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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

TOPIC

“BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION”

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BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



INTRODUCTION:

BIODIVERSITY the term itself it indicate the (BIO. LIVING) (DIVERSITY...DIFFERENT FORMS) Thus our earth has a vast variety of life forms in its level and even we are part of it. So it's our duty to conserve it in healthiest manner to protect many lives on the earth.

Here the term comes "biodiversity conservation" the practice of protecting and preserving the wealth and variety of species, habitat, ecosystem and genetic diversity on planet is important for our health, wealth, food, fuel, and services we depend on.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- The protection, preservation, management or restoration of natural resources.
- To highlight the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human health and international development.
- To raise the profile of biodiversity as an essential component in achieving the millennium development goals.
- To highlight the risks which human impacts on ecosystems present to human health and welfare worldwide.
- To evaluate economic and non economic techniques for assessing the importance of biodiversity to people in developing countries.
- Reveal the complex relationship between people and their natural environment.

➤ **Climate Change:**



➤ **Pollution:**



➤ **Destruction Of Habitat:**



➤ **Invasive Of Alien Species:**



➤ **Over Exploitation of Natural Environment:**



➤ **Extinction of Species:**



➤ **Threat to human beings:**



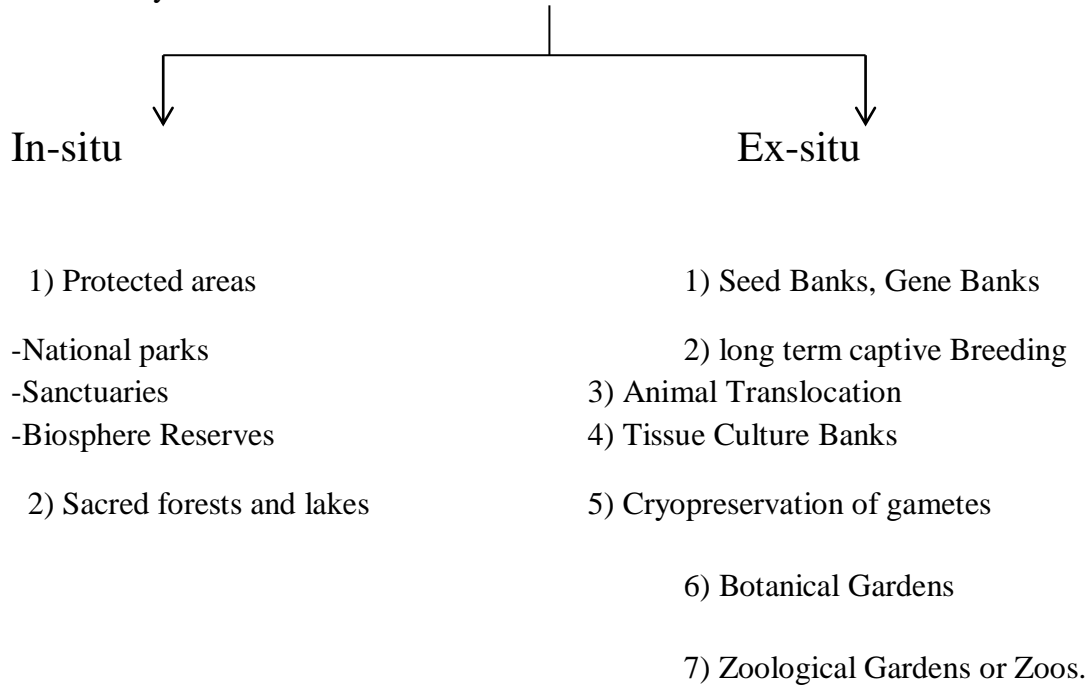
METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

Types of conservation:

Conservation can broadly be divided into two types:

1. In-situ conservation
2. Ex-situ conservation

Biodiversity Conservation



Difference between “In-situ conservation” and “ex-situ conservation”

In situ conservation:

1. It is conservation of endangered species in their natural habitats.
2. The endangered species are protected from predators.
3. The depleting resources are augmented.
4. The population recovers in natural environment.

Ex-situ conservation:

1. It is conservation of endangered species outside their natural habitats.
2. The endangered species are protected from all adverse factors.
3. They are kept under human supervision and provided all the essentials.

4. Offspring produced in captive breeding are released in natural habitat for acclimatization.

Conclusion:

Most biodiversity resources are consumed by humans, so it is their primary responsibility to preserve and protect biodiversity to protect the earth the richness of the species ecosystem the environment and the sustainable growth of life on earth is important.

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