ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

FACULTY OF LAW OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
SYLLABUS OF LL.B. (3-YDC)

Biomes, and Ozone Depletion

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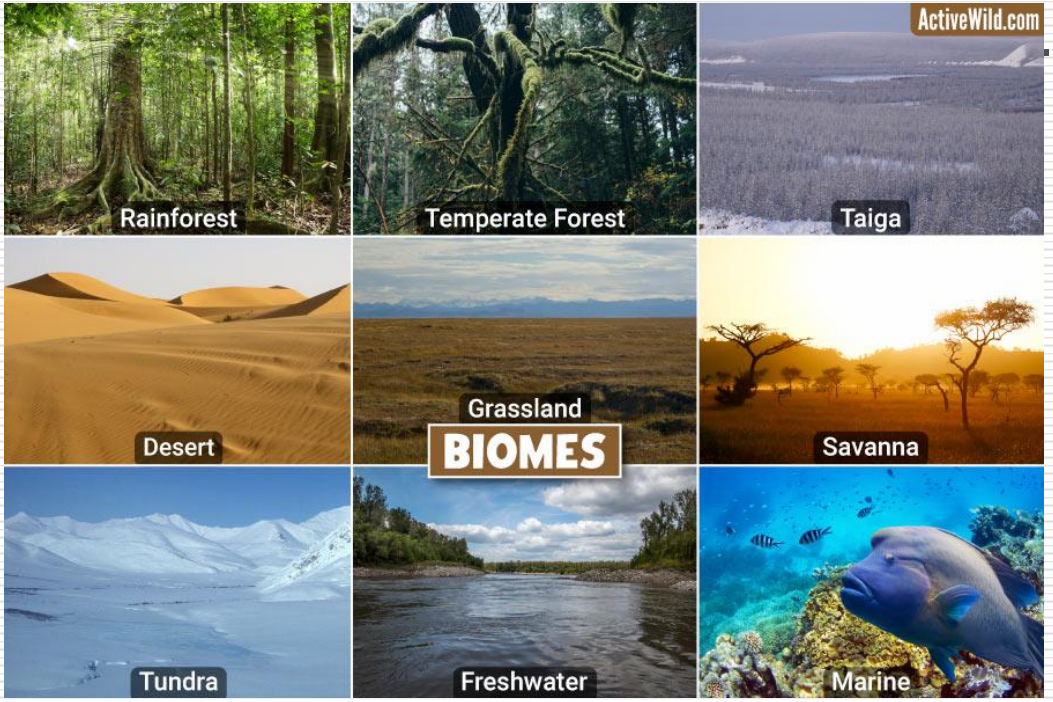
Biomes

