



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

Vazhiampalayam, Coimbatore-35

**(An Autonomous institution)**

Accredited by **NBA-AICTE** and Re-Accredited by **NAAC-UGC with A+ Grade**

Approved by **AICTE, New Delhi** & Affiliated to **Anna University, Chennai**



## **DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**

**COURSE NAME : 23CHT103- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND  
SUSTAINABILITY**

**I YEAR / I SEMESTER**

**UNIT : 1. ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY**

**TOPIC : 5. CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY**

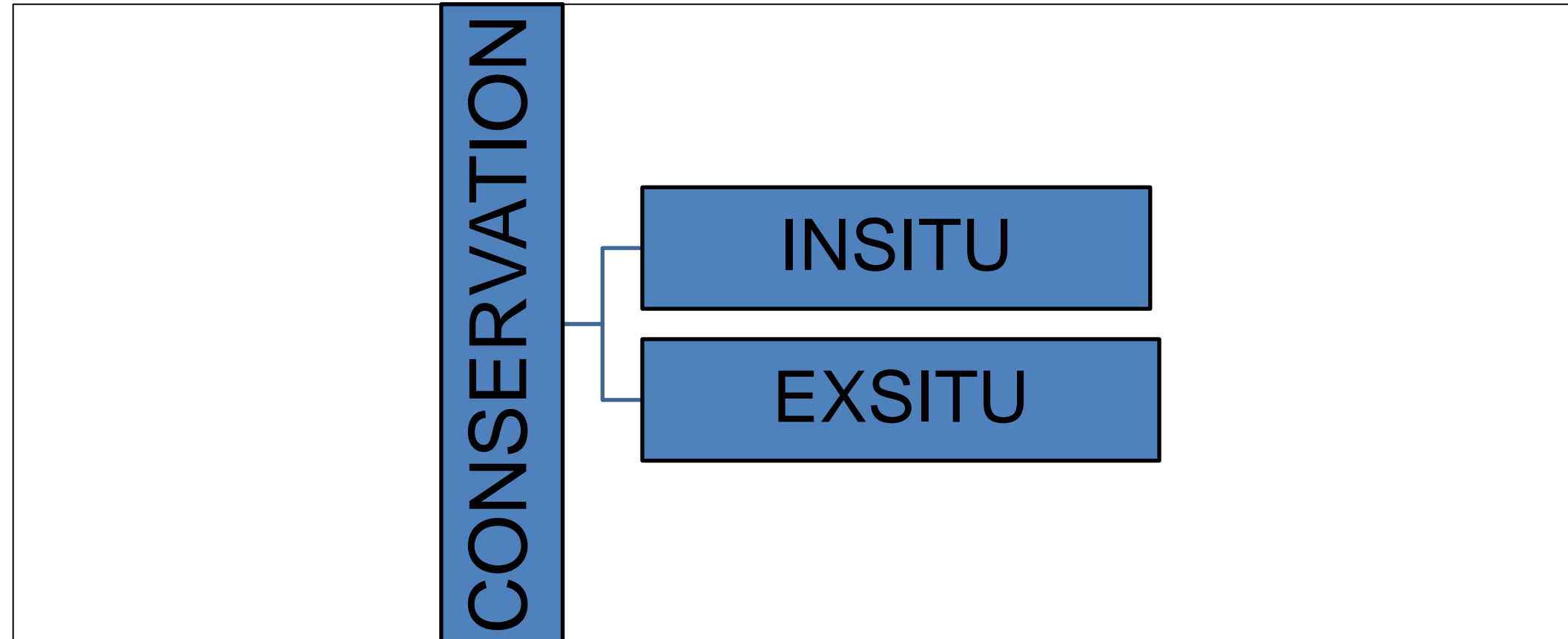


# BRAINSTORMING WITH RECAP



# CONSERVATION

- The management of biosphere so that will yield the greatest sustainable benefits to present generation while maintaining its potential to meet needs of future generation

