

## Topic: Forests

Q1 What is the difference between natural vegetation and crops?

Ans Natural vegetation grows naturally without much help from humans. Crops are grown by humans with the use of seeds, irrigation and fertilisers.

Q2 Describe what are primary forests?

Ans Primary forests are forests that have grown naturally. Their trees dropped seed which grew into more trees. These forests have been changed very little by humans.

Q3 Explain the main reasons for forest plantation.

Ans People plant forests for different reasons. They can be planted to obtain raw materials like wood, rubber, crops, etc. Forests can also be planted to help reduce climate change and protect the habitats of plants and animals.

to ~~pt~~ protect the land from erosion and desertification.

AD

13/1/25

## Topic: Types of forests

## Coniferous Forests:

- It contains evergreen trees that bear cones. ✓
- They have thin, spiky leaves and seeds in cones or berries.
- They never look bare because they do not lose all the leaves at the same time.
- Forests in cold climates are mostly coniferous.
- All trees have the same height. ✓
- They have strong and downward shaping branches which helps them survive in snow.
- Examples are fir, pine and spruce. ✓
- Pakistan has coniferous forests in Chitral, Swat, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Ziarat. ✓
- Juniper forests in Suleiman range in Balochistan are the largest and oldest forests in the world.
- The higher you climb the colder it gets.

~~AD~~  
16/1/25

## Topic: Types of forests

## Deciduous forests:

- They have broad, flat leaves. ✓
- They receive plenty of rainfall all year round.
- Their seeds are formed in flowers.
- Examples are maple, oak and chestnut. ✓
- They are found along the equator belt between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. ✓
- The tropical deciduous forests are majorly found in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, etc.
- They shed their leaves in winter because they cannot survive the cold. ✓
- The broad leaves capture sunlight during summer to manufacture food. ✓

~~27~~ 27/1/25

C.W Thursday, January 13, 2018

## Topic: Tropical Rainforest

Q1 Describe Tropical rainforest :

Ans Tropical rainforests are located in the region surrounding the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn near the equator. The climate is hot and humid. They are the habitats of more than 60 percent of the world's animals and plants.

Q2 Identify the key features of Tropical rainforests.

Ans Tropical rainforests receive rain throughout the year. The temperatures are between  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . They have big, hairy leaves and thick trunks. The trees have many roots that spread out to support them in the shallow soil. These large roots help the trees to take up water. <sup>x</sup> The World's largest forest tropical rainforest is found in the Amazon Basin. It is spread over 5,500,000 square kilometres and it ~~is~~ <sup>all</sup> includes parts of nine countries. This is a lowland forest on flat plain.

## Topic: Types of Forests

Q1. How are forests classified?

Ans. Forests are classified based on factors like the different regions they are in, the climate and climatic conditions of that region and the types of trees growing there.

Q2. Make comparisons between Deciduous Forests, Coniferous Forests. Also give examples

Ans. Deciduous Forests

Coniferous Forests

1. The trees have broad, flat leaves.

1. It contains evergreen trees that bear cones.

2. Their seeds are formed in flowers.

2. All trees have the same height.

3. The broad leaves capture sunlight in summer to manufacture food.

3. They have thin, spiky ~~leaves~~ leaves and seeds in cones or berries.

4. Examples are maple, oak and chestnut.

4. Examples are fir, pine and spruce.

## Topic: Tropical Rainforest

Q1 Make comparison between each layer of Tropical Rainforest.

Ans	Layer	Height	characteristics	Sunlight receives it
1)	Emergent	30-40m.	isolated trees with big, pointed leaves e.g. Kapok	Receives most of the sunlight
2)	Canopy	20-30m	- Dense - home to most of the plant & animals.	Receives filtered sunlight.
3)	Under canopy	10-20m	- shorter trees - need shelter from heavy rainfall.	Receive limited sunlight
4)	Forest floor	3.5-10m	cool, shaded areas e.g. shrubs, bushes, mosses, ferns	only climbers climb up to reach sunlight

## Topic: Tropical Rainforest

Q1 Describe the layers of Rainforest

Ans There are four main layers of Rainforest:

#### Emergent Layer:

This is the top most layer of the rainforest.

