

WILD LIFE & ITS CONSERVATION

INTRODUCTION :-

"Life in any form" plants and animals existing in its natural ~~form~~ surroundings i.e. natural habitat is known as wild life.

Definition :- "wild life" is defined as "living thing that are neither human nor domesticated especially mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes hunted by human."

Some animals can be denoted as the symbol of their country - such as :-

<u>Animals</u>	<u>country</u>
Kangaroo	Australia
Kiwi	New Zealand
Panda	China etc.

~~Need~~ Necessity or Need of wild life :-

Every species on this earth is essential to maintain balance of biosphere. so, wild life is must for survival of man and other species.

Necessity of wild life may be mentioned below

: _____

[I] Life Supporting System :- wild life is a genetic stock which provide a complete life supporting system to the entire society.

[II] Ecological Value :- Destruction of wild life may cause upset in ecological balance. Ex:- In absence of producers (plants) all consumers (animals) will die.

[III] Recreational value

[IV] Commercial value : — In economic point of view wild life has a wide world market and one of the major source of income. Such as — Fish & Fisheries.

[V] Scientific Value : — Many wild species are used in scientific studies.
Ex: — Sea Urchin have helped greatly in understanding the human embryology.

[VI] Aesthetic & Ethical values : —

Many wild animals and plants have become extinct and many others are facing the danger of extinction. The decline in no. of wild life is due to many reasons. Some of the mentionable reasons are given below : —

1. Deforestation, over hunting and poaching.
2. Conversion of wild life habitats into house sites, transport routes, agricultural land, industrial sites etc for ~~is~~ ↑ing population of man has caused wild life decline.
3. Pollution is one of the major reasons of wild life decline.
4. Poor breeding of some wild animals near human dwelling is the reason of decline.
5. Natural calamities such as volcano, draughts, epidemics may be the cause of decline in number.
6. Some time jungle fire kills numerous wild life.

★ what is management and conservation of wild life?

→ wild life conservation and management means preservation and protection of wild animals and plants in their natural habitats, so that they do not become extinct.

Aims of wild life conservation :-

1. To maintain the balance of ecosystem.
2. To protect, preserve and help in rapid reproduction of the rare species to save them from extinction.
3. To preserve the breeding stock.
4. To prevent deforestation and encourage afforestation.
5. To study the ecological relation of plants and animals in natural habitats.
6. Conservation of wild life is essential because they carry useful genes which are lost in domesticated animals.
7. Wild life is the genetic stock which provide the complete life supporting system to the entire human society.

Many steps have to be taken for the conservation of wild life. Few are as follows :-

1. Promulgation of laws.
2. Establishment of Parks, reserves and sanctuaries.
3. Breeding in captivity (artificial insemination).

4. Habitat management and statistical data of wild lives should be maintained.
5. Afforestation and re-introduction of endangered species.
6. National and international measures should be there to see that death rate of wild life may never exceed the reproduction rate.
7. People should be educated about the consequence of decline of wild life.

Steps taken by National and International Societies to protect wild life:—

Many board have been established ~~at~~ National and International levels to protect the wild life. The name of National boards are given below:—

1. Central board of forestry (CBF)
2. Indian board for wild life (IBWL)
3. National committee of Environment (NCE)

For the wild life conservation, many International organisations are there to protect them:—

1. International union for conservation of nature and natural resources (IUCN).
2. Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) and world Health organisation (WHO).

