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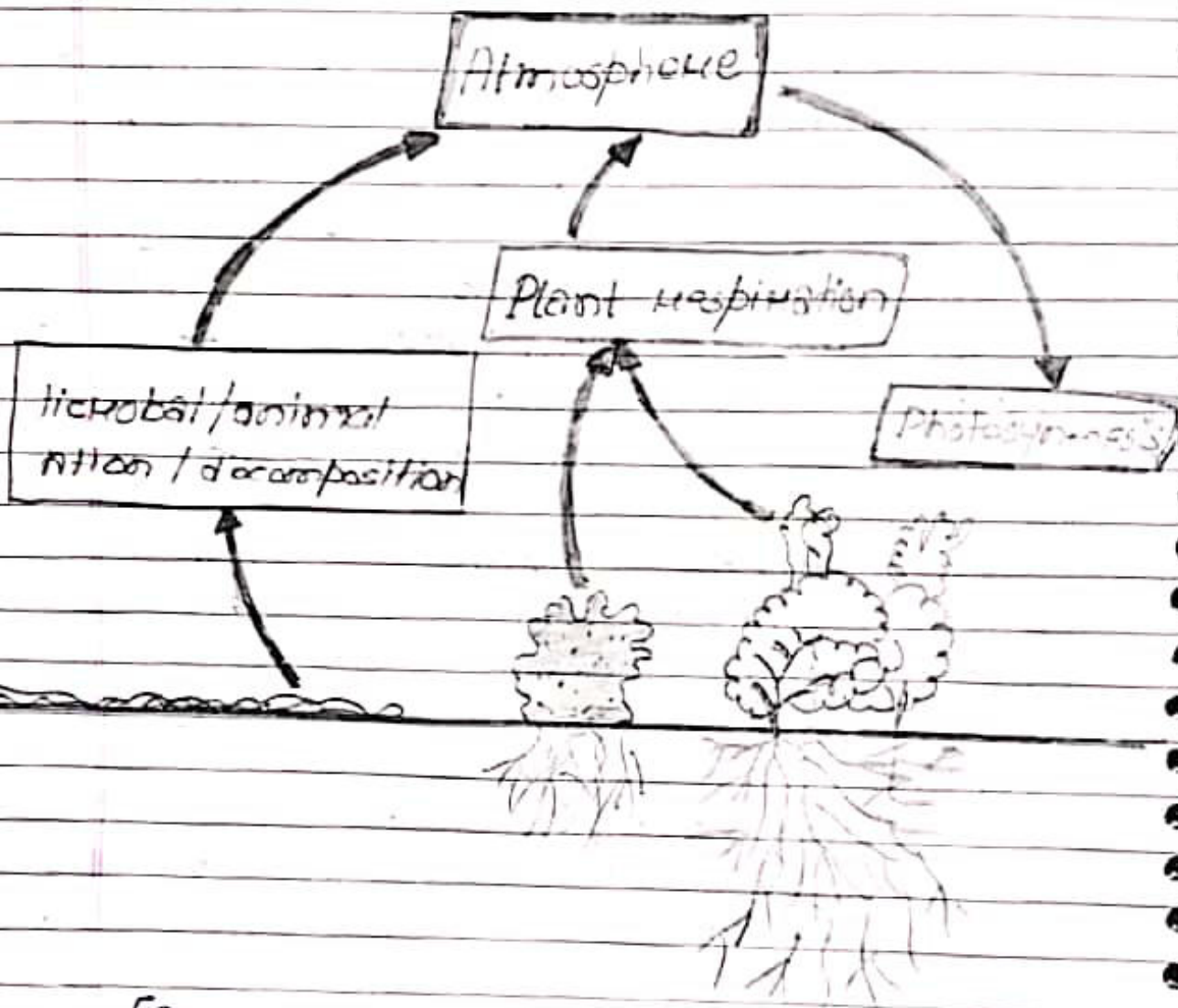
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B.Sc part 1, paper 1(A)

Question :- Desert ko classify karke hue
sachitna vachan kame ?

Answer :- A desert is a barren
area of landscape where little
precipitation occurs and, consequently,
living conditions are hostile for
plant and animal life. The lack
of vegetation exposes the unprotected
surface of the ground to the
processes of denudation. About one
third of the land surface
of the world is arid or
semi-arid. This includes much
of the polar regions where
little precipitation occurs and
which are sometimes called polar
deserts or "cold deserts". Deserts
can be classified by the amount
of precipitation that falls, by
temperature that prevails, by the
causes of desertification or by
their geographical location. Deserts
are formed by weathering process
as large variations in temperature

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between day and night but strains on the rocks which consequently break in pieces. Although rain seldom occurs in deserts, there are occasional downpours that can result in flash floods.