It receives the most amount of sunlight. Its leaves are big, leathery or hairy. Their texture and shape lets water runoff easily.

#### Canopy:

This is the second layer, below the emergent layer. The canopy has shorter trees that don't need a lot of sunlight. The leaves of the trees are so dense that they form a canopy that blocks out sunlight from the deeper layers. It is home to most of the plants and animals in the tropical rainforest.

#### Under Canopy:

This is the third layer. Its trees are shorter than those in the canopy layer and need even less sunlight, but need ~~sun~~ shelter from heavy rain.

They can survive in the little amount of sunlight that filters through the canopy layer.

### Forest floor:

Plants don't grow much on the forest floor because it is very cool and shaded. Plants that don't need much sunlight grow there such as ferns, mosses etc. Some small trees can grow up to 3.5 meters in height, while other climbing ~~trees~~ plants grow up the trees to reach the light.

Q2 Where are mangrove forests found?

Ans Mangrove forests are found in very warm climates where there is sandy, salty soil. So they grow in water near the sea.

~~u/~~  
~~20/11~~



## Topic: Forests in Pakistan

Q1 Where are mangrove forests found in Pakistan?

Ans Mangroves in Pakistan are found along the coast line of Sindh and Balochistan. The mangroves located along the delta of the river Indus in Sindh is the largest mangrove forest in Pakistan.

Q2 Make a table to describe the forests ~~is~~ found in Pakistan with location, description and examples.

Types of natural

forests	Areas	Description
Alpine forest	Dir, Chitral, Kohistan	They have stunted growth due to high altitude, low temperatures and the angle of sun. They have sloping branches and needle shaped leaves.
Coniferous forests	Swat, Shangla, Rawalpindi, Quetta and Qalat	These are evergreen trees. They have tall trees, sloop branches and needle shaped leaves.
Riverian forest	Banks of River Indus and its tributaries.	These are linear plantations. They have a high growth rate because of abundance of water and fertile soil.

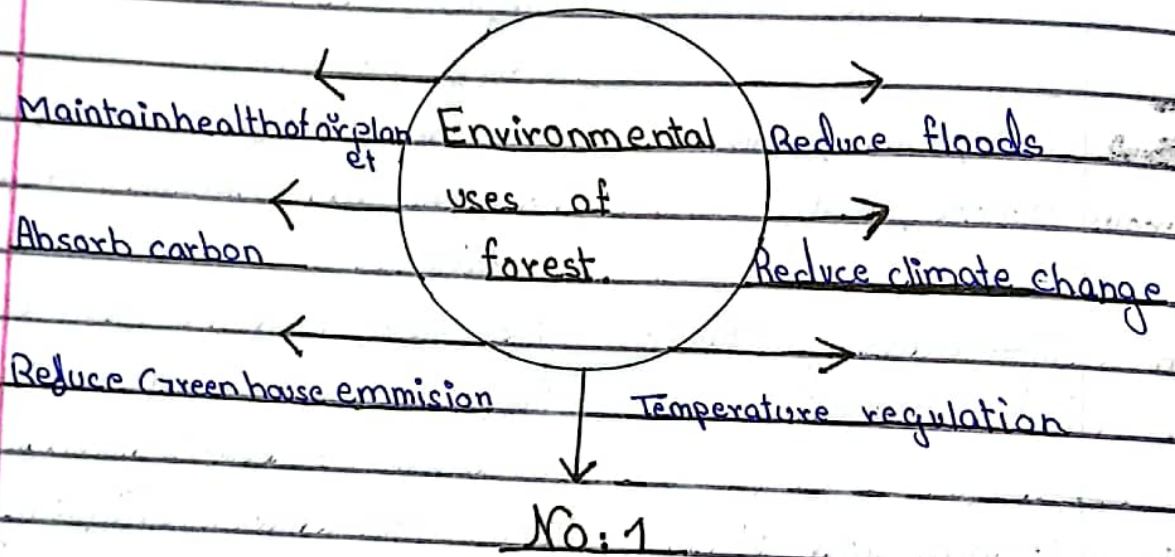
forest	area	Descriptions
Tropical thorn forest	many areas of different Provinces	These forests have low height and thorny hard wood bushes. They have broad leaves and have a low quality wood, usually used as fuel.
Mangrove forests	Indus delta Hub delta	These plants grow in the salty water and have a very low height. These areas absorb shockwaves of tsunamis and other storms.