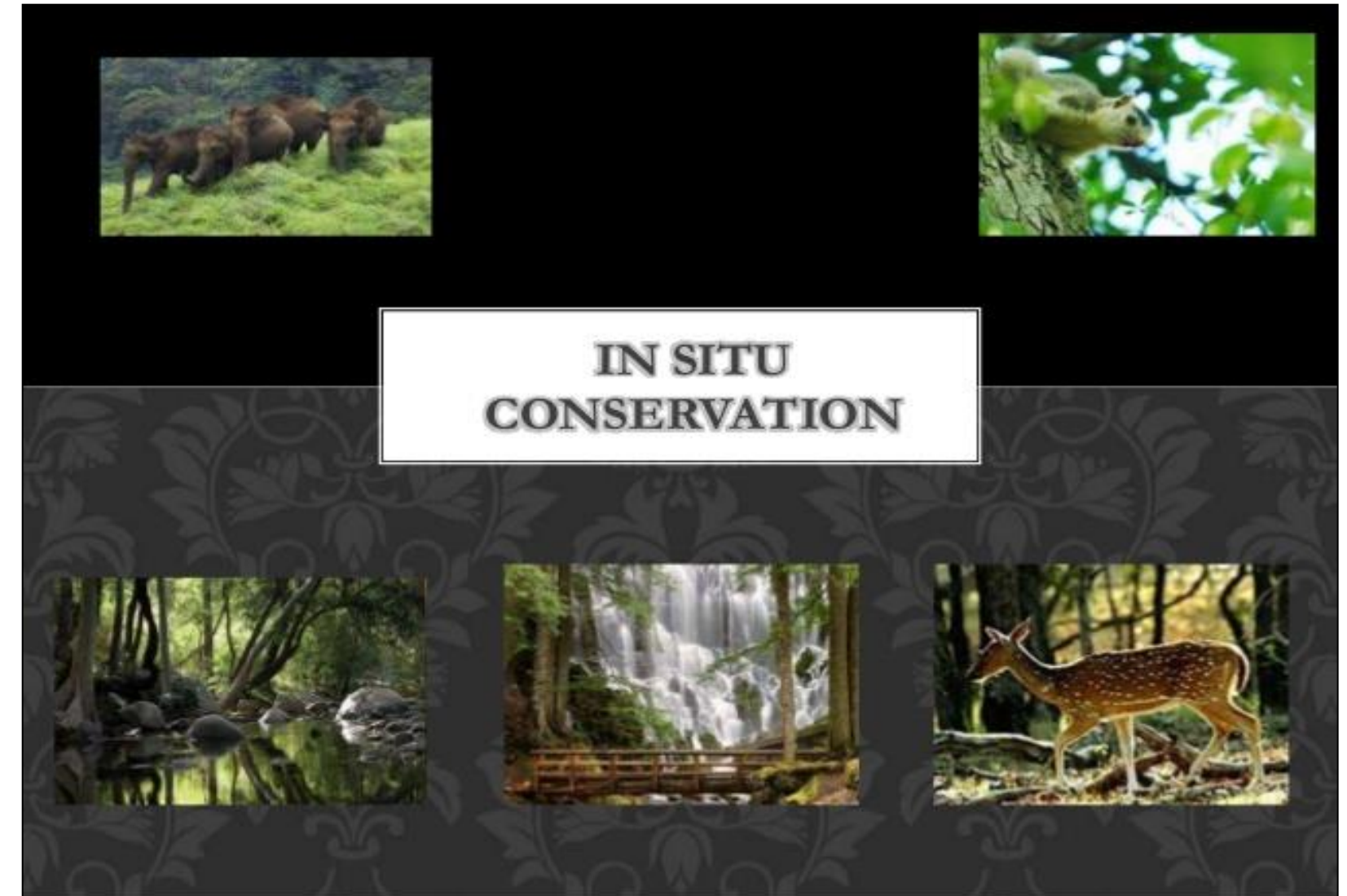
