

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

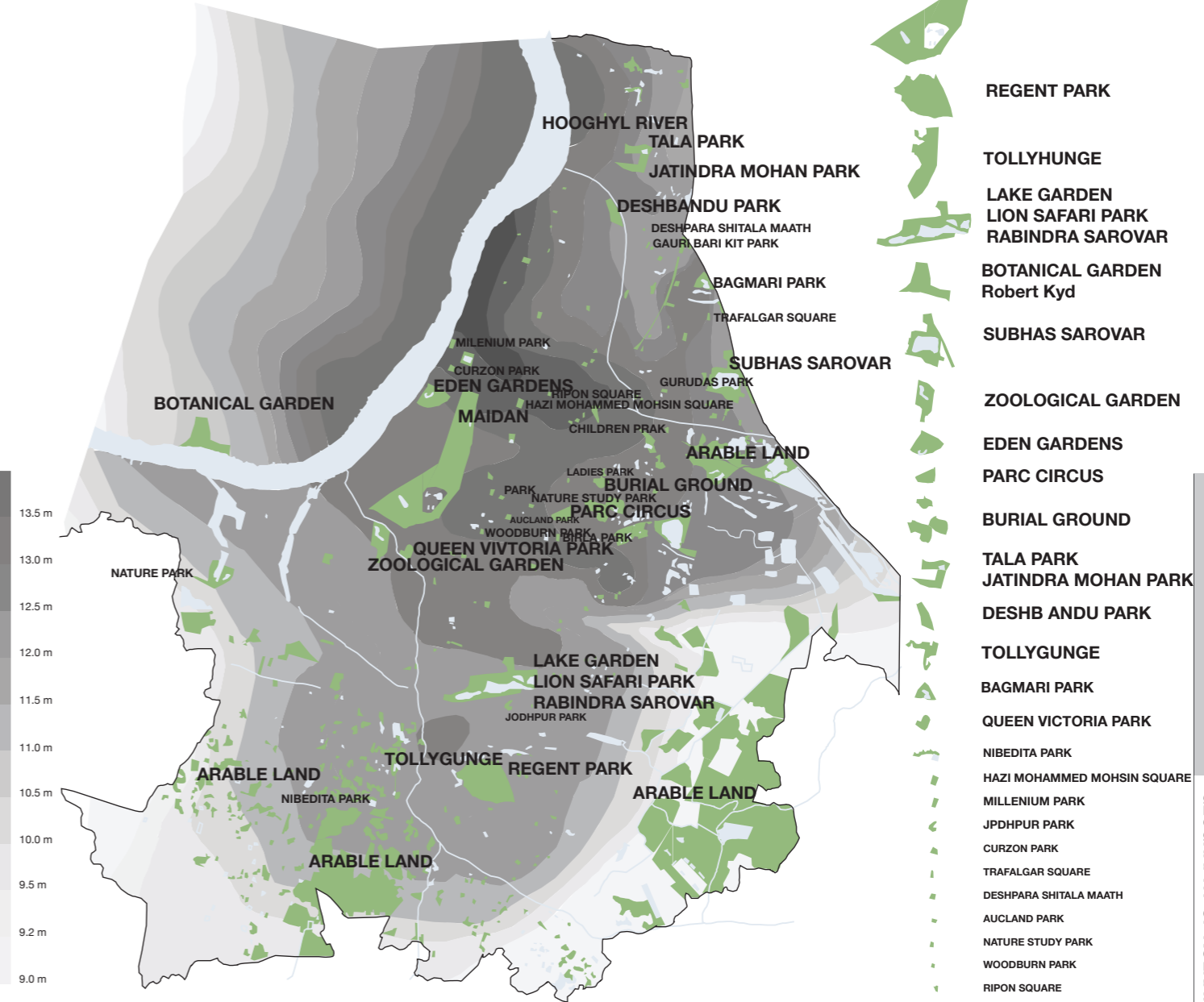
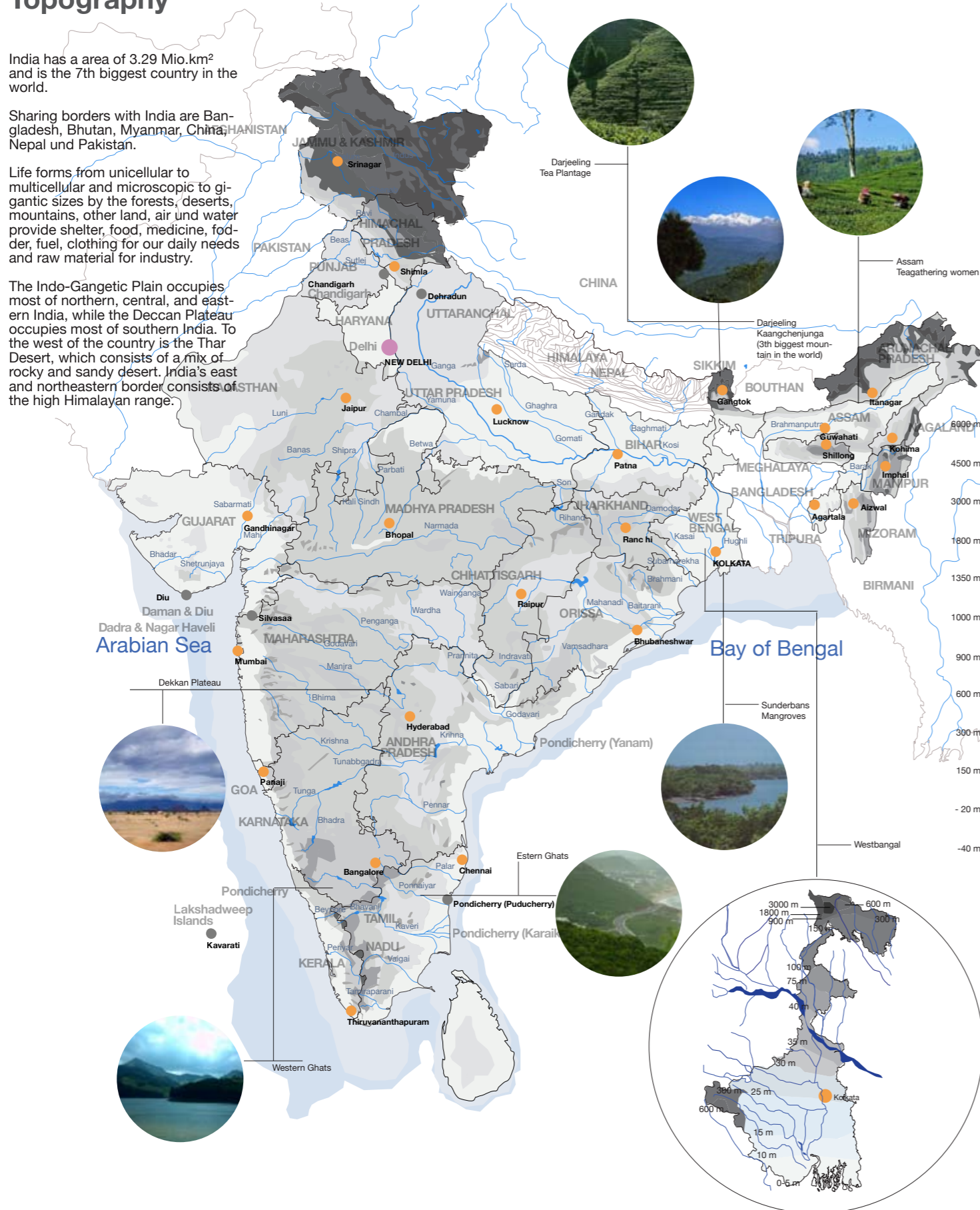
Topography

