

Chapter 16. Conservation of Plants

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: Name a National park.

Ans: Kaziranga National Park in the Assam.

Q2: Today a major threat to the survival of plants and animals is

Ans: Deforestation

Q3: Define deforestation.

Ans: Deforestation means clearing of forests or stand of trees where the land is thereafter used for different purpose.

Q4: State one natural cause of deforestation.

Ans: Procuring land for cultivation

Q5: Trees in the forest are cut for some of the purposes like

- Procuring land for cultivation
- Building houses and factories
- Making furniture or using wood as fuel
- All of these

Ans: All of these

Q6: Biosphere reserves are the areas meant for conservation of biodiversity, yes or no?

Ans: Yes

Q7: What is flora and fauna?

Ans: Flora and Fauna are the plants and animals which belong to a particular area and are comfortable being in the same periphery.

Q8: Define endemic species.

Ans: Those species of plants which are found only in a particular natural area and cant not be found anywhere else apart from that particular area are called Endemic species .It may be endemic to a particular state or Zone

Q9: Biodiversity is the variety of _____ generally found in an are

- **Plants**
- **Animals**
- **Microorganisms**
- **All of these**

Ans: All of these

Q10: Deforestation disturbs the _____ balance.

Ans: Nature

Q11: What do you mean by drought?

Ans: Because of deforestation the temperature on earth may increase, and this may disturb the natural water cycle and may reduce rainfall, this condition is called draught.

Q12: The fertile lands get converted into deserts, this is called_____

Ans: Desertification

Q13: Define sanctuary.

Ans: Sanctuary is an area set aside where animals and plants are brought to live and are reserved for wildlife where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources

Q14: Define national park.

Ans: National park is an area reserved for wildlife where they can freely use the habitats and natural resource.

Q15: Define biosphere reserves.

Ans: Biosphere reserves are the large areas of protected land meant for conservation of wild life, plants and animals resources and traditional life of the tribal residing in that area

Q16: The plants and animals found in a particular area are called as _____ and _____ of that area.

Ans: Flora and fauna

Q17: Differentiate between flora and fauna.

Ans: Flora refers to all living plants in a particular area whereas; Fauna refers to all living animals of a particular area.

Q18: Define species.

Ans: Species is a group of population residing together in a particular area and are capable of interbreeding; the members of a species are capable of reproduction by mating with the members of their own species and not with member of other species.

Q19: Name the first reserve forest of India.

Ans: Satpura National Park

Q20: The finest Indian teak is found in _____ National Park.

Ans: Satpura National Park

Q21: What is the purpose of Project Tiger launched by government?

Ans: To save Tigers and for their maintenance

Q22: Name some the extinct animals.

Ans: Dianasour, dodo, Tasmanian wolf

Q23: Name some of the endangered animals.

Ans: Tiger, African Elephant, Kula and Panda

Q24: Is cow an endangered animal?

Ans: No

Q25: Survival of some animals has become difficult because of

- Disturbance in rainfall
- Disturbance in their natural habitat
- Afforestation

Ans: Disturbance in their natural habitat.

Q26: Define ecosystem

Ans: All living and non-living components of environment are together called ecosystem.

Q27: What are the basic components comprising our ecosystem

Ans: Plants animal and microorganisms along with non-living components like climate, soil etc.

Q28: Name the book which keeps the record of all endangered species.

Ans: Red Data book

Q29: Is Red Data Book is same for animals, plants and other species?

Ans: No

Q30: Name the website telling details of Red Data Book.

Ans: envis / primates / page102htm/ new / nwdc / plants.htm

Q31: What would happen if there is no wood?

Ans: We will not be able to get paper, pencils, doors, windows and furniture

Q32: Name some migratory birds.

Ans: Flamingos, Siberian Cranes, Night heron

Q33: Define reforestation.

Ans: Reforestation refers to planting of trees to restock the destroyed forest.

Q34: From where we get paper?

Ans: From Plants

Q35: What is the aim of Forest Conservation Act?

Ans: Preservation and conservation of natural forests and meeting the basic needs of people living in or near the forest.

Short Q&A:

Q1: Define sanctuary and national parks with examples.

Ans: Sanctuary is an area set aside where animals and plants are brought to live and are reserved for wildlife where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources, national park is an area reserved for wildlife where they can freely use the habitats and natural resource. like khajiranga national park.

Q2: Explain deforestation and its causes.

Ans: Deforestation means clearing the forest or stands of trees, and using that land for other purposes. Following are the main causes of deforestation

- Procuring land for cultivation
- Building houses and factories
- Making furniture or using wood as fuel.
- Some natural causes of deforestation are forest fires and severe droughts.

Q3: Write short notes on consequences of deforestation.

Ans: Deforestation increases the temperature and pollution level on the earth. It increases the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Ground water level also gets lowered. Deforestation disturbs the balance in nature. If cutting of trees continues, rainfall and the fertility of the soil will decrease. Apart from this there will be increased chances of natural calamities such as floods and droughts. Plants need carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. Fewer trees would mean that less carbon dioxide will be used up resulting in its increased amount in the atmosphere. This will lead to global warming as carbon dioxide traps the heat rays reflected by the earth. The increase in temperature on the earth disturbs the water cycle and may reduce rainfall. This

could cause droughts. Deforestation also leads to a decrease in the water holding capacity of the soil.

