

**GREEN HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL BUWAATE
PRIMARY FIVE SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I 2020**

NAME _____ STREAM _____

TOPIC: CLIMATE OF UGANDA.

WEEEEK TWO DAY ONE

SUBTOPIC: 1: CLIMATIC TYPES.

1. Equatorial climate/ hot and wet

- ✓ This is experienced around lakes and rivers, forested areas especially in places such as Kalangala, Buvuma, Kabale district, etc.
- ✓ It has two maximum rainy seasons because the sun over heads at the equator twice a year.
- ✓ Convectional rainfall is received in this region.
- ✓ Lumbering, tourism, crop growing and fishing are some of the economic activities carried out in this region

A bar graph showing amount of rainfall and temperature in Entebbe

2. Tropical climate/wet and dry

- ✓ The largest parts of Uganda experience tropical climate. Such areas include Mbarara, Rakai, Mpigi, Wakiso, Nebbi, Tororo, Arua etc.
- ✓ Tourism, crop growing and cattle keeping are the main economic activities.
- ✓

A bar graph showing amount of rainfall and temperature received in Gulu

3. Semi desert/semi arid (hot and dry)

- ✓ **This is majorly experienced in Karamoja in the districts like:**
- ✓ Kotido
- ✓ Moroto
- ✓ Kaabong
- ✓ Nakapiripirit
- ✓ Other districts include Nakasongola and Ssembabule.
- ✓ In the above districts little or no rainfall is received unto 400mm
- ✓ Nomadic pastoralism is the main economic activity carried out in these areas.
- ✓ Others include tourism and mining.
- ✓ Fast maturing drought resistant crops are grown in these areas like sorghum

PROBLEMS /CHALLENGES FACED BY KARIMOJONG

- ✓ Shortage of water
- ✓ Shortage of pasture

- ✓ Cattle rustling
- ✓ Poor cattle breeds
- ✓ High temperature

1. A part from the Karamojong, name any other groups of people who practice nomadic pastoralism in Uganda.

- (a) Bahima
- (b) pokot
- (c) jie

1. Why north eastern Uganda is sparsely populated?

It is a semi desert/ it receives little rainfall

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS

- ✓ Gov't to provide valley dams for water
- ✓ Vet services to be provided in the area
- ✓ Security to be provided to prevent cattle rustling

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE

- ✓ Mountainous areas receive relief rainfall and areas around them fall in this climatic region
- ✓ Mount Elgon region in Mbale, Sironko, Kapchworu, Bududa experience mountain climate
- ✓ The south western areas of Kabale and Kisoro are all mountainous areas.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

- ✓ Crop growing e.g Arabica coffee
- ✓ mining
- ✓ tourism

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE

- ✓ places near lakes, rivers and mountains receive heavy rainfall

TYPES OF RAINFALL

- (a) Relief rainfall
 - ✓ This is received on mountainous areas such as Elgon, mufumbiro, Rwenzori and the surrounding areas.
 - ✓ It is also called orographic rain fall.

A diagram showing the formation of relief rainfall (from the text book)

- 1). Name the side of the mountain that:
(a) Receives rainfall
(b) Does not receive rainfall
2). Why are some mountain slopes densely populated?

(b) Convectional rainfall

- ✓ This is got in places near large water bodies like lakes.
- ✓ It is also experienced in areas with thick forest.

Formation of convectional rainfall(from the text book)

(b) cyclonic/frontal rainfall

- ✓ Its experienced in flat areas like in plateaus e. g Teso areas.
- ✓ The warm air mass which is lighter is forced to go over the cool air mass making it condense to form clouds. Clouds become heavy and fall as rain

Characteristics of frontal rainfall

- ✓ Sometimes it falls with hailstones
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓ Thunder is experienced.

A diagram showing formation of cyclonic rainfall (from the text book)

Advantages of rainfall

- (d) Provides water for people for domestic use.
- (e) Provides water for crops
- (f) Provides water for both domestic and wild animals.
- (g) Maintains water cycle

Disadvantages of rainfall

- (a) It causes floods.
- (b) Too much rain fall can cause death.
- (c) Too much rainfall causes land slides.
- (d) Too much rainfall makes transport difficult.

Assignment

1) In two sentences, describe each of the following climatic regions.

a) Equatorial climate

i)

ii)

b) Tropical climate

i)

ii)

c) Semi-arid climate

i)

ii)

2) Which climatic region is described as;

i) Hot and wet throughout the year

ii) Hot and dry

iii) Wet and dry

3) How do the following physical features influence climate?

a) Mountains

b) Water bodies

4) Name the type of rainfall received in the following areas:

a) Mountains

b) Lakes and rivers

c) Plains

WEEK TWO DAY TWO INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES.

