

School Name: Dumdum Kishore Bharati High School

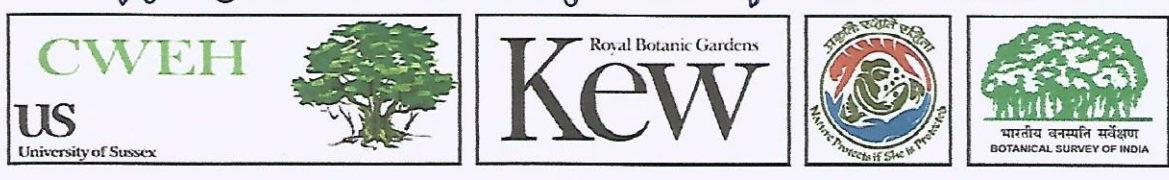
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Introduction: Environment is everything that is around us. They can be living or non-living things. ~~and~~ Animals and plants have as right of living as human. So we cannot ~~ignore~~ ~~eghore~~ any species.

Bio-diversity: Bio-diversity refers to the variety of life. It is seen in a number of species in an ~~ecosystem~~ ecosystem or ~~ed~~ on entire the earth. Like- The biggest bio-diversity hotspot ~~is~~ 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 for bio-diversity.

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



Conservation: (i) In-situ Conservation:

In-situ conservation is the on-site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources of animals and plants in ~~to~~ natural populations.

~~It~~ It is the process of protecting the ~~extincting~~ species in ~~to~~ its ^{own} ~~natural~~ natural habitat.

(ii) Ex-situ conservation: Ex-situ conservation is the process of protecting the ~~extincting~~ species in a new location. For example by ~~removing~~ removing the part of species from the ~~to~~ threatent ~~of~~ ~~hab~~ habitat and placing ~~it~~ it in a new location which may be a wild area or within care of the humans.

(iii) Protected Forest: Protected forest is ~~to~~ a forest with some amount of legal or constitutional ~~for~~ protection or habitat and resident species are accorded ~~to~~ with protection. ~~to~~ Protected ~~for~~ forests in India were introduced in the "Indian Forest Act" in 1927 in British India.

Besides those there are so many types of conservation. ~~to~~ As - ~~Res~~ Reserved Forest, Bannwald, and Protection Forest etc.

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

(ii) By Complainig: By complainig to all we can conserved the bio-diversity.

(iii) Using Media: ~~to~~ we can ~~to~~ use the media to conserve bio-diversity. We will ^{the media} say about the conservation of bio-diversity. Then the media will ~~say~~ say the common people. Thus 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~~ resources are essential to us to live on earth. There ~~are~~ ^{are} also ~~a~~ ^{some} spiritual ~~benefits~~ ~~of~~ ^{benefits} ~~of~~ ^{provides} as well as social benefits.

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