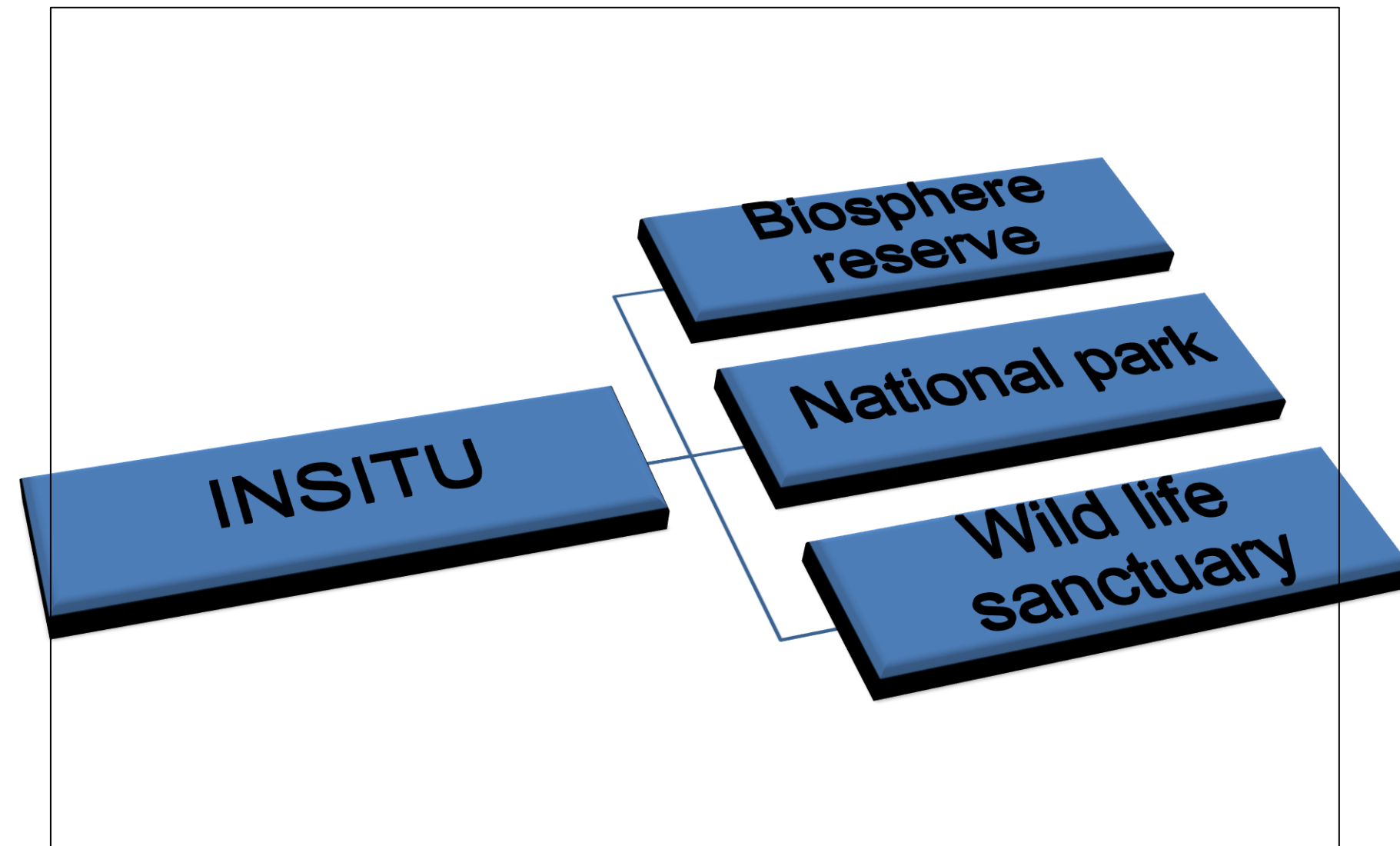




