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**G.P.PORWAL ARTS,COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH
SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI – 586128**

TQ : SINDAGI

DIST : VIJAYAPURA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.SC IV SEM

PROJECT WORK

TOPIC : Vegetation of Karnataka

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Grasslands - & Shrubs



Areas receiving less than 60cm annual rain have this kind of vegetation, Due to scanty rain & dry weather there is short Grass thorny shrubs & scrubs vegetation for examples cactus, acacia, babul, bela, palm, trees, hamchi Kunti, Grass etc..

Occasionally banyan neem, peepal Palas trees grow here & there, this type of vegetation is seen in Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgiri Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapur, Ballari, Chitradurga and other Areas.

Tundra Forest



Tundra vegetation is composed of dwarf shrubs, sedges, grasses, mosses & lichens. Scattered trees grow in some tundra regions, the tundra soil is rich in nitrogen & phosphorus. The soil is rich in nitrogen & phosphorus, the soil also contains large amounts of biomass that has been stored as methane & carbon dioxide in the permafrost, making the tundra soil a carbon sink.

Mixed Forest



The National Forest Inventory defines mixed forest as a forest in which trees of at least two botanical Genera, occur, whereby each of them has at least a 10% area percentage. therefore a beach forest with oaks or a spruce forest with firs is also a mixed forest.

Deciduous Forest



After winter, due to lack of -
Moisture. A deciduous forest is a type of forest dominated
by trees that lose their foliage at the end of the
growing season. This is in contrast to an evergreen
forest where a majority of the trees remain green
throughout the year because they shed leaves not
seasonally but at various periods of the
year.

① GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBS



→ Areas receiving less than 60 cm annual rainfall have this kind of vegetation due to scanty rain and dry weather. There is short grass, thorny shrubs and scrubs vegetation for ex: Cactus, Acacia, babul, bel, palm tree, ~~hanchi, kanti~~, grass etc.

Occasionally ~~banyan, neem, peepal, palash~~ trees grow here and there. This type of vegetation is seen in Bidar, Raichur, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapur, Ballari, Chitradurga and other areas.

② TUNDRA VEGETATION



→ Tundra vegetation is composed of dwarf shrubs, sedges, grasses, mosses and lichens. Scattered trees grow in some tundra regions. The tundra soil is rich in nitrogen and phosphorus. The soil also contains large amounts of biomass that has been stored as methane and carbon dioxide in the permafrost making the tundra soil a carbon sink.

