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P.7 SOCIAL STUDIES CLASSWORK WEEK 3

Monday

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION
➢ **Vegetation distribution** is the way how different plants are spread in an area.
➢ Some places have thick vegetation cover while others have scattered or few vegetation.

There are a number of factors namely;
- Climate (rainfall and temperature)
- Nature of soils
- Altitude
- Human activities
- Latitude
- Altitude and Relief
- Drainage / Nearness to water bodies

Importance of vegetation to people and animals
- It helps in the formation of rainfall.
- It is a habitat for wild animals.
- It is a source of pasture for animals.
- It is a source of building materials
- It is a source of wood fuel.
- It creates employment for the people e. g herbalist and carpenters.
- It is a tourist attraction which generates reserve to the country.

Economic / commercial importance of forests / vegetation
- They provide timber for people.
- They attract tourists for income.
- They provide wood fuel.
- Source of building materials like poles and grass.
- It is used for grazing animals.

Reasons why animals live in different vegetation zones.
- It's due to different types of food found in different vegetation zones.
- It's due to the difference in shelter in different vegetation zones.
- It's due to the difference in climate in different vegetation zones.

Tuesday

TOURISM IN AFRICA
- Tourism is a business of providing services like accommodation, transport, entertainment to tourists.

Tourist: Is a person who visits a place of interest for pleasure or study purposes.

Types of tourism
- Domestic tourism / Local tourism
- International tourism

Tourism is regarded as an industry because:
- It earns income to the government.
- It creates employment.

It is regarded as an invisible export because:
- It does not involve physical exchange of goods but income is earned.

Examples of invisible exports
- Electricity
- Tourism
- Skilled labour
- Communication
- Transport
- Banking

Factors which promote tourism in Africa
- Political stability
- Good transport.
- Good accommodation facilities
- Availability of tourist attraction.
- Good publicity.
- Good government policies on Tourism.

Factors that hinder the development of tourism industry in Africa
- Political instability
- Lack of publicity.
- Poor transport

- Lack of tourist attraction
- Shortage of funds
- Poor management
- Poor accommodation

Wednesday

GAME PARKS AND GAME RESERVES IN AFRICA:
Game park: Is a large area of land set aside by the government to preserve wildlife.
Game reserves: Is an area of land set aside by the government for future development into a game park.

Difference between Game park and Game reserve.
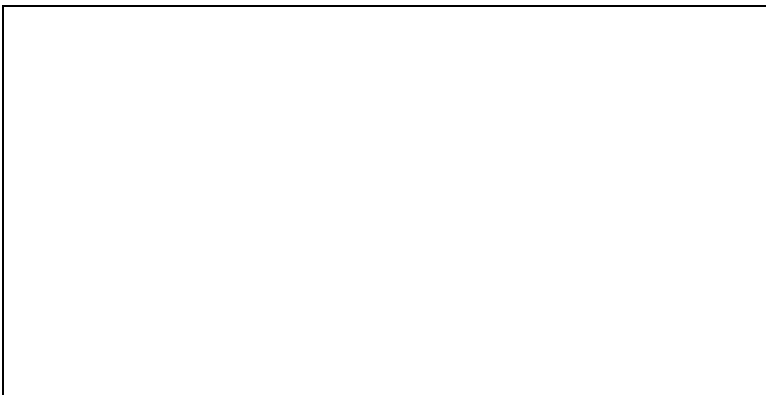-In a game reserve, hunting can be done on permission while in game parks, hunting is not allowed.

Game rangers:
These are armed people who are employed in game parks to provide security to the wild animals against poachers.

Game wardens
These are people who take care of wild animals in a game park.

Map of Africa showing major National Game Parks in Africa:

Importance of Game Parks in Africa
- They preserve wildlife for future generation.
- They attract tourists who pay foreign exchange to the country.
- They are sources of Educational information (study purpose).
- They provide employment to people.
- They promote development of transport system e.g Air transport.

Problems facing Game Parks in Africa
- Poaching

- Insecurity
- Wild bush fires
- Animal vectors and diseases.
- Drought
- Dishonest game rangers and game wardens.
- Deforestation (land encroachment)
- Poor management

Solutions to the above problems
- Enforce laws against poaching.
- Ensuring total security to the African countries.
- There should be fighting equipments.
- Employing more veterinary personal.
- Discourage deforestation and encourage afforestation.
- Resettling people far away from game parks.
- Improving on management.

Thursday
CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS IN GAME PARKS

1.	Herbivores	Buffaloes, antelopes, zebras, kobs, girrafes
2.	Carnivores	Lions, Leopards, Hyenas, Foxes
3.	Omnivores	Wild pigs
4.	Scavengers	Vultures, Maraboo strokes
5.	Birds	Ostriches, flamingo birds

Ways of caring for wild animals:
- By feeding them
- By treating them
- By providing them security
- By preserving their habitat.

ANIMALS FOUND IN DIFFERENT VEGETATION ZONES:
i) Equatorial zone:
- Climbing and fruit eating animals mainly dominate the equatorial vegetation.
- They include: monkeys, gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons, apes.
- Others include: elephants, lions and giraffes.

ii) Savanna vegetation:
- Grass eating animals /Herbivores, which include: Buffaloes, gazelles, zebras, kobs, rabbits,   hare, etc.

- Flesh eating animals/ Carnivores, which include: Lions, Leopards, Hyenas, Foxes, etc.

iii) Swamp vegetation:
- Animals adapted to water/Aquatic animals stay in swampy areas.
- They include: crocodiles, hippopotamus, frogs, toads, tortoise, etc.

iv) Semi deserts and desert vegetation:
- Animals that need little water and vegetation to feed on.
- They include: snakes, newts, ostriches, squirrels, rats, etc

v) Temperate grasslands:
- Animals adapted to dry and windy conditions:
- They include: wild cats, dogs, wolves, Jaguar, Fox, Jackals, Rhinoceros

Friday

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN RELATION TO VEGETATION:

-In areas with desert and semi desert vegetation, there is low population because:
- There is shortage of water
- There is little vegetation to provide shade, fuel and building materials.
- It is difficult to grow crops.

-In areas with Savanna vegetation, there is high population because:
- It is easy to keep animals.
- It is easy to grow crops.
- It is easy to build transport routes(roads, railway lines)

-In areas with Equatorial rainforests, there is a low population because:
- It is difficult to build roads and railway lines
- They are hot and humid
- There are dangerous wild animals and insects (mosquitoes, tsetse flies).

-In areas with Mediterranean vegetation there is high population because:
- The vegetation is sparse.
- It favours the growing of crops.

-In areas with Mountain vegetation there is high population because:
- It receives reliable rainfall.
- It has fertile soils.

Effects of population on vegetation

a)Big/high/dense population:
The increasing population of Africa has led to the destruction of vegetation through:
- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage
- Overgrazing
- Industrialization
- Bush burning
- Over cultivation

Massive destruction of vegetation has led to:
- Soil erosion.
- Desertification.
- Soil exhaustion.
- Destruction of animal habitat.

b) Small population
 Small population promotes the conservation of vegetation in Africa.

Way of conserving vegetation in Africa:
- Through afforestation.
- Through reafforestation.
- Through agro forestry.
- Through rotational grazing.
- Through environmental education.
- Through making forest reserves