

## **P.5 SST WEEK7**

### **SAVANNA VEGETATION**

- Savanna vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda, East Africa and Africa.
- Savanna consists of grasslands and woodland.
- Savanna is divided into two:
  - Dry savanna
  - Wet savanna
- In dry savanna, the grass and trees have short small leaves.
- In wet savanna, the grass and trees are tall.
- The grassland is shorter close to semi-desert.

Deciduous trees shed their leaves during the dry season to reduce loss of moisture/ rate of transpiration.

#### **Activities carried out in savanna**

- Tourism.
- Farming.
- Mining.

#### **Qn. Give any three uses of grass.**

- It is used for decoration
- It is used for thatching houses
- Provides food for the animals

**NB:** Most game parks/ wild animals are found in the savannah grasslands.

#### **Why are most game parks found in the savannah grasslands?**

- There is plenty of pasture for the animals.
- There is a complete food chain for the animals.
- It is a habitat (home) for wild animals.

## **GAME PARKS**

### **What is a game park?**

This is a large area of land set aside by the government to preserve wildlife.

### **Examples of game parks in Uganda.**

- Murchison falls NP
- Queen Elizabeth NP
- Kidepo valley NP
- Mt Rwenzori NP
- Mgahinga NP
- Bwindi Impenetrable NP
- Lake Mburo NP
- Semliki NP
- Kibale NP

## **GAME RESERVES**

- Is an area where wildlife is protected by law but it is smaller than a national park.
- In a game reserve, permission can be given for hunting but in a game park no hunting is allowed.

### **Examples of game reserves.**

- Pian Upe GR
- Matheniko GR
- Bokora GR
- Ajai GR
- Bugunga GR

## A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING NATIONAL PARK



**Give the meaning of the following terms.**

**Carnivorous animals** are animals that feed on flesh. Eg. Lions, Leopards, Tigers, hyenas etc

**Omnivorous Animals** are animals that feed on both plants and flesh. Eg wild pigs, bears, gorillas, squirrels etc

**Herbivorous** Is an animal which feeds on vegetation, grass or pasture eg giraffes, rhinos, antelopes, elephants etc

**Habitat** Is an area where an animal or plant live and find food, shelter and water.

**Predators** Is an animal which lives by killing others for food.

**Endanger species** Is an animal in danger of being removed in existence by diseases, people, predators.

**Poaching** Is the illegal hunting of animals in game parks.

**Pollution** Harmful materials added to the air and land making it dirty.

### **Needs of wild animals**

- They need pasture.
- They provide water.
- They need shelter.
- They need favourable climate.

### **Importance of game parks**

- They are tourist attraction centres.
- Provide chances of employment.
- Preserve wildlife for future generation.
- For study purposes.
- They help to preserve wildlife.
- They help in conservation of vegetation.

### **Problems faced by animals in game parks**

- There is poaching.
- Long drought seasons.
- Shortage of pasture and water..
- Outbreak of animal diseases.
- Insecurity in some areas.
- Inadequate veterinary services.
- Human encroachment.

### **TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN UGANDA**

These include:

- Game parks.
- Forests.
- Historical sites.
- Cultural sites.
- Kasubi tombs.
- Uganda museum

#### **1. What is Tourism?**

- This is the business providing services like accommodation, entertainment to tourists visiting a place for pleasure.
- This is the act of travelling to places of interest for study or pleasure.

## **2. Why is tourism referred to as an industry?**

- It creates chances of employment.
- It is a source of income.

## **3. Importance of tourism industry.**

- It is the source of income.
- It creates chances of employment.
- Attracts tourists.
- Preserve wildlife for future generations.

## **4. How do tourism industries provide employment?**

- People work as game rangers.
- People work as drivers.
- People work as game wardens.
- Those who work in hotels.

## **5. In which way does the building of hotels promote the tourism industry in Uganda?**

- Provide accommodation services to the tourists.
- Provide transport to tourists.

