

INTRODUCTION

The organization of one day training programme on biodiversity is a multi-disciplinary integrated move towards its management and protection. The purpose is to train the Teachers (the future builders of Our Nation) regarding the extent of biodiversity significance and the need to contribute to what has become a monumental task to ensure that all species and subspecies of wild animals and plants continue to survive in the environment. This programme will create mass public awareness and support for nature conservation activities through targeted campaigns and formal and non-formal education.

India, gifted with prosperous and inimitable biodiversity, is dwelling to a large proportion of species rare on earth. The rich diversity of species is well matched by the tremendous ethnic and cultural diversity of the region. Humans have relied on local ecosystems to sustain their livelihoods throughout their evolutionary history. It is important to protect the biodiversity, which is currently experiencing high rates of habitat degradation and a rapid decline in species (Bawa *et al.*, 2011). India ranks second in terms of the number of threatened mammals and sixth in terms of countries with the most threatened birds (IUCN, 2000). Changes in biodiversity hold severe consequences for nature as well as for society, and hence the importance of conserving biodiversity cannot be overemphasized. Conservation and management of biodiversity require measurement of biodiversity because it is important to make choices about “what, where, and how” to conserve. Measurement can be considered at all three levels of biodiversity: genes, species and ecosystems. Economic value of biodiversity is of paramount importance. Economic valuation reflects the interaction between loss/degradation of biodiversity and the economic costs. Economic valuation is an integral part of biodiversity assessment.

An unusually high proportion of people rely on the wild species directly or indirectly. Natural ecosystems also provide a host of other services such as regulation of water, sequestration of carbon, retention of soil, provision of pollinators and enemies of pests, services whose reach extend well beyond the boundaries of the South Asian region. The benefits that we gain from biodiversity go far beyond the mere provision of raw materials. Biodiversity is crucial to human wellbeing, sustainable development and poverty reduction. Acknowledging the important role of biodiversity and its inextricable linkage to human survival in the face of significant impacts of

biodiversity loss on the survival of human beings such that biodiversity can shape the path economic development takes in a country i.e. the plants, animals and ecosystems within a country influence the type of livelihoods available to people and the types of industries that emerge. In this context of linkages between human survival, development and biodiversity, our Scientists/ Teachers need to be adequately equipped to cope up with these emerging challenges and imbibe new skills and competencies.

A number of measures are required to stem the contemporary decline in biodiversity. Education about the importance of biodiversity and the consequences of loss in biodiversity is one of the key steps in this endeavour. However only a few Educational Institutes organize programmes/ workshops regarding biodiversity and its conservation. The challenges here centre around one significant problem: how to harmonise the people from different fields to protect the remarkable biological diversity around them. The task is truly daunting. The organization of such training programmes for teachers the future builders of our Nation will create a positive beginning with respect to biodiversity conservation.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The unforgettable objectives are to build partnerships with University, colleges and Schools for effective biodiversity conservation.

- The mission of programme is to bring awareness to conserve nature, especially endangered species and threatened habitats, in partnership with communities and governments.
- To catalyze the Teachers for conservation of biodiversity and its habitat.
- To disseminate awareness material and generate communication strategies that will promote the main objectives of the programme.
- To create awareness for wildlife protection among Teachers so that they can efficiently disseminate the information among rural class people during their regular activities and ten days camps in rural areas.

WELCOME NOTE AND OPENING SPEECH

The Training Programme started by the inaugural Ceremony on 7th December 2014 with invocation of Light and Saraswati Vandana.. The Chief Guest, Prof. U.N.Dwivedi Department of Biochemistry, University of Lucknow, was welcomed by Prof. Madhu Tripathi. Welcoming the participants, Prof. Madhu Tripathi, Head of Department expressed her gratitude to everybody for having responded to the invitation. She explained that this training is specifically for Teachers regarding biodiversity and its conservation. She urged the participants to grasp this opportunity to build up a solid network of conservators throughout the region and at the same time become better focal persons for their respective institutions. She also thanked U.P. State Biodiversity Board for the funding support.

In the inaugural speech given by Prof.U.N.Dwivedi emphasized on the importance of our Earth planet and its biodiversity. He said there is great variation in humans. The *Rishi Munis*’ in ancient time about 5000-6000 years back said that there will be variation in human population depending on water, food, region and other such factors. He also spoke about the development of humans and bacteria. He said that at genome level 99.9% humans have their own identity and no two individuals are identical. He said that the biodiversity is being endangered due to human activities but India is still rich in biodiversity and we should protect it.

Dr. Amita Kanaujia, Organizing Secretary briefed the participants about the importance and need of such trainings for the Teachers-the future builders of the nation. She stressed on the fact that “precise” biodiversity knowledge and understanding is key to further disseminate the same to the students for better decisions in the field of biodiversity management and emphasized on this initiative as “highly commendable and noble”.

