

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 9: A desert is a desolate region of the environment with minimal precipitation and unfavorable living conditions for both plant and animal life. It is categorized as either a cold desert or a hot desert.

People, plants, and animals find it challenging to survive in desert regions due to the extreme temperatures and infrequent rainfall. By reading these CBSE Class 7 Geography notes for Chapter 9, which are available on our website, students can gain a complete understanding of the chapter Life in the Deserts.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 9 Overview

Earth is a planet with several distinct physical characteristics. There are plains someplace, and there are elevation places like plateaus. Mountains, grasslands, islands, coastal regions, and deserts are some examples of additional physical features. We shall examine the deserts in this article.

We shall study the characteristics of two distinct types of deserts. The NCERT and CBSE Class 7 Geography chapter on "Life in the Deserts" will be covered in this article. You can better grasp this chapter with the aid of these notes.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 9

A desert is an arid area with little flora and unusually high or low temperatures. There are hot deserts and cold deserts, depending on the weather.

The Hot Desert Sahara

The largest desert in the world is the Sahara. It covers about 8.54 million square km. Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, and Western Sahara are the eleven nations that are surrounded by the Sahara Desert. There are raised plateaus with bare rocky surfaces and gravel plains in the Sahara Desert. In certain instances, these rocky surfaces might be higher than 2500 metres.

Climate

The environment of the Sahara Desert is harsh, sweltering, and dry. There is a brief wet season there. There are no clouds and a clear sky. In this place, moisture evaporation exceeds condensation rate.

The sand and the exposed rocks heat up during the day when temperatures can reach as high as 50°C. This heat then radiates outward, heating the surrounding area. The nights might be extremely cold, with lows close to zero.

Flora and Fauna

The vegetation found in the Sahara Desert consists of acacia, date palms, and cacti. There is oasis in some places; they are verdant islands encircled by date palms. There are numerous types of snakes, lizards, foxes, hyenas, jackals, scorpions, and camels among the notable animal inhabitants.

High levels of aridity have left the vegetation sparse. There aren't many places for animals to feed on grasses and plants. In the valleys are groves of poplars and willows. Fruit trees that bear apples, apricots, and walnuts bloom in the summer.

In Ladakh, one can see robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcocks, ravens, and hoopoes. A few of these are birds that migrate. Ladakh is home to yaks, wild sheep, goats, and unique breeds of dogs. The purpose of raising the animals is to supply milk, meat, and hides.

People

There are numerous groups of people who live in the Sahara desert and engage in diverse activities. Among them are the nomadic Bedouin and Tuareg tribes, who raise horses, camels, goats and sheep. They receive milk from these animals, hides from which they may produce leather belts, slippers, and water bottles, and hair, which is used to make mats, carpets, blankets, and clothing. They shield themselves from hot winds and dust storms by dressing in bulky robes.

A permanent population is supported by the Nile Valley in Egypt and the oasis in the Sahara. Date palms are grown by the villagers since water is abundant. Additionally, crops like beans, wheat, barley, and rice are cultivated. Egypt is the home of the world-famous Egyptian cotton crop. The Sahara Desert is continuously changing due to the finding of oil. Iron, phosphorus, manganese, and uranium are among the other minerals that can be found nearby.

Changes are occurring in the Sahara's cultural landscape. Superhighways straddle the old camel trails, and gleaming glass-cased business towers rise over mosques. In the salt trade, trucks are taking the place of camels. Foreign tourists are observed being guided by Tuaregs. Nomadic herders are migrating to cities in greater numbers in order to work in the oil and gas industry.

The Cold Desert Ladakh

Located on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir, in the Great Himalayas, is a frigid desert called Ladakh. It is bounded to the north by the Karakoram Range and to the south by the Zaskar Mountains. The Indus is the most significant of the several rivers that run through Ladakh. Ladakh is home to several glaciers, including the Gangri glacier.

In Ladakh, elevations range from roughly 3000 metres in Kargil to over 8,000 metres in the Karakoram. Its high altitude keeps the climate incredibly dry and frigid. The sun's heat is really noticeable at this height due to the extremely thin air. Summertime highs are just above freezing during the day and much below freezing at night. Ladakh receives as little as 10 cm of precipitation annually due to its location under the Himalayas' rain shadow. There are chilling winds and scorching sun in this place.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 9

Examine our Revision Notes for Class 7 Social Chapter 9: Life in the Desert's benefits. These notes, which are designed to make studying simple, provide effective exam preparation and a self-assured grasp of life in dry environments by providing concise summaries, simplifying difficult ideas, and offering real-world examples.

1. **Rapid Summaries:** With succinct and understandable summaries, you can quickly learn the essential ideas of life in the desert.
2. **Simplified Learning:** A deeper comprehension of the desert ecosystem is facilitated by the clarification of complex themes relating to the desert.
3. **Last-Minute Prep:** This useful tool concentrates on key elements of desert living and is an efficient means of preparing for exams quickly and effectively.
4. **Enhanced Retention:** Highlights the particular difficulties and adaptations in desert environments while consolidating important knowledge for better memory.
5. **Exam Support:** This section covers numerous facets of living in the desert and offers strategic insights, essential ideas, and tips to help with good exam preparation.
6. **Time-Saving:** Streamlines knowledge, saving important study time, particularly when studying the wildlife, plants, and survival techniques of the desert.
7. **Prioritised Topics:** Concentrates on significant issues and themes, such as climate change's effects and adaptations for deserts, to guarantee a focused research strategy.
8. **Real-world Connections:** Using real-world examples, students in Class 7 get a deeper knowledge of life in the desert, including the difficulties faced by communities there and the distinctive ecosystems that they encounter.