## **6. In which way does building of roads promote tourism in Uganda ?**

- It eases the movement of tourists.

## **7. Why do you think a tourist who moves to Uganda is given a map of Uganda?**

- To locate tourist attraction centres.
- To identify the tourist attraction centres.

## **8. In which way does security promote tourism?**

- i) Provided safety to tourists.

## **9. Name the ministry responsible for wildlife**

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

**10. Why do you think that people are not allowed to hunt for animals in a game park?**

- It reduces the number of wild animals in game parks.
- It leads to extinction of some animal species.
- To preserve wildlife for future generation.
- To preserve wildlife for research.

**11. Give reasons why people hunt for wild animals**

- To get meat.
- To get ivory.
- To get hides and skins.

**12. Why do tourists like to visit forest areas of Uganda?**

- To enjoy seeing forest wildlife.
- For adventure.
- For study purposes.

**13. What is Bwindi National Park famous for?**

- It is famous for Mt. Gorillas.

**14. Why do tourist like visiting lakes and rivers?**

- To enjoy cool climate.
- To enjoy water, wild animals.
- For study purposes.
- For adventure.

**15. Why is the government of Uganda discouraging poaching in game parks?**

- It reduces wild animals in the game parks.
- To preserve wildlife.

**16. Give four problems faced by tourism industry**

- Poor transport and communication system.
- Insecurity in some areas.
- Shortage of accommodation.
- diseases .affect the animals
- There is poaching.

## **17. Ways in which the government can improve on tourism industry**

- Improve on security.
- Improve on hotel accommodation.
- Combat poaching.
- Introduce more animal species.
- Protect the existing game park

### **Swamp/Wetland vegetation .**

- Swamps are water logged areas with vegetation.
- Swamps are also known as Marshes.

#### **Symbol of swamp.**



## **2. Reasons why people carry out swamp reclamation/swamp drainage.**

- To get land for settlement.
- To get land for building industries.
- To get land for agriculture.
- To get clay for pottery.
- To get land for building roads.

## **3. What is swamp reclamation?**

- This is the act of returning a swamp to its natural form.

## **4. Give one importance of swamps to people?**

- Provide fish to people.
- Provide water for domestic use.
- Provide clay for pottery.
- They are homes of wild animals.
- Modifies climate.
- Swamps control floods.

## **5. How are swamps important to wild water animals?**

Provide shelter to wild water animals.

**6. In which way do swamps provide water for domestic use?**

Swamps filter water.

**7. How do swamps influence the climate of the area?**

They help in formation of rainfall.

**8. In which way do swamps promote industrial development in Uganda?**

- Provide craft materials.
- Provide raw material to craft industries.
- Provide clay for pottery.
- Provide sand for building.

**9. Mention any one disadvantage of building in swamps**

- It causes floods.
- There is easy water borne diseases.
- It reduces the chance of rainfall formation.
- It reduces craft materials.
- It leads to poor drainage system.

**10. Give one way the government to conserve environment.**

- Educating the masses about the dangers of swamp drainage.
- Continue to protect swamps.
- By evicting people who settled in swamps.

**11. Why is the government of Uganda discouraging people to settle in swamps?**

- It modifies climate.
- It controls floods.
- Swamps are homes of wild animals.

**12. What type of rainfall is received around swampy areas?**

It is convectional rainfall.

**Crops grown in swampy areas;**

- Sugarcane
- Rice
- Cocoa yams



- Sweet potatoes
- Maize

### Why is sugarcane or rice mainly grown in swampy areas?

- Rice needs a lot of water
- Rice need good soils

### Mountain Vegetation

- It is also called montane vegetation.
- Here, vegetation changes with altitude.
- More vegetation is found on the wind ward side due to reliable rainfall received.
- The vegetation zone found in mountain areas include:
  - Short alpine grass
  - Shrubs
  - Bamboo thicket
  - Rainforests

### Diagram showing mountain vegetation.