About 75 teachers from Lucknow University, Amity University, Integral University, Mahila Inter college, B.S.N.V. Inter College, Rajat Degree College, Navyug Kanya Mahavidhalaya, Mumtaj P.G. College, APM Degree College, New Way School, Shia P. G. College, Islamic Degree College, Dayanand B.P.G. College, BBS Hall, Karamat H.M.G. P.G. College, Lucknow Public School, BNSD Shiksha Niketan, Kanpur, Virendra Swaroop , Kendriya Vidyalaya, Mahila Vidyalaya Degree College, Army Public School, Onkareshwar SVN Inter College, Awadh Academy, Ayodhya Prasad Memorial School, City Montessori School, etc. attended the

One Day Training Programme On “Biodiversity And Its Conservation”

training programme. A Jute bag equipped with pen, pad, Biodiversity cup and awareness material was provided to each participant.

The participants were felicitated with certificate by Prof. Madhu Tripathi, Head Department of Zoology, University of Lucknow.



Invocation of Light



Garland offering to Goddess Saraswati



Chief Guest, Prof U.N.Dwivedi welcomed by Prof.Madhu Tripathi.



Head of the Department, Prof. Madhu Tripathi welcomed by Dr.Arshad



Welcome of the participants by Prof.Madhu Tripathi,



Dr. Amita Kanaujia, briefed the participants about the training Programme

One Day Training Programme On “Biodiversity And Its Conservation”



PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

9:30-10:00A.M	Inaugural
10:00-10:30 A.M	Registration and Breakfast
10:30-11:15 AM	Lecture I: Lichens & Lichenology
11:15-12:00 PM	Lecture II: Vultures of Uttar Pradesh
12:00-12:45 PM	Lecture III: Biodiversity of Antarctica
12:45-1:30 PM	Lecture IV: Legal aspects of Wildlife & Biodiversity
1:30-2:15 PM	Lunch Break
2:15-3:00 PM	Lecture V: Biodiversity of Bats
3:00-3:45 PM	Lecture VI: Biodiversity and its Importance
3:45 PM	Tea and Certificate distribution

LECTURES

The lectures were on all the forms of biodiversity by Eminent Scientists, Experts and Conservators.

S. No	Name/number	Theme	Time
1	Dr.Sanjeev Nayak Scientist NBRI	Lichens and Lichenology	10:30-11:15 AM
2	Dr.Amita Kanaujia Associate Professor, Department of Zoology University of Lucknow	Vultures in Uttar Pradesh	11:15-12:00 PM
3	Dr.Jaswant Singh Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences, Dr RML Awadh University, Faizabad	Biodiversity of Antarctica	12:00-12:45 PM
4	Dr.R.S.Bhadouria Retired PCCF Wildlife Uttar Pradesh	Legal Aspects of Wildlife and Biodiversity	12:45-1:30 PM
5	Dr.V.Elangovan Associate Professor, Dept. of Applied Animal Sciences B. B. Ambedkar University, Lucknow	Biodiversity of Bats	2:15-3:00 PM
6	Dr. Ramjee Srivastava Senior Scientist U.P.State Biodiversity Board Lucknow	Biodiversity and its importance	3:00-3:45 PM

Dr. Sanjeeva Nayaka, Principal Scientist at CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute delivered lecture on fascinating world of Lichens. Lichens are symbiotic association between a fungus and alga. They are stable, self-supporting symbiotic association of a fungus and one or more algae/cyanobacteria. He explained the various types of lichens and focused on their economic importance as spices, dyes, perfumes and medicinal importance. Various Ailments against which Lichens are used : Antiseptic, antifungal, anti-asthamatic, Diuretic, headache,liver

disorders, Cancer, Anti-oxidant, Whooping cough, Cure Stomach Pain, Acidity, Kidney stone, Burns and Sore, Internal Fungal infections, Anti inflammatory, Altitudinal sickness, Against Snake bite, As Poultic, Blood coagulant, hydrophobia, Insecticide, jaundice, cold and cough, laxative, antidiarrhoeal, anti tuberculosis, anticatarrhal, ant diabetic, bone fracture. There are 137 medicinal lichens of India.

Lichen study at Uttar Pradesh

- ▶ 135 species belonging to 29 families and 46 genera
- ▶ 61 taxa are being recorded for the first time from U.P.
- ▶ 11 are new to entire country
- ▶ Many new or interesting lichen taxa

Threat to lichen diversity

- Increased population – urbanization, industrialization, tourism, habitat destruction / fragmentation, hydroelectric projects, mining, air pollution, climate change
- Habitat fragmentation – reduces population size, dispersal
- Agricultural practices – destroy natural vegetation, eutrophication, reclamation, grazing
- Fire in Forest management practice – threat terricolous and saxicolous lichens

Most sever problem – air pollution and climate change

- Over exploitation

Conserving Indian lichens

- Collecting quantitative data and monitoring
- Assessment of status of endemic, rare taxa and Red Listing
- Population biology of threatened species
- Regulating collection of economically important species
- Spreading awareness
- Declaring lichen rich sites as 'Lichen Sanctuaries'
- Creating lichen gardens
- Enriching gardens with lichens
- Capacity building for lichen conservation