# INSITU CONSERVATION



1. It involves protection of fauna & flora within its natural habitat along with all other species
2. Protected area

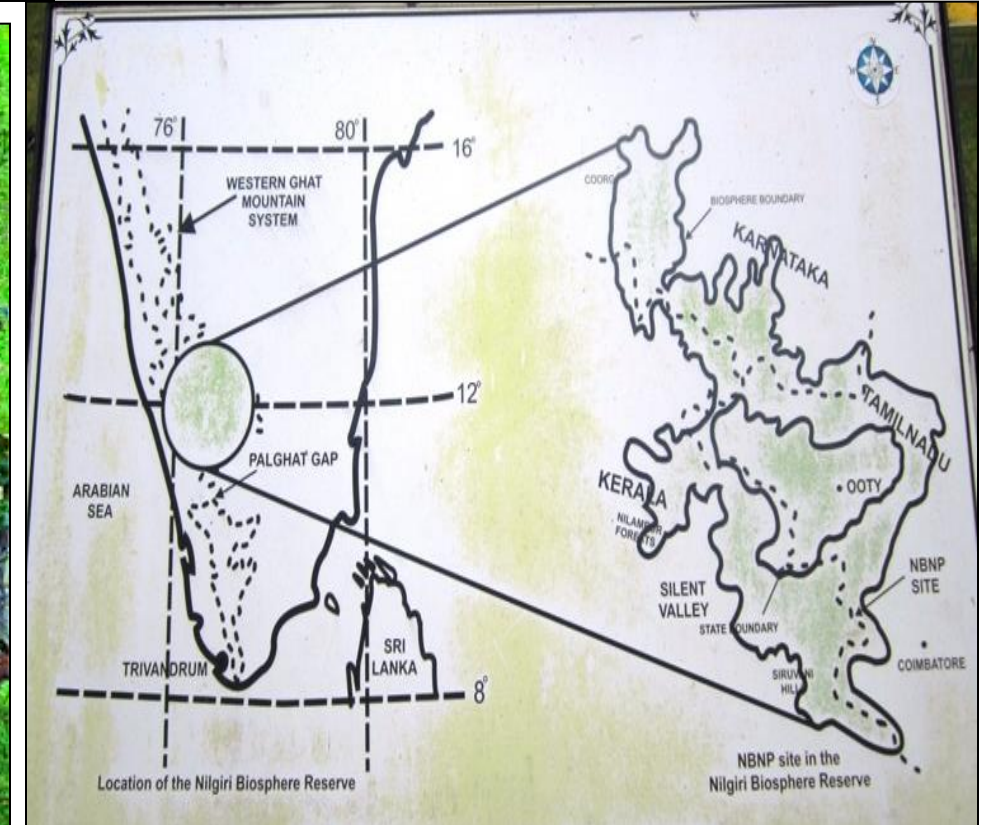




# 1. BIOSPHERE RESERVES



- Covers large area > 5000sq.km.
- Protect species for long time
- It contains 1 or 2 national park
- Example: Nilgiri biosphere reserve- (Bandipur and Nagarhole national park.)
- **World- 243 biosphere reserves**
- **India – 7 (45,000 flora, 65,000 fauna)**



1. Gulf of Mannar (TN)
2. Nilgiri (TN, KL and KA)
3. Nanda devi (UP)
4. Nokrek (Meghalaya)
5. Manas (As)
6. Sundarbans (WB)
7. Great Nicobar & Similipal (Odisha)



