

னியில்குலான மூச நன்னலை (யிலை) Department of Manipur Government of Manipur

CHAPTER - 2 LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION, WILDLIFE, MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

NOTES:

- LAND USE: the use of land for different purposes like agriculture, roads, forests, construction of houses, mining, manufacturing etc.
- > SOIL: The top layer of the earth's crust.
- PARENT ROCK: The original rock called parent rock, from which the soil is formed, determines its characteristic.
- > TOPOLOGY: A detailed account of the features of a tract of activity.
- SOIL EROSION: The removal of soil, especially top soil, either naturally or as a result of human activity.
- CLIMATE: The average weather condition of a given region over a long period of time.
- > LOESS: Loess is a form of soil made by the accumulation of wind-blown dust.
- CONTOUR PLOUGHING: Technique of ploughing parallel to the contour of a hill slope rather than up and down the slope, so as to reduce soil erosion.
- TERRACE FARMING: The growing of crops on level steps or terrace that have been constructed on hill sides.
- CROPORATION: If the same crop is sown in the same field, year after year, this consume certain nutrients from the soil making it infertile. Crops rotation can check this type of erosion.
- STRIP CROPPING: The growing of different crops on parallel narrow strip. It reduces gully erosion.
- DEFORESTATION: The removal of forest cover and it exposes the area of soil erosion.
- SHELTER BELE: In dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check wind action and soil erosion.
- BIOMES: Groups of plant communities growing in regions having similar climatic condition.

- > NATURAL VEGETATION: Plants growing naturally in any regions.
- ➢ FLORA: Plant kingdom.
- FAUNA: Animal kingdom
- > SAVANA: Thorny and stunted grasslands found in Northern Australia, Brazilian and Guinea highlands in south America and Sudan in Africa.
- > RIVER BASIN: The area drained by a big river along with its small steam.
- > ECOSYSTEM: Plants, animals, human being part of ecosystem. This interacting system of a biological community and its non-living surrounding.
- MINERALS: An inorganic substance which is found in the earth's crust and it has a definite chemical composition.
- METALLIC MINERALS: Those minerals containing metals.
- SMELTING: The process of heating for separating metals from their ores.
- > MINING: The extraction of minerals from the earth's crust.
- > QUARRY: Extraction at the surface level.
- > ORE: Metals in their raw states as they are extracted from the earth.
- > FOSSIL FUELS: Fuels formed due to decay of plants and animals millions of years ago.
- > RECYCLING: Using the discarded materials once again.
- ALLOY: A new minerals formed due to combining of minerals.
- CONSERVATION: Using the available resource carefully.

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