Dr. Amita Kanaujia, Associate Professor, Department of Zoology, University of Lucknow gave lecture on vultures of Uttar Pradesh. There are 22 kinds of vultures which includes 15 types of Old World vultures found in Europe, Asia and Africa and 7 types of New World vultures found in America. There are 9 species of vultures found in India: King vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*), Cinereous vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), Griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Himalayan Griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Long-billed vulture (*Gyps indicus*), Slender-billed vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*), White-backed vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*). She explained the identifying features of vultures. She elaborated on the importance, threats and conservational aspects related to vultures. The diminution of vulture population was reported in Kerela in 1960s followed by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in 1981. A large population of vultures had disappeared by 1987, except for a very few birds observed in the late 1990s and in 2001. She said that diclofenac is not the sole cause of vulture decline and we should find out the local causes in our areas. The habitat destruction, change in cattle keeping pattern, low food availability, natural calamities, train and road accidents are also responsible for the decline in vulture population. A more comprehensive study is required to estimate the exact vulture species and their population number. Vulture restaurants should be started to ensure save and sufficient food. There have been several examples where “**Vulture Restaurants**” have helped in increasing the vulture population. Vulture restaurants have been used to provide alternative sources of uncontaminated food in areas where carcasses are baited with poison to control carnivore populations. In 2007, a vulture restaurant was opened in Nawalparasi in Nepal.

Dr. R.S. Bhadouria retired P.C.C.F talked about protection of wildlife, which covers all forms of life that are wild (Flora & Fauna), from human depredation is the most important aspect of wild life management, and to achieve desired objective the system requires three tools viz (1) Legislation (2) Infrastructure and (3) Enforcement. Soon after the reservation of forests started in British India during Seventies of Eighteenth century, the protection of Wild animals and birds was also paid attention to and various states framed rules for regulating hunting/shooting of major spp. either for trophies or for the pot. Gradually Acts were enacted to enforce stricter control on poaching as well as to regulate shooting. Some of the earliest Acts were:-

- Wild Elephant Preservation Act, 1879
- The first act to protect any wild animal i.e. Elephant
- Wild Birds Protection Act 1887
- Some birds were given protection under this act.
- Wild Birds and Animal Protection Act 1912

Before these Acts, hunting of wild animals and birds were free for all and therefore through these acts some restrictions were imposed in order to sensitize. General public

and hunters in particular towards the law to protect them but rules framed were very lax and penalties imposed, were meager.

The Indian Forest Act 1927

This was the first comprehensive Act to cover whole of British India and came in to effect since May 22, 1928. The Act provides penalty under Section 42, for forest offences including hunting of wild animals and birds. Beat Guards (Forest Guards) were given power to book offence cases in form H-2, to act as FIR of the offence. DFOs given power to compound the forest offences imposing fine up to Rs.500 or else filing case in the court of law for prosecution, if offender does not admit his offence.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972

Enacted by Parliament in 1972 but adopted and given effect in various states in the year 1973. Salient Features are that the Act is applicable throughout India (Except J&K).. Covers even areas outside the Reserve Forests and within Private properties also. The word Wild Life defined to include all fauna and flora – all animals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, other chordates and invertebrates including their young and eggs and plant life. Habitat protection approach was adopted and procedures for constituting and declaring protected areas like National Parks, Sanctuaries and other Reserves were laid down. Trade in wild animals and their derivatives banned or regulated. Captive facilities of animals like zoos, breeding centers and circuses etc. were brought under the Act.

There are other supporting acts to protect wildlife such as :

- Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. The export- import policy is framed under this act and it lists prohibited & restricted items of spp. for trade. Not only many animals and their body parts/derivatives but also 29 spp. of plants, some woods and wood products are also banned/regulated for export.
- Customs Act, 1962
- Offences committed against CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered species) and the Export- Import policy are punishable under this Act.
- The Arms Act 1959
- The Code of Criminal Procedure 1974
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960

Dr. Jaswant Singh, from Department of Environmental Science, Dr. R.M.L. Avadh University, Faizabad delivered his lecture on faunal biodiversity, threats to biodiversity and problems faced during research work at Antarctica. Dr. Singh said that the fish fauna of Antarctica is dominated by one group, the Notothenioidei. Ninety six notothenioid fish species have been described of 213 species in total from Antarctic waters. The appearance of antifreeze glycopeptides (AFGP)

in notothenioid fish is probably the major factor explaining both the overall paucity of species and the dominance of notothenioid fish. Many species accumulate sodium, potassium, chloride ions or urea which lowers the freezing point of their bodies. Another fascinating adaptation is the lack of haemoglobin in the Antarctic ice fish. Ice fish also have extremely efficient enzyme systems which allow them to remain active at low temperatures..He also discussed about value of Antarctica, Biotic Components of Ecosystems of the Antarctic Biogeographical Zones and factors responsible for the variation of biological diversity in Antarctica.

Dr. V. Elongavan, Associate Professor from Department of Applied Animal Science, BBAU, Lucknow explained about the Bats diversity in World, India and Uttar Pradesh. He told that there are about 114 species in India and 14 species in Uttar Pradesh. He also briefed about types of bats, classification of bats, origin & its phylogeny, morphological features and different behavioral.