CROP FARMING

The crops we grow depend on the climate of an area .people living in the western and central districts of Uganda mainly grow coffee wheat tea, bananas, cocoa and oil palm among others.

Due to semi arid condition in north eastern Uganda, fast maturing drought resistant crops like sorghum, millet and peanuts are grown.

CATTLE KEEPING

Types of animals reared depend on climate of an area. In areas with little rainfall such as karamoja, pastoralism is practiced.

SETTLEMENT

Places which receive heavy rainfall encourage settlement e. g areas around lakes and rivers, slopes of mountains such as Elgon, Rwenzori mufumbiro etc

While those that receive little or no rainfall discourage settlement e. g north eastern Uganda.

CLOTHING

In cold areas like Kabale kapchorwa and Bundibugyo people wear warm clothes while in hot areas like kotido, people wear light clothes.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE

a) Heavy rains cause:

- ✓ floods
- ✓ diseases

a) High temperatures cause:

- ✓ crops to wither
- ✓ rivers to dry up
- ✓ crop and animal pests

b) strong winds

- ✓ destroy buildings
- ✓ spread fire
- ✓ fell trees

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY CLIMATE

- ✓ Solving the problem of drought
- ✓ Solving the problem of flood.
- ✓ Solving the problem of vector.
- ✓ Solving the problems of strong wind.

Assignment

1. How many wet seasons are experienced in the tropical climatic region?

2. Name any two districts in Uganda that experience semi-arid climate.

i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Mention any three economic activities that are highly affected by climate.

i) _____ (ii)

iii)

4. State one way climate affect the following human activities?

- a)Cattle keeping_____
- b)Crop farming_____
- c) Human settlement_____

5. How does climate affect the following:

i) Human

beings_____

ii)

Animals_____

iii)

Plants_____

6) State none reason why the people in Karamoja sub region wear light clothes.

7) How does altitude affect people's way of dress?

WEEEK TWO DAY THREE

VEGETATION IN UGANDA

Meaning of the word vegetation

This is the plant cover of an area.

Vegetation includes the following:

- ✓ trees
- ✓ grass
- ✓ flowers
- ✓ crops
- ✓ bushes

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION(from the atlas)

TYPES OF VEGETATION

1. Natural vegetation

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

Examples of natural vegetation

- ✓ Natural forests
- ✓ Wet lands/swamps
- ✓ Grasslands
- ✓ Bushes
- ✓ Thickets
- ✓ Scrub
- ✓ Riverine
- ✓ Mountain

FORESTS

What is forest?

A forest is collection of trees growing together.

EXAMPLES OF NATURAL FORESTS

1. Mabira forest - in Buikwe
2. Budongo forest - In Masindi
3. Imaramagambo forest - in Hoima
- 4 Busitema forest-Busia.
- 5 mount Elgon forest -in Mbale
- 6 mount Rwenzori forest- in kasese
- 7 Bwindi impenetrable – Kanugu/ kabala
- 8 Maramagambo - Rakai

Examples of trees found in natural forests

These trees are mostly hard wood trees.

They include.

- ✓ African walnut
- ✓ Musizi
- ✓ Mvule
- ✓ Mahogany
- ✓ Teak
- ✓
- ✓ Rosewood

2. Planted vegetation

This is the vegetation planted by people.

Examples of planted vegetation

- ✓ Planted flowers
- ✓ Planted forests

- ✓ Crops/food and cash crop

Examples of planted forests

- ✓ Mafuga
- ✓ Lendu
- ✓ Nanseko
- ✓ Butamira
- ✓ Itwara
- ✓ Magamaga
- ✓ Nyabyeya
- ✓ Katuugo.

Examples of trees found in planted forests

- ✓ **Eucalyptus**
- ✓ Pines
- ✓ Cedar
- ✓ Cypress
- ✓ Fir
- ✓

Assignment

1) What term is used to mean the plant cover of an area?

2) Name the two types of vegetation.

i) _____ (ii)

3) State the major difference between natural and planted vegetation.

4) Mention any four examples of:

a) Natural vegetation

i) _____ (ii)

iii) _____ (iv)

b) Planted vegetation

i) _____ (ii)

iii) _____ (iv)

5) Give any four planted forests in Uganda.

i) _____ (ii)

iii) _____ (iv)

6) Apart from Budongo, name any four natural forests in Uganda.

i) _____ (ii)

iii) _____ (iv)

7) State any two differences between a natural forest and planted forest.

i)

ii)

8) Name any three tree species that grow in:

a) Natural forests (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

b) Planted forests (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

9) What is a forest?