India has a area of 3.29 Mio.km² and is the 7th biggest country in the world.

Sharing borders with India are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Nepal und Pakistan.

Life forms from unicellular to multicellular and microscopic to gigantic sizes by the forests, deserts, mountains, other land, air und water provide shelter, food, medicine, fodder, fuel, clothing for our daily needs and raw material for industry.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain occupies most of northern, central, and eastern India, while the Deccan Plateau occupies most of southern India. To the west of the country is the Thar Desert, which consists of a mix of rocky and sandy desert. India's east and northeastern border consists of the high Himalayan range.



PLANTS IN WESTBENGAL_KOLKATA



Lotus Plant, Nelumbo nucifera: It is the National Flower of India. It symbolizes divinity, fertility, wealth and knowledge. It is grown in the damp soil. It requires Sunlight atleast six hours a day. The Lotus plant should be fertilized regularly for one year.

Jasmine Plant, Jasminum sambac: Jasmine plant is found in almost all the parts of India. Jasmine is a evergreen semi shrub. Winterblüte(Dec).

Bamboo (Bansh) a woody perennial evergreen plant. Bamboo belongs to the true grass family, Poaceae.

Coconutpalm is bleeding the hole year and fruchtet das ganze jahr über und bildet jährlich 10-14 steinfrüchte.

Banyan tree It is one of the biggest tree in the world and can be found in the botanical garden of Kolkata.

Orchid Plant, Oncidium sphacelatum The bloom season begins in autumn and ends in spring. But some orchids have a sleeping time in winter.

Rivers
The major rivers of India are the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra.

The Indus, with his 3200 km is the longest river in India. It arises from Tibet, flowing through the western Himalaya, Kashmir and finally into the Arabian Sea.
The Ganges River, the important flow from northindia, evolves from the 7817m high Nanda Devi in the western Himalya from two frontal flow. After

a 2700 km course, the Ganges comes together with the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra comes from the Tibetan Tsangpo, the most important flow of East India.

The Himalayan river networks are snow-fed and have a continuous flow throughout the year. Other networks are dependent on the monsoons and shrink into rivulets during the dry season. In India, permanent natural freshwater lakes are located mainly in the Himalayan belt and are mostly tectonic or glacial in origin.