3. International Biological Programme (IBP) and the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB)

Methods of wild life conservation

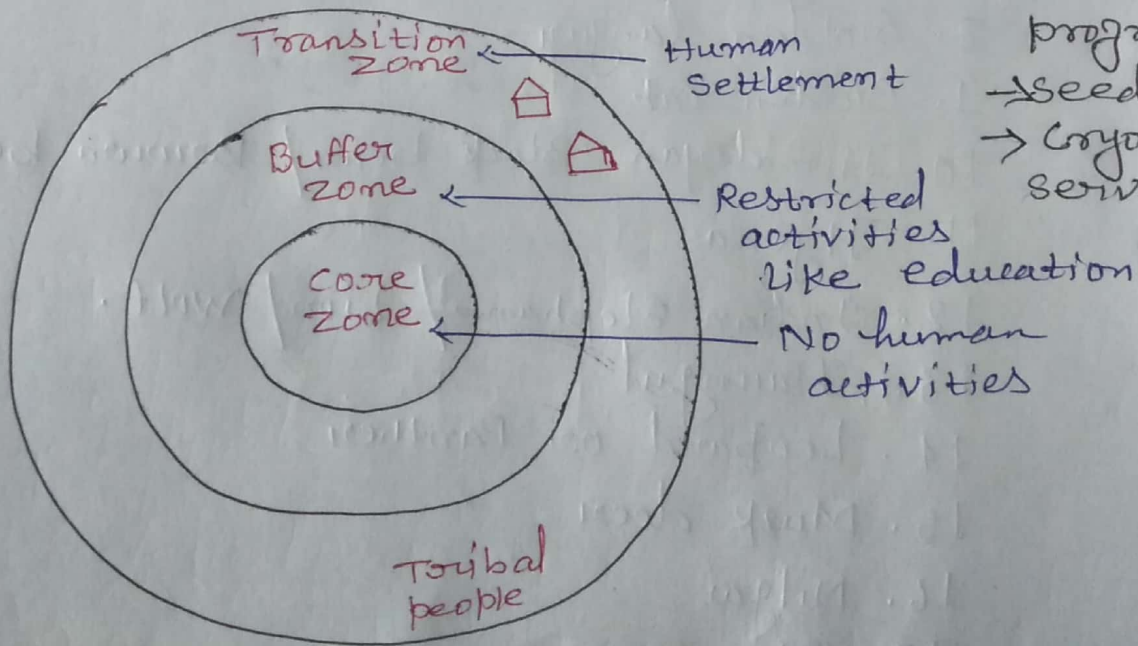
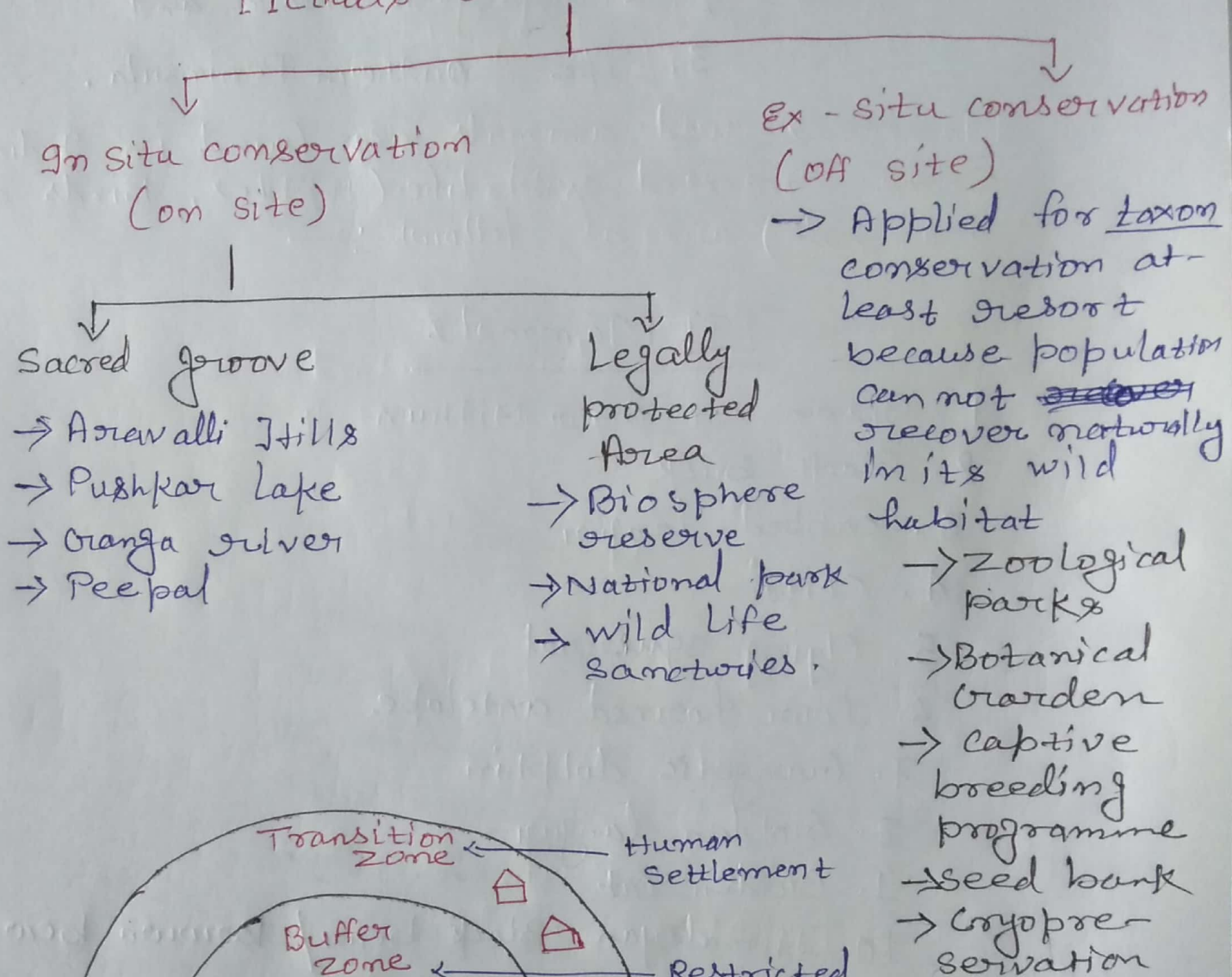


Fig: - MAB & Biosphere .

Important wild life (Animals) in India: —

~~India~~ India is a very vast country, which may be divided into three distinct regions: —

1. Mountain Zone of Himalaya,
2. Indogangesic Plain and
3. The Southern Peninsula.

Numerous wild animals are found in India. Some Protected wild life (Reptiles, Birds and mammals) are as follows: —

[I] Mammals

1. Bison or Gaur Mithun
2. Black buck
3. capped langur
4. Chital
5. Flying squirrel
6. Four horned antelope
7. Gangetic dolphin
8. Golden langur
9. Golden cat
10. Himalayan Black bear / Brown bear
11. Hyena
12. Indian Elephant / Lion / Wolf.
13. Haungul
14. Leopard or Panther
15. Musk deer
16. Nilgai
17. Rhinoceros
18. Sloth bear

19. Snow Leopard
20. Tiger
21. wild dog / pig.

[II] Birds

1. Peacock or Peafowl
2. Large falcons
3. Great Indian hornbill
4. Mountain quail
5. Cheer Pheasant
6. Tragopan Pheasant
7. Great Indian bustard
8. Common grey hornbill
9. Siberian white crane
10. Pink headed duck

[III] Reptiles

1. Pythons
2. cobra
3. Gharial
4. Marsh crocodile
5. Estuarine crocodile
6. Monitor lizard
7. Leatherly turtle.

Conclusion :- The term 'wild life' does not mean large and ferocious animals living in jungle and water. It means, 'life in any form living in its natural habitat is wild life'. Wild life is must for balance in population of ecosystem.