Origin of bats:

1. Microbats and primates are monophyletic-no evidences; excluded.
2. Microbats and megabats are monphyletic; primates are a sister group.
3. Megabats and primates are monophyletic; microbats are a sister group.
4. Megabats arose from microbats, losing the capacity for echolocation and the associated anatomical and physiological features; and acquiring a primate-like brain in the process.
5. Why should megabats lose completely the advantages attributes of echolocation?
6. Why are there no bats, living or extinct, with intermediate metacarpal/phalanges incides, and why did this character alone undergo such change when several other wing features remain unchanged?
7. Microbats evolved from megabats, losing primate features inherited from the megabats and their primate ancestors.
8. Microbats evolved: megabats evolved independently on an early branch of the primate line.

Origin of Micro and megabats

- In megabats, absence of echolocation-small cochlea.
- Neural connection-midbrain and retinal cells were different.
- Microbats:right superior colliculus-left eye and vice versa-all mammals except primates-ancestors mammalian patterns.
- Megabats:
Right sc-left half of visual field in both eyes.

Left sc-right half of visual field in both eyes.

- Unique to megabats. Dermopterans and primates.
- Powered flight evolved twice in mammals; Megabats and microbats-convergent evolution.
- Echolocation-coevolved with flight.

He focused on the roosting sites of bats in Faizabad, Allahabad, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Ayodhya and Jaunpur cities of Uttar Pradesh and conservation agencies which work in conservation of bats in India.

Dr. Ram Jee Srivastava, Senior Scientist, U.P. State Biodiversity Board said that Biodiversity manifests itself at three levels.

- **Species diversity**, which refers to the numbers and kinds of living organisms.
- **Genetic diversity**, which refers to the genetic variation within a population of species.
- **Ecosystem diversity**, which is the variety of habitats, biological communities and ecological processes that occur in the biosphere.

Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth and the essential interdependence of all living things. Scientists have identified more than 2 million species. Tens of millions -- remain unknown. The tremendous variety of life on Earth is made possible by complex interactions among all living things including microscopic species like algae and mites. Biological diversity affects us all. Biological diversity has direct consumptive value in food, agriculture, medicine, industry etc. It also has aesthetic and recreational value. Biodiversity maintains ecological balance and continues evolutionary process. India is one of the twelve-mega biodiversity countries of the world and one of the four in Asia. These 2 hotspots that extend into India are the Western Ghats/Sri Lanka and the Indo-Burma region (covering the Eastern Himalayas); and they are included amongst the top eight most important hotspots. India has a rich and varied heritage of biodiversity encompassing a wide range of habitats. With only 2.4 % of the world's land area, India accounts for 7-8% of recorded species of the world. He also explained about floral and faunal biodiversity of Uttar Pradesh. The floral diversity of Uttar Pradesh is represented by 6.45% the country's flora with 2.932 species of plants. The Faunal Diversity of Uttar Pradesh in represented by 2.76% of our country's fauna with 2.387 species of invertebrates and vertebrates. Presently, India has a total number of 668 Wildlife Protected Areas constituting 102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife sanctuaries and 47 Conservation Reserves. He also explained about the threats of Biodiversity such as Habitat loss & Fragmentation, Overexploitation, Poaching, Climate change- pollution and global warming, of which the Major cause is exponential human population growth.

The feedback forms by the participants suggested for more such training programmes. They also suggested for the application of conservation of biodiversity at root level. They found time

limited and suggested to make it a two days training programme with some practical knowledge, activities and working models. They were interested in discussions related to the One day training programme and suggested for programmes.

CONCLUSION

The workshop served as a platform to promote collaboration and exchange between teachers from Schools, Colleges and University in Lucknow which will benefit the conservation of the biodiversity. The closing ceremony involved the short closing speech by Dr Amita Kanaujia who praised the enthusiasm and interest which participants have shown during the training. All the participants were then awarded a certificate which attested their participation and the experience gained during the training.

It was concluded that conservation is not just about the preservation of animals and their habitats but also about the efficient use of natural resources and a reduction in waste production and carbon emissions, which contribute to climate change. Our holistic approach to conservation should focus on:

- CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY
- CONSERVING RESOURCES

Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation Lab, Department of Zoology University of Lucknow and Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board strive to realize their vision of Biodiversity conservation through:

- Ex-situ conservation and research
- Local and regional projects
- Inspiring future conservationists
- Wildlife rescue and rehabilitation
- Sharing best practices and capacity building
- Sharing expertise through publication

These Training Programmes are a powerful means to spread the conservation message. Engaging the teacher is at the heart of our mission. In addition to protecting, preserving and restoring wildlife and habitats, we play an important role in educating the teachers on biodiversity conservation and empowering them to make a positive difference. Constant engagement of the teachers to harness its energy for biodiversity conservation is one of the key pillars of sustainability. The educational institutes can be engaged through various platforms including:

- Education and awareness
- Outreach activities
- Volunteering Opportunities

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME



Registration of participants



Participants filling Registration forms



Lecture by Dr.Sanjeev Nayak on Lichens and Lichenology



Participants attending the lectures



Group discussion during tea break



One Day Training Programme On “Biodiversity And Its Conservation”



Lecture by Dr. Amita Kanaujia on Vultures of Uttar Pradesh



Lecture by Dr. Jaswant Singh on Biodiversity of Antarctica



Lecture by Dr R S Bhadouria on Legal Aspects of Wildlife and Biodiversity



Lecture by Dr. V Elangovan on Bat Diversity



Lectures by Dr. Ram Jee Srivastava on Biodiversity and its importance



Participants clearing their queries with experts

One Day Training Programme On “Biodiversity And Its Conservation”



