



Dr. Jayachandran's

INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR
PUBLIC POLICY AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

GEOGRAPHY

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NATURAL VEGETATION / TYPES OF FOREST IN INDIA – PART 2

IN PART 1 DOCUMENT

MOIST TROPICAL FORESTS

Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest

Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest

Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest

Littoral and Swamp Forest

IN PART 2 DOCUMENT

DRY TROPICAL FOREST

Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest

Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest

Tropical Thorn Forest

SUB TROPICAL BROAD LEAVED FOREST

Sub Tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forest

Sub Tropical Moist Pine Forest

Sub Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest

IN PART 3 DOCUMENT

MONTANE OR HIMALAYAN TEMPERATE FOREST

Montane Wet Temperate Forest

Montane Moist Temperate Forest

Montane Dry Temperate Forest

Alpine Forest

Shola Forest

DRY TROPICAL FORESTS are those that are found in drier regions of the tropical land, they are

Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest

Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest

Tropical Thorn Forest

5. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest



Rarest of Rare (As in Kopen)

Rainfall 100 cm Winter rain, Summer dry

Regions: Along the coast of Tamilnadu around Chennai.

Species: Tamarind, Neem, Tooddy, Palm, Khirni Jamun, Kokko, Ritha, Machkund, Gamari canes, Acaciatechn, Prosopis etc

Characteristics of Forest:

- * Short statured trees, upto 12 m high,
- * With complete canopy,
- * Grasses are not noticeable.



6. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest



Rainfall 60 - 100 cm

Regions: They are Transitional forest between Tropical moist deciduous (wetter margin) and Tropical thorn (dry margin). Tropical dry deciduous degenerates into tropical thorn. Can be found from Kashmir to Kanyakumari except in Rajasthan, Western Ghats and West Bengal.

Species: Tendu leaves, Satin, Teak, Sal, Rosewood, Red sanders, Axlewood, Bijasal, Mmaltas, Palas, Haldu, Kasi, Bel, Lendi, Anjair, Harra, Laurel, Papra, Achar, Khair, Ghont. Canes and Bamboo are sparsely distributed as undergrowth etc

Characteristics of Forest:

- * Closed and uneven canopy, Some trees rise to height of 20 m.
- * Undergrowth of grass and climbers.
- * This forest has been cleared mostly for Farming in many parts.
- * These forests with teak, redwood trees are exploited commercially, and have suffered huge biotic stress.



7. Tropical Thorn Forest

Notes



Rainfall < 60 cm

Regions: Rain shadow areas of Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, Semi arid regions of Rajasthan, Western Haryana and, Southwestern Panjab, Kuchchh and neighbouring parts of Saurashtra in Gujarat. From here they degenerate in Thar desert.

Species: Acacias (Very Prominent), Euphorbias, Cactii, Indian wild date, Khair, Reunjha, Thor, Khejra, Kanju, Palas, Ak, Nirmali, Dhaman, etc

Characteristics of Forest:

- * No great scope for thick forests.
- * Trees are low (6 to 10 metres maximum) and widely scattered.
- * Presently oil seeds cultivation is happening in these areas. Agriculture type is high spread low yield.
- * These areas are always the Drought hit regions and connected with Farmers suicide.