Q4: What are the effects of deforestation on soil?

Ans: Deforestation also leads to a decrease in the water holding capacity of the soil. The movement of water from the soil surface into the ground is reduced. So, there are floods. The other properties of the soil like nutrient content, texture, etc., also change because of deforestation. Less number of trees results in more soil erosion. Removal of the top layer of the soil exposes the lower, hard and rocky layers. This soil has less humus and is less fertile. Gradually the fertile land gets converted into deserts. It is called desertification.

Q5: What is draught and desertification?

Ans: Because of deforestation the temperature on earth may increase, and this may disturb the natural water cycle and may reduce rainfall, this condition is called draught. Deforestation also leads to change in soil properties, it may change the soil properties like nutrient content, texture, etc., . Less number of trees results in more soil erosion. Removal of the top layer of the soil exposes the lower, hard and rocky layers. This soil has less humus and is less fertile. Gradually the fertile land gets converted into deserts. It is called desertification

Q6: What do you mean by biosphere reserves?

Ans: Biosphere reserves are the large areas of protected land meant for conservation of wild life, plants and animals resources and traditional life of the tribal residing in that area. It helps to maintain biodiversity and culture of that area. Like Pachmarhi biosphere reserves

Q7: What are the efforts of government regarding taking care of forests and animals?

Ans: The government lays down various rules, methods and policies for protection and conservation of wild life. Government are focussing on wildlife sanctuaries, national park, and biosphere reserves for conservation of plants and animals present in that area.

Q8: Name the national park and wildlife sanctuaries of Pachmarhi biosphere reserves.

Ans: National park named Satpura and two wildlife sanctuaries named as Bori and Pachmarhi

Q9: What is flora and fauna?

Ans: The plants and animals found in a particular area are termed flora and fauna of that area. Sal, teak, mango, etc. are the flora and barking deer, cheetah, leopard, wild dog, wolf, etc. are examples of the fauna.

Q10: List the factors disturbing biodiversity of a particular area.

Ans: Major factor is human activity which involves deforestation. Deforestation also leads to a decrease in the water holding capacity of the soil. The movement of water from the soil surface into the ground is reduced. So, there are floods. The other properties of the soil like nutrient content, texture, etc., also change because of deforestation. Less number of trees results in more soil erosion. Removal of the top layer of the soil exposes the lower, hard and rocky layers. This soil has less humus and is less fertile. Gradually the fertile land gets converted into deserts. It is called desertification.

Q11: How can we prevent biodiversity from getting disturbed?

Ans: First of all by promoting afforestation that is by planting more and more plants, then by following rules and regulations made by government for prevention and conservation of these biodiversity.

Q12: What do you mean by endemic species?

Ans: Endemic species are those species of plants and animals which are found exclusively in a particular area. They are not naturally found anywhere else. A particular type of animal or plant may be endemic to a zone, a state or a country. Wild mango and Sal are two examples of the endemic flora. Bison, Indian giant squirrel and flying squirrel are endemic fauna.

Q13: What are the factors affecting natural habitat of endemic species?

Ans:

- Destruction of their natural habitats,
- Increasing population which lead to clear land to be used by human beings for various purposes like making building, agriculture, industrialisation etc.
- Introduction of new species in their region

Q14: Explain species.

Ans: Species is a group of population residing together in a particular area and are capable of interbreeding; the members of a species are capable of reproduction by mating with the members of their own species and not with member of other species.

Q15: Discuss wild life sanctuaries and its importance.

Ans: Wild life sanctuaries is an area of protected land that provide protection and suitable living conditions to wild animals, killing or capturing of animals are strictly prohibited in a wild life sanctuary. Some of the threatened wild animals like black buck, marsh crocodile, rhinoceros etc. are protected and preserved in wild life sanctuaries. Wildlife Sanctuaries are the protected areas in which human interference are not allowed. These areas are completely free from the any kind of human renovation. Hunting and other related activities are also not allowed in these reserves.

Q16: Discuss National Parks and its importance.

Ans: National Park is an area reserved for wildlife where they can freely use the habitats and natural resource. Like khajiranga national park. National park contains extremely important habitats and species. This is protected areas in which human interference are not allowed. These areas are completely free from the any kind of human renovation. Hunting and other related activities are also not allowed in these reserves. The main aim of a National Park is

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage present in it.
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities (of the Park) by the public

Q17: What was the aim of launching project tiger by government?

Ans: Project Tiger is a wildlife conservation program administrated by National Tiger Conservation Authority in India since 1973. Project Tiger program is specially start for the protection of Tigers in India. This program finds out the reasons behind the declining population of tigers and tries to eliminate those factors to maximize their population. The main purpose behind this program is to protect and maintain the population of tigers in their natural habitat. It helps to increase their population and also save them from hunting and killing.

