



# ECOLOGICAL IMPACT OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND TODAY'S NEED

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## Abstract:

Biodiversity Conservation is the protection and management of biodiversity of all the wild life conservation of animal and plant to obtain resources for the sustainable development. In another way the biodiversity conservation, the practice of protecting and preserving the wealth and genetic diversity which is very important to the nature and food chain which are depend on one another. The biodiversity conservation which includes today's need for tree plantation, global warming and many other things.

**Key Words:** -Biodiversity, Global warming, Tree plantation.

## Introduction:

Biodiversity is the scientific term for variety of life on earth. Biodiversity is the most useful parameter of health of ecosystem. Healthy ecosystems result in clean our water, purify our air and also maintain the quality of soil which results for maintain pure air, clean water and regulate the climate, also recycle nutrients and provide us healthy foods from farm due to which the life of living organism becomes healthy and pollution free. The most obvious reason for conservation is to protect wildlife and promote biodiversity.

## Discussion:

The biodiversity conservation in the tree plantation, the trees are essentially beneficial for the human being and other living organism, they have unconditionally provided us with food, oxygen and a variety of other necessities for human survival such as shelter, medicines, tools and many other. Despite their rich values and importance, trees are still not properly cared for. They are cut down, eradicating all forms of life in the surrounding area. In biodiversity conservation the tree plantation can also be essential for the forest conservation and wild life protection. Wild life is facing scarcity of inhabitable forest areas as land are cleared for farming and industrial purposes. The importance of tree plantation in preserving biodiversity and balancing the ecosystem. Trees provided a natural habitat for many different species. A diverse and healthy ecosystem revitalise the land and life on earth. Because trees absorb

carbon dioxide from atmosphere, tree plantation is the most effective organic method for reversing global warming and preventing climate change. Since the importance of tree plantation has grown significantly in many countries.

In another aspect of biodiversity conservation, in global warming earth temperature is rising continuously which affects living organism life. It includes the melting of polar ice caps, leading to an increase in sea level drowning coast line and slowly submerging continents. In global warming the climate change is projected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heat waves, droughts and floods. These changes are likely to increase losses to property and crops and cause costly disruption to living society. In global warming the phenomenon of increasing average air temperatures near the surface of earth over the past one to two centuries. In the new situation, burning of fossil fuels for industry, transportation, and residential use. Modern global warming is the result of the green house effect, warming of earth's surface and lower atmosphere caused by the presence of water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other greenhouse gases. Now a days in the 21<sup>st</sup> century increasing the uses of the number of cell phones and mobile towers in the cities apparently are bringing down birds population. Birds are known to be very sensitive to magnetic radiation. The microwaves (300 MHZ to 300 GHz) emitted by cell phones, towers and hand sets has been found o be responsible for damaging the eggs and embryos of number of birds, the millions of birds die in every year due to the harmful radiation from cell tower. In another aspect of human population, the destruction of different types of habitats by cutting food provider trees and foraging habitats and their nesting sites. Therefore the number of avien species decreases day by day.

#### References: -

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