

Types of forests:

A forest is a complex ecosystem composed of plants, trees, shrubs, and storehouses of plants, mammals, birds, insects, reptiles, etc.

Forests also have abundant microorganisms and fungi so they can decompose the dead and decaying organic matter and enrich the soil with nutrients.

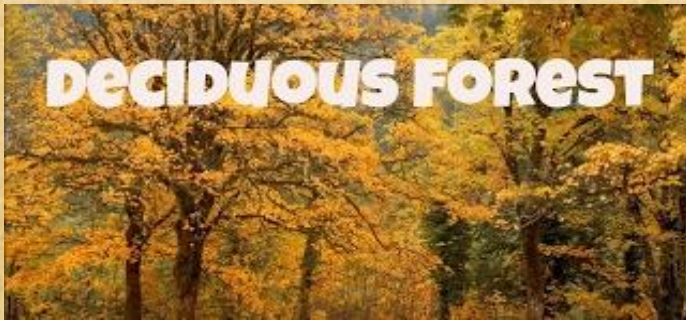
India has a diverse range of forests – like the rainforest of Kerala in the south and the deserts of Rajasthan in the west. They are classified according to their nature and composition, the type of climate in which they thrive, and their relationship with the surrounding environment. Mainly, they are classified into six major groups of forests.

Moist tropical forests:



- a. **Wet evergreen forests:** They are found in the south along the Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and all along the North-eastern region. It is characterized by tall straight evergreen trees. Common trees that are found here are jackfruit, betel nut palm, Jamun, and mango. Beautiful ferns of various colors and different varieties of orchids grow here on the trunks of trees. These forests are rich in insect life.

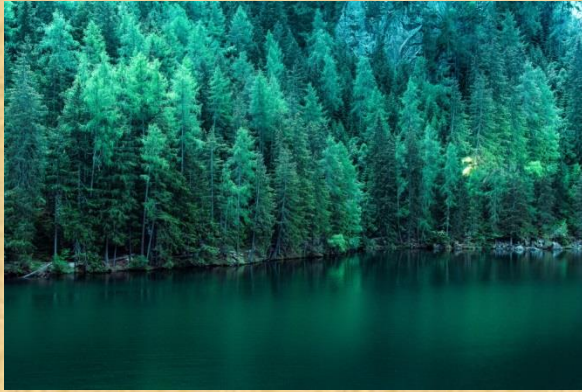
- b. **Semi-evergreen forests:** These forests are found in the Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Eastern Himalayas. These forests have a mixture of wet evergreen trees and moist deciduous trees. They are dense and filled with a large variety of trees.
- c. **Moist deciduous forests:** These forests are found throughout India and the trees have broad trunks, tall, and have branching trunks and roots to hold them firmly to the ground. These forests have sal, teak, mango, bamboo and rosewood.



- d. **Dry deciduous forests:** These forests are found throughout the northern part of the country. They are also found in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. The canopy of the trees does not normally exceed 25 meters. Sal, a variety of acacia and bamboo trees grow here.
- e. **Thorn:** This type is found in areas with black soil- north, west, south, and central India. Here trees do not grow beyond 10 meters. Spurge, caper and cactus grow here.



- f. **Dry evergreen forests:** They are found along the Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka coast. It has mainly hard leaved evergreen trees with fragrant flowers along with few deciduous trees.



Evergreen forests

Montane subtropical forests:



Montane Forests

- g. **Broad-leaved forests:** These forests are found in the Eastern Himalayas and the Western Ghats. Cinnamon and fragrant grass are predominant here. There are a large variety of orchids, bamboo, and creepers. Oak, chestnut, and cherry trees also grow here.
- h. **Pine forests:** They are found in western and central Himalayas, Khasi, Naga, and Manipur hills. Chir, Oak, rhododendron, and Pine grow here. In the lower regions, sal, Sandan, amla, and laburnum grow here.

Sub alpine forests:

These forests extend from Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. Juniper, rhododendron, and black currant grow here.

Alpine forests:



Alpine Forest

- Moist alpiners are found along the Himalayas and Myanmar border. This region receives high rainfall. It has a low scrub, dense evergreen forest consisting mainly of rhododendron and willows.
- In dry alpine forests, dwarf plants predominate, mainly the black juniper, and honeysuckle.

Forest types of Telangana:

The forests covering about one-fourth of the land area consist of both moist deciduous forests and dry savannah vegetation. Teak, rosewood, wild fruit trees, and bamboo are plentiful. Neem, which produces aromatic oil, banyan, and mango are among the common trees.

The types of forests within Telangana are tropical moist deciduous forests, dry deciduous forests, dry savannah forests and tropical dry evergreen scrub.



Animal life includes tigers, blackbucks, hyenas, bears, gaurs, and chital. Telangana is home to two dozen national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and protected areas.

Vegetation of Andhra Pradesh:

The wide variations in climate and the topography of the state have resulted in various types of forest growth. Since these forests fall in the tropical zone, all the names start with 'tropical'. Tropical semi-evergreen forests, tropical moist deciduous forests, tropical dry deciduous forests, tropical dry savannah forests, tropical dry evergreen forests, and tropical scrub forests are the forest types of AP.