\* work \*

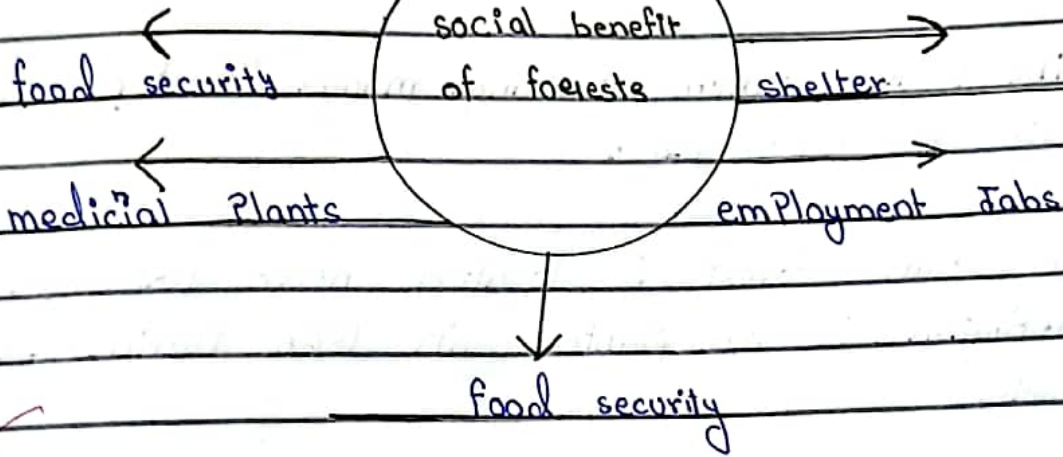
1/25

Topic : uses of forest

∴ flow chart

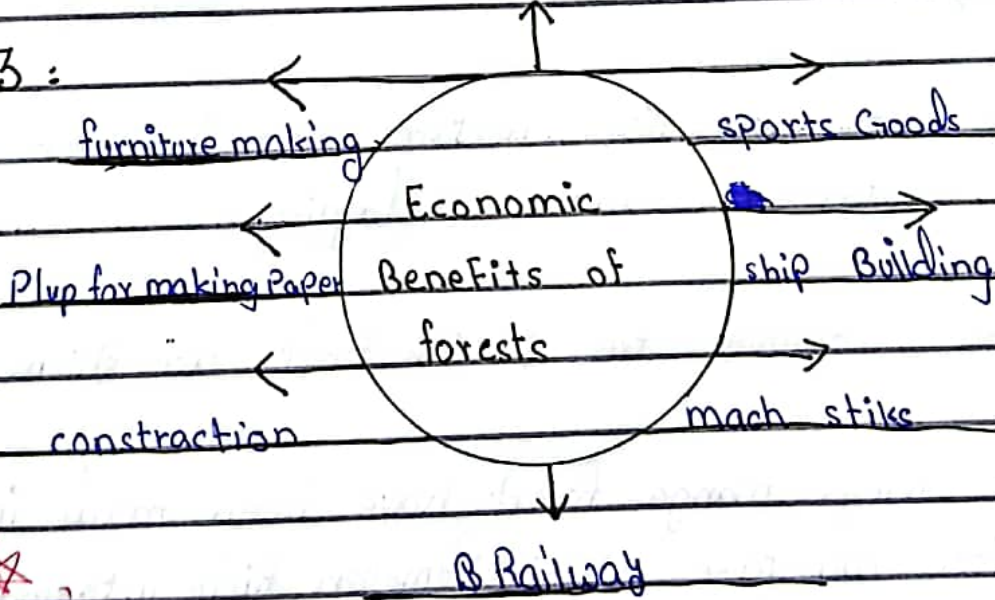


NO:2



fruit Honey export

NO:3 :



Q. 2

## Topic: Forest of Pakistan

## Questions

Q: Describe 5 key features of Changa Manga forest?

