CHAPTER -7: CONSERVATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS HAND OUT - MODULE 2

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

- HAVE UNIQUE LANDSCAPES, BROAD LEVEL FORESTS, MOUNTAIN FORESTS, BUSH LANDS IN DELTAS OF BIG RIVERS.
- PROVIDE SUITABLE LIVING CONDITIONS TO WILD ANIMALS.
- KILLING OR CAPTURING ANIMALS PROHIBITED.
- PEOPLE LIVING INSIDE ALLOWED TO GRAZE LIVESTOCK, COLLECTING MEDICINAL PLANTS, FIREWOOD.

WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES IN INDIA

WILD LIFE SANCTURY	STATE
BHARATPUR BIRD SANCTUARY	RAJASTHAN
MUDHUMALAI SACNTUARY	TAMIL NADU
CHINNAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	KERALA
PERIYAAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	KERALA
GIR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	GUJARAT
GOVIND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	UTTARKHAND

WHAT ARE THREATENED WILD ANIMALS

- THESE ARE VULNERABLE TO ENDANGERMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.
- BLACK BUCK, WHITE EYED BUCK, ELEPHANT, GOLDEN CAT, GHARIAL, MARSH CROCODILE, PYTHON, RHINOCEROS, ETC.

NATIONAL PARK

- AREAS RESERVED FOR WILD LIFE
- LARGE AND DIVERSE ENOUGH TO PROTECT WHOLE SETS OF ECOSYSTEMS.

- ANIMALS CAN FREELY USE THE HABITATS AND NATURAL RESOURCES.
- MORE THAN 100 NATIONAL PARKS ARE THERE IN INDIA

NATIONAL PARKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL PARK	STATES
RATHOMBORE NATIONAL PARK	RAJASTHAN
CORBETT NATIONAL PARK	UTTARKHAND
BANDHAVGARH NATIONAL PARK	MADHYA PRADESH
PERIYAR NATIONAL PARK	KERALA
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK	ASSAM
SUNDERBANS	WEST BENGAL
KANHA NATIONAL PARK	MADHYA PRADESH

SATPURA NATIONAL PARK

- FIRST RESERVE FOREST OF INDIA
- FINEST INDIAN TEAK GROWS HERE
- PROJECT TIGER WAS LAUNCHED BY GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT TIGER POPULATION.
- UNIQUE BECAUSE SIGNIFICANT INCREASE FOUND IN TIGER POPULATION.

ROCK SHELTERS

- ROCK SHELTERS ARE NATURAL SHELTERS USED BY PREHISTORIC HUMAN BEINGS AS LIVING PLACES.55 OF THEM ARE FOUND IN PACHMARI BIOSPHERE RESERVE.
- THEY GIVE US AN IDEA OF THE LIFE OF PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.
- ROCK PAINTINGS FOUND THERE ARE 1500 TO 10000 YEARS OLD.
- PAINTINGS SEEN THERE DEPICT ANIMALS AND MEN FIGHTING, HUNTING, DANCING, PLAYING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

ENDANGERED ANIMALS

- ANIMALS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE DIMINISHING TO A LEVEL THAT THEY MIGHT FACE FXTINCTION.
- EXAMPLE: LION, ELEPHANTS, WILD BUFFALOES, BARASINGHA

EXTINCT ANIMALS

- EXTINCT ANIMALS ARE THOSE SPECIES WHICH ARE NO LONGER LIVING.
- THIS GROUP INCLUDES PREHISTORIC ANIMALS LIKE DINOSAURS AND ICE AGE MAMMALS AS WELL AS MODERN SPECIES LIKE THE DODO.

DESTUCTION OF THEIR HABITAT, INCREASING POPULATION AS WELL AS HUNTING AND POACHING.

ECOSYSTEM

- MADE OF ALL PLANTS, ANIMALS AND MICRO ORGANISMS IN AN AREA ALONG WITH ABIOTIC COMPONENTS LIKE CLIMATE, SOIL, RIVER, DELTAS, ETC.
- FOOD CHAINS AND FOOD WEBS ARE PART OF ECOSYSTEM.
- MAINTAINS THE BALANCE IN NATURE.

RED DATA BOOK

- SOURCE BOOK WHICH KEEPS RECORD OF ALL ENDANGERED ANIMALS AND PLANTS.
- ALSO MAINTAINED BY IUCN (INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE RESOURCES)
- MAINTAINED BY INDIA FOR ITS OWN FLORA AND FAUNA
- HELPS IN MONITORING RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND PROTECTING THEM.

MIGRATION

- PHENOMENON OF MOVEMENT OF A SPECIES FROM ITS OWN HABITAT TO SOME OTHER HABITAT FOR A PARTICULAR TIME PERIOD EVERY YEAR
- DONE TO ESCAPE COLD AND INHOSPITABLE CONDITIONS FOR LAYING EGGS AND FINDING FOOD.

WAYS TO PROTECT OUR BIOSPHERE

FOREST CONSERVATION ACT

- PASSED ON OCTOBER 25, 1980.
- AIMED AT PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL FORESTS AND MEETING
 THE BASIC NEEDS OF PEOPLE LIVING IN OR NEAR FORESTS.

FOREST CONSERVATION ACT

The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980

 Alarmed at India's rapid deforestation and the resulting environment degradation, the central Government enacted the Forest (Conservation) Act in 1980. AS amendment in 1988, The Act requires the approval of the Central Government before a state "deserves" a reserved forest, uses forest land for non-forest purposes, assigns forest land to private person or corporation, or clears forest land for the purpose of reforestation.

RECYCLING PAPER

- MAKING PAPER REQUIRES WOOD PULP OBTAINED FROM TREES.
- MAKING ONE TONNE OF PAPER TAKES 17 FULL GROWN TREES.
- PAPER CAN BE RECYCLED 5 TO 7 TIMES FOR USE.
- BY USING RECYCLED PAPER WE SAVE TREES AS WELL AS REDUCE THE HARMFUL CHEMICALS USED IN PAPER MAKING

REFORESTATION

- RESTOCKING OF DESTROYED FORESTS BY PLANTING NEW TREES.
- PLANTATION OF SAME SPECIES WHICH WERE FOUND IN THAT AREA.
- IF THE AREA IS LEFT UNDISTURBED IT RE-ESTABLISHES ITSELF.

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