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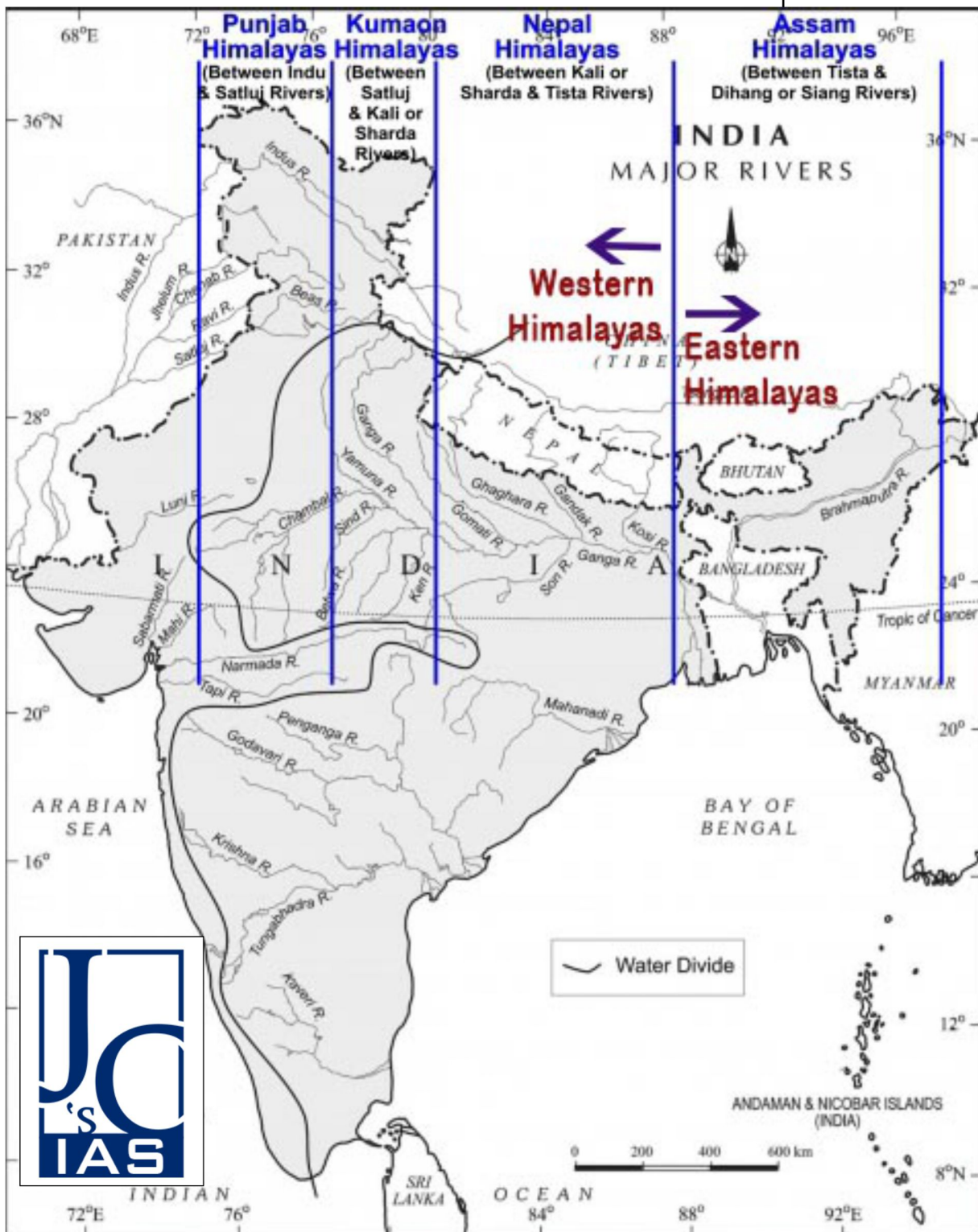
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HIMALAYAN REGION FORESTS

West of 88°E → Western Himalayas

East of 88°E → Eastern Himalayas

The line at which the amount of precipitation increases with increasing altitude is called Maximum Rainfall line. It varies from mountain to mountain.



Beyond Maximum Rainfall line as the altitude increases, rainfall decreases called zone of Inversion.

SUB TROPICAL BROAD LEAVED FOREST From 1000 m to 2000m in Himalayas (Eastern Himalayas receives more Rainfall than Western Himalayas) and is further classified into

Sub Tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forest

Sub Tropical Moist Pine Forest

Sub Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest

8. Sub Tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forest



Rainfall 75 cm to 150cm, **Temperature** 18 ° to 21 ° C

Regions: Eastern Himalayas (between 1000 and 2000 m). Found in South India in Nilgiri and Palni hills above 1070-1525 m.

Species: Oak, Indian Chestnut etc

Characteristics of Forest:

- * It is a stunted rain-forest and not as like Tropical evergreen.
- * Fairly high (20-30 metres) and dense.
- * Climbers and epiphytes are common



9. Sub Tropical Moist Pine Forest



Rainfall 75 cm to 120cm, Temperature 18 ° to 21 ° C.

Regions: Western Himalayas (between 1000 and 2000 m). Some parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Naga Hills and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya at same altitudes.

Species: Chirpine (used in Railway sleepers) etc

Characteristics of Forest:

- * Forest has Grassy floor with bulbous plants and little undergrowth

10. Sub Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest



Rainfall 50-100 cm Temperature 18 ° to 21 ° C

Region: Till 1000 m altitude in both Himalayas in Bhabar land.

Species: Olive, Acacia modesta, Acacia pistaicia etc

Characteristics of Forest:

- * Low, practically scrub forest with small evergreen stunted trees and shrubs including thorny species, herbs and grasses.

Continued in Next Part



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