A: The five key features are:

- Changa Manga forest is located near Lahore in Pakistan Punjab. It was planted in 1866 during British Rule.
- The climate of this forest is hot and dry. It has summer from April to September and cool winter from mid-November to the end of January. It has much lower rain than tropical Rain forest.
- It used to cover 5061 hectares, now it covers only 1416 hectares because of logging.
- The most common trees in this forest are Shisham and Eucalyptus.
- Parts of Changa Manga forest have been made into a recreation park. Visitors can take a 5-kilometer ride on a small train. There is also a pagoda, a water turbine, a waterfall, a children's play area, a boating lake, and picnic areas.

Q. Describe 5 significant uses of forest.

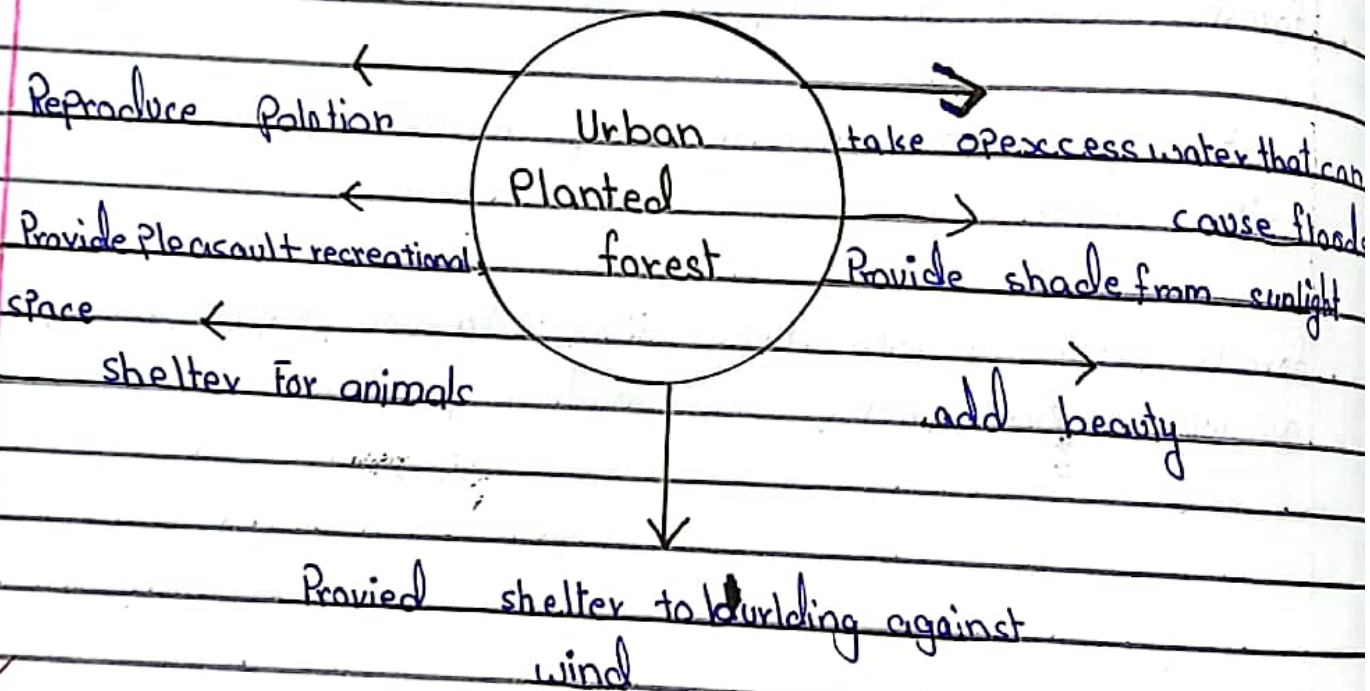
- forests act as major carbon sinks, absorbing vast amount of carbon dioxide from the air.
- Forests are home of many plant and animals.
- forests release the oxygen we breathe.
- forest help regulate water cycle by absorbing, rain water. Reducing soil water.
- forests provide us with timber for construction, paper making, and fuel as well as fruits, nuts, and medical plants.