Q18: Why some animals are called endangered animals?

Ans: Those animals which are facing high risk of becoming extinct are called endangered animals. The main reason for this is their diminishing number, and they are threatened by changing environmental or predation parameter. Example: Tiger

Q19: Why dinosaur is called extinct animal?

Ans: Dinosaur is no longer living, because of disturbance in its natural habitat that causes difficulty in its survival and finally it gets extinct.

Q20: Name some of the animals that are in danger of becoming extinct.

Ans: Tiger, Panda, some small animals like frog, lizard etc

Q21: Define ecosystem.

Ans: All living and non-living components of environment are together called ecosystem, it includes plants, animals, and microorganisms in an area along with non-living components such as climate, soil, rivers etc.

Q22: Write short notes on Red Data Book.

Ans: The book which keeps the record of all endangered species including plants and animals. Red Data Book is different for animals, plants and other species. They are now being published in many different countries and provide useful information on the threat status of the species.

Q23: What do you understand by migration?

Ans: Migration is the behaviour of animals of flying in far away areas every year during a particular time because of change in climatic condition. Birds fly for laying eggs as weather in their natural habitat is not suitable for their survival and for laying eggs; such birds are called migratory birds, like S Flamingos, Siberian Cranes and Night heron.

Q24: Why is recycling of paper important?

Ans: About seventeen full grown trees are required to produce one tonne of paper. Paper can be recycled around five to seven times for use. We should save, reuse and recycle paper to save not only trees but also to save the energy, water and chemicals used to make paper.

Q25: Explain reforestation and its useful effects.

Ans: Reforestation is the restocking of destroyed forests by planting new trees. We should plant more and more trees, we should plant at least as many trees as we cut. We have already caused a lot of damage to our forests. If we have to regain our green wealth, reforestation is the only option. Reforestation has following advantages:

- Provides more oxygen
- More room for wildlife
- Cut down on CO₂
- Saves the planet

Q26: Differentiate between wildlife sanctuary and Zoo.

Ans:

Wildlife Sanctuary	Zoo
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An area within which animals are protected from possible dangers like hunting. Their habitat is also conserved in this area.2. It conserves the natural habitat of animal.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In zoo animals are kept safely for public exhibition.2. It is an artificial habitat of animals

Q27: Differentiate between endangered species and extinct species.

Ans:

Endangered Species	Extinct Species
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Population of species that is on the verge of getting extinct2. Example: Blue whale, panda, tiger, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Population of species that is no longer existing2. Example: Dodo, Dinosaur etc.

Q28: What will happen if the top layer of soil is exposed?

Ans: Deforestation means clearing the forest or stands of trees, and using that land for other purposes. Following are the main causes of deforestation

- Procuring land for cultivation
- Building houses and factories
- Making furniture or using wood as fuel.
- Some natural causes of deforestation are forest fires and severe droughts.

Q29: Why should we conserve biodiversity?

Ans: Biodiversity refers to the number and variety of various life forms like plants, animals, microorganisms in an area, plants and animals are interdependent for survival. This means that the destruction of either of the two will automatically effect the survival of other, hence we should conserve our biodiversity to maintain the balance of nature.

Q30: How some tribal depends on the jungle?

Ans: There are some tribal who live in jungle and are totally dependent upon jungle for their food. They gather food, fodders and fallen branches of trees from forest and are dependent upon forest for their daily requirements.

Long Q&A:

Q1: Explain deforestation and its effects on plants, animals, soil and environment.

Ans: Deforestation means clearing the forest or stands of trees, and using that land for other purposes. Following are the main causes of deforestation

- Procuring land for cultivation
- Building houses and factories
- Making furniture or using wood as fuel.
- Some natural causes of deforestation are forest fires and severe droughts.

Q2: What do you mean by conservation of forests and wild life? Highlight all possible measures taken to conserve our forests and wild life.

Ans: The government lays down various rules, methods and policies for protection and conservation of wild life. Government are focussing on wildlife sanctuaries, national park, and biosphere reserves for conservation of plants and animals present in that area.

Q3: Why we should save papers?

Ans: About seventeen full grown trees are required to produce one tonne of paper. Paper can be recycled around five to seven times for use. We should save, reuse and recycle paper to save not only trees but also to save the energy, water and chemicals used to make paper. Thus we should save papers to save plants and to save our planet from getting imbalanced.

Q4: How could we contribute to the maintenance and survival of green wealth of our society?

Ans: By planting more and more trees, by taking care of plants and trees growing in and around our society. By making people aware of the importance of trees and encouraging them to plant more and more trees, by making people aware of the harmful effects of deforestation. We should also water the plants for their proper growth.

Q5: What is the reason behind migration behaviour shown by some birds?

Ans: Migration is the behaviour of animals of flying in far away areas every year during a particular time because of change in climatic condition. Birds fly for laying eggs as weather in their natural habitat is not suitable for their survival and for laying eggs; such birds are called migratory birds, like S Flamingos, Siberian Cranes and Night heron.