



## UNIT II FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

### NOTES

- 1. Flora** - Plants of a particular region or time-period.
- 2. Fauna** - Species of animals of a particular region or time-period.
- 3. Biodiversity** - Biodiversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependence.
- 4. Forests** - Forests refer to a community of plant species which grow naturally under the influence of climatic condition and the nature of soil.
- 5. Distribution of forests** - It is divided into four zones.
  - Regions with 60 per cent and above forest area: Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram etc.
  - Regions where forest cover ranges between 40 to 60 per cent: Nagaland, Meghalaya.
  - Regions which have forest cover between 20 to 40 per cent: Assam, Kerala, Orissa etc.
  - Regions with less than 20 per cent forest area: Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan etc.
- 6. Forest types found in India:**
  - Tropical evergreen and semi – evergreen forests
  - Tropical deciduous forests
  - Thorn forests and scrubs
  - Montane forests
  - Mangrove forests
- 7. Reserved forests** - These are the permanent forest estates reserved for producing timber and other Forest produces. Grazing of animals and farming are not allowed in these forests.
- 8. Protected forests** - They are also permanent forest estates but in these forests, grazing of cattle and even cultivation is allowed in specific regions.
- 9. Unclassed forests** - There are other forests and wastelands that belong to government, private individuals and communities.