10  
10  
2/12/25

2/12/25

Topic: urban planted forest

Mind map



✓  
~~16/2/25~~  
 New

Topic: Layers of Tropical Rain forest

Test

Q: Describe emergent and canopy layer of tropical Rain forest

Emergent:

: This is the top most layer of tropical rainforest its trees need alot of sunlight. its trees <sup>height</sup> hight is 30-40, = 50 meter The example of emergent tree's is kapok tree. There leaves are big leathly and hairy

Canopy:

= it is the 2 second top most layer of Tropical rain forest it trees need not much sunlight. These tree have 20-30 - 40 meter hight. It is also home of many animals. 20-30 m

→ leaves

9  
10  
4  
10/25



Topic: climatic region of: The world.

Q. Ans.

Q: Define weather and climate

\* weather

- It refers to the condition the air at the specific.

\* Climate

- Refers to the average weather condition in a place over longer period of time e.g. 35 years

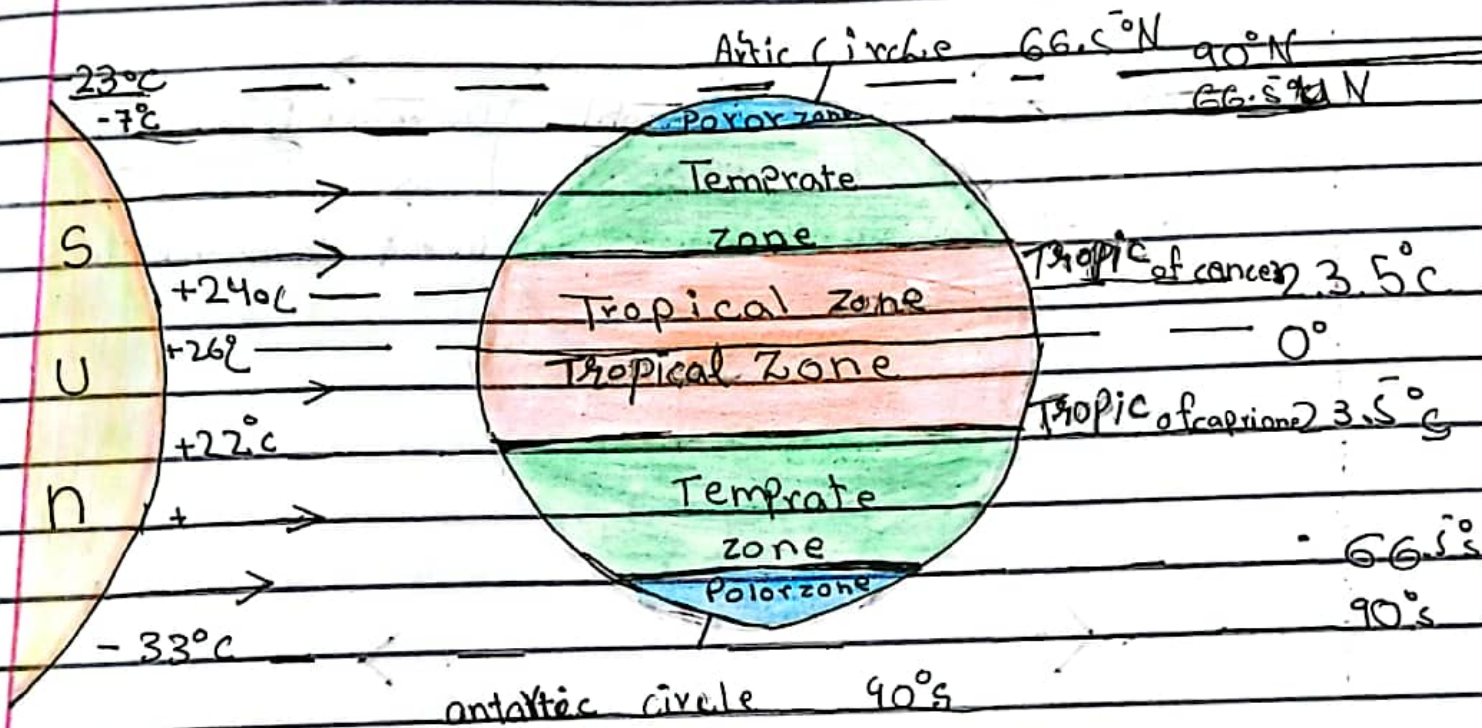
\* weather

- These are short term atmospheric conditions  
E.g. It is raining today

\* climate

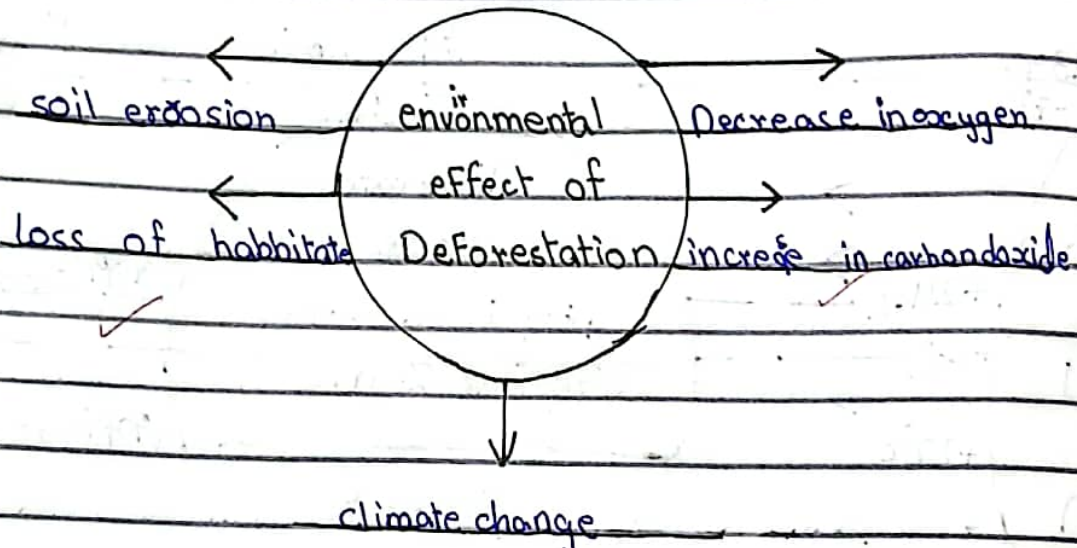
- these are large term climate condition.
- It is like the temperature during summer is  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Q = Draw the Diagram of climate Region of the world

