

RIZVI COLLEGE OF ARTS SCIENCE AND
COMMERCE

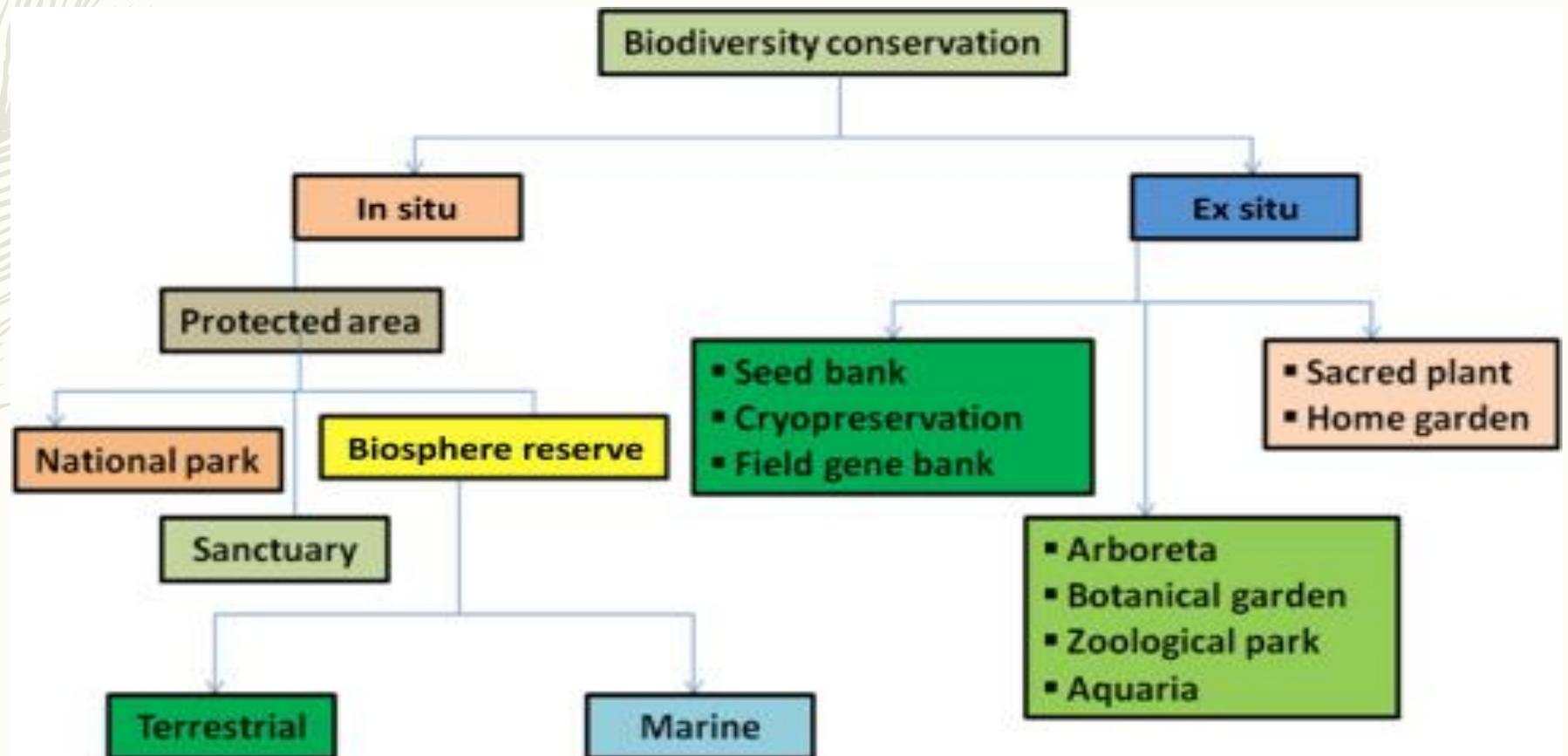
PROTECTED AREA NETWORK(PAN)