WEEK TWO DAY FOUR
VEGETATION ZONES IN UGANDA

Savanna (grassland and woodland)

- 1.
2. tropical rainforests (Equatorial)
3. mountain zone
4. Semi-arid zone

Savanna grassland zone

This is the type vegetation that has mostly tall grass and few scattered trees.
Elephant grass is commonly found growing.

Acacia trees are found growing.

This vegetation is found on the plains where there is little rainfall.

AREAS WITH SAVANNA

- ✓ Rakai
- ✓ Mbarara
- ✓ Sembabule
- ✓ Mubende
- ✓ Nakasongola
- ✓ Amuria
- ✓ Gulu
- ✓ Arua

SAVANNA WOODLAND

Here, fewer trees grow closely together with tall grass covering wider areas
It is found in districts like Kamwenge, Luwero, Kayunga, and Kamuli.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN SAVANNA

- ✓ Farming

- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Mining
- ✓ Industrialization

TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS

This is found in areas such as mountains, near lakes.

Thick forest is found in this region due to:

- ✓ Reliable rainfall
- ✓ Fertility of the soil etc

Characteristics of trees in the rain forest

- ✓ Trees grow tall and form a canopy
- ✓ Trees grow close
- ✓ There is thick undergrowth
- ✓ The tree species contain buttress roots
- ✓ Trees are evergreen
- ✓ Trees have broad leaves.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS

- ✓ Farming
- ✓ Lumbering
- ✓ Tourism

TOURISM

Tourism is the business of providing services to the tourists.

The main tourist attractions in Uganda

Wild life

Physical features

Climate

Cultural sites

Historical sites

Forests

Assignment

1) Mention the major vegetation zones in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

2) What is the Uganda's largest vegetation zone?

3) State any two clear differences between rain forest and grassland savanna.

i) _____

ii) _____

4) What is the major tourist attraction of Uganda?

5) Why are most game parks located in savanna grasslands?

6) Name the body that is responsible for safety of wildlife in Uganda.

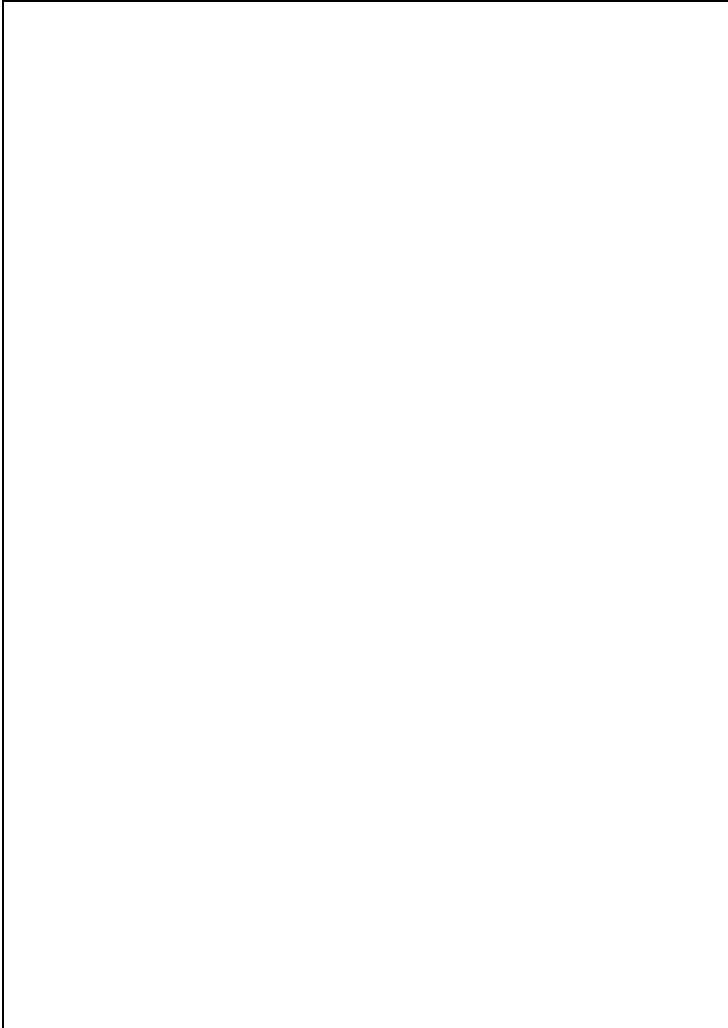
7) Which state body is in charge of tourism industry in Uganda?

