

P.5 SST WEEK6

Monday

VEGETATION OF UGANDA

Qn.1.What is Vegetation?

- This is the plant cover of an area.

Examples of vegetation.

- Grass
- Trees
- Crops
- Flowers

Types of vegetation

There are two types of vegetation.

- Natural vegetation
- Planted vegetation

2.What is Natural Vegetation?

This is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own.

Examples of natural vegetation.

- Natural forests.
- Natural grass.
- Swamp vegetation
- Shrubs

3.What is planted vegetation?

This is the plant cover of an area that is grown by people.

Examples of planted vegetation.

- Crops
- Trees
- Grass
- Flowers

Differences between Natural and planted vegetation

Natural	Planted
It grows on its own It provides hard wood	It is planted by people It provides softwood.
It takes long to mature	It takes a short time to mature.
It needs no care from people	It grows under care.

Products got from planted trees

- Paper
- match box
- Plywood
- Soft boards
- Board rulers

Tuesday

Types of natural vegetation/ Vegetation zones

- Equatorial rainforests
- Savannah vegetation
- Semi-arid vegetation
- Swamp vegetation
- Montane vegetation

MAP SHOWING VEGETATION ZONES OF UGANDA.



TROPICAL RAINFORESTS

- They grow in areas with heavy rainfall.
- They have thick trees with buttress roots.
- They are ever green.
- Trees grow very tall.
- Trees have broad leaves.
- Trees form a canopy.

Examples of trees in tropical rainforests.

- Mvule
- Ebony
- Mahogany
- Rose wood
- African walnut

Why are tropical rainforests called rainforests?

- They are found in areas with reliable rainfall.

Activities carried out in equatorial vegetation

- Farming
- Lumbering
- Tourism

Wednesday

FORESTS

A forest is a group of trees growing together on a large scale.

Types of forests.

- Natural forests
- Planted forests

NATURAL FORESTS

These are forests that grow on their own.

Examples of natural forests in Uganda.

- Mabira forest
- Budongo forest
- Malamagambo forest
- Marabigambo forest

- Bwindi forest
- Kibale forest
- Bugoma forest
- Ssese island forest
- Mt. Elgon forest
- Mt. Rwenzori forest
- Zoka forest

Characteristics of natural forests

- They produce hard wood timber.
- Trees are of different species.
- They take long to mature.
- Trees mature at different times.

PLANTED FORESTS

These are forests that grow by the help of man.

Examples of planted forests.

- Lendu forest
- Mafuga forest
- Magamaga forest
- Bugamba forest
- Itwara forest
- Butamira forest
- Katuga forest
- Nyabyeya forest