Participants during lunch time



Participants attending lectures



Memento presentation to Speakers



Participants of the Training Programme on 7th December 2014

One Day Training Programme On "Biodiversity And Its Conservation"



Kits provided to the participants

Awareness materials given to the participants

Amphibian Ark ने 19 जनवरी 2012 को एक नये संरक्षण प्रोग्राम "Leaping Ahead of Extinction: A Celebration of good News for Amphibians in 2012" नाम दिया था। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य जनमानस को जागरूक करना है कि जलचर सजीवों का यह दिन अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। प्राकृतिक जगत में फिर से इनकी खोज हो सके तो इसका अर्थ अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण होगा।

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आओ मंढ़क बचायें।

1. शिशु जलचर : ऊपर की ओर उल्टे स्थिति में रहता है, ललाटे पर आँखें होती हैं।

2. शिशु जलचर : ऊपर की ओर उल्टे स्थिति में रहता है, ललाटे पर आँखें होती हैं।

3. शिशु जलचर : ऊपर की ओर उल्टे स्थिति में रहता है, ललाटे पर आँखें होती हैं।

4. शिशु जलचर : ऊपर की ओर उल्टे स्थिति में रहता है, ललाटे पर आँखें होती हैं।

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तितलियों का अद्भुत संसार

1. तितलियाँ : 2000 से अधिक प्रजातियाँ होती हैं, जिनमें से केवल कुछ ही हीरे के रंग की होती हैं।

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औषधीय पौधे: किन्तु उपयोगी

पौधे, जहाँ अपने दायरे में वन को अलग-थलग एक अलग-थलग करते हैं, वहीं वे अपनी पर्यावरण से जुड़ाव बनाए रखते हैं। औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है। औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है। औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है।

औषधीय पौधों के उपयोग:

- औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है।

औषधीय पौधों के उपयोग:

- औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- औषधीय पौधों को औषधीय पौधों के रूप में जाना जाता है।

दुनियाँ का सबसे छोटा पक्षी: चित्तवा

दुनियाँ का सबसे छोटा पक्षी, चित्तवा, एक अत्यंत छोटा पक्षी है। यह पक्षी अपने छोटे आकार के कारण बहुत ही प्यारे और आकर्षक है।

चित्तवा का वर्गीकरण:

- Phylum: Chordata
- Class: Aves
- Order: Passeriformes
- Family: Passeridae

World Sparrow Day

World Sparrow Day is celebrated on December 20th every year. It is a day to raise awareness about the declining population of sparrows and to take steps to conserve them.

उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्न की प्रजातियाँ

पहचान कुँजी

उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्न की प्रजातियाँ पहचान कुँजी। यह एक उपयोगी उपकरण है जो आपको निम्न की प्रजातियों को पहचानने में मदद करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्न की प्रजातियाँ पहचान कुँजी

उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्न की प्रजातियाँ पहचान कुँजी। यह एक उपयोगी उपकरण है जो आपको निम्न की प्रजातियों को पहचानने में मदद करता है।

कपुआ: एक पर्यावरणीय मित्र

कपुआ, एक पर्यावरणीय मित्र है। यह एक छोटा पक्षी है जो अपने छोटे आकार के कारण बहुत ही प्यारे और आकर्षक है।

कपुआ का वर्गीकरण:

- Kingdom: Animalia
- Phylum: Chordata
- Class: Aves
- Order: Passeriformes
- Family: Troglodytidae

कपुआ: एक पर्यावरणीय मित्र

कपुआ, एक पर्यावरणीय मित्र है। यह एक छोटा पक्षी है जो अपने छोटे आकार के कारण बहुत ही प्यारे और आकर्षक है।

नमगुमि (हिन्दी): "बायोलाजिकल सुपर मार्केट"

संरक्षण एवं महत्व

नमगुमि, एक पर्यावरणीय मित्र है। यह एक छोटा पक्षी है जो अपने छोटे आकार के कारण बहुत ही प्यारे और आकर्षक है।

नमगुमि का महत्व:

- नमगुमि को बायोलाजिकल सुपर मार्केट कहा जाता है क्योंकि वे विभिन्न भोजन जाल उत्पन्न करते हैं तथा जीववैविध्य को समृद्ध बनाते रहते हैं।
- नमगुमि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लोगों की जीविकता का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। जो लोग नमगुमि क्षेत्र को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- नमगुमि में पाई जाने वाली कई प्रजातियाँ, जो लोग बायोलाजिकल सुपर मार्केट को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- नमगुमि तथा बायोलाजिकल सुपर मार्केट को प्रदूषण से, प्रदूषण आघातों को निवारण में तथा पौधों को बनाए रखने में मदद करता है। इसलिए नमगुमि को "बायोलाजिकल सुपर मार्केट" भी कहते हैं।
- नमगुमि प्रजाती विविधता को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- नमगुमि जीववैविध्य को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। नमगुमि में पाई जाने वाली कई प्रजातियाँ, जो लोग बायोलाजिकल सुपर मार्केट को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- नमगुमि को "पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य" भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि यह विभिन्न प्रकार के जलवायु और स्वास्थ्य जोखिम को निवारण करता होता है।

