

KINGS SCHOOLS - KABOWA

P.5 SST RECESS WORK

Instructions: copy this work in your classwork book beginning from where you ended in class.

Vegetation of Uganda

Vegetation is all plant life covering the earth's surface

Types of vegetation

- Natural vegetation
- Plantation vegetation

Natural vegetation

This is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own.

Examples of natural vegetation

- Bushes
- Shrubs
- Trees
- Papyrus

Plantation vegetation

This is the plant cover of an area planted by people.

Examples of plantation vegetation

- Crops
- Eucalyptus (plantation forests)
- Grass
- Flowers

CROPS

Crops are plants grown for food and income.

They are grouped into two namely:

- a) Traditional cash crops – are crops grown mainly for sale.
- b) Non- traditional cash crops – are crops grown for both food and income.

Note; the government of Uganda is encouraging people to grow more of non-traditional cash crops to increase food production and fight famine.

Types of natural vegetation

- Equatorial vegetation (tropical rain forests / natural forests)
- Savannah vegetation
- Semi desert
- Mountain vegetation / Montane
- Swamps

Tropical Rain forests

- They are mainly found along the equator
- Its ever green

Examples of tropical rain forests

- Mabira (Buikwe)
- Budongo (Masindi)
- Marabigambo (Rakai)
- Bugoma (Hoima)

Types of tree species got from natural forests

- Mvule (troka)
- Mahogany
- Ebony
- Rose wood
- African walnut
- Green heart

Characteristics of tropical rain forests

- They are evergreen (don't shed off their leaves at the same time)
- They grow very tall and at the same time form canopies
- They have broad leaves and large trunks
- They have buttress roots
- Have thick undergrowth
- Provide hard wood
- Take long to mature

Activities carried out in this vegetation

- Lumbering
- Farming
- Tourism

Savannah vegetation

- This covers the largest part of Uganda
- It is sub divided into two namely;
- Savannah grassland
- Savannah woodland
- Most trees in woodland savannah are deciduous (shed off their leaves during the dry season)

Examples of trees in savannah vegetation

- Acacia
- Baobab

These are called deciduous trees ie. Tree shed leaves during dry seasons.

Characteristics of savannah vegetation

- Has tall grass
- Has scattered tree species
- Trees are deciduous

Activities in the savannah

- Tourism
- Animal rearing
- Crop growing

Why most game parks in Uganda found in Savannah vegetation

- Has a complete food chain for wild animals
- Has a good habitat for wild animals

Semi desert (bush land and shrub)

- It is found in north eastern Uganda

Characteristics of semi desert vegetation

- Has thorny shrubs and thickets e.g. cactus
- Has short and scattered grasses

- Trees have thin leaves and thick barks

Economic activities

- Nomadic pastoralism
- Tourism
- Hunting

Mountain vegetation

This type of vegetation is commonly found in mountainous areas

The vegetation here changes with altitude.

Diagram showing mountain vegetation

More vegetation is found in the windward side of the mountain because of reliable rainfall.

Why is plant growth difficult on tops of high mountains?

- The areas are too cold and rocky.

Economic activities carried out

- Lumbering
- Tourism
- Animal rearing e.g. dairy
- Crop growing

Swampy vegetation

- Swamps are water logged and vegetated areas
- Sometimes swamps are called wetlands

Swamps are divided into

- Swamp forests are swamps that have trees
- Papyrus swamps: are swamps that have grasses growing in them.

Uses of swamps

- Source of raw materials e.g. clay and papyrus
- Act as fishing grounds

- Habitat for wild animals
- Areas of scientific study
- Help in rain formation
- Filter water and remove pollutants
- They are grazing grounds for animals
- They have fertile soils for crop growing

Qn: How do swamps benefit the craftsmen?

Problems facing wetlands

- Draining swamps
- Disposal of industrial wastes
- Over harvesting of swamp vegetation
- Establishment of infrastructure, roads, industries and housing

Dangers faced by people living near swamps

- Swamps harbor disease vectors e.g. mosquitoes
- Harbor dangerous wild animals like snakes
- In case of heavy rainfall floods can be menace

Plantation vegetation

This vegetation include; trees that are planted by people.