8) Name the ministry that is responsible for tourism in Uganda.

On top of some mountains such as Rwenzori, Elgon and Mufumbiro have thick forests. However at the foot of the mountain is savanna but vegetation cover changes according to the altitude as shown below.

WEEK TWO DAY FIVE

DIAGRAM SHOWING MOUNTAIN VEGETATION



WETLANDS/ SWAMP VEGETATION

Swamps are vegetated water logged area.

These are commonly found along rivers and lake shores.

Areas which are most swampy in Uganda

- ✓ Areas around lake Kwana
- ✓ Areas around lake Bisina
- ✓ Areas along river Sezibwa
- ✓ Areas along river Mpologoma

Activities carried in swamps

- ✓ Crop cultivation
- ✓ Industrialization
- ✓ Tourism

Nb. The commonest plants found in wet lands is papyrus

Qns

1. Mention three crops grown in wetlands.

- ✓ Sugarcane
- ✓ Rice
- ✓ Cocoyams
- ✓ Vegetables.

2. Why do people destroy swamps in Uganda?

3 How are papyrus plants useful to craftsmen?

Vegetation distribution is the way plants are spread over certain area.

The following are some of the factors causing the vegetation distribution.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION

1. Rainfall

Areas with high rainfall throughout the year are suitable for the growth of thick forests that are ever green whereas places with unreliable rainfall have little and scattered vegetation with some areas remaining bare.

2. Altitude

This affects amount of rainfall received and the temperatures experienced in an area.

It means that different heights of a mountain have different vegetation cover.

3. Soils-

Places which have fertile soils have thick forests as compared those without

3. Human activities

4. People change vegetation by planting trees, grass, crops and flowers. People also cut down trees for timber, fuel, wood and to get land for settlement and agriculture.

5. Cultural practices.

It is forbidden for some trees to be cut down .For examples in Mubende the Nakaima tree is not supposed to be cut. It is considered a **sacred tree**.

5 Government policies

The government does not allow people to cut down forests in particular areas. such areas are forest reserves.

The gov't also encourages people to plant more trees. This results into vegetation distribution.

6. Landforms/Relief

Forests and bamboo are found growing mainly on mountainous areas while grasslands are mainly found in plateaus.

HOW VEGETATION INFLUNCES HUMAN ACTIVITIES

- ✓ Pastoralism is carried out in north eastern Uganda because of the area having some pasture hence the economic activity here is nomadic pastoralism.
- ✓ Lumbering is carried out in places with thick forests.
- ✓ Trees such as teak, mahogany and mvule are the common ones found.
- ✓ The people remove barks of mutuba tree.
- ✓ In swampy areas, reeds are harvested to make mats and baskets.
- ✓ Basketry is the major activity carried out in swampy region.

HOW HUMAN ACTIVITIES AFFECT VEGETATION

- ✓ Bush burning affects the vegetation.
- ✓ Charcoal burning leads to deforestation.
- ✓ Lumbering is converting to timber. This leads to destruction of forests.
- ✓ Road construction schools and other infrastructure leads to destruction of the vegetation.
- ✓ Mining also destroy the vegetation.
- ✓ Pollutants from industries also destroy.

IMPORTANCE OF VEGETATION

- ✓ They help in the Prevention of soil erosion.
- ✓ They are sources of energy.
- ✓ They are the homes for wild animals.
- ✓ They are Sources of medicine.
- ✓ They are Source of timber.
- ✓ They are Source of food.

WAYS OF CONSERVING VEGETATION

These are some of the ways of protecting the vegetation. They include:

- ✓ By afforestation.
- ✓ Through re-afforestation
- ✓ By setting up forest reserves.
- ✓ Through agro forestry.
- ✓ By using other sources of energy.

- ✓ By planting grass.
- ✓ Avoiding over grazing
- ✓ Enforcing law against massive deforestation.
- ✓ Bush following.

Assignment

1) Mention any four factors that influence vegetation distribution in Uganda.

i) _____ (ii)

iii) _____ (iv)

2) List any three human activities that destroy vegetation.

i) _____ (ii)

iii)

3) Apart from agro forestry, mention two more ways of conserving vegetation in an area.

i) _____ (ii)

4) In four ways, state how vegetation is important to people.

i) _____

ii)

iii)

iv)

5) How is vegetation important to animal life?

i)

ii)

6) State the meaning of the following terms.

a) Deforestation

b) Afforestation

c) Re-afforestation-

d) Agroforestry