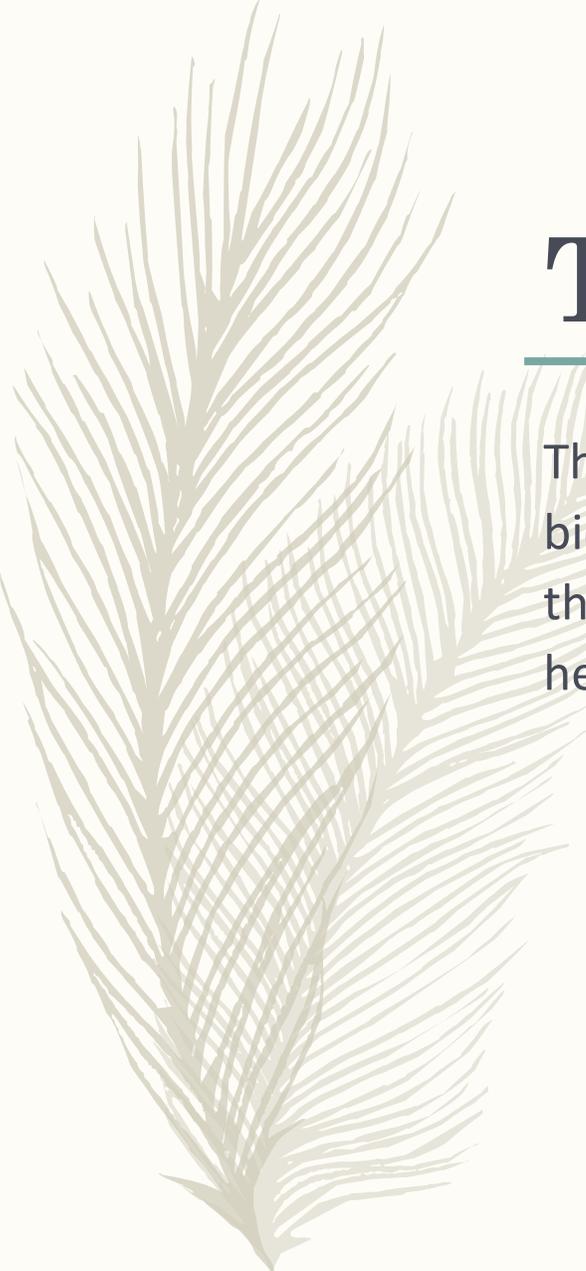
CLASS:TYBSC

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Reason for conservation





To protect wildlife

The most obvious reason for conservation is to protect wildlife and promote biodiversity. Protecting wildlife and preserving it for future generations also means that the animals we love don't become a distant memory, and we can maintain a healthy and functional ecosystem.



To protect the earth

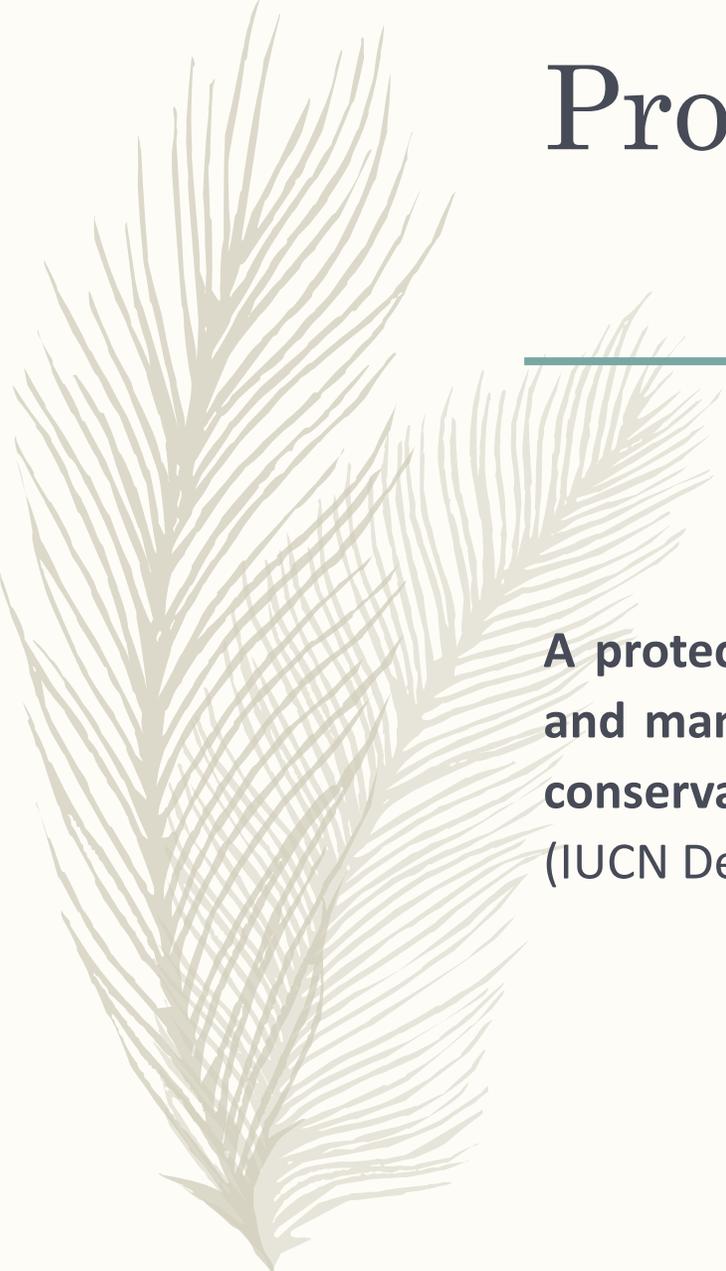
Everything from tropical forests to our coastline has a part to play in the fight against climate change, as well as protecting our communities, so it's important to do all that we can to protect them.





