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STUDY NOTES

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CLASS- VIII (All Section)

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## **Science**

### **CHAPTER: 7 Biodiversity and conservation of Flora and Fauna**

**Today's Topic: Wildlife sanctuaries and National park**

#### **Wildlife sanctuaries:**

The wildlife sanctuaries in India are home to over 2,000 different species of birds, 3500 species of mammals, about 30,000 varieties of insects and more than 15,000 varieties of plants.

The threatened animals that are protected in these sanctuaries include the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, black buck, lion-tailed macaque, white-eyed buck, golden cat, pink-headed duck, gharial, marsh crocodile, python, etc. many sanctuaries are located in the picturesque surroundings of tropical forests, mountain forests, bush lands and mangrove forests in the deltas of large rivers.

Although these sanctuaries are protected areas, people living nearby often encroach on these lands and cause destruction.

## **National parks:**

In India, the national parks spread across the country, preserve a rich diversity of flora and fauna. Each national park is famous for specific wildlife population. For example, the Kaziranga National Park in Assam is famous for its one-horned rhino population, while the Corbett National Park in Uttar Pradesh is known for tigers.

The Periyer National Park in Kerala has a large population of Asian elephants, while the Sundarbans National Park in West Bengal is famous for its Royal Bengal tigers. Many other endangered species such as the golden langur, Asiatic lion, snow leopard, the Great Indian bustard, wild ass and musk deer are found only in national parks.