Examples of plantation trees in Uganda

- Eucalyptus
- Conifers
- Pine
- Cedar
- Camphor
- Cypress

Districts with plantation forests in Uganda

- Lendu in Zombo
- Mafuga in Kanungu
- Bugamba in Mbarara
- Nyabyeya near Budongo forests
- Katuugo in Nakasongola

- Magamaga in Mayuge

What type of wood is obtained from plantation forests?

Provide soft wood for making paper rulers pencils plywood and match boxes

Characteristics of plantation forests

- Trees provide soft wood
- Trees have same species
- Trees mature quickly
- Trees are tall and straight
- They are evenly spaced
- There is little undergrowth
- They are evergreen

Importance of forests to man

- They are sources of timber
- They are sources of wood fuel
- They help in rain formation
- They attract tourists
- They are a habitat for wildlife
- They are for education and scientific research
- They are sources of herbs
- They help in controlling soil erosion

Note:

- a) The largest natural forest in Uganda is Budongo forest- in Masindi district in Western Uganda.
- b) The largest planted forest in Uganda is Lendu forest- in Nebbi district in west Nile.
- c) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the body responsible for the conservation of the environment.
- d) National Forestry Authority (NFA) is the body responsible for conserving forests in Uganda.

Products got from some tree species.

Tree	Product / use
Rubber	Latex for making balls, tyres, rubber bands , shoe soles
Flax	Used to make threads
Mulberry	For making drugs like quinine, for breeding silk worms
Ficus(mutuba)	Making bark cloth
Wattle tree	Provides tannin for softening leather (animal skins)

Why man has destroyed forests

- To get land for farming
- To get herbal medicine
- To get wood fuel
- To get timber

Ways of conserving forests

- Afforestation
- Re-afforestation
- Agro – forestry
- Enforcing laws against deforestation
- Gazetting land for forests
- Massive sensitization of people on uses of forests

Factors affecting vegetation distribution

- Climate of an area
- Relief of an area
- Nature of the soil
- Human activities e.g. deforestation, afforestation
- NB: Let the teacher explain how each of the above factors influence vegetation distribution.
- Latitude
- Government policy

TOPIC 4: THE VEGETATION OF UGANDA

1. What is vegetation?

2. Name the two types of vegetation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Which type of natural vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda?

4. List down any three types of natural vegetation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

_____ (iii)

5. Write any one characteristic of tropical rain forests.

6. What type of wood is got from planted forests?

7. Why are most game parks in Uganda found in Savanna vegetation?

8. What are swamps?

9. State any one problem facing swamps?

10. What is deforestation?

11. Give any one cause of deforestation.

12. State any four factors that influence vegetation distribution.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

iv) _____

13. What is natural vegetation?

14. State any two ways in which people destroy vegetation in Uganda.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

15. Name the type of natural vegetation suitable for climbing animals.

16. What is agro-forestry?

17. Give any two uses of forests to a farmer.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

18. Mention one problem facing natural forests in Uganda.

19. Give any two causes of swamp drainage.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

20. Give one example of a tree species found in natural forests.

21. Name any two natural forests found in Uganda.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

22. Give the meaning of each of the following;

a) Traditional cash crops. _____

b) Non- traditional cash crops _____

23. Write down two examples of traditional cash crops.

i) _____ ii) _____

24. How does crop growing promote industrial development?

25. Give any two examples of non- traditional cash crops.

i) _____ ii) _____

26. Why does the government of Uganda encourage growing more of non-traditional.

27. Name the main cash crop grown in west Nile sub-region of Uganda.

28. State the role of each of the following:

a) NEMA. _____

b) NFA. _____

29. Draw a map of Uganda and on it, indicate five natural forests and four planted forests.

Natural resources in Uganda

- A resource is anything that satisfies man's needs.

- A natural resource is anything that satisfies man's needs and exists on its own.