उत्तर-प्रदेश के नमगुमि क्षेत्र - उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 328600 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र नमगुमि के अन्तर्गत आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख नमगुमि क्षेत्र -

- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी
- समस्तीपुर नमगुमि - सारनगढ़ी

नमगुमि संरक्षण - मुख्य कारण

- कृषि व शिवालय के लिए नमगुमि को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- आवृत्तियों के कारण के कारण नमगुमि को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- वायुमय नमगुमि क्षेत्रों को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- अनुचित रूप से जलमय क्षेत्रों का इस्तेमाल करना।
- प्रदूषण व जलवायु परिवर्तन।
- नमगुमि को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
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नमगुमि संरक्षण हेतु उपाय व जल संयोजन से उपचार:-

- नमगुमि को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
- नमगुमि को जल-वायु रहते हैं वे विशिष्ट व पौधे योग्य पानी नमगुमि से ही प्राप्त करते हैं।
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TURTLES: OUR ECOLOGICAL FRIENDS

Turtles and tortoises are considered as religious symbols and occupies an honorable place in many mythologies. In India, there are 24 species of turtles and tortoises, while Uttar Pradesh has 19 species. Each State in the country holds at least one species of turtle with maximum number of 17 turtle species in West Bengal (77.5%).

General Features:

- Turtles are especially adapted to aquatic life with a streamlined body shape and long feet with flippers.
- They spend most of their time in the water.
- The body of a turtle is covered with special bony and cartilaginous bones which is developed from its ribs. Further on the basis of this shell, there are soft-shelled turtle and hard-shelled turtle.

Status:

The National as well as International scientific and conservation community has declared a number of turtles as endangered in the Schedules of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and in the Red Data List (IUCN).

Role in Ecosystem:

Turtles play its role in cleaning the aquatic ecosystem, acting as a vegetable for "biological control of pollution." They feed largely upon fish, prawns, mollusks, frogs, decaying organic and vegetable matter thus useful in cleaning the aquatic ecosystem. The turtle plays a vital ecological role as predators in the aquatic habitats where it lives by preying on weak and diseased small fishes and animals, it maintains genetic quality of habitats.

Threats:

- In India turtle populations have declined drastically during the last few decades as a result of direct and indirect human interventions.
- Illegal and over exploitation have caused an alarming rate for turtles. To some extent, the population of turtles from different rivers of the northern states of India are illegally caught and exported to the southern states, the north-eastern states.
- They are killed as they have a number of medicinal values.
- They are captured due to ornamental values.
- Soft-shell turtles particularly, Nilssonium gangetica, N. huron, Chitra mydas, etc. are most commonly sold due to their tender flesh and more meat yield per animal.
- Loss of turtle-eggs due to predation by man, domestic and wild animals, and other human activities, etc. are a major factor for population decline of turtles.
- The water development projects in India are serious threats to the freshwater turtle population.

Appeal to the masses for the conservation of turtles:

- Turtles play a very important role in cleaning and maintaining the ecological balance. Kindly help save turtles.
- Kindly prevent catching and consumption of the eggs of turtles.
- The eggs are destroyed by dogs, jackals etc. and even chickens near the villages. Kindly prevent them from doing so.

Department of Zoology, Biodiversity & Wildlife Conservation Lab, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

U.P. State Biodiversity Board, Lucknow.

Regional Science City, Allahabad, Lucknow.

E-mail: wildlifecconservation.lko@gmail.com, Biodiversityboard@up.gov.in, upstatebiodiversityboard@gmail.com

हमारी नब्ही और प्यारी गौरैया




विवरण :
गौरैया एक छोटी चिरिया है, जिससे पंच अधिकतर बाले या धूररंग के होते हैं। गौरैया की लम्बाई 14-18 सेमी. के बीच होती है। इसका सिर मोत, पूंछ छोटी व चौब लम्बी होती है।

स्वभाव :
इसका मनुष्य के घास स्थानों से प्रबल संबंध है। गौरैया मजदूर व कलेशर पक्षी है, जिसकी आंशु 3 से 13 घात तक की होती है। यह सभी प्रकार के वातावरण में जीवन यापन कर लेती है।

प्रजनन :
गौरैया चिर नीडन है यानि कि वे अपना घोंसला पेड़ों, घट्टानों, घरों या इमारतों के तिर में बनाया परंद करती है। प्रजनन का समय अप्रैल से अगस्त तक है, हालांकि कई जगह पूरे साल घोंसले देखे गये हैं। गौरैया एक पॉगमी है। एक बार में 4-5 अंडे देती है। अंडों का रंग सफेद, हल्का नीला परंदा या हल्का हरा-सफेद होता है। फरमावर-अंडे 11-14 दिन हैं। चूड़े 14-16 दिनों में उड़ने लगते हैं।

वितरण :
प्राकृतिक रूप से भारत के अलावा यूरोप, अफ्रीका, एशिया, न्यूजीलैंड व इंडोनेशिया में आसानी से देखी जा सकती है।



