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|  | **DAV SCHOOL PALLIKARANI**  2023-2024 |

**P MIRUTHULA**

**IX – D**

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STUDENT DETAILS

Name: Miruthula P

DOB: 22/02/2009

Grade & Sec: IX – D

Year of Joining: 2023

Aadhar No: 4466 3702 0016

FAMILY DETAILS

Mother Name: A P Dhanalakshmi

Educational Qualification: B.E

Phone No: 9962495600

Father Name: Prasanna S

Educational Qualification: B.E

Phone No: 8939778419

Annual Income: 30L

Aadhar No Mother: 5914 4228 8618

Aadhar No Father: 3515 5703 4258

COMPARISION OF NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE BETWEEN TAMILNADU AND WEST BENGAL

* In West Bengal, the Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a major biodiversity hotspot.
* It is renowned for its mangrove forests, which provide a unique ecosystem supporting various species.
* The region is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger, Gangetic Dolphin, Saltwater Crocodile, and numerous bird species like the White-Bellied Sea Eagle and Asian Openbill Stork.
* Tamil Nadu boasts diverse landscapes, including the Western Ghats and the Eastern Coastal Plains, which contribute to its rich biodiversity.
* The Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in Tamil Nadu.
* It is known for its extensive forest cover, housing species such as the Nilgiris Tahr, Lion-Tailed Macaque, Indian Elephant, and hundreds of bird species including the Malabar Pied Hornbill and Great Indian Hornbill.
* Both states have a variety of flora, including medicinal plants, orchids, and endemic species.
* West Bengal showcases the Sundarbans Mangrove Forests and the Himalayan foothills.
* Tamil Nadu exhibits tropical dry evergreen forests, moist deciduous forests, and Shola grasslands.
* Tamil Nadu wild plant diversity also includes vast number of Bryophytes, Likens, Fungi, Algae and Bacteria.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS VERY OFTEN DUE TO POLLUTION

Air pollution is any physical, chemical, or biological change in the air. A certain percentage of gas is present in the atmosphere. Increasing or decreasing the composition of these gases is detrimental to survival. This imbalance in gas composition causes an increase in global temperature which is called global warming.

Air pollution is the main cause of climate change. Human activities such as burning fossil fuels and mass deforestation lead to the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which traps heat inside the atmosphere through a process called the greenhouse effect. Air pollution and climate change are closely related. The extraction and burning of fossil fuels is also a major source of air pollutants.

Air pollution created by man-made resources is also changing the Earth's atmosphere. It is causing the depletion of the ozone layer and letting in more harmful radiation from the Sun. Air pollution can damage crops and trees in a variety of ways. Ground-level ozone can lead to reductions in agricultural crop and commercial forest yields, reduced growth and survivability of tree seedlings, and increased plant susceptibility to disease, pests, and other environmental stresses (such as harsh weather).

Air pollutants that play a major role in climate warming but that are not discussed in depth here are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and atmospheric aerosols (including black carbon, soot). The most basic solution for air pollution is to move away from fossil fuels, replacing them with alternative energies like solar, wind and geothermal. Producing clean energy is crucial. But equally important is to reduce our consumption of energy by adopting responsible habits and using more efficient devices.

Student Signature:

Teacher’s Signature:

Headmistress Signature:

THANK YOU