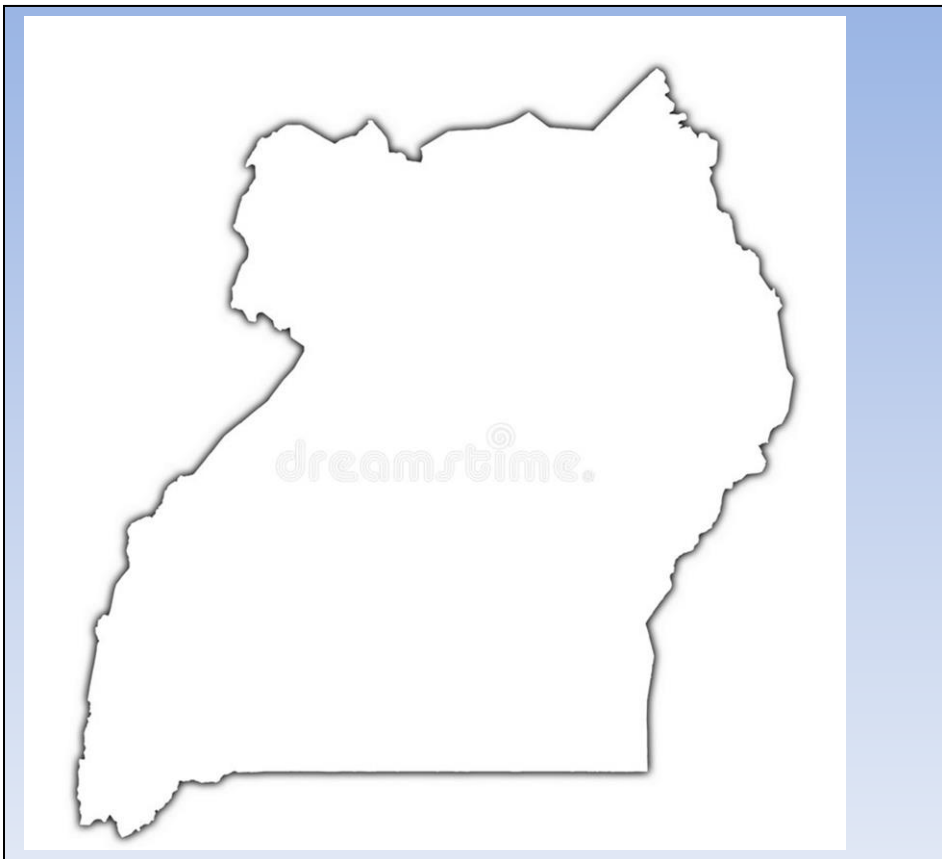
Characteristics of planted forests

- They provide soft wood timber.
- They mature within a short time.
- Trees are of the same species.
- Trees mature at the same time.
- Trees are planted in rows.

Examples of trees in planted forests.

- Eucalyptus
- Pine
- Cypress
- Conifers

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING FORESTS



Thursday and Friday

Factors which influence vegetation distribution in Uganda

- Soil fertility.
- Human activities..
- Reliable rainfall of the area.
- Temperature.
- Drainage of land.
- Government policies

Give commercial/Economic uses of forests

- Provide firewood.
- Provide timber.
- Attract tourists.
- Provide herbs.
- Provide charcoal.
- Provide electric poles.
- Provide poles for building.

Other values/uses of forests

- They help in formation of rainfall.

- Modifies climate.
- They are homes of wild animals. (Wildlife)
- Control soil erosion.
- They maintain soil fertility.
- Forests act as wind breaks.

Qn.1. In which way do forests support wild animals?

- They are homes of wild animal
- They provide shelter.
- They provide pasture to wild animals.

2. How are the following important to people?

a) Firewood

It is sold for income/ fuel.

b) Timber

It is used for building houses.

3. How do forests provide income to people

- Attract tourists for income.
- Provide firewood which is sold.
- Provide building materials like poles and timber which are sold.

4. How do forests modify/improve the climate of an area?

- They help in formation of rainfall.

5. How does vegetation help in rainfall formation?

- Through the process of transpiration.

6. Give any ways in which people destroy vegetation in Uganda

- Through deforestation.
- Through bush burning.
- Through swamp drainage.
- Through over cultivation.
- Through over grazing.

7. Suggest any two things that can be done to preserve vegetation.

- By practicing afforestation.
- By practicing re-afforestation.
- By using wood fuel saving equipment.
- By rural electrification.

- By using good methods of farming like agro-forestry.
- By setting up forest reserves.
- By setting up game parks and reserves.

8. Agro-forestry

- Is the growing of trees together with crops.

9. How does cutting down of trees on a large scale affect the fertility of soil?

- It causes soil erosion.

10. How does cutting of the trees affect the climate of an area?

- It reduces the chances of rainfall.
- It leads to desertification.

11. How will rural electrification protect forests?

- It will reduce deforestation for wood fuel

12. Rural Electrification

- It is the extending of electricity to village areas.

13. Suggest ways in which destruction of natural vegetation affects the environment?

- It reduces changes of rainfall formation.
- It causes soil erosion.
- It leads to desertification.

14. Of what importance of planting of trees in the compound?

- To provide shade.
- For study purposes.
- To control soil erosion.
- For fruits

15. Give two reasons why the natural vegetation is reducing.

- The natural vegetation is reducing in Uganda due to the increase of population in Uganda.
- .Poor farming methods
- Long drought

16. What is Deforestation?

- This is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

17. Give reasons why people practice deforestation.

- Need for land to carry out agriculture.
- Need for land to build industries.
- Need for land to build houses.
- Need for timber.
- Need for land for building roads.
- Need for land for settlement.
- Need for firewood.

17. Effects of deforestation

- It causes soil erosion.
- It reduces chances of rainfall.
- It displaces wild animals.
- It leads to global warming.
- It leads to desertification.

18. Ways of controlling Deforestation

- Educating people about dangers of deforestation.
- Sensitizing people about the dangers of deforestation.
- By rural electrification.
- By using better methods of vegetation.

19. How does deforestation affect soil fertility?

- It leaves the soil bare leading to soil erosion.

20. How does cutting of trees affect wildlife?

- It displaces wild animals.
- It leads to death of wild animals.

21. Name the body in Uganda responsible for preserving and protecting forests.

- National Forestry Authority (NFA)

Human activities that affect vegetation negatively.

- Deforestation.
- Brick making
- Sand mining
- Swamp drainage
- Over grazing