(3) ALPINE FOREST

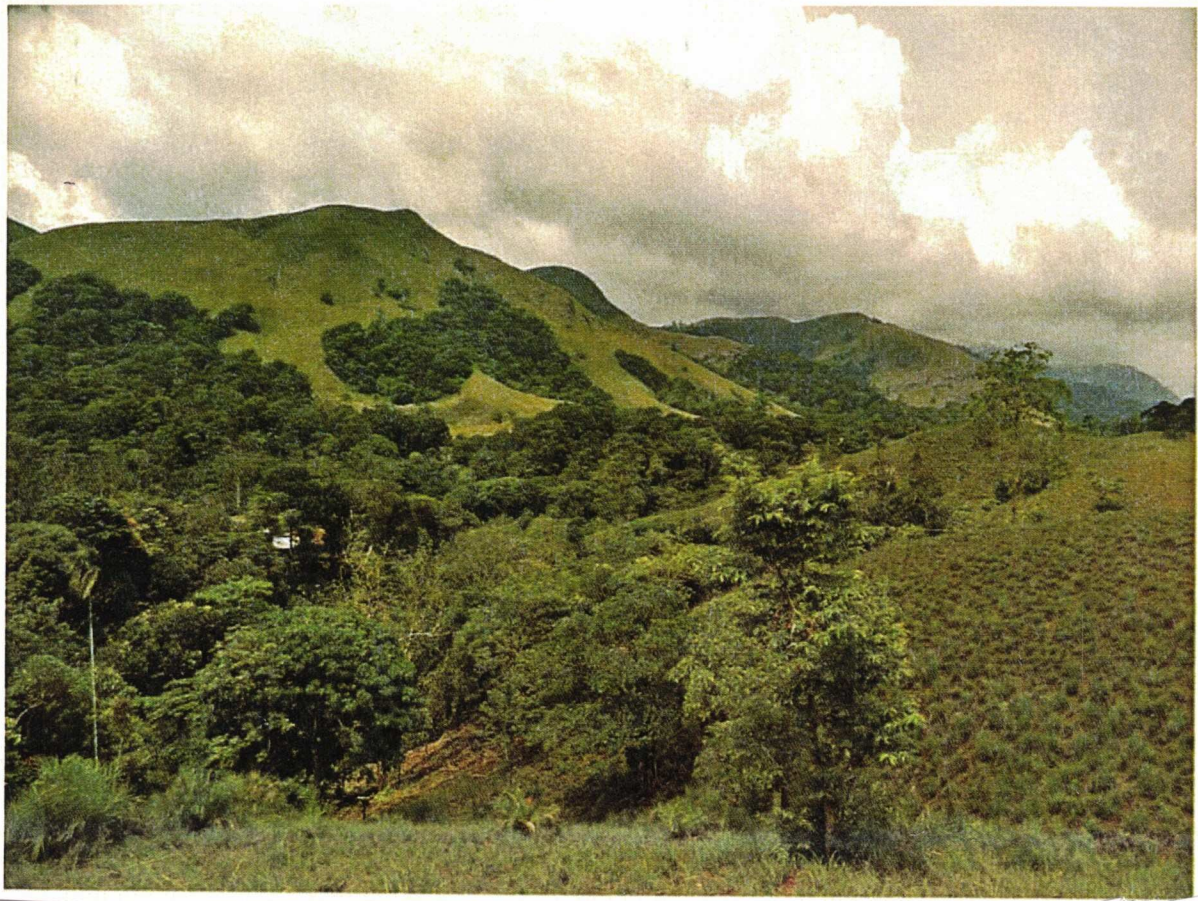


Alpine plants grow in high elevation and above the tree line there are many different plant species and taxa that grow as a plant community in these alpine tundra these include perennial grasses, sedge, forbs, cushion plants, mosses and lichens. Alpine plants are adapted to the harsh conditions of the alpine environment, which include low temps, day/night, ultraviolet radiation, wind, drought poor nutrition - all soil, and a short growing season



→ Mangrove forests only grow at tropical and subtropical latitudes near the equator because they cannot withstand freezing temperatures. Many mangrove forests can be recognized by their dense tangle of prop roots that make the tree appear to be standing on stilts above the water. The roots also slow the movement of tidal water causing sediments to settle out of the water and build up the muddy bottom.

5) SHOLA FOREST



Sholas are the local name for patches of stunted tropical mountain forest found in valleys amid rolling grassland in the higher mountain regions of South India, largely in Kerala, Karnataka & T.N. The Shola-forest and grassland complex has been described as a climatic climax vegetation with forest regeneration and expansion restricted by climatic conditions such as frost or soil characteristics.

⑥ EVERGREEN FOREST



→ Areas receiving more than 250 cm rainfall annually have this kind of forest on account of heavy rainfall and high temperature. The trees are tall and dense like rosewood, mahogany, kino, teak, drupa and babbul, cinnamon, cardamom, cloves and medicinal herbs grow in abundance. In these forest this kind of forests can be seen in parts of U.K. D.K. Shivamogga, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chamrajnagar & Kodagu district.

⑦ DECIDUOUS FOREST



→ After winter, due to lack of moisture in the soil the trees shed their leaves. This kind of forest can be seen in areas receiving 60-120cm of rainfall annually. Ex: Chikmagalur, Mysuru, Channarayana, Eastern part of Hassan, Tumakuru, Chikbalapur, Southern part of Kolar, Mandya, Ramanagara and Bengaluru Rural district. Teak, kino, mahogany, neem, mango, jack, glaucous kokko bunyan, sandal & bamboo grow in plenty.

Evergreen Forest



An Evergreen forest is a forest made up of evergreen trees. They occur across a wide range of climatic zones, & include trees such as conifers and holly in cold climates, eucalyptus, Live Oak, Acacia, Magnolia & banksia in more temperate zones, and rainforest trees in tropical zones.

Coniferous temperate evergreen forests are most frequently dominated by species in the families. The trees include, Pinaceae & Cupressaceae. Broadleaf temperate evergreen forest include those in which Fagaceae such as oaks & ferns are common.