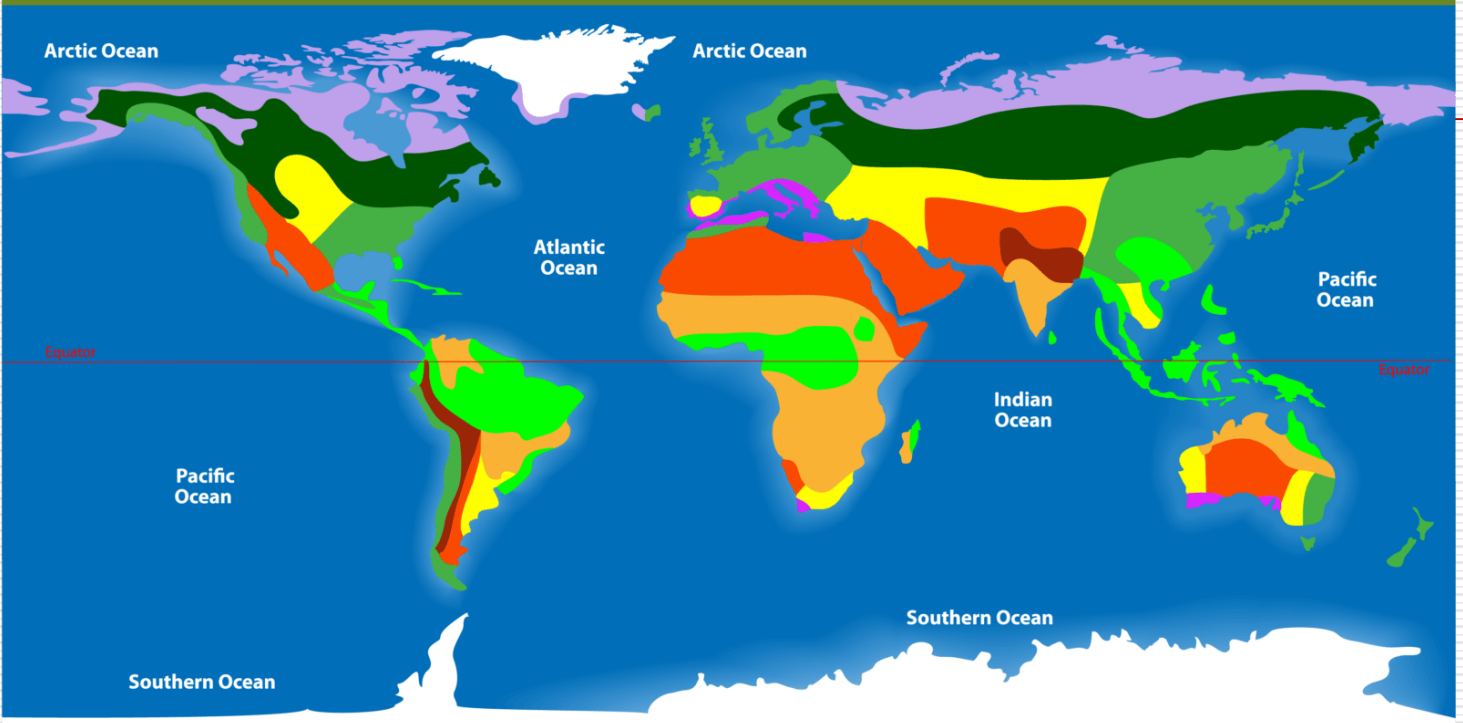
- A biome is an area classified according to the species that live in that location. Temperature range, soil type, and the amount of light and water are unique to a particular place and form the niches for specific species allowing scientists to define the biome.

Biomes- Kinds

➢There are many types of biomes, including Rainforests, Grasslands, Coniferous Forests, Temperate Forests, Taiga, Deserts, Grassland, Savana, Tundra, Freshwater and Marine. A well-known example of a biome is the Amazon rainforest of South America, which is the



The main biomes in the world



- Ice sheet and polar desert
- Tundra
- Taiga
- Montane (alpine tundra and montane forest)
- Mixed and deciduous forest
- Tropical rainforest
- Steppe
- Savanna
- Desert
- Mediterranean vegetation

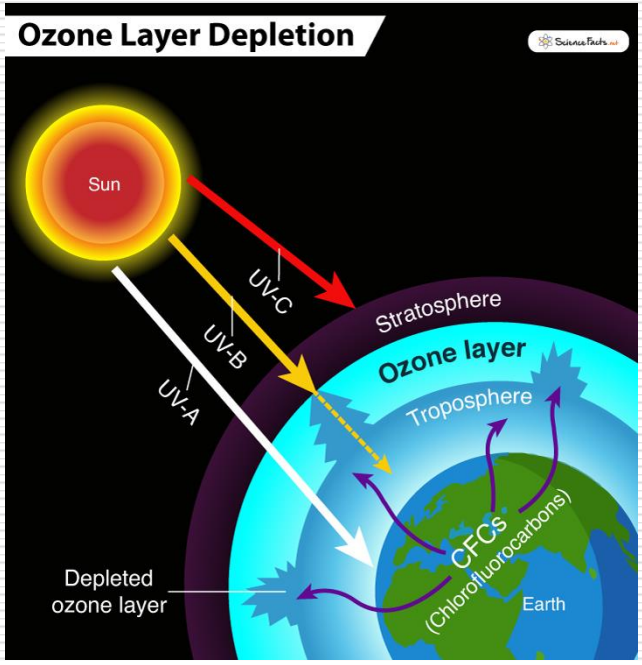
internet geography

Conservation and Preservation of Biomes

Because we share the world with many other species of plants and animals, we must consider the consequences of our actions. Over the past several decades, increasing human activity has rapidly destroyed or polluted many ecological habitats throughout the world. It is important to preserve all types of biomes as each houses many unique forms of life. However, the continued heavy exploitation of certain biomes, such as the forest, freshwater, and marine, may have more severe implications.