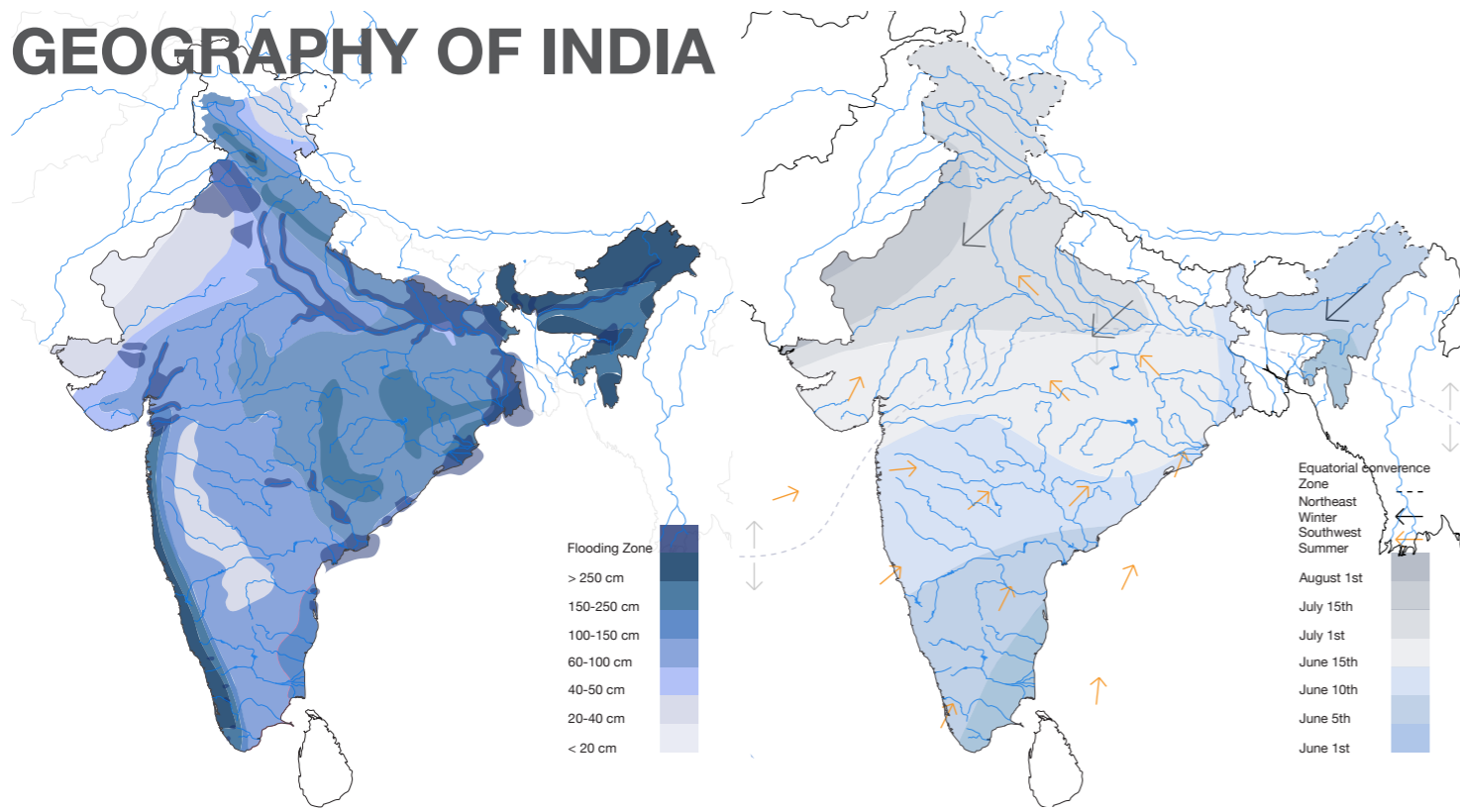
Kolkata, is the capital of the state of West Bengal and one of the nation's largest cities. It lies on the east bank of the Hooghly River, one of the western branches of the Ganges. The climate is hot and humid. Annual temperatures average about 26° C. Annual rainfall is about 168 cm. The Topography of India is about 5 meter over sea. Up to the Hooghly River it is about 14 meter high. To the Bay of Bengal it sinks to 5m above sea level.

Districtwise the highest number of fauna is present in Kolkata (4256). The fauna and flora of West Bengal possess the combined characteristics of the Himalayan and sub Himalayan Gangetic plain.

The botanical garden in Kolkata has about 1,500 species, 2500 varieties including 750 trees and shrubs. Also the biggest tree "Banyan" of the world is there with 1400 airroot.

- MAIDAN Fort William
- REGENT PARK
- TOLLYHUNGE
- LAKE GARDEN LION SAFARI PARK RABINDRA SAROVAR
- BOTANICAL GARDEN Robert Kyd
- SUBHAS SAROVAR
- ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
- EDEN GARDENS
- PARC CIRCUS
- BURIAL GROUND
- TALA PARK JATINDRA MOHAN PARK
- DESHB ANDU PARK
- TOLLYGUNGE
- BAGMARI PARK
- QUEEN VICTORIA PARK
- NIBEDITA PARK
- HAZI MOHAMMED MOHSIN SQUARE
- MILLENIUM PARK
- JPDHPUR PARK
- CURZON PARK
- TRAFALGAR SQUARE
- DESHPARA SHITALA MAATH
- AUCLAND PARK
- NATURE STUDY PARK
- WOODBURN PARK
- RIPON SQUARE
- CHILDREN PARK
- BIRLA PARK
- AUCKLAND PARK
- PARK
- LAIDEIS PARK
- GURUDAS PARK