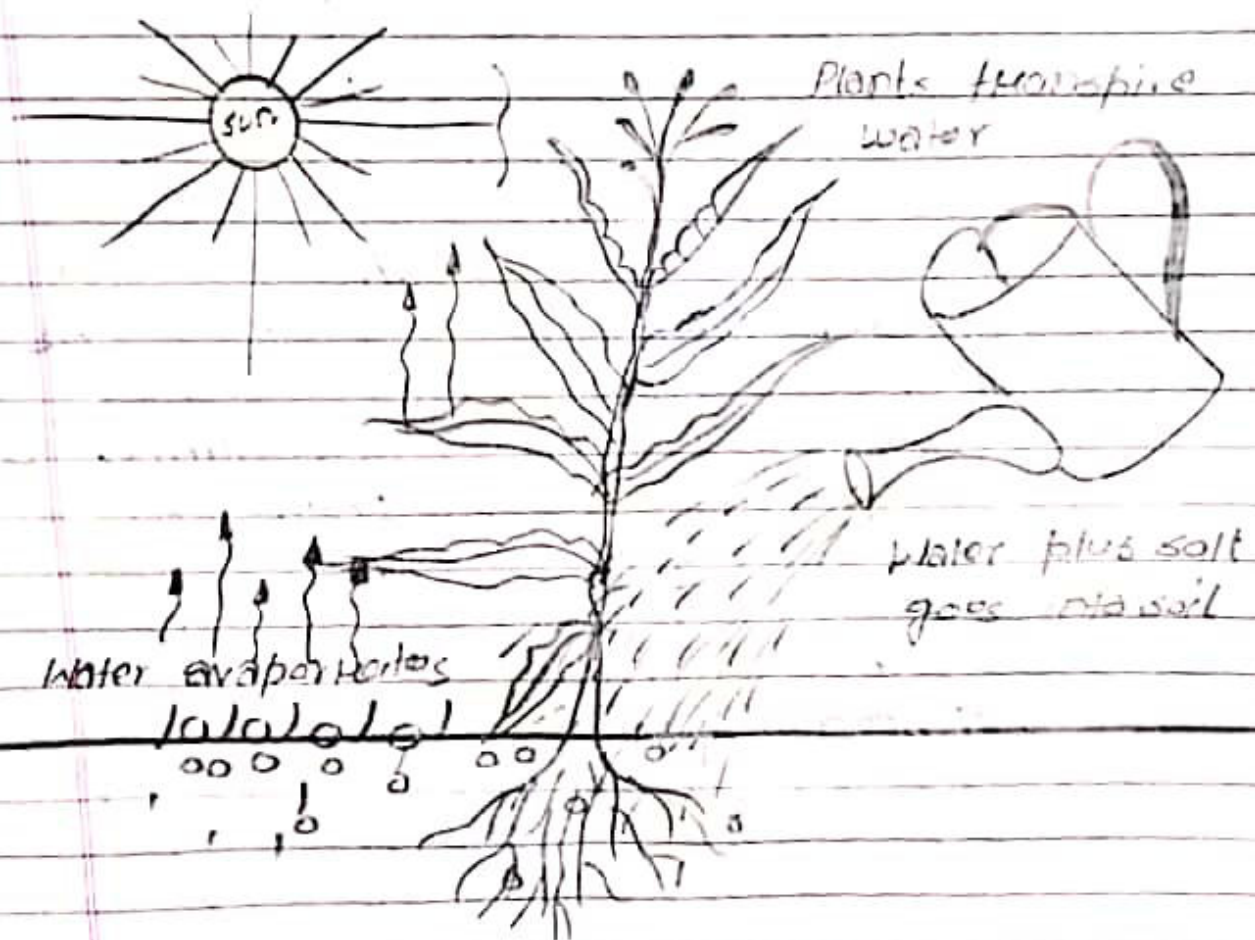


[Rain falling] [seldom occurs] on hot rocks can cause them to shatter and the resulting fragments and rubble

stones over the desert floor are further added by the wind.

This picks up particles of sand and dust and wafts them aloft in sand or dust storms.

Wind-blown sand grains striking any solid object in their path can abrade the surface.



salty soils bad for plant growth

Physical geography :-

A desert is a region of land that is very

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dry amounts in the form of rain, but it may be snow, mist or fog), often has little coverage by plants, and in which streams dry up unless they are supplied outside the area. Deserts generally receive less than 250 mm (10 in) of precipitation each year. The potential evapotranspiration may be large but (in the absence of available water) the actual evapotranspiration may be close to zero. Semi-deserts are regions which receive between 250 and 500 mm (10 and 20 in) and when clad in grass, these are known as steppes.