परिस्थितीय संतुलन में भूमिका :
गौरैया कीड़े-मकोड़े को खान करने में मदद करती है। यह अपने चूड़ों को अण्डा व कट-वर्ष शिलाली है जो फसल को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। सीढ़ी-घांघी गौरैया पर्यावरण का जीव-सूचक है व मनुष्य के साथ हजारों वर्षों से इनका ऐतिहासिक सम्बन्ध रहा है।

जनसंख्या कम होने के अनुमानित कारण :

- भोजन की कमी - अत्यधिक शहरीकरण के कारण चिरियों के प्राकृतिक भोजन से घात घटाया हो रहा है।
- आवास का हनन - शीतकालीन पेड़ और झाड़ियाँ इमारतें बनाने के लिए काटे जा रहे हैं।
- हजारों मोबाइल फोन के टावर शहरों व गांवों में लगाए जा रहे हैं, जो कि गौरैया के लिए प्रमुख खतरा है। इलेक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक फिल्में उनको उत्तेजित करती हैं व उनकी प्रजनन क्षमता को कम करती हैं एवं या तो उनके चूड़े मर जाते हैं या वे अल्प विकसित होते हैं।
- प्राकृतिक परतली जैसे क्लिस्सॉस, बीए, बीए और बाज इत्यादि भी गौरैया की मृत्यु का कारण है।

संरक्षण

- घर, इमारतों व पेड़ों पर बने घोंसलों का संरक्षण व खाने व पाने की व्यवस्था।
- अपने बगीचों में चिरियों के रहने के लिए घर की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।
- शिक्षा के माध्यम से लोगों में इसका बचाव के लिए जागरूकता सृष्टि।
- विरा व गौरैया विरक्त मगाने।
- प्रजनन के समय अण्डों वाली कि घोंसलों की सुरक्षा व पाने पानी की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था।
- कीट-मारकों के प्रयोग पर रोक लगाने।

जम्बू विद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय एवं राज्य जीव संरक्षण प्रयोगशाला
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गिरिज जागरूकता अभियान




गिरिज क्या है ?
गिरिज एक अस्माजिक पक्षी है। इन अस्माजिकों के सर एवं गर्दन नग्न होते हैं अर्थात् पंखविहीन होते हैं उनकी चौब लम्बी एवं अंडुरनुमा होती है जिससे यह मृत जानवर के शव को चोचकर खाते हैं। उनके पादांगुली एवं मुँह भी मंड विहीन होते हैं, जिससे मृत जानवर खाने के बाद भी यह स्वस्थ रहते हैं। गिरिज भोजन करने के उपरांत घुलन चक्रन करने परच्य करते हैं, जिससे यह भोजन के जीवन चक्र पर लगे चक्र को पानी से जो सके। ऐसा करने से यह कई विनाशियों से अपना बचाव करते हैं।

गिरिजों का महत्व -
गिरिजों का प्रकृति में अतुलनीय योगदान है। अगर गिरिज हमारी प्रकृति का हिस्सा न होते तो हमारी धरती हडिडकों और सड़े मौस का डेर हो जाती। यह प्रकृति के सफाई कर्मचारी हैं। गिरिज समाज को कई प्रकार की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराते हैं जिनमें से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मृत पशु एवं शवों का भक्षण है। संकलित मृत शरीरों का भक्षण करने से गिरिज कई तरह की जानवरों से फैलने वाली रोगाणुओं से बचाते हैं जैसे कि बवा चूने, बारीसॉफिल, रेन्केस आदि। इसलिये गिरिज का विद्युव होना हमारी स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा के लिए घातक है। क्योंकि गिरिजों के खाद्य भक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। प्राकृतिक आयातों जैसे कि बज, सूकन, सूका एवं दूद की निर्यातों में मृतशरीरों का भक्षण कर यह मानव की सहायता करते हैं। गिरिजों की क्रियाकलापों का मान्य स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक गतिविधियों एवं प्राकृतिक गुणों का व्यापक अंतर होता है। गिरिज अपनी सांस्कृतिक एवं धार्मिक महत्ताओं के लिए भी जाने जाते हैं। जैसे कि पारली धर्म में इनका बहुत महत्व है।

गिरिज बचावों प्रकृति बचावों -

खतर -

- बहिष्कार केती क्यो पेड़ों की कटाई एवं घटाई के कारण गिरिजों के घोंसले बनाने के प्रमुख स्थान तेजी से घट रहे हैं।
- संरक्षित व असंरक्षित क्षेत्रों में अविध चमन से इनके पहली आवासों व घोंसलों के पुरहित स्थानों को बनाओं से नष्ट किया जा रहा है।
- कई स्थानों पर हवाई अड्डों के निकट भी हवाई-दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए इनके माघ जाता है एवं इनके घोंसलों व आवासों को नष्ट किया जा रहा है।
- सकल से वेम दुर्घटना में मृत जानवरों को सारे सामग्य गिरिज स्वयं दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाते हैं।
- मृत शरीरों के आस-पास आवास कुत्तों की बढ़ती संख्या से गिरिजों को भोजन से बहिष्कृत रहना पड़ता है।
- हाल ही में पशु चिकित्सा की महत्वपूर्ण व व्यापक उपयोग में ली जाने वाली दवाई 'बाइस्क्लिमिडक' को भी गिरिजों की प्रजाति के लिए हानिकारक माना है।