# 1. BIOSPHERE RESERVES

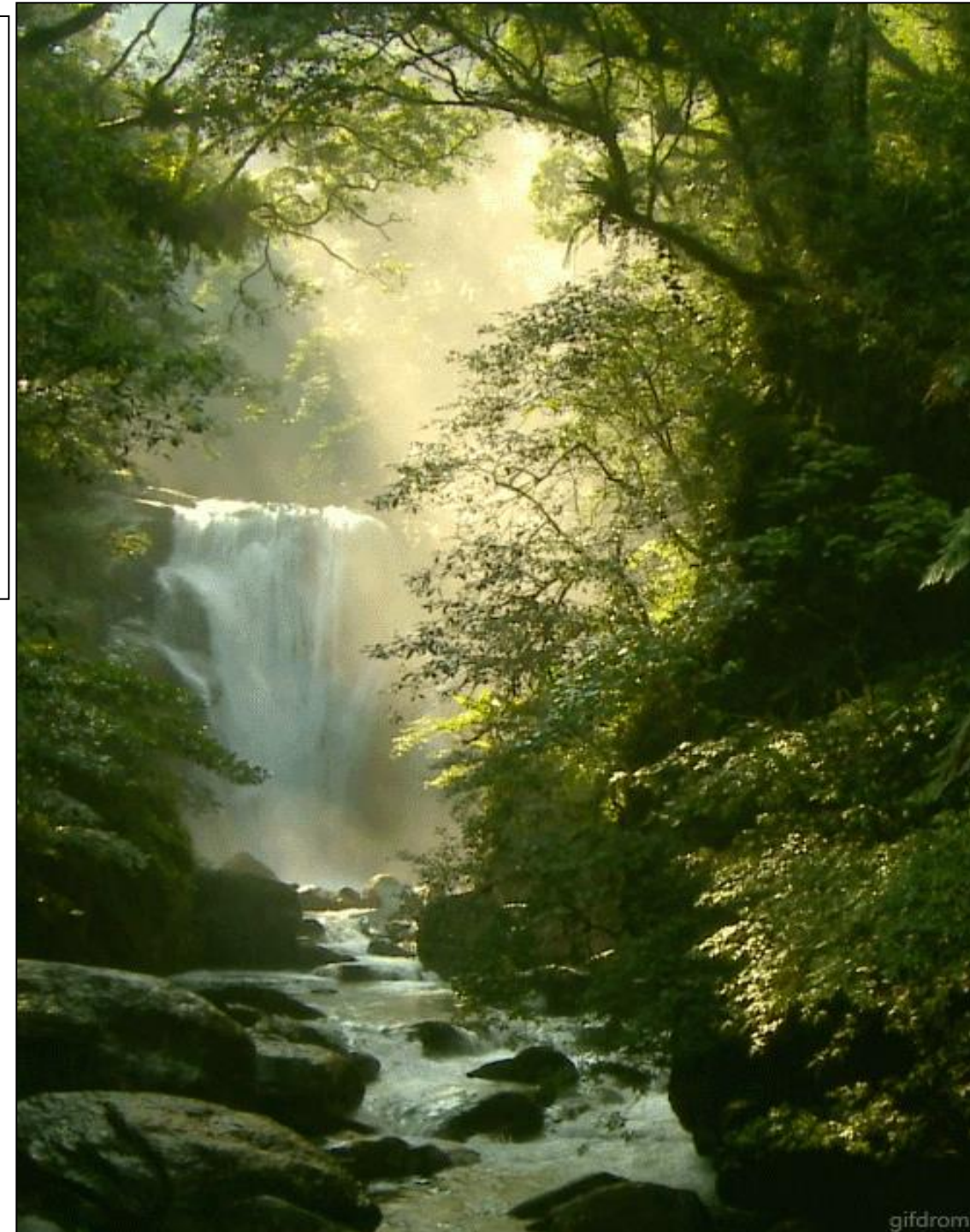


## Role

- Long time survival for evolving ecosystem
- Protect endangered species
- Site for recreation
- Useful for education & research purpose

## Restriction

- No tourism
- No explosive activities
- No human interference





## 2. NATIONAL PARKS

- Protected area to conserve flora and fauna together in natural habitat.
- Covers 500 sq.km
- India-83 national parks
- TN- Guindy, Periyar, Indiragandhi, Marine national park,etc.,





## 2. NATIONAL PARKS



### Role

- Tourism without affecting env.
- Protect and propagate the wild life.