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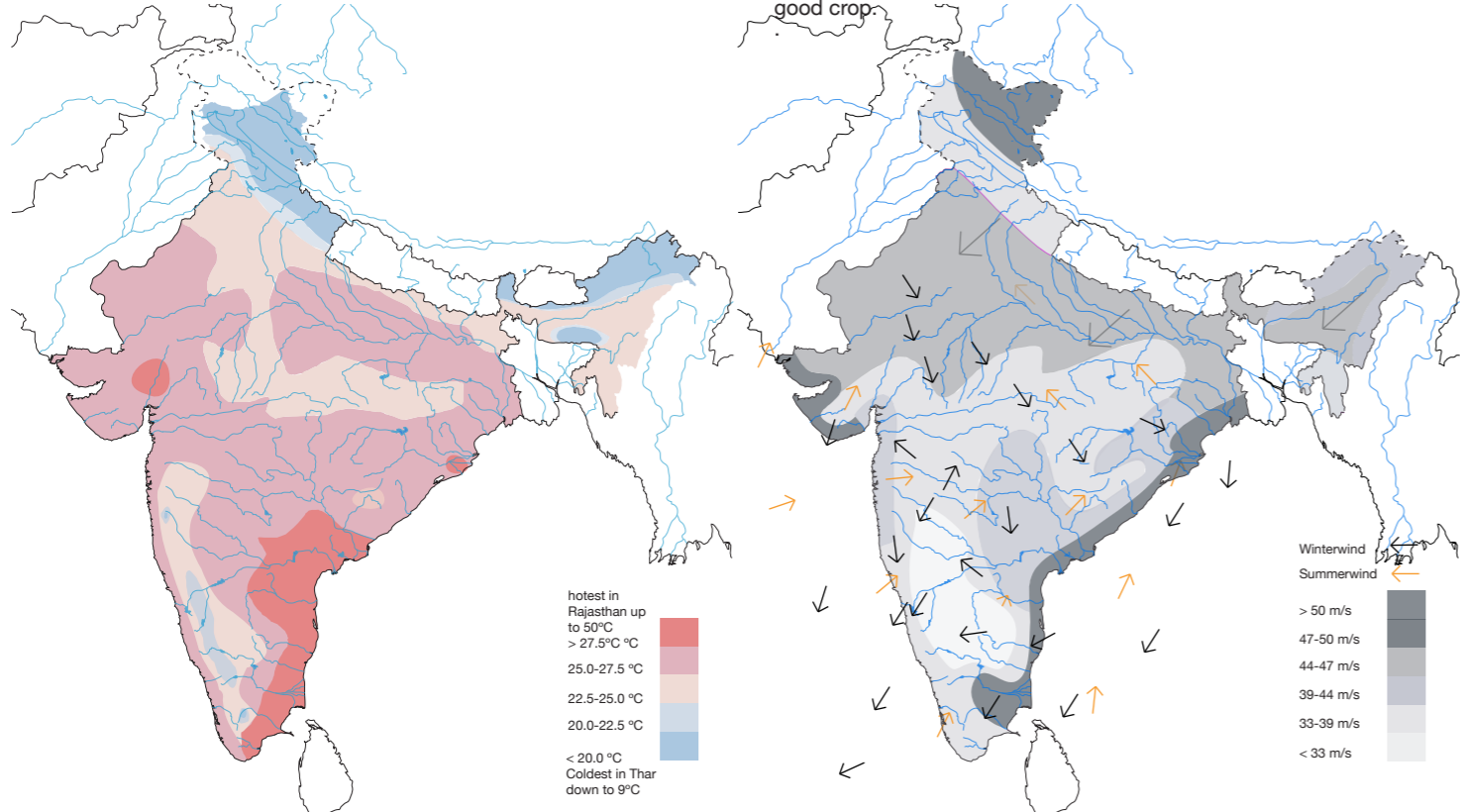


1. Annual Rainfall Flooding Zone

Monsoonal and other weather conditions in India are unstable. Major droughts, floods, cyclones and other natural disasters are sporadic. Characterised by moderate to high year-round temperatures, even in the foothills, its rainfall is seasonal but heavy, typically above 200cm per year. Most rainfall occurs between May and November; this is adequate for the maintenance of lush forests and other vegetation throughout the remainder of the year. December to March are the driest months, when days with precipitation are rare. The heavy monsoon rains are responsible for the extremely biodiverse tropical wet forests of these regions.

