

Biodiversity of the western ghats of maharashtra

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Which is the major biodiversity in Maharashtra? Western Ghats- This mountain range in Maharashtra is known as Sahyadri. It is incredible hotspots of biodiversity. The major characteristics features are the climate, topography, ecology, flora and fauna.

What are Western Ghats of Maharashtra known as?

Is the Western Ghats a biodiversity hotspot in India? The Western Ghats region is a biodiversity hotspot. It consists of nearly 30% of all the species of flora and fauna found in India, most of which are endemic to this region. At least 325 globally threatened species occur in the Western Ghats.

What is the biodiversity of Sahyadri range in Maharashtra? The average width of this mountain range is about 100 km. The Western Ghats (known as Sahyadri ranges in Sanskrit) has to its credit a wide range of species diversity, 4500 plant species out of which 35 percent are endemic.

Where is richest biodiversity in India? Western Ghats- It is the biodiversity-rich region of India. It is the mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula. It consists of 7402 species of flowering plants, 1814 species of non-flowering plants.

What is the geographical diversity in Maharashtra? Maharashtra presents a complex range of physical diversity. To the west is the narrow Konkan coastal lowland, which reaches its widest extent near Mumbai. Numerous minor hills dominate the relief. There are many small, swift, west-flowing streams, most of them

less than 50 miles (80 km) long.

What is the biodiversity of Western Ghats of Maharashtra? Animal diversity is also exceptional, with amphibians (up to 179 species, 65% endemic), reptiles (157 species, 62% endemic), and fishes (219 species, 53% endemic). Invertebrate biodiversity, once better known, is likely also to be very high (with some 80% of tiger beetles endemic).

Which soil is found in Western Ghats of Maharashtra? Laterite soil is found on hill slopes, which makes it prone to erosion and degradation, thus making it unsuitable for cultivation. It is found in the Western and Eastern Ghats, the Vindhyas, the Satpuras, and the Chotanagpur plateau. It is not a fertile soil and has very limited use in agriculture.

What are the characteristics of the Western Ghats? The Western Ghats are a chain of low mountains running 1,600 kilometres parallel to India's western coast from Gujarat to southern Kerala between 30-50 kilometres inland. They have some of the finest non-equatorial tropical evergreen forests in the world with very high levels of speciation and endemism.

What is the difference between Western Ghats and Himalayas? Western ghats are older than the Himalayas. Himalayas are the young fold mountains and it is believed that they are formed by the convergence of Indo-Eurasian plates. Western ghats are a part of peninsula and are parallel to its west coast and is the stable landmass of India too.

Which part of India is the biodiversity hotspot? Biodiversity Hotspots in India - Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats & Sundaland. Biodiversity is referred to as the variation of plant and animal species in a particular habitat. Species evenness and species richness form the major components of biodiversity.

Which state has the highest Western Ghats?

Where is the highest biodiversity found in Maharashtra?

What are the threats to biodiversity in Maharashtra? A study performed by researchers in the 7 districts of Maharashtra have found that agriculture conversions such as tillage agriculture and afforestation, destroys and degrades undervalued the

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savanna biodiversity, an ecosystems with a lot of grasses and few trees found in temperate and tropical regions.

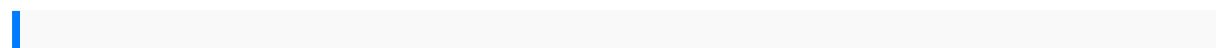
Are there tigers in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve? The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (STR) is one of only five tiger reserves in the country — Kaval in Telangana, Kamlang in Arunachal Pradesh, Dampa in Mizoram and Satkosia in Odisha being the other four — with zero tigers within the reserve and the translocation is part of a long-term plan to revive the population of the big ...

What is the main wildlife in Maharashtra? Maharashtra is home to a large number of animals and bird species, including the tiger, Crocodile, Bison, Gawa, Neelgai, Wild Deer, Sambar and rare migratory birds.

What are the biodiversity and state bio symbols of Maharashtra? Maharashtra's state animal is the Indian giant squirrel, the state flower is Jarul, and the state bird is the yellow-footed green pigeon. Maharashtra has a cosmopolitan soul.

What is the biodiversity of sacred groves of Maharashtra? They are rich in flora, fauna and avifauna. Most of the wild relatives of plants, rare, threatened and endemic plants are found in abundance. Since this part of the forest is untouched many of the rare bird species and arthropods find refuge in them.

Which is the greatest biodiversity? The Amazonian rainforest is a tropical rainforest in Brazil. It is known to have the greatest biodiversity on Earth. It is home to more than 40,000 species of plants, 3,000 fishes, 1,300 species of birds, 427 mammals, 427 amphibians, 378 reptiles, and more than 1,25,000 species of invertebrates.



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