



WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION:
PROTECTING OUR
*Vanishing
Wildlife*



WILD LIFE
CONSERVATION

SHRI LEMDEO PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA

SWAPNA G. KHOKLE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

SEMESTER - II

Topic:- WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

CONTENT-

- a) CONCEPT WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
- b) IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
- c) CONCEPT OF NATIONAL PARK
- d) IMPORTANT NATIONAL PARK IN INDIA
- e) BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN INDIA
- f) IMPORTANT BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN INDIA
- g) BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT IN INDIA
- h) LIST BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT IN INDIA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- ▶ Wildlife conservation is a practice of protecting wild plants & animals species & their habitat.
- ▶ Wildlife protection act- 1972
- ▶ Project Tiger- in 1973 was the first and largest wildlife conservation project in India.
- ▶ In 1980's the "CHIPKO ANDOLAN" movement can done for wild life conservation.
- ▶ Breeding programme for endangered species taken for the wildlife conservation.

Importance Of Wildlife Conservation

- ▶ **Economic Value-**

Timber, Fur, Tusk, Ivory, Leather, Honey etc.

- ▶ **Scientific Value-**

Gene pool for the scientist to carry breeding programmes in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

- ▶ **Maintain Ecological Balance-**

Food chain, Food webs Biochemical cycles & energy flow through various trophic level etc.

- ▶ **Eco- Tourism-**

- ▶ **Education-**

- ▶ **Preserve vitality and health for environment and provides stability to various eco systems**

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- ▶ IN SITU-

- ▶ Botanical garden

- ▶ Zoo

- ▶ Gene bank

- ▶ Aquarium

- ▶ EX SITU

- ▶ National park

- ▶ Biosphere reserve

- ▶ Biodiversity hotspot

NATIONAL PARK

- ▶ A national park is protected area of land in which a typical eco system with all its wild plants & animals are protected & reserve in natural surrounding.
- ▶ Over 17 national park and sanctuaries have been selected for project tiger to protect an incries tiger population in India.
- ▶ Total number of national park in India 103.
- ▶ Total number of sanctuaries is 537.
- ▶ First national park of India is Jim Corbett national park Uttarakhand established in the year 1936.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL PARKS IN INDIA

NAME	STATE	ANIMAL PROTECTED
JIM CORBETT NATIONAL PARK	UTTARAKHAND	TIGER
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK	ASSAM	RHINOCEROS
HAZARIBAGH NATIONAL PARK	JHARKHAND	TIGER
KANHA NATIONAL PARK	MP	TIGER, CHEETAH
SUNDARBAN TIGER RESERVE	WEST BENGAL	BENGAL TIGER
GIR NATIONAL PARK	GUJRAT	ASIATIC LIONS
BANDIPUR NATIONAL PARK	KARNATAKA	ELEPHANT & TIGER
DESERT NATIONAL PARK	RAJASTAN	GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD & BLACK BUCK.

BIOSPHERE RESERVES

- ▶ Biosphere reserve are, “ Science for sustainability support sites”. Each reserves promotes solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use.
- ▶ Biosphere reserve are areas comprising terrestrial, Marine and costal eco system.
- ▶ Total number of biosphere reserves in India is 18 established by Government of India.
- ▶ First Biosphere reserve of the world was established in 1979.
- ▶ The concept of biosphere reserve was conceived by the UN & was launched in 1975 as a part of UNISCO'S, “ Man and Biosphere” programme.

9/18 BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN INDIA

NAME	STATE	ANIMAL PROTECTED
NILGIRI BIOSPHERE RESERVE	TAMILNADU, KERALA, KARNATAKA	NILGIRI TAHR, LION-TAILED MACAQUE
GULF OF MANNAR BIOSPHERE RESERVE	TAMILNADU	DUGONG, SEA COW
SUNDARBAN NATIONAL PARK	WEST BENGAL	ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
NANDADEVBI BIOSPHERE RESERVE	UTTARAKHAND	
NOKREK BIOSPHERE RESERVE	MEGHALAYA	RED PANDA
PANCHAMARHI BIOSPHERE RESERVE	MADHYAPRADESH	GIANT SQUIRREL, FLYING SQUIRREL.
SIMLIPAL BIOSPHERE RESERVE	ODISHA	ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WILD ELEPHANT, GAUR
ACHANAKMAR-AMARKANTAK BIOSPHERE RESERVE	CHHATTISGARH & MADHYA PRADESH	WILD RANGE OF FLORA & FAUNA
NICOBAR ISLAND	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND	SALTWATER CROCODILE

BIODIVERSITY HOT SPOT IN INDIA

- ▶ Biodiversity hot spot are the areas that support natural eco system that are largely intact and where native species & communities associated with these eco system are represented.
- ▶ The concept of biodiversity hotspot was given by Norman Mayers.
- ▶ Originally Narman Mayers gave the 25 biodiversity hot spot.
- ▶ Later 9 hotspot added by MITTERMEIER.

LIST BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT IN INDIA

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Tropical Andes | 14. Mediterranean Basin | 26. The Madrean Pine-Oak Woodlands |
| 2. Mesoamerica | 15. The The Caucasus | 27. Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany |
| 3. The Caribbean Islands | 16. Sunderland | 28. The Eastern Afromontane |
| 4. The Atlantic Forest | 17. Wallace | 29. The Horn of Africa |
| 5. Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena | 18. The Philippines | 30. The Irano-Anatolian |
| 6. The Cerrado | 19. Indo-Burma | 31. The Mountains of Central Asia |
| 7. Chilean Winter Rainfall-Valdivian Forests | 20. The Mountains of Southwest China | 32. Eastern Himalaya |
| 8. The California Floristic Province | 21. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka | 33. Japan |
| 9. Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands | 22. Southwest Australia | o plants, mainly in Hokkaido |
| 10. The Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa | 23. New Caledonia | mammals in Hokkaido |
| 11. The Guinean Forests of West Africa | 24. New Zealand | 34. East Melanesian Islands |
| 12. The Cape Floristic Region | 25. Polynesia and Micronesia | |
| 13. The Succulent Karoo | | |

REFERENCE

- ▶ Environmental biology-P.D. Sharma
- ▶ Environmental Biology-K.C.Agrawal
- ▶ Website-Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change



THANK YOU...!