For Human Health

Simply put, we cannot be healthy in an unhealthy environment, and it is in our own best interests to preserve the natural world as much as we can. The exploitation of the natural world threatens our capacity to provide food and water for the people on earth, and things like pollution are directly harmful to human health



Protected Area:

A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.
(IUCN Definition 2008)

Protected Areas of the world



Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016). The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], April 2016, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net



Terrestrial protected areas



Marine and coastal protected areas





Sacred Groves



Bio-Reserves



National Parks
& Sanctuaries





Home Gardens



Seed Banks, Gene
Banks, Cryopreserves



Botanical Gardens,
Zoos, Aquariums





Protected Areas- Categories (IUCN)

Category I.a — Strict Nature Reserve

Category I.b — Wilderness Area

Category II — National Park

Category III — Natural Monument or Feature:

Category IV — Habitat/Species Management Area

Category V — Protected Landscape/Seascape

Category VI— Protected Area with sustainable use of natural resources



Megadiverse Countries

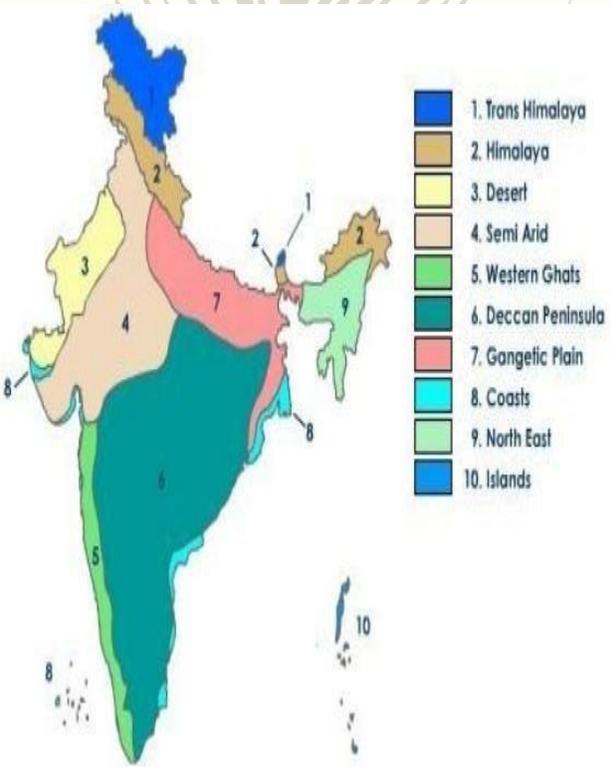
Although they only account for around 10% of the **Earth's** surface, the **mega-diverse countries** house at least 70% of the planet's terrestrial biological **diversity**, including more than two thirds of all non-fish vertebrae species and three quarters of all the higher plant species. (Source:



Why Are Megadiverse Countries Important?

Megadiversity is a term used to define the world's top biodiversity-rich countries. The concept is used to highlight awareness to conservation issues around the world. To qualify as a megadiverse country, it must have a high level of endemism and species diversity, as well as have a marine ecosystem along its border.

The Indian Scenario



- India is one of the 17 mega-diverse countries of the world.
- It contributes about 8% of the known global biodiversity, while having the second largest human population, putting enormous demands on our natural resources.
- India is home to world's largest wild tigers population (Well, Texas has more pet Tigers but let's ignore that) and has got unique assemblage of globally important endangered species.
- Of the 17,000 species of higher plants found here, 7500 are known for medicinal uses, the highest proportion of plants known for their medical purposes in any country of the world.