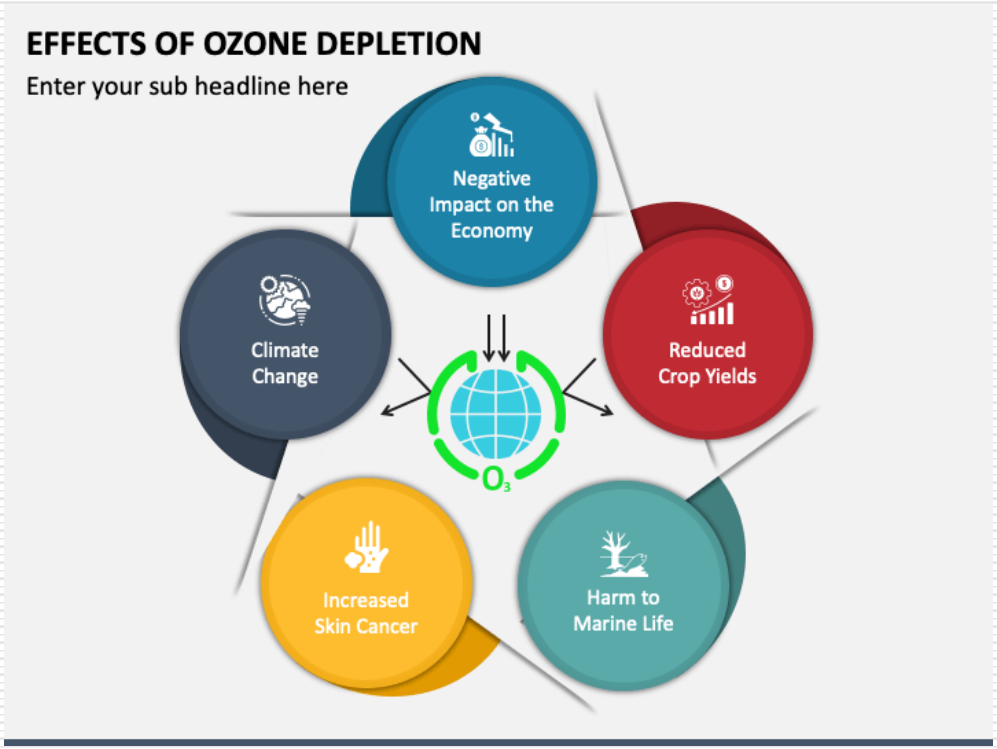
Ozone Depletion

➢Ozone layer depletion means the thinning of the ozone layer present in the upper atmosphere. That is harmful to nature and the atmosphere. Ozone layer depletion is one of the major problems for the atmosphere and also for all the living beings including the flora and fauna of this earth.



Ozone Depletion- Impact

➢Ozone depletion can cause increased amounts of UV radiation to reach the Earth which can lead to more cases of skin cancer, cataracts, and impaired immune systems. Too much exposure to UV is believed to be contributing to the increase in melanoma, the most fatal of all skin cancers.



Changing Habits to Protect the Ozone Layer

- Drive less: Nitrous oxide is now the largest ozone-depleting substance released by human activities (as well as a potent greenhouse gas), and it is produced in the internal combustion that powers most cars. In the U.S., about 5% of all nitrous oxide pollution comes from vehicles. To reduce the amount of nitrogen oxide your car produces, consider:
  - Car pooling
  - Public transport
  - Walking
  - Biking
  - Driving a hybrid or electric car
  - Neutralize your vehicle's greenhouse gas emissions with a Carbon Offset
- Eat less meat: Nitrous oxide is also produced when manure decomposes, making poultry, beef, and dairy farms large producers of the gas.
- Buy local: The further your food or other goods have to travel to reach you, the more nitrous oxide will be produced by the engines that bring them to you. Buying locally is not only a great way to find the freshest produce; it will also protect the ozone layer.

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