous to a particular area and are an integral element of the biosphere. The ideas covered in Chapter 6 of CBSE Class 7 Geography include various kinds of natural flora, forests, and grasslands.

These subjects are thoroughly covered with appropriate examples to help students retain the information for a longer amount of time. In order to save students' valuable time when preparing the chapter notes, we have provided CBSE Class 7 Geography notes for Chapter 6.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 6 Overview

Our notes on Natural Vegetation and Wildlife for Class 7 Geography offers insightful information about the variety of plant and animal life on Earth. The notes go over key ideas to help students comprehend the value of protecting biodiversity and natural ecosystems. An important section emphasises how important it is to preserve environmental balance and safeguard species.

Students learn about the interdependence of different species and the function of natural plants in supporting life by studying these notes. With the use of this resource, students can better understand the foundational concepts of geography and develop an awareness of the environment and the importance of conservation activities.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 6

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 6 covers the various kinds of grasslands, woods, and other ecosystems, along with their native flora and fauna. The earth's abundant natural resources are made up of these various species of plants and animals.

The term "natural vegetation and wildlife" refers to the flora and fauna that coexist in a location's natural habitat and are an essential component of the earth's biosphere.

Moisture content and temperature are key factors in vegetation growth. It also depends on elements such as soil thickness and slope. Because of these variations, natural vegetation differs in type and thickness from one location to another.

Three general categories can be used to classify natural vegetation:

Forests: It develops in areas with enough rainfall and temperature to sustain a canopy of trees. Open and dense forests are grown based on these variables.

Grasslands: These are found in areas with moderate rainfall.

bushes: In the arid area, prickly bushes and scrubs flourish.

Forests

Tropical Evergreen Forests

Tropical rainforests are another name for evergreen forests. These dense forests are found in areas that are close to the tropics and the equator. These areas are hot all year round and get a lot of rain. The trees don't lose their leaves because there isn't a dry season.

They are known as evergreens for this reason. Even during the day, the dense canopies of the closely spaced trees prevent sunlight from entering the forest. This area is home to several hardwood trees, including mahogany, ebony, and rosewood.

Tropical Deciduous Forests

Monsoon forests present throughout much of India, northern Australia, and Central America are classified as tropical deciduous. Seasons vary in these areas. In order to save water during the dry season, trees lose their leaves. Sal, teak, neem, and shisham are among the hardwood trees that grow in these forests; they are utilised to manufacture building materials, furniture, and transportation. The common animals in these areas are langurs, monkeys, tigers, lions, and elephants.

Temperate Evergreen Forests

The mid-latitudinal coastal region is home to the temperate evergreen forests. They are typically found near the eastern edge of continents, such as in southeast Brazil, southeast China, and southeast United States. They include hardwood and softwood trees, such as eucalyptus, pine, and oak.

Temperate Deciduous Forests

Higher latitudes are home to temperate deciduous woods. These can be found in the coastal regions of Western Europe as well as in China, New Zealand, Chile, and the northeastern United States. During the dry season, they lose their leaves.

Common trees include beeches, ash, and oaks. Wolves, foxes, and deer are the most often encountered animals. Here, one can also find birds such as monals and pheasants.

Mediterranean Vegetation

The Mediterranean vegetation covers the west and south-west edges of the continents. It is primarily found in regions of Europe, Africa, and Asia that are close to the Mediterranean Sea. Outside of the actual Mediterranean region, this type of vegetation can also be found in southwest Australia, south-west Africa, southwestern South America, and California in the United States. Here, citrus fruits like grapes, oranges, figs, and olives are frequently grown.

Coniferous Forests

Magnificent coniferous forests can be found in the upper latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. Another name for this is Taiga. At higher elevations, one might also see these woodlands. The major tree species in these forests include cedar, pine, and chir. The typical creatures found here are polar bears, mink, and silver foxes.

Thorny Bushes

Deserts and other arid regions are home to thorny shrubs. The western portion of the continent is home to tropical deserts. The intense heat and little moisture have left the vegetation in this area sparse.

There is virtually little vegetation in the polar regions. Lichens and mosses are rare in the scrubs that are cultivated in the arctic region. It can only grow in the summer, when the polar region receives sunrays that are slanted. Because of the snowfall, vegetation cannot grow throughout the winter. Another name for this vegetation is tundra.

The thick coats of the animals here helps them withstand the severe weather. Polar bears, arctic owls, snow foxes, and other wildlife are among them.

Temperate Grasslands

According to the World Wide Fund for Nature, temperate grasslands belong to the terrestrial biomes category. Here, grasses and scrubs make up the majority of the vegetation.

This region has a moderate climate that varies from semi-humid to semi-arid. The yearly temperature and the variety of species present in the temperate grasslands distinguish them from the tropical grasslands' habitats.

The terms "pampas" and "prairie" refer to the habitats in South and North America, respectively. They are referred to as steppe in Asia and veld in South Africa. With the exception of riparian or gallery forests, which are found around rivers and streams, these areas are sparsely forested.

Steppes, often known as shortgrass, are short grasslands prevalent in semi-arid regions. Low shrublands known as pastures and heaths are places where human activity, not climate, inhibits the growth of forests.

Tall grasslands are suitable for agriculture because of their rich soil and moderate rainfall.

As a result, the grasses in this area are mostly found in the interior and are short but nutritious.

The bison, wild buffaloes, and antelopes are among the creatures found in the temperate grasslands.

Grasslands

Tropical grasslands: They are found in the tropics and on both sides of the equator. This type of flora grows in regions with moderate to little rainfall. The grass has the potential to reach heights of three to four metres. These are the Savannah grasslands found in Africa. In tropical meadows, you can often see elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, and leopards together.

In the inner regions of the continents and in the mid-latitudinal zones are temperate grasslands. This area often has short, nutrient-rich grass. In the temperate zone, antelopes, bison, and buffaloes roam freely.

In dry desert-like areas, thorny shrubs can be found. The western edges of the continents are home to tropical deserts. Due to the intense heat and infrequent rain, there is not much vegetation in this area.

There is virtually little natural vegetation growth in the arctic regions. Here, the only vegetation is tiny bushes, lichens, and mosses. It grows in the incredibly brief summer. We refer to this kind of vegetation as tundra type.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 6

Below we have provided CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 6 -

- 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.