

Objectives

Some of the main objectives are

- Maintain essential process and life support system (air, water and soil).
- Ensure that any material of world's organism.
- Preserve the biodiversity of species or the range genetic material of world's organism.

- Biodiversity:
1. Different life form i.e. different types of organism
 2. It is related to a particular area i.e. space.
 3. It includes ~~diverse~~ diverse form of life.
 4. It includes all plants, animals and microbes.
 5. ~~It may differ or may be same~~
Its commonest levels are
 - Genic diversity
 - Species diversity
 - Ecosystem diversity.

- Classification:
1. Grouping.
 2. Grouping of organism
 3. Grouping of organism into different categories
 4. Scientific grouping of organism into different categories.
 5. Scientific grouping of living organism on the basis of their relationships (similarities and dissimilarities) into different categories.

Causes of Richness of Biodiversity

Bio diversity (7)

There are several causes of richness of biological diversities. Some of them are as:

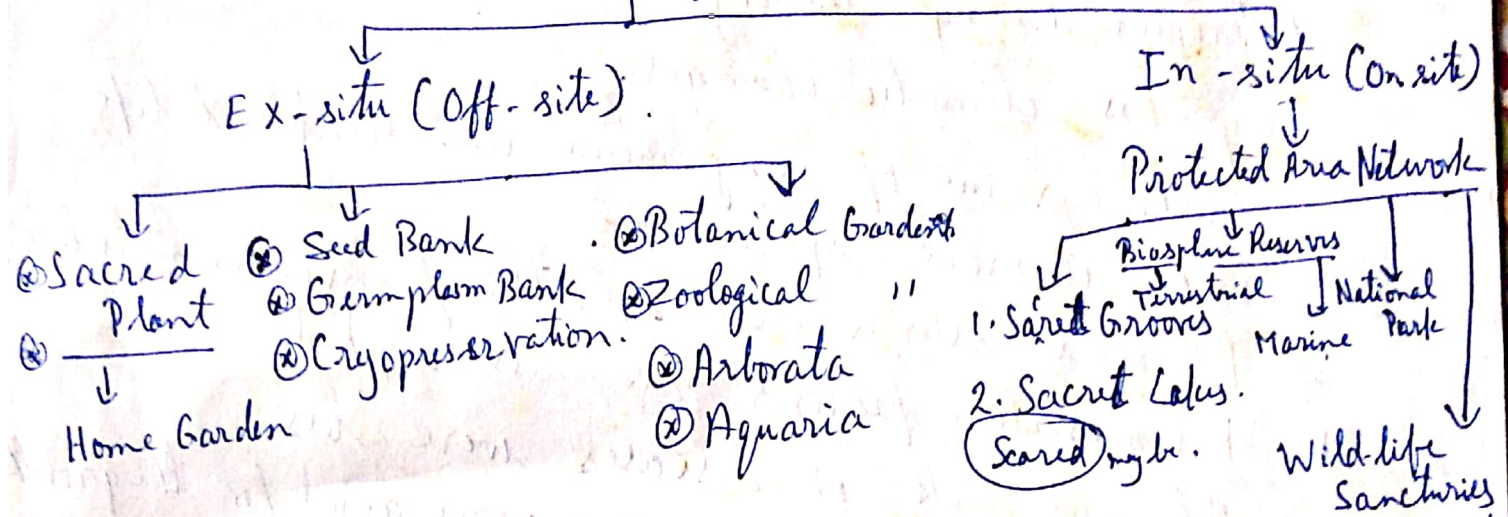
1. Tropics during the organic evolution have suffered very less climatic changes.
2. Constant value of temperature i.e. suitable to life make it more species rich.
3. Physical alternation alteration of environment is less.
4. Elimination factors are less worked.
5. The outbreak of diseases were less.
6. The pattern of rainfall is very good for the growth of plant.
7. There is very less fluctuation in ~~climatic~~ conditions.
8. The ~~low~~ global location of tropics favours richness of species.

Conservation of Bio-diversity

Biodiversity ⑧

The entire conservation strategies may be depicted as:

Bio-diversity Conservation



The steps for conservation of bio-diversity are as →

- Expansion of protected area
- ~~Survey of population and assessment~~
- Population survey and assessment for creation of database.
- Mapping of forest type, protected area and national forest.
- In-situ conservation.
- Regular population habitat, viability and risk simulations.
- Captive breeding and species reintroduction.
- Information Net-working.
- Geographical Information System in planning and monitoring.
- Network beyond the protected area.
- Community oriented approaches.
- Harvesting voluntary action.
- Involvement of private sector.

Hot Spots

Norman Mayer in 1988 coined the word Hot Spots. Hot spots are the main area for the plant and animal species. A/c to UNEP/UNDP the biological diversity is unevenly distributed. Some area harbour greater biodiversity than other. The species rich area are known as Hot spots. In other words the area of the world rich in species and under greater threat of extinction of species are known as Hot Spots.

There are about 25 Terrestrial hot spots in the world which covers about 1.4% of the total land area. In tropics there are 12 Hot spots.

- ① Eastern Himalayas.
- ② Western Ecuador
- ③ Western Uplands of America
- ④ Queensland Australia
- ⑤ New Caledonia
- ⑥ Brunsilia.
- ⑦ Hawaii.
- ⑧ Californian floral Province.
- ⑨ Malayan Archipelago.
- ⑩ Madagascar
- ⑪ Choco of Canada
- ⑫ New Chile