

B. A. 6th Sem. (Major)
Natural vegetation of N.E. India

classmate
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Natural Vegetation: The North-East India, by virtue of its location, terrain conditions and climatic pattern is densely forested and represents a variety of vegetation forms ranging from tropical to temperate and alpine types.

Major Types:

- i) The tropical vegetation: This type of vegetation is prevalent in areas below 900 m in elevation. It includes
 - a) evergreen and semi-evergreen forests
 - b) deciduous forests (both dry and moist)
 - c) grasslands.
 - d) scattered riparian forests and swamps.

The tropical evergreen forests are found in the Brahmaputra valley, the foot hills of the Eastern Himalaya or the Arunachal Himalaya and the lower parts of the Naga hills and Manipur hills.

- ii) The deciduous forests - These include the Sal, Teak forests that are extensively distributed in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Nagaon districts of Assam and in the northern slopes of Meghalaya Plateau.

- iii) Tropical grassland or the savannah vegetation are largely found in the riparian areas that are annually flooded by the Brahmaputra river. The grassland area of the Kaziranga National Park represents a combination



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grasslands, swamp forests and marsh,

iv) Subtropical mixed forests: These forests are found in the districts of West Kameng, the inner valleys of the Siang and Lohit districts in Arunachal Pradesh in elevations up to 1500 m ASL.

v) Temperate forests: These occur at elevations between 1300 m to 2500 m ASL in the Meghalaya plateau, the Naga-Mizo-Mikir hills and Arunachal Himalaya.

vi) Alpine vegetation: These have only a limited distribution, are found in the higher elevation of the Arunachal Himalaya (e.g. dwarf shrubs)