Introduction: Environment is everything that is around us. They can be living or non-living things. Animals and plants have a right of living as a human. So we cannot ignore any species.

Bio-diversity: Bio-diversity refers to the variety of life. It is seen in a number of species in an ecosystem or on entire the earth. Like the biggest bio-diversity hotspot Bo is on Amazon Basin, Selva forest. There are 40000 types of In Amazon Basin, there are 40000 types of plants, 427 types of mammals, 1300 types of birds and 378 types of reptiles.

Bio-diversity in danger: i) Cause: Man is the most cruel animal in the world and for destroying bio-diversity man is only responsible. To progress, man makes energy industries, electricity generation, and Nuclear Power. Manufacturing, genetic pollution, overpopulation, overexploitation are affectable.

ii) Effect: For destroying bio-diversity, the climate has been changing. Habitat destruction, global warming, Ozone depletion have been getting up. Those effects are harmful to us.
Conservation:

In-situ Conservation: In-situ conservation is the on-site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources of animals and plants in their own natural habitat. It is the process of protecting the extant species in their own natural habitat.

Ex-situ Conservation: Ex-situ conservation is the process of protecting the extant species in a new location. For example, by removing the part of species from the threatened habitat and placing it in a new location in which may be a wild area or within care of the humans.

Protected Forest: Protected forest is a forest with some amount of legal or constitutional protection or habitat and resident species are accorded with protection. Protected forests in India were introduced in the "Indian Forest Act" in 1927 in British India. Besides these there are so many types of conservation, i.e., Reserved Forest, Bannwald, and Protection Forest etc.

Sustainable Use:

(i) By Making Law: By making law we can save the bio-diversity.

(ii) By Compaining: By compaining to all we can conserve the bio-diversity.

(iii) Using Media: We can use the media to conserve bio-diversity. We will say about the conservation of bio-diversity. Then the media will say the common people. They we can give inspiration to the common people.
Why we should conserve: We should conserve bio-diversity because of its benefits. For example, services and biological resources are essential to us to live on earth. There are also some spiritual benefits it provides as well as social benefits.

Conclusion: Every animal can help us. So it is of utmost importance to develop quick and find the effective ways of protecting bio-diversity. So we should progress with all species.