Types of natural resources

- Renewable natural resources
- These are natural resources that can be replaced naturally after uses

Examples of renewable natural resources

- Vegetation
- Human resources
- Wildlife
- Climate
- Land

Nonrenewable natural resources

These are natural resources that cannot be replaced naturally after use such as minerals

Land

This is the most important natural resource because

- (a) Most natural resources are found on land
- (b) Most economic activities are done on land

Uses of land

- (a) Used for farming
- (b) Used for construction

How land is misused (degraded)

- Land degradation is the lowering of the quality of land
- Ways of degrading land
 - By over grazing
 - By deforestation
 - By brick making
 - By dumping waste materials on land
 - By bush burning
 - By mining

Causes of land degradation

- Industrialization
- Population increase (pressure)
- Road construction
- Farming
- Over mining

How can land be conserved?

- Land conservation is the protection of land against destruction

Land can be conserved by

- Afforestation
- Bush fallowing
- Agro forestry
- Using modern methods of farming like contour ploughing
- Proper disposal of waste materials

Water bodies

Examples of water bodies

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Swamps
- Springs
- Ponds
- Streams

Uses of water bodies

- Source of water for domestic and industrial use
- Source of fish
- Water bodies are used for transport etc
- Some water bodies help to generate electricity e.g.
- Rivers (fasting running water) HE
- Hot springs – geo thermal power

How water bodies can be misused

- Over using water from water bodies
- Polluting water bodies by
- Dumping waste materials in water bodies
- Washing cars from water bodies
- Urinating, bathing, defecating in water bodies

How can water bodies be conserved?

- Educating people about the dangers of misusing water bodies
- Enforcing laws against misusing water bodies
- Avoiding constructing industries near water bodies

Vegetation

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area

Uses of vegetation

- Helps in rain formation
- Supports animal life etc.

How vegetation can be destroyed

- By deforestation
- By bush burning
- By over grazing etc

How man can conserve vegetation

- By afforestation
- By agro – forestry
- By enforcing laws against bush burning
- By bush fallowing
- By reafforestation

Why man destroys vegetation

- To get land for construction, settlement, farming
- To get herbal medicine
- To get building materials
- To get wood fuel

Climate

Give human activities that can improve on the climate of an area

Which human activities can affect the climate of an area negatively?

Minerals

A mineral is a substance formed naturally in the earth

Types of minerals in Uganda

- Metallic minerals like gold, copper, cobalt, tin etc
- Nonmetallic like crude oil, limestone, salt, phosphates.

Uses of minerals

- Source of income
- Raw materials for making different products
- Promote industrialization

How minerals can be misused

- By over exploiting minerals
- Mining in Uganda
- Mining is the extraction of minerals from the earth underground

Methods of mining

- Open cast mining
- Underground (shaft mining)
- Alluvial mining
- Drilling mining
- panning

Major minerals, mining areas and products obtained from them

Mineral	Mining area	District	Product (s)
Limestone	Osukuru hills Hima	Tororo Kasese	Cement, building lime
Phosphate	Osukuru hills/ Osukuru	Tororo	Artificial fertilizers
Salt	Lake Katwe	Kasese	Common salt
Crude oil	Albertine region	Hoima, bulisa, kibale	Petrol, diesel, kerosene etc.

Copper	Kilembe	Kasese	Bullet shells, cable wires
Gold		Kotido, Busia	Necklaces, trophies, rings

Importance of mining in Uganda

- Source of income
- Promotes industrialization
- Leads to development of infrastructure
- Creates employment

Problems facing the mining industry

- Shortage of funds
- Price fluctuation
- Low level of technology
- Small quantities of minerals
- Shortage of skilled labour
- Poor road network

Problems caused by the mining industry

- Destruction of natural vegetation
- Leads to population explosion
- Leads to environmental pollution
- Leads to displacement of people
- Leads to neglect of other sectors

Wild life

Wildlife refers to plants, animals, insects, living in a natural environment

Types of wildlife

- Flora (plants)
- Fauna (animals)

Uses of wildlife

- Promotes tourism
- Creates employments
- Source of government revenue

- Used for study and research purposes

How wildlife can be misused

- By poaching
- By bush burning
- By deforestation

How can wildlife be conserved?