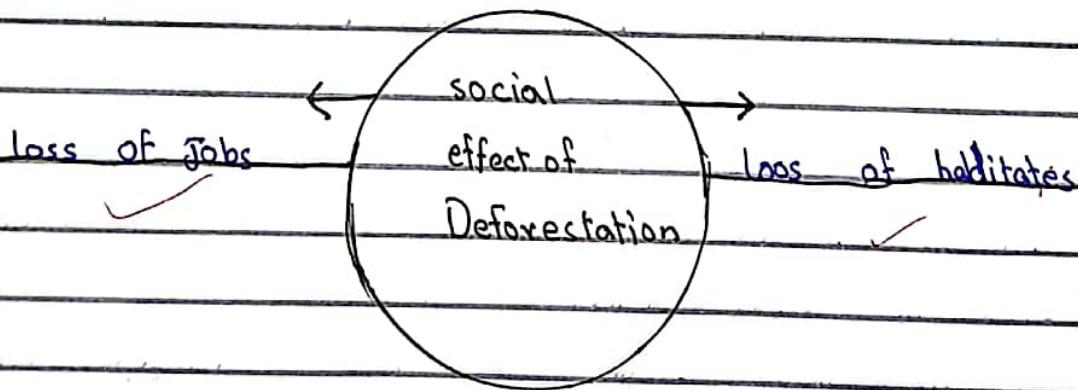


Topic: Deforestation

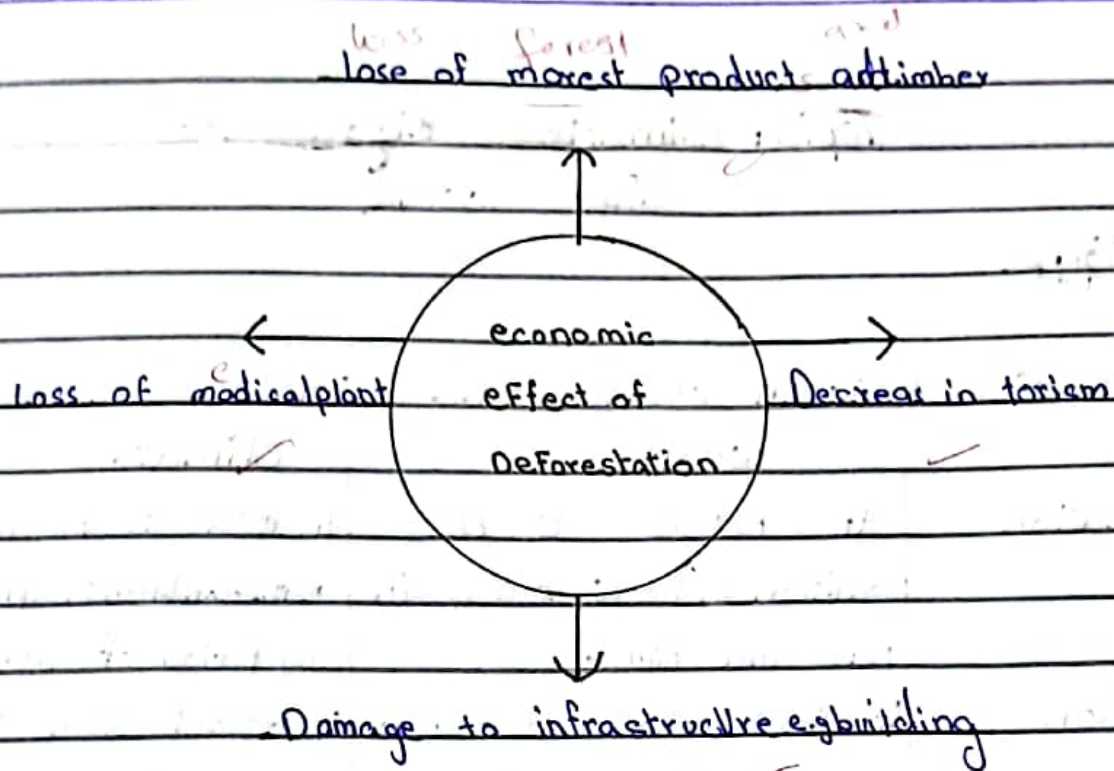
Mind Map



climate change



Natural Disaster e.g = flood, earthquake, landslides



### Importance of sustainable forest

- Provide timber.
- Provide clean air.
- Provide more jobs.
- Provide habitats of animals.
- Absorb carbon dioxide.

13/2/25

Topic: climatic Region of  
The world

Notes

Q<sup>1</sup> Distinguish between weather and climate.

	weather	climate
Defination	It Refers to the condition in the air at a specific Place and time.	It refers to the average weather condition in a place over long period of time
DuRation	it refers to a shorter term atmospheric condition that daily or within a week.	it refers to a long term atmospheric condition that changes in month or years.
Affectting study	Temperature, atmospheric, wind atmospheric, study of weather is called meteorology	The same of weather study of climate is called climatology.

x →  
←

This is wrong sorry.

Q<sup>2</sup> what are the 6 main clement of weather.

- Temperature
- atmospheric prassure
- wind
- humidity
- precipitation
- cloudiness

Heat work

17/2

Topic: Climate Region of  
The world

Class, Notes

- 1 Equatorial region : Near the equator  $0^{\circ}$  latitude
- 2 Tropical region : ~~at~~<sup>Between</sup>  $0^{\circ}$  -  $23.5^{\circ}$  latitude ( North and south )
- 3 Temperate region : Between  $23.5^{\circ}$  -  $66.5^{\circ}$  latitude ( North and south )
- 4 Polar region : Between  $66.5^{\circ}$  - and  $90^{\circ}$  latitude ( North and south )

Mind Map