सुरक्षा

- इनके आवासों व विशेषकर घोंसले बनाने के सुरक्षित स्थानों व पेड़ों का संरक्षण करना चाहिए।
- इनके आवासों पर खनन व पेड़ों की कटाई को रोकना चाहिए।
- गिरिजों के आवासों, प्रजनन स्थलों, भोजन स्थलों व सामूहिक चरित्त शिक्षण स्थलों के आसपास व आसपास कुत्तों को रकड़ा जाना चाहिए।
- गिरिजों के सामूहिक शिक्षण स्थल, भोजन स्थल व घोंसले बनाने के स्थानों को पुरहित संरक्षित इलाकों या अनपययय चरित्त किया जाना चाहिए।
- जंगलों में गौरों के आस-पास बीमार या घायल अवस्था में पाये जाने वाले गिरिजों को तुरन्त वन विभाग, पशु चिकित्सालय में प्राथमिक उपचार हेतु पहुँचाना चाहिए।

आपका प्रयास

- जागरूकता एवं हिस्सेदारी
- गिरिज के निरले पर सुरक्षित भूदान वन विभाग को सुचित करें।
- गिरिज के प्रजनन स्थानों की जागरूकता हेतु पर सुचित करें।
- घायल गिरिजों पर अतिरिक्त बूझना वन विभाग को देकर गिरिज को बचाने में मदद करें।
- जागरूकता अभियान में अपनी हिस्सेदारी दर्ज कर मदद करें।





















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SOME POSTERS PROVIDED TO THE PARTICIPANTS

SOME COMMON REPTILES OF UTTAR PRADESH

 Haretta thery (Indian broad-headed turtle or freshwater tortoise)	 Pangshura tentoria (Brown headed turtle)	 Chitra indica (Indian narrow-headed Soft Shell Turtle)	 Batagur baskaia (Ganges Gharial)
 Geochelone elegans (Horned Tortoise)	 Gongylis caudata (Common Sand Boa)	 Ptychocheilus concolor (Common Sand Snake)	 Atractaspis reticulata (Banded Racer)
 Lacerta agilis (Common Wall Lizard)	 Erythroniscus (Common Broad-headed Water Snake)	 Euprepis coqui (Red-headed Frog)	 Hemidactylus flaviventris (Northern House Gecko)
 Varanus bengalensis (Common Indian Monitor)	 Eutrigon carolinense (Common Burrowing Snake)	 Gerrhonotus (Mole Lizard)	 Crotalus (Common Snake)

















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SOME COMMON FROGS OF UTTAR PRADESH

 Rana tigrina (Stork-billed Frog)	 Duttaphrynus melanostictus (Common Indian Toad)	 Bufo sonatorius (Marbled Toad)	 Euphydryas cyanophyllus (Skipper Frog)
 Microhyla ornata (Ornamented Pygmy Frog)	 Hoplobatrachus tigerinus (Indian Bullfrog)	 Uperodon globulosum (Gray Balloon Frog)	 Uperodon systoma (Lesser or Marbled Balloon Frog)
 Sphenocris (Indian Burrowing Frog)	 Kaloula taprobatica (Shikharin Bullfrog)	 Polypedates maculatus (Chunamuly Common Tree Frog)	 Fejervarya limncharis (Common Pond Frog)
 Kaloula assamensis (Assam Narrow Mouth Toad)	 Fejervarya taraiensis (Terai Cricket Frog)	 Sphenocris (Roland's Burrowing Frog)	 Tomopterna (Common Sand Frog)

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Feedback form

ONE DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME ON BIODIVERSITY & ITS CONSERVATION

(7th December 2014)

Feedback Form

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1. Lectures

S.N	Name of the Speakers	Topics	Your Views
1	Dr.Sanjeev Nayak	Lichens and Lichenology	Knowledgeable about the taxonomy & Biodiversity of Lichens.
2	Dr. Amita Kanaujia	Vultures of Uttar Pradesh	Lecture is excellent about the conservation of Vulture species.
3	Dr. Jaswant Singh	Biodiversity of Antarctica	Excellent lecture & fruitful for the Researcher & Scientist.
4	Dr.RS Bhadouria	Legal Aspects of wildlife & biodiversity	Lecture is very useful regarding wild life Act.
5	Dr. V Elangovan	Biodiversity of Bat	Lecture enhanced the knowledge regarding bats.
6	Dr.Ramjee Srivastava	Biodiversity and its importance	Useful for the all the people.

2. Did you find the training Programme useful?

Yes,

3. How did you find the hospitality?

Good

4. Views about the kit

Material provided in the kit is very important and covers different aspects regarding Biodiversity of animals and its conservation.

5. What did you learn today that you anticipate using in your institute?

1. Biodiversity conservation measures
2. Biodiversity and threats
3. Wildlife protection Act and its conservation.

6. Your Suggestions

All the lectures and presentation are very important and provide knowledge about the biodiversity of flora and fauna and its conservation.

Certificate distributed to the Participants