National Parks (India) Category (II)

An area, whether within a sanctuary or not, can be notified by the state government to be constituted as a National Park, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to for the purpose of protecting & propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment. No human activity is permitted inside the national park except for the ones permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state

There are 104 existing **national parks** in **India** covering an area of 40501.13 km², which is 1.23% of the geographical area of the country (**National Wildlife Database**, May, 2019).





Some Major National Parks Of India:

- **Gir National Park**
- **Periyar National Park**
- **Sunderbans National Park**
- **Kaziranga National Park**
- **Tadoba National Park**
- **Jim Corbett National Park**

Sanctuaries (India) Category (IV)



Any area other than area comprised with any reserve forest or the territorial waters can be notified by the State Government to constitute as a sanctuary if such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural, or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment. Some restricted human activities are allowed inside the Sanctuary area

There are 551 existing wildlife sanctuaries in India covering an area of 119775.80 km², which is 3.64 % of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database, May, 2019).



Bio-Reserves (India)

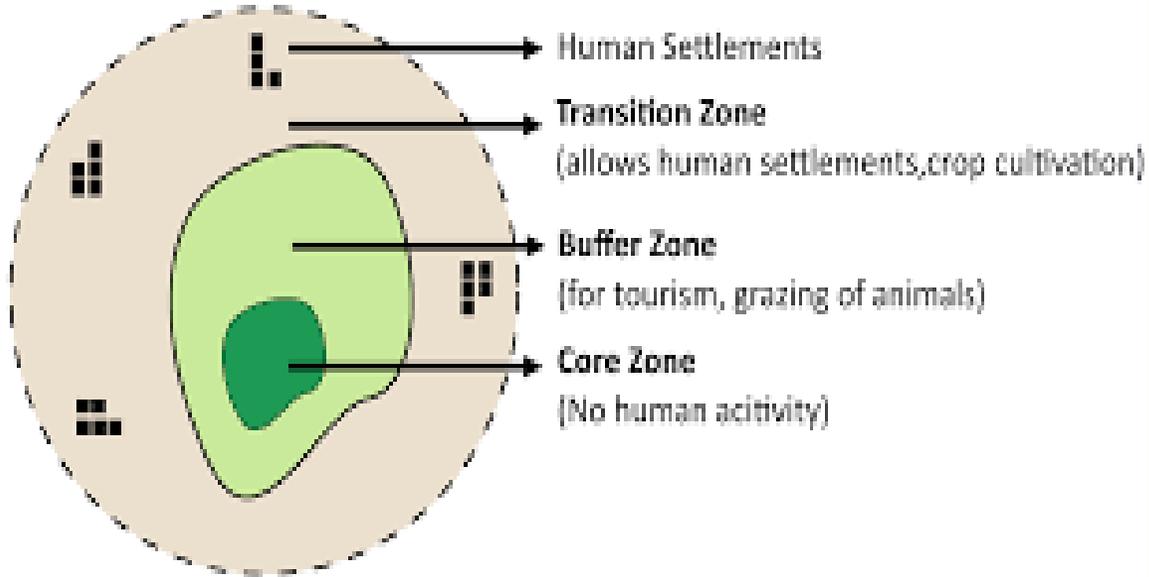


Biosphere reserves are sites established by countries and recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science. Presently, there are 18 notified biosphere reserves in India.

Source: <http://www.wiienviis.nic.in/>



Biosphere Reserve teachoo.com



For the Core Zone:

- Conservation of natural processes and prevention of interventions detrimental to these processes
- Coordination and monitoring of the human activities permitted in the core zone

Objectives

For the buffer zone:

- Preservation of natural and landscape values and enhancement of the buffer function
- Promotion of sustainable use of natural resources (sustainable tourism, renewable energy sources, sustainable mobility, regional products)



Since there's no human activity allowed in National Parks, there's no "Transition Zone" needed.



History of Cheetah in India

- Among the Big Cats, Gir (Asiatic) Lion, Bengal tiger, **Indian** leopard, Snow leopard. Further, clouded leopard is also **found** in **India**
- **Cheetah and Jaguar are not found in India**
- Cheetah, derived from the Sanskrit word, ‘Chitraka’, meaning speckled, is said to be the only mammal hunted to extinction in modern India.
- In 1947, just after India’s Independence, **Maharajah Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo** of Koriya, Chattisgarh, shot down the last three of the Cheetahs left in India.
- The picture, shot by the king’s secretary was reportedly sent to BNHS, to be used a “record” of the act.
- The cited reason for the Cheetah extinction is said to be desertification.