

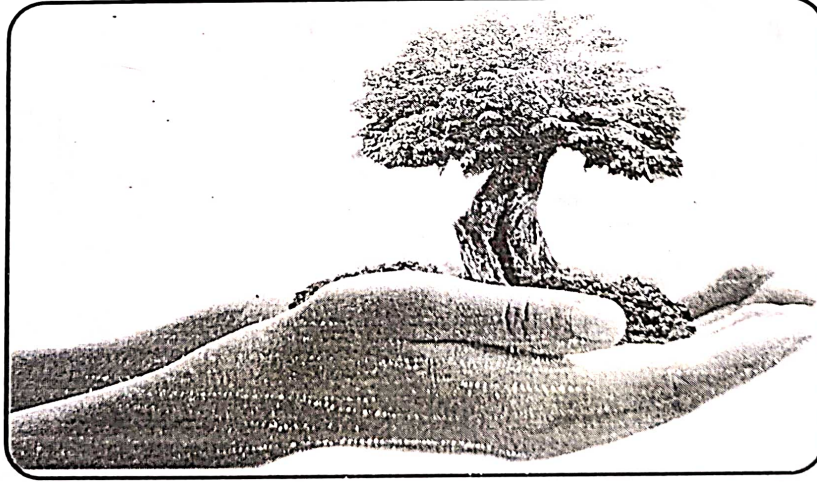
महाराष्ट्र शिक्षण समिती द्वारा संचलित

महाराष्ट्र महाविद्यालय, निलंगा

ता. निलंगा जि. लातूर



पर्यावरण प्रकल्प कार्य पुस्तिका



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प्रमाणपत्र

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शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०-२०२३ मधील प्रकल्प कार्य _____
या विषयावर मार्गदर्शक शिक्षक / प्राध्यापकाच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली अपेक्षित
सर्व कामकाज, माहिती संकलन व अहवाल लेखन विद्यापीठाच्या कला लेखन
नियमाप्रमाणे प्रकल्प कार्य तयार केलेले आहे. सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित
विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेले आहे.

सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेल्या
लेखन सामग्रीवर आधारित असून स्वतःच्या हस्ताक्षरात लिहिले आहे.

दिनांक :

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In-situ & Ex-situ Conservation

In-situ conservation maintains in dynamic relationships with the habitat and allows gene flow and geographical distribution (Edwards and Kelbessa 1990).

Ecosystems, species and populations are dynamic; they are variable in space and time.

In-situ conservation allows evolutionary and ecological process to take place and promotes genetic variability and adaptability of species to changing environmental conditions.

Therefore, the conservation of biodiversity is best achieved in natural ecosystems (Cwmc, 1992; Heywood and Baste, 1995).

The in-situ conservation approach allows the conservation of a large amount of genetic diversity, species diversity and



IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

* Biological diversity is the very basis of human survival and economic development as it provides food, housing, clothing, medicine and industrial raw material.

* A wide range of industrial materials are directly obtained from biological resource:

* Rubber, oil, fiber, building material, timber and paper all are obtained from biological resource.

* 80% of the world population depends on medicines obtained from nature (Behara et al., 2008).



Loss of Bios DIVERSITY

* The main causes of biodiversity loss are:

* Habitat destruction, Invasive species, Pollution, population, over-exploitation and Climatic Change, introduction of exotic species.

* Destruction of the habitat is the biggest threat to biodiversity.

* Habitats can also be damaged by flooding, lack of water, Climate Change, salinization etc., all phenomena which may be both natural and man-made.

* Global warming affects plants, animals and microorganism, both by changing and their habitats and direct effects of temperature.

* Climate Changes also affect species at cellular level and can alter the genetic makeup of the cell.



CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

* protecting the loss of Biodiversity

* Both in situ and ex situ methods of biodiversity conservation are equally important.

* It is now recognized that ex situ techniques can be efficiently used to complement in situ methods. and they may represent the only option for conserving certain highly endangered and rare species (Ramsay et al. 2000).

* Preserving the habitat is the most important issue in the conservation of biodiversity

* Since chemical pesticides are responsible for a large number of animal deaths occurring every year, minimizing the use of chemical pesticides is another technique for the survival of biodiversity.

