5.1 Deforestation and Its Causes

- Deforestation: Clearing of forests for other uses.
- Main Causes:
 - Procuring land for cultivation
 - Building houses and factories
 - Making furniture or using wood as fuel
 - Natural causes like forest fires, severe droughts

Activity 5.1 — List the Causes of Deforestation

Task:

Make a table separating Natural and Man-made causes of deforestation.

5.2 Consequences of Deforestation

- Increases temperature and pollution.
- Increases carbon dioxide → Global warming.
- Disturbs water cycle → Less rainfall → Droughts.
- Soil erosion → Loss of fertile topsoil → Desertification.
- Decreases groundwater level.
- Affects biodiversity (plants and animals).

Question to think:

How does deforestation reduce rainfall but increase floods?

🌟 Activity 5.2 — Effect on Animal Life

Task:

List how deforestation affects animals. (Habitat loss, food shortage, etc.)

5.3 Conservation of Forest and Wildlife

- Protected Areas:
 - Wildlife Sanctuaries: Animals are protected in their natural habitats.
 - National Parks: Large areas protected for wild flora, fauna, landscape, and historical objects.
 - Biosphere Reserves: Large areas conserving biodiversity, including wildlife and plants.

V Protected Areas prohibit:

- Grazing
- Hunting
- Cutting trees
- Other human activities

🌟 Activity 5.3 — Protected Areas Survey

Task:

Find out and record the number of national parks, sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves in your district, state, and country.

Locate them on a map.

5.4 Biosphere Reserve

- Biosphere Reserve: Large protected area for conservation of biodiversity.
- Example: Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve Includes:
 - Satpura National Park
 - Bori Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Pachmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary
- Biosphere reserves conserve both flora and fauna.
- * Activity 5.4 Disturbances in Biodiversity

Task:

List human activities disturbing biodiversity.

Suggest how these can be controlled.

🗲 5.5 Flora and Fauna

- Flora: Plants of a particular area (e.g., Sal, Teak, Jamun in Pachmarhi).
- Fauna: Animals of a particular area (e.g., Chinkara, Cheetal, Leopard, Wild Dog).
- 🌞 Activity 5.5 Identify Local Flora and Fauna

Task:

Find out and list the flora and fauna of your own locality.

5.6 Endemic Species

- Endemic Species: Species found only in a particular area.
- Examples:
 - Giant squirrel
 - Wild mango
 - o Bison
- ✓ Loss of habitat can endanger endemic species.
- * Activity 5.6 Endemic Species Near You

Task:

Identify endemic plants and animals in your region.

😈 5.7 Wildlife Sanctuary

- Places where wild animals are protected in their natural habitat.
- Activities like grazing, collecting firewood allowed in limited way for local people.
- Poaching (illegal killing of animals) is banned.

5.8 National Parks

- Large areas preserving complete ecosystems.
- Example: Satpura National Park (First Reserve Forest of India).
- Protects flora, fauna, landscape, and historic objects (e.g., rock shelters).
- No human activities allowed like hunting, poaching, tree cutting.
- Satpura Tiger Reserve protects endangered tigers.

🔳 5.9 Red Data Book

- Red Data Book records all endangered animals and plants.
- Maintained at international level and national level (India also has one).

♥ 5.10 Migration

- Migration: Seasonal movement of birds from one place to another.
- Birds migrate to escape harsh climates (like cold winters) and for breeding.
- Example: Siberian cranes migrate to India.

5.11 Recycling of Paper

- Making 1 tonne of paper requires 17 full-grown trees.
- Saving, reusing, and recycling paper saves trees, energy, and water.
- Paper can be recycled 5-7 times.
- Save at least one sheet daily to help the environment!

5.12 Reforestation

- Reforestation: Replanting trees in deforested areas.
- Can happen:
 - Naturally (if area is left undisturbed)
 - Artificially (by planting trees)
- Forest Conservation Act helps preserve natural forests.
- Plant more trees to restore the green cover!