2. Monsoon

The English word "monsoon" came from Portuguese "monção", ultimately from Arabic mawsim "season". The big seasonal winds blowing from the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea in the southwest, bringing heavy rainfall to the region (because of the condensation of water vapor in the rising air). In the southwest the summer monsoon begins in June and ends in September. It is tropical: warm and humid. In this time, 80-90% of the Indian areas have their annual rainfall. In most areas of India it is for 8-9 months dry. The beginning of the monsoon can be earlier or later. But for the farmers it depends very much, because the right timing and how much it rains is important for a good crop.

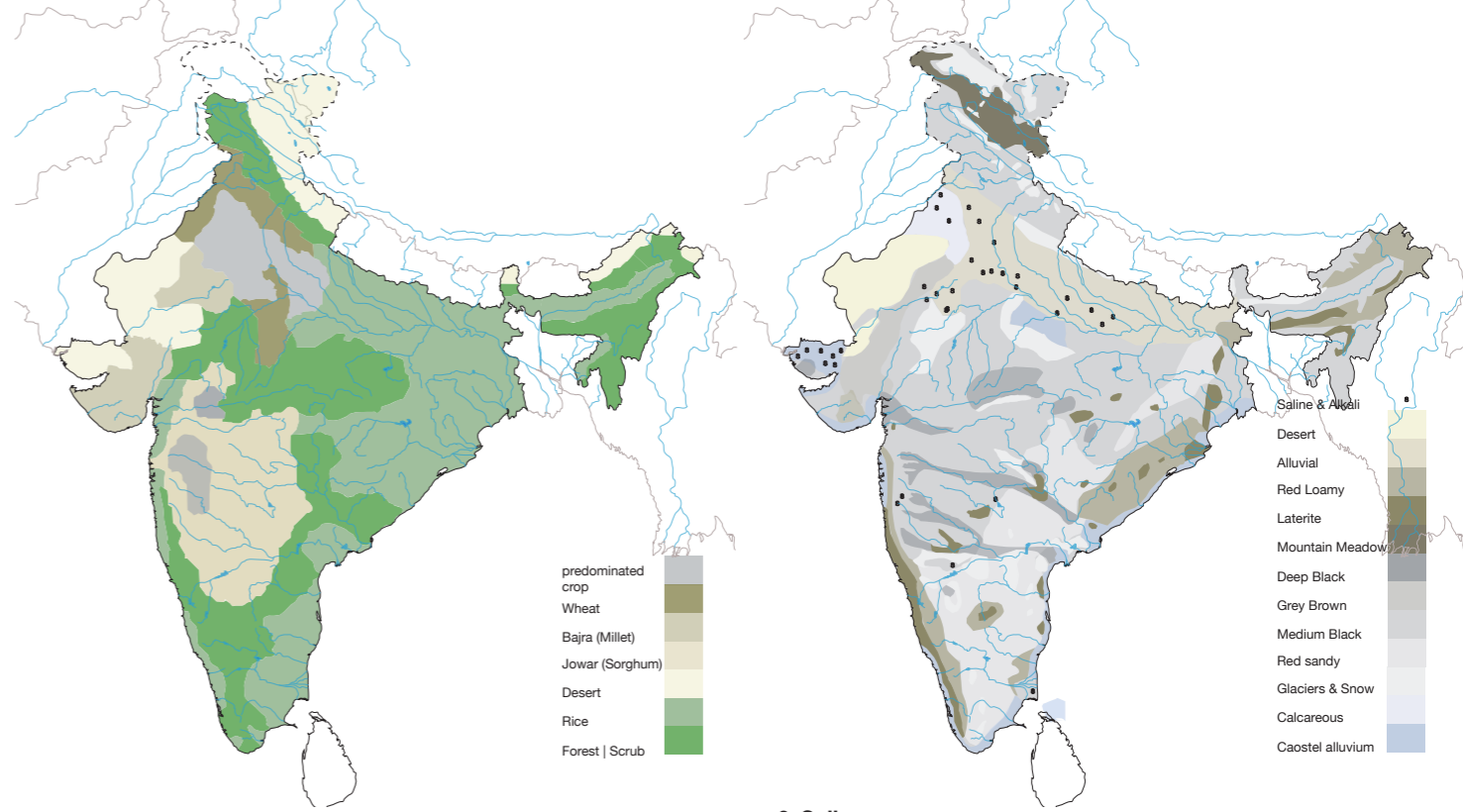


3. Temperature

India stands under the influence of the tropical climate. The Himalayas act as a barrier to the frigid wind from Central Asia and protects India from cold weather influence from the north. In January and February it is cool and dry. The day temperature are around 20-25°C. But in the night it can get to 10°C (in northwest and north India). In April and May it is very hot and dry. The thermometer can get to 35°C. Sandstorm in dry areas are often. From June to September the monsoon (Southwest wind) begins. The dry period in October and November are comfortable. From December till February/March the Wintermonsoon starts with a northeast wind.

4. Wind

Tehre is a relationship between the Rainfall, Monsoon and the resulted Wind. Monsoons are strong, often violent winds that change direction with the season. The strongest monsoon winds occur in India. Monsoon - One Strong Global Wind-blows from cold to warm regions because cold air takes up more space than warm air. This weather phenomenon is created in winter when a high-pressure area forms far to the north, over Siberia. Monsoons blow from the land toward the sea in winter, and from the sea toward land in the summer. Monsoon wind plays a predominant role in the daily life of the people of South Asia. The use of monsoon wind in the Indian Ocean was a boon to the sailing ships to reach overseas countries.

