

Q. 1. What is bio diversity?

Ans: biodiversity means the variety and variability of organism in the world.

Q. 2. What is species?

Ans: A group of individual having same characteristics and can interbreed is called species.

Q. 3. What are extinct species?

Ans: Species that are vanished from the world or from a country is called extinct species. eg. Dodo [world], Cheetah, Pink headed duck [India]

Q. 4. What are endangered animals?

Ans: Species having possibility to extinct in the near future unless the factors threatening its existence are controlled.

Q. 5. What are the factors which threaten the existence of species?

Ans: Followings are the factors which threaten the existence of species:

- a. Human development
- b. Practice of monoculture
- c. Introduction of exotic species
- d. Hunting
- e. Global warming

Q. 6. What are the impacts of the loss of biodiversity?

Ans: Followings are the impacts of the loss of biodiversity: -

- a. Shortage of livelihood of people
- b. Cause of economical losses
- c. Threat to survival of species

Q. 7. What is Red Data book?

Ans: A book published by IUCN which carries information about the plants and animals that have become extinct or are facing danger of extinction. First Red data book compiled in 1991

Q. 8. How do we know the status of plants and animals?

Ans: The Botanical and Zoological survey of India keep track of plants and animals.

Q. 9. How are the numbers of individuals of different species counted by All India wild animal census?

Ans: Different methods are used for different animals. In the case of tiger pug mark are counted to figure out the number of tiger in forest. It uses satellite pictures and ground survey of the different part of forest.

Q. 10. What are the two way to protect biodiversity?

Ans: The two way to protect biodiversity are: -

(a) Protecting wild life in natural habitat called on site conservation

(b) Conserving plants and animals outside their natural surrounding like Zoological park and Botanical garden

Q. 10. Define tem – Wild life and Endemic species?

Ans: plants and animals which live or grow in their natural habitat are called wild life.

Endemic species are plants and animals which live or grow in just one geographical area, often in small numbers are called endemic species such plants and animals are at a greater risk of becoming extinct. They are very vulnerable to local habitat disturbance.

Q. 11. What are the different types of protected sites or reserves for protecting biodiversity?

Ans: National Park: Areas reserved for wild life where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources.

Biosphere Reserve: Large areas of protected land for conservation of wild life, plant and animal resources and traditional life of the tribal living in the area.

Wildlife sanctuary: Areas where animals are protected from any disturbance to them and their habitat.

Q. 12. What re the mission of man and the biosphere program of UNESCO?

Ans: Establishment of biosphere reserve in every bio – geographical zone.

Q. 13. Describe about wild life sanctuary?

Ans: A wildlife sanctuary is a declared protected area, where very limited human activity is allowed. The ownership of this type of protected area could lie in the hands of either a government or in any private organization or person, provided the regulations are governed by the government. Inside a wildlife sanctuary, the hunting of animals is completely prohibited. Additionally, the trees can not be cut down for any purpose; especially the clearing of the forest for agriculture is completely banned. However, it is not physically fenced to restrict the public from entering and roaming inside a wildlife sanctuary for research, educational, inspirational, and recreational purposes. The general public could use it up to a certain extent so that the sanctuary is useful for them also. People can collect firewood, fruits, medicinal plants...etc in small scale from a wildlife sanctuary.

Q. 14. Describe about National park?

Ans: National park was first introduced in 1969, by the IUCN as a mean of a protected area with a definition. However, in the 19th century, some western naturalists and explorers have put forward the ideas of preserving ecosystems in order to conserve wildlife without active human interference. Additionally, those ideas have been implemented successfully despite the lack of legislation around 1830 in USA, by declaring the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas. A national park has a defined boundary, through which no person can get into the park without an approval. Only an approved person can enter into a national park, either via paying a visitor ticket or an approved letter from the governing body (mostly the government). The visitors can only observe the park inside a vehicle that routes through defined trails and they cannot get out the vehicle for any reason unless there is an approved place for visitors. Photographs are allowed but research and educational work can only be done with a prior permission. The park cannot be used for any reason viz. firewood, timber, fruits...etc. With all these regulations, the national parks are established to conserve the natural habitats of the wild fauna and flora with a minimum human interference. There are 97 national park in India

Q. 15. What are the needs to set up Zoo?

Ans: zoo is a created and an artificial habitat for animals and birds. It is a place that is created by man with an intention to keep the birds and animals to be watched by visitors and people as part of the tourism of a country.

Q 16. What are the difference between Zoo and Sanctuary?

Ans: In a zoo the animals and birds are held in captive whereas in a sanctuary the animals and birds are not held in captive but on the other hand they roam about and fly about free. This is because of the fact that a sanctuary is a selected spot of living for animals and birds. A zoo is open to general public with visiting timings. On the other hand a sanctuary is not open to public for visit.

Q. 17. What does “sustainable Utilization of natural resources” means?

Ans: sustainable Utilization of natural resources means making use of natural resources to meet the need of present generation while ensuring its availability for future generations.

Q. 18. How do exotic species harm bio diversity?

Ans: Species that have been introduced, or moved, by human activities to a location where they do not naturally occur are termed exotic, non-native, alien, or non-indigenous. Exotic species are not necessarily harmful. In fact, the majority have beneficial purposes.

When non-native species cause ecological or economic problems, they are termed invasive or harmful exotic species.

Invasive species threaten biodiversity by (1) causing disease, (2) acting as predators or parasites, (3) acting as competitors, (4) altering habitat, or (5) hybridizing with local species.

Q. 19. When was project tiger launched?

Ans: in 1973

Q. 20. Which is the first reserve forest of India?

Ans: Satpura National Park is the first Reserve Forest of India