

Conservation of Plants and Animals

Migration & National Forest Policy

MIGRATION

The movement of animals in large numbers from one place to another and back to their original home is called migration. Animals migrate during winter and breeding seasons. Birds are well known for their long migratory flights.

The Arctic tern is a sea bird which travels from the north pole to the south pole each year. Siberian cranes travel large distances and come to India during winter.

Migration often provides the migrating species with more favorable conditions of temperature, food, or water. For instance, bats of cold and temperate regions are known to migrate to warmer areas during winter.

- **Reforestation** : Restocking of the destroyed forests by planting new trees is called reforestation.
 - The planted trees should generally be of the same species which were found in that forest.
 - We should save, reuse the used paper and recycle it because 17 full grown trees required to make one tonne of paper. And by it we cannot only save trees but also save energy and water needed for manufacturing paper.
- 1. (i) Biosphere Reserve Scheme – 1986
(ii) Wild life protection Act – 1972 [Revised in 1991]
(iii) World Environment Day – 05th June.
(iv) Forest Act-1927.
(v) National Forest Policy-1988.
- 2. **Silviculture** - The branch of science which deals with management and development of forest trees.
- 3. **Chipko Movement** : March 1973 Gopeshwar in Chamoli District.

The movement had two leaders :

- (i) Sundar lal Bahuguna of Silyara in Tehri

- (ii) Chandi Prashad Bhatt of Gopeshwar.
At First – Amrita Devi Bishnoi in Khejarli (Jodhpur)
4. **Appiko Movement : Pandurang Hegde** in south, in 1983.
5. **Silent Valley** : Palghat (kerala) , Declared as National Reserve Forest.
6. **Green Data Book** : A book containing a list of rare plants in a protected area like Botanical gardens.
7. (i) **IUCN** – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
Heat Quarter – Morges [Switzerland]
- (ii) **WWF** – World Wildlife Fund.
- (iii) **FAO** – Food and Agricultural Organisation.
- (iv) **UNDP** – United Nations Development Programme.
8. (i) **Desert National Park, Jaiselmer (Rajasthan)** Famous for Great Indian bustard & Black buck.
- (ii) **Kaziranga National Park, (Assam)** Famous for Rhinoceros.
- (iii) **Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)** famous for migratory birds specially Siberian Crane.
- (iv) **Hangul- Kashmir Stag [Endangered]** found in **Dachigam [Srinagar - Jammu & Kashmir]**
- (v) **Smallest tiger reserve in India** – Ranthambore National Park [Rajasthan]

Importance of Forests

- Forests are natural habitat of wild animals and plants.
- Roots of trees keep the topsoil bound and prevent it from being washed away through water erosion as well as through wind erosion.
- Trees give a large amounts of water by the process of transpiration. This helps in formation of rain clouds and bringing fresh water to the earth.
- Forests help in maintaining oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in atmosphere.
- Forests also act as saviour from various solar radiations.

- Forests provide raw material for paper industry.
- Forests have various protective functions like prevention of drought, protection against wind, cold, noise, radiations and even conservation of soil and water.
- Forests are important for production of timber, bamboos, food and wide variety of compounds like resins, alkaloids, essential oils, latex and various pharmaceutical products. Forests are home to several kinds of plants and animals. The number and type of plants and animals found in a forest depends on the soil and climatic conditions of the region. For example, a type of forests called the rainforests are believed to house of millions of the species of plants and animals, some of them yet undiscovered by human beings. Rainforests cover less than 6% of the earth's total land surface, but are home for up to almost three-fourths of all known species of plants and animals.