CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY - FULL MIND MAP

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

Topics in this chapter:

1. In-situ & Ex-situ Conservation Strategies

- jaivamandal reserved areas (Biosphere Reserves) ki establishment ko biodiversity ke conservation ke liye ek important rananiti mana jata hai. Biosphere Reserve sthaliy aur coastal Ecology tantron ke aise area hain jo biodiversity ke conservation ko uske sustainable use ke saath samanvit karne ka prayas karte hain, aur in-situ conservation ko samudayik bhagidari ke saath jodate hain. [Q1]
- Galat kathan: Botanical Garden; vegetation conservation ke liye vegetation Park in-situ vidhi ke tahat nahi ate, jabki Biosphere Reserve, National Park aur Wildlife Sanctuary in-situ vidhi ke tahat ate hain. [Q2]
- anuvanshik diversity, Wildlife Sanctuary aur national udyanon ka rakharakhav in-situ conservation dwara kiya jata hai. jab kisi plants ya organism ko uske basic natural habitat area mein protected kiya jata hai, to ise in-situ conservation kaha jata hai, jabki jab unhe kisi dusre place par protected kiya jata hai, to ise eks-situ conservation kaha jata hai. [Q3]
- Galat kathan: Botanical garden; eks-situ conservation ke udaharan - bij baink, prani Park, vegetation Park adi. in-situ conservation ke udaharan - National Park, Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, reserved forest, protected forest aur nature rijarva. [Q4]
- Liquid nitrogen - krayo-conservation mein bij, utak, yugmak ya dusre biotic material ke dirghakalik bhandaran ke liye aam taur par lagbhag −196°C temperature wale drav nitrogen ka use kiya jata hai. bahut kam temperature jaivarasayanik aur koshikiy activities ko bahut dhima kar deta hai. [Q5]
- Biosphere reserves - traditional human life ke saath biodiversity ke conservation ki sabse important rananiti Biosphere rijarvon ki establishment hai. Biosphere Reserve human system ka abhinn hissa hai. [Q6]
- Genetic Variation - Biosphere Reserve asamany scientific aur natural ruchi wale plants aur animals ka ek ecosystem hai. yeh different organisms aur plants ki anuvanshik vividhataon ki protection karne mein help karta hai. [Q7]

2. Coral Bleaching - Main Causes

- Rise in normal temperature of sea-water - water ka zyada garam temperature coral viranjan ka reason ban sakta hai. jab pani bahut garam ho jata hai, to coral apne utakon mein rahane wale algae (zooxanthellae) ko bahar nikal dete hain, jisse coral puri tarah saphed ho jate hain. [Q8]
- Global warming - water ka zyada garam temperature coral viranjan ka reason ban sakta hai. jab pani bahut garam ho jata hai, to coral apne utakon mein rahane wale algae (zooxanthellae) ko bahar nikal dete hain, jisse coral puri tarah saphed ho jate hain. [Q9]

3. Coral Reef Distribution in India

- 1, 2 and 3 only - India mein hajaron kilomitar ka coral bhitti area 4 main areas mein vitarit hai: lakshadvip, mannar ki Gulf, Kachchh ki Gulf aur Andaman aur Nicobar dvipasamuha. phrinjing riph common hain. [Q10]

4. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

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