- Educate people about the importance of wildlife
- Enforce laws against the destruction of wildlife

Game parks and game reserves in Uganda

A game park is land gazetted by the government to act as a home of wildlife

A game reserve is a piece of land set aside by government to be turned into a game park.

Game parks and game reserves in Uganda

- National parks
- Murchison falls (Kabalega) the largest
- Queen Elizabeth
- Mountain Rwenzori National park
- Mountain Elgon national game park
- Kidepo valley national Game Park
- Bwindi impenetratable National Park
- Mgahinga National Game Park
- Lake Mburo National Game Park
- Semliki National Game Park

Game reserves

Kibale game reserve	- Bokoro	- Toro
Matheniko	- Bugungu	- Kigezi
Pianaupe	- Ajai	- Kyambura

Draw a map of Uganda and indicate five national game parks and four game reserves (Mk pg 44 – 45)

Importance of game parks

- Attract tourists
- Provide jobs
- Preserve wildlife
- Used for study and research purposes
- Leads to development of remote areas
- Leads to development of infrastructure like roads, railway lines

Problems facing game parks

- Poaching – this is the illegal hunting of animals in game parks
- Wild bush fires
- Prolonged drought
- Animal diseases
- Shortage of water and pasture

Solutions to above problems

- Poaching – enforcing laws against poaching
- Animal disease – providing enough veterinary services in game parks
- Wild bush fires – educating people about the dangers of wild bush fires

Tourism

Tourism is the business of providing services to tourists to people who visit places for pleasure or study purpose.

A tourist is a person who visits a place for pleasure or study purposes

Services provided to tourists

Accommodation, entertainment, security, transport, banking, health

Why tourism called an industry?

- Tourism is a source of income
- Tourism provides services to people
- Tourism provides employment to people

Why tourism is called an invisible trade?

Tourism does not involve exchange of physical goods.

Tourist attractions in Uganda

Culture, wildlife, historical sites, scenery, climate, vegetation

Why tourism is called an invisible export

It earns foreign exchange yet it doesn't involve physical exchange.

Examples of invisible exports

- Tourism
- Hydro electricity

Tourism centres

- Kasubi tombs
- Uganda museum
- UWECetc

Problems facing the tourism industry in Uganda

- Poaching
- Poor road network
- Insecurity in some parts
- Shortage of modern hotels
- Shortage of tourism centres

How can the tourism industry be promoted in Uganda

- By fighting poaching in game parks
- By improving on security in Uganda
- By putting up more modern hotels
- By putting up more tourism centres
- Improving on transport network
- By marketing the tourism industry abroad

Human resource

- How is man a resource?
- Man manages other resources
- Man exploits other resources
- Man provides services
- Man provides labour

Types of labour

Skilled labour – this is trained labour force such as teachers, lawyers, doctors etc

Unskilled labour – this is untrained labour such as casual labour like sweeping, digging etc.

TOPIC 5: THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF UGANDA

1. What is a resource?

2. What do we call things that are useful to man and exist on their own?

3. Give three major natural resources in Uganda.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

4. What is the most important natural resources in Uganda?

5. Give any two ways in which man destroys natural resources.

(i)

(ii)

6. List down the two types of natural resources.

(i)

(ii)

7. What is tourism?

8. Why is tourism called an industry?

9. List down any four tourist attractions found in Uganda.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____
- (iv) _____

10. Why should a tourist coming to Uganda be given a map of Uganda?

11. State any three problems facing the tourism industry.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____

12. What is poaching?

13. How is poaching dangerous to the tourism industry?

14. Name the national game parks famous for;

(a) Mountain gorillas

(b) Ostriches

(c) Crocodiles

15. What is the largest game park in Uganda?

16. Give two reasons why most game parks are found in savannah grassland.

17. Why is tourism called an invisible export?

18. State the role played by the Uganda wildlife Authority.

19. Give any two importance of the mining industry.

20. Write any one product from these minerals;

(a) Limestone

(b) Phosphates

(c) Crude oil

(d) Natural gas
