

Prof. ANIL KUMAR (Zoology)

B.Sc HONS Part -III Paper -VII

Topic - What is Zoogeographical realms Describe the Zoogeographical realms of the world their boundaries and climatic Peculiarities

Prof ANIL KUMAR
Associate Professor (Zoology)

R.R.S College MOKAMA (P.P.U)

Q. What is zoogeographical realms? Describe The zoogeographical realms of the world their boundaries and climatic peculiarities.

Ans. Depending upon the likeness of the fauna, the world has been separated into six main faunal regions. These are known as Zoogeographical realms. These are :

(i) Palaearctic Region (Geographical Limits) : It is the northern part of old world. It extends over whole of Europe, China, Japan., Africa, Asia, North of Himalayas and the East and by Sahara and Himalayas to the South. It is the biggest realm but without distinct boundaries climate.

Climate is chiefly temperate with an arctic fringe. It includes both forest lands and dry open steppe land. Large areas of coniferous forests and a fringe of Tundra. Thus there is wide range of temperate variations and great fluctuations in rain fall.

(ii) Nearectic Region (Geographical Limits) : It includes North America above tropics. Greenland, New found land and Mexican Plateau Except for a narrow strip of central America it is completely cut off from all other regions by sea.

Climate : It exhibits extremes of temperature and varied climatic conditions. It has extensive mountain range in to west running from North South. In the north is the arctic belt of greenland with layers of ice of unknown thickness.

(iii) Neotropical Region : It embraces South America. Central America. Tropical low land of South Mexico and Westindies.

Climate : Neotropical region presents tropical conditions except. The Southern part of South America which constitutes such Temperate zone. In the west it is seen large range of Andes which has high mountain forests. Plateau land and gentle slopes.

(iv) Ethiopian Region (Geographical Limits) : It includes Africa. South of Sahara, Madagas cre and South Arabia. It has land continuity with its northern neighbour (the Palaearctic Region) but Sahara desert acts as an effective barrier between the two. The remaining sides are all surround by sea.

Climatic Condition : Africa is mainly a tropical country and has big rivers like those of Neotropical Region. Its Southern part has warm temperate climate with mixed vegetation.

(v) Oriental Region (Geographical Limits) : It includes India. Indochina, Ceylon, Burma. Siam. Malaya. Sum atra. Java. Boreo, Formosa. Philippines and South China. It is bounded by Himalayas in the North, but the is no physical boundary in the south-east corner

Climatic Condition : It is known for its varied physical features. It presents tropical regions but northern part of India, is temperate. Its eastern part including Burma. Indochina and N.E. Asia are ram forests

(vi) Australian Region (Geographical Distribution) : It includes Australia. Newzealand. New Guinea, Tasmania. and neighbouring islands. The region has no land connection with any other regions.

Climatic Condition : Australian Region is partly tropical and partly temperate.