

BIODIVERSITY GRADIENT - FULL MIND MAP

Topic-wise | Hinglish | SSC / BPSC / BSSC / Railway

Topics in this chapter:

1. Maximum Diversity - Tropical Regions
2. Latitudinal & Altitudinal Biodiversity Gradient
3. Silent Valley - Kerala
4. Valley of Flowers - Uttarakhand
5. Himalayan Species Richness

1. Maximum Diversity - Tropical Regions

- Tropical rain forest - sabse zyada biodiversity tropical varshavanon mein payi jati hai. inaka expansion 23°5'N se 23°5'S tak hai. [Q1]
- Tropical rain forests - biodiversity se ashay kisi khas geographical area mein paye jane wale organisms ki diversity se hai. Earth ke sabhi ecosystems mein sabse zyada biodiversity tropical varshavanon mein payi jati hai. [Q2]
- Tropical rain forest biome - biodiversity se ashay kisi khas geographical area mein paye jane wale organisms ki diversity se hai. Earth ke sabhi ecosystems mein sabse zyada biodiversity tropical varshavanon mein payi jati hai. [Q3]
- Tropical moist forests - biodiversity se ashay kisi khas geographical area mein paye jane wale organisms ki diversity se hai. Earth ke sabhi ecosystems mein sabse zyada biodiversity tropical varshavanon mein payi jati hai. [Q4]
- Tropical region - biodiversity se ashay kisi khas geographical area mein paye jane wale organisms ki diversity se hai. Earth ke sabhi ecosystems mein sabse zyada biodiversity tropical varshavanon mein payi jati hai. [Q5]

EXAM TRAP site par tropical varshavan aur marine tantron mein coral bhattiyan Earth ke sabse zyada bio-alag-alag ecosystems mein sammilit hain. isliye Uttar Pradesh seva ayog ne option (b) aur option (c) dono ko sahi jawab mana hai. [Q6]

2. Latitudinal & Altitudinal Biodiversity Gradient

- Increases towards the equator - biodiversity bhumadhy rekha ki taraf badhti hai. Earth par biodiversity saman nahi hai. [Q7]
- Galat kathan: Species diversity increases from equator towards poles.; prajatiy diversity dhruvon ki comparison mein bhumadhy rekha par zyada hoti hai. biotic shabdavali mein ise akshanshiy diversity pravanata (Latitudinal Diversity Gradient - LDG) kaha jata hai, jismein species ki number dhruvon se bhumadhy rekha ki taraf badhti hai. yeh Earth par biodiversity ke sabse widespread aur ullekhaney pratirupon mein se ek hai. species-rich tropical areas (jaise life se bharapur hare-bhare varshavan) ka species-alp samashitoshn aur dhruviy areas (jaise banjar dhruviy marusthal) ki comparison wala yeh pratirup ek sadi se bhi zyada samay se pahachana jata raha hai, lekin LDG ke reason ab bhi ek rahasya bane hue hain. ek naya study sanket deta hai ki bhumadhyarekhiy areas mein zyada prajatiy diversity ka reason species-construction ki uchch dar (development ke dauran nayi aur specific species ka construction) ho sakti hai, jo place aur samay ke saath varshan mein hone wale parivartan se prerit hoti hai. [Q8]

- uchch unchaiyon ki comparison mein nimn akshanshon mein biodiversity aam taur par zyada hoti hai. sabse zyada biodiversity wale tropical varshavan nimn akshanshon mein paye jate hain. isi type, kam unchai par located ghatiyon mein zyada unchai wale parvaton ki comparison mein zyada biodiversity payi jati hai. [Q14]

3. Silent Valley - Kerala

- Silent Valley - sabse rich biodiversity Kerala ki sailent Valley mein payi jati hai. sailent Valley National Park Kerala ke antim baaki varshavan ka sundar pratinidhitv hai. [Q9]
- sabse rich biodiversity Kerala ki sailent Valley mein payi jati hai. sailent Valley National Park Kerala ke antim baaki varshavan ka sundar pratinidhitv hai. [Q10]
- intaranet yug se bahut pehle, ek ullekhaniiy jan-movement ne Kerala ke palakkad aur mallappunam district ke ek akshunn humid sadabahar forest ko jalavidyut project dwara destroy hone se bachaya. 1984 mein sailent Valley ko National Park declared kiya gaya. [Q11]

4. Valley of Flowers - Uttarakhand

- 'phulon ki ghati' Uttarakhand ke chamoli district mein located hai. chamoli district mein 87 square km area mein phaila phulon ki ghati National Park UNESCO World Heritage Site hai aur Nanda devi Biosphere Reserve ke do kor areas mein se ek hai (dusara Nanda devi National Park hai). [Q12]

5. Himalayan Species Richness

- It is a confluence of different biogeographical zones - himalay parvatamala prajatiy diversity mein bahut rich hai. is parighatana ka sabse upayukt reason is parvatamala mein different bio-geographical areas ka sangam hona hai. [Q13]