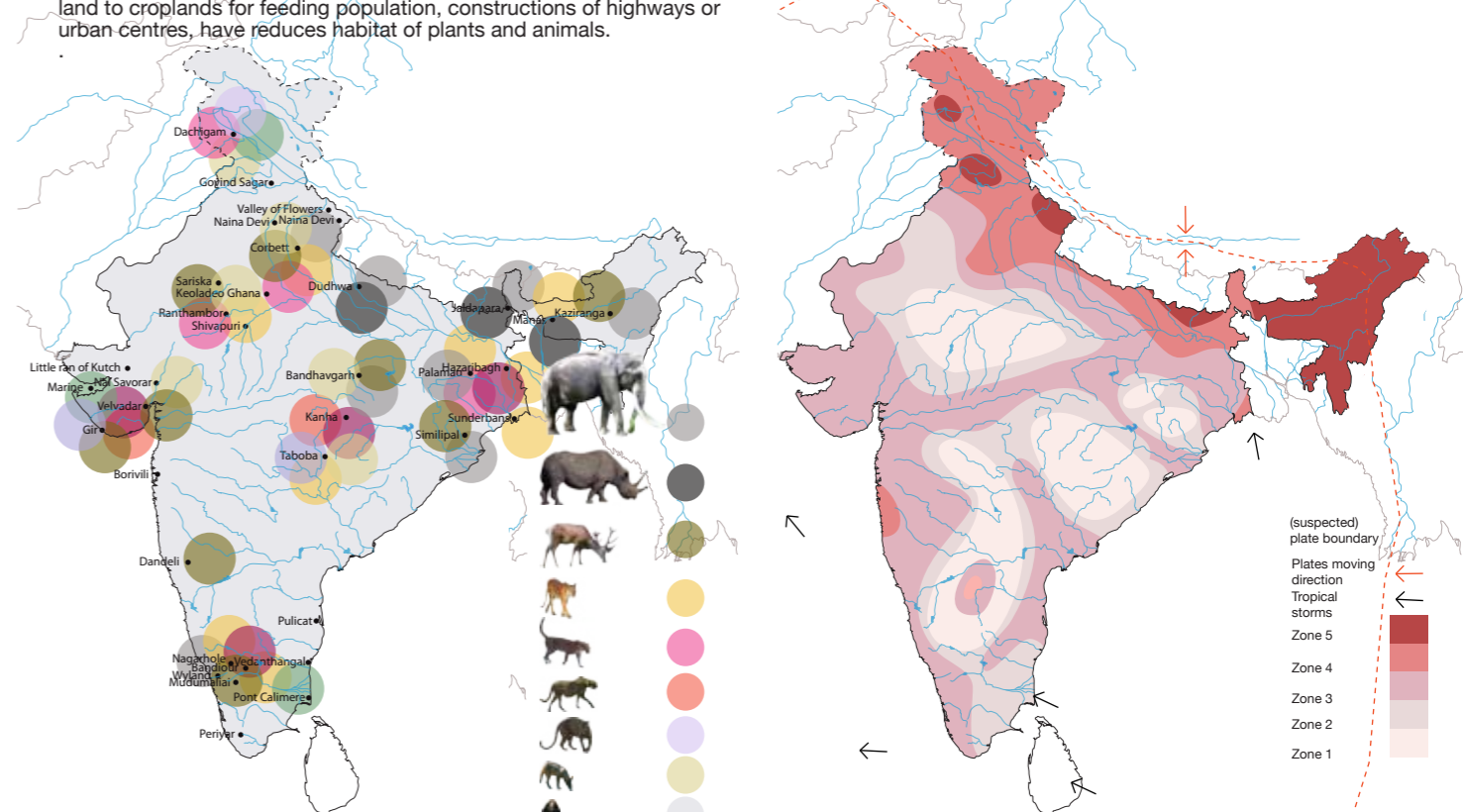


5. Vegetation

India, the land of physical, cultural, social and linguistic diversity has an enormous biological diversity which includes about 40 000 species of flora and 89 000 species of fauna. The tropical forest cover of India is about 6.4 sq km which represents about 19.27% of India's total geographical area. They are cultivating Rice, Wheat, Sorghum, Millet, Jute, Tea, Cotton, Coconut and much more. It depends on the area and climatic zone how different the nature is; tropical zone, desert, stony areas. The fast multiplying population have led to the depletion of natural resources, shrinking of vegetation blanket. Also the biological information is lost. Clearing of forests in the tropics, conversion of grassland, forest land to croplands for feeding population, constructions of highways or urban-centres, have reduced habitat of plants and animals.

6. Soil

The geological history of India started with the geological evolution of rest of the Earth i.e. 4.57 billion years ago. India has a diverse geology. Different regions in India contain rocks of all types belonging to different geologic periods. Some of the rocks are badly deformed and transmuted while others are recently deposited alluvium that are yet to undergo diagenesis. It is believed that the Deccan Trap was formed as a result of sub-aerial volcanic activity associated with the continental deviation in this part of the Earth during the Mesozoic (a time of tectonic, climatic and evolutionary activity) era. That is why the rocks found in this region are generally igneous type.



7. Fauna Nationalparks Animalprotections:

Since the 3rd Century B.C. animal protection was a concern of Buddhism. They admired the cow, elephant, monkey and peacock. The cow is for the Indian people very holy, because their economic benefit is great for agriculture and milk. Without the animals they would not be able to survive. The "Corbett-Nationalpark" was the first park which developed in 1936 from the English people. There are about 93 national parks and almost 500 reserves. The parks take about 4.7% of Indian area. Animals like the Indian elephant, Bengal tiger, leopard, crocodiles, Snakes, live there.

8. Earthquake

Due to continental drift, the India Plate split from Madagascar and collided with the Eurasian Plate resulting in the formation of the Himalayas. The Himalayan orogeny has continued to the present day. Tsunamis are rare but not totally absent. The tsunami of the 26 December 2004 was one of the largest interplate shallow-thrust earthquakes that occurred at the interface of the subducting Indian lithosphere and the overriding Burma plate. Kolkata lies in Zone 3, implying that earthquakes of great intensity have not hit the city as yet.