### Restriction

- Grazing of domestic animals
- Private rights and forest activities







# 3. WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

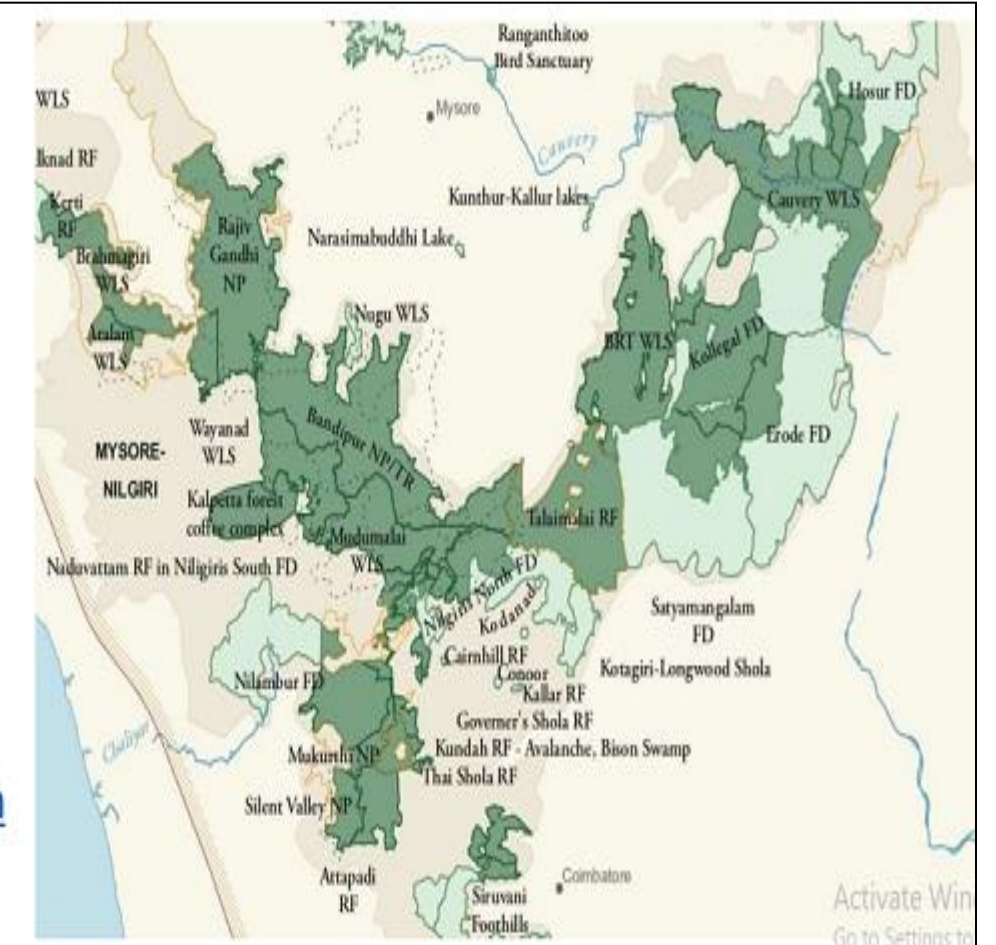


- Reserved for the conservation of animals only
- Covers 100 sq. km.
- India-497
- TamilNadu-10
- Example: Mudhumalai, Vedanthangal,



**National parks -**  
Aralam,  
Mudumalai,  
Mukurthi,  
Nagarhole,  
Bandipur  
Silent Valley

**Wildlife sanctuaries**  
Wayanad  
Sathyamangalam





# 3. WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

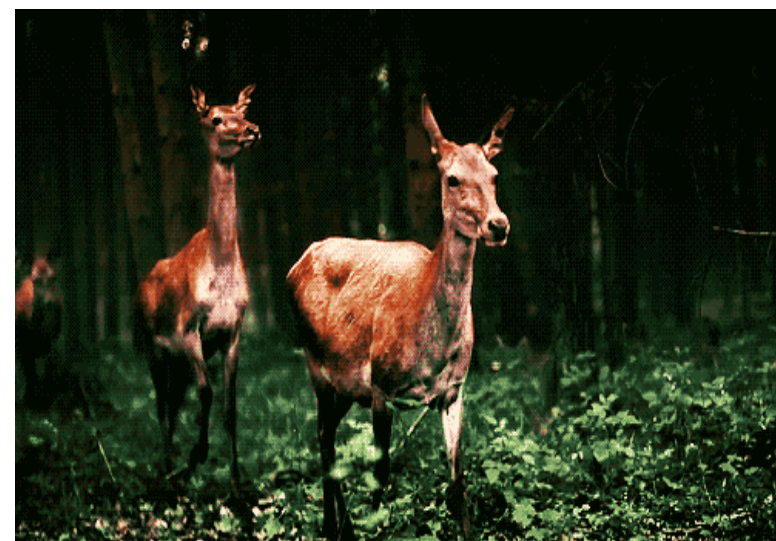


## Role

- Permitting timber harvesting, forest product, private rights and forestry operations

## Restrictions

- Killing
- Hunting
- shooting and capturing of wildlife.





# Activity



# GENE SANCTUARY & OTHERS



- Plants are preserved, like lemon & Pitcher plant gene sanctuary
- some animals are protected in special projects for Gir lion, crocodile breeding, elephant etc



## Advantages

- Cheap and convenient
- Species not only survived also multiplies
- Species gets adjusted to natural disaster
- Long term conservation
- Larger area provides conservation and evolution.



## Limitations

- A large surface area required
- Habitat maintenance not proper
- shortage of staff



# ASSESSMENT



## 1. Differentiate between national parks & wild life sanctuary



# SUMMARY



# REFERENCES



1. Dr. A.Ravikrishnan, Environmental science & Engineering” Srikrishna hitech Pub. Co. Ltd,2013.
2. G.Tayer Miller :Environmental Science”, Cenage Learning India Pvt Ltd, 2011.
3. Benny joseph, “Environmental science & engineering” Tata McGraw-Hill.Pub.Co.Ltd. New Delhi.2009.

