

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES**

Worksheet 6

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 11

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

WEEK 21

Strand	Vegetation
Sub Strand	Vegetation – case study – New Zealand
Content Learning Outcome	Students should be able identify the effects of the people on the vegetation.

Effects of People on Vegetation

Human Activities

Hydro –electric power

Tourism activities

Generated electric powers from lake

Extensive Pastoralism (sheep farming)

The pattern of indigenous vegetation is often modified by people and animals. People when they use different level of farming.

Short Answers

1. Identify effects of peoples activities on the vegetation?

KEY TERMS:

- ❖ **Complex vegetation** – a variety of vegetation cover dominated by a group of plants which forms a stable plant community. E.g., tropical vegetation.
- ❖ **Desertification** – non desert land being turned in to desert.
- ❖ **Desert** – dry conditions where rainfall is less than the requirements for plants.
- ❖ **Ecological succession** – is the development stages that an ecosystem or plant community passes through before finally achieving a balanced or equilibrium state.
- ❖ **Endemic species** – species found in only one site or habitat.
- ❖ **Endangered species** – species which became extinct due to habitat destruction
- ❖ **Exotic**- vegetation introduced by man in to a country.
- ❖ **Optimum temperature**- the best or favourable temperature for the growth of plants.
- ❖ **Plant succession** – process by which a simple plant community changes into a complex.
- ❖ **Pioneer plant community**- it is the first plant to colonise an area.
- ❖ **Primary succession** – occurs when there is stability in transfer of materials and energy, in the ecosystem between plant cover and physical environment.
- ❖ **Primary succession**- succession that starts on a bare surface
- ❖ **Secondary succession** – the coming back of colonizer plants.
- ❖ **Sub-climax vegetation** occurs when a vegetation is prevented from reaching its climax stage due to interruption by local features of the soil or human interference.

Define the following:

Sub- climax vegetation

Primary succession

Secondary succession
