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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**

Government of Manipur

## CHAPTER- 7

### CONSERVATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

#### NOTES:

##### **Deforestation and its Causes**

- ❖ Deforestation means clearing of forests and using that land for other purposes.
- ❖ Some of the purposes of cutting trees are given below:
  - i) Procuring land for cultivation
  - ii) Building houses and factories
  - iii) Making furniture or using wood as fuel.
- ❖ Some natural causes of deforestation are forest fires and severe droughts.

##### **Consequences of Deforestation**

- ❖ Deforestation increases the temperature and pollution level on the earth.
- ❖ The increase in temperature disturbs the water cycle and may reduced rainfall which could cause **droughts**.
- ❖ Deforestation result in **soil erosion** which lead to the removal of top layer of the soil and exposes the lower, hard and rocky layers which has less humus and is less fertile.
- ❖ The gradually conversion of fertile land into desert due to soil erosion caused by deforestation is called **desertification**.
- ❖ Deforestation leads to a decrease in the water holding capacity of the soil.
- ❖ The movement of water from the soil surface into the ground (infiltration rate) is also reduced which causes **flood**.

##### **Conservation of Forest and Wildlife**

- ❖ The government lays down rules, methods and policies to protect and conserve our flora and fauna and their habitats.
- ❖ **Wildlife Sanctuary**: Areas where animals are protected from any disturbance to them and their habitat.
- ❖ **National Park**: Areas reserved for wild life where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources.
- ❖ **Biosphere Reserve**: Large areas of protected land for conservation of wild life, plant and animal resources and traditional life of the tribals living in the area.

##### **Flora and Fauna**

- ❖ The plants and animals found in a particular area are termed flora and fauna respectively of that area.
- ❖ Sal, teak, wild mango, fern etc. are the flora and Chinkara, blue-bull, barking deer, cheetal, wild dog etc. are examples of the fauna of the Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.

### **Endemic Species**

- ❖ Endemic species are those species of plants and animals which are found exclusively in a particular area.
- ❖ Sal and wild mango are the examples of the endemic flora of the Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.
- ❖ Bison, Indian giant squirrel and flying squirrel are the examples of endemic fauna of Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.

### **Species**

- ❖ A group of population which are capable of interbreeding.

### **Endangered animals**

- ❖ Animals whose numbers are diminishing to a level that they might face extinction are known as the **endangered animals**.

### **Biosphere Reserve**

- ❖ Biosphere reserves are the areas meant for conservation of biodiversity.
- ❖ Biodiversity is the variety of plants, animals and microorganisms generally found in an area.
- ❖ Biosphere reserve may also contain other protected areas in it.
- ❖ The Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve consists of one national park named Satpura and two wildlife sanctuaries named Bori and Pachmarhi.

### **Wildlife Sanctuary**

- ❖ Wildlife Sanctuaries like reserve forests provide protection and suitable living conditions to wild animals.
- ❖ People living in wildlife sanctuaries are allowed to do certain activities such as grazing by their livestock, collecting medicinal plants, firewood etc.

### **National Park**

- ❖ Satpura National Park is the first Reserve forest of India.
- ❖ The finest Indian Teak is found in Satpura National Park.
- ❖ 'Satpura Tiger Reserve' (Project Tiger) was launched by the government and the objective of this project was to ensure the survival and maintenance of the tiger population in the country.
- ❖ Human activities such as grazing, poaching, hunting, capturing of animals or collection of firewood, medicinal plants etc. are not allowed in all National Park.

### **Red Data Book**

❖ Red Data Book is the source book which keeps a record of all the endangered animals and plants.

### **Migration**

❖ During a particular time migratory birds fly to far away areas every year because of climatic changes.

❖ Birds that cover long distances to reach other land are known as migratory birds.

### **Recycling of Paper**

❖ Paper can be recycled five to seven times for use.

❖ 17 fully grown trees are needed to make one tonne of paper. If we save one sheet of paper in a day, we can save many trees in a year.

❖ We should save, reuse used paper and recycle the paper.

### **Reforestation**

❖ Reforestation is restocking of the destroyed forests by planting new trees.

❖ The planted trees should generally be of the same species which were found in that forest.

❖ Reforestation can take place naturally if the deforested area is left undisturbed.

❖ We have to retain our green wealth for future generation by plantation of more trees.

❖ In India Forest (Conservation) Act. is aimed at preservation and conservation of natural forests and meeting the basic needs of the people living in or near the forests.



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