



Flora and Fauna of India for SSC & Railway Exams



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FLORA AND FAUNA OF INDIA

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Flora and Fauna of India for SSC & Railway Exams

Flora and Fauna of India

- India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity, and has nearly 8 per cent of the total number of species in the world (estimated to be 1.6 million)
- India is one of the twelve mega biodiversity countries of the world. With about 47,000 plant species India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity.
- There are about 15,000 flowering plants in India which account for 6 per cent in the world's total number of flowering plants. The country has many non-flowering plants such as ferns, algae and fungi
- India has approximately 90,000 species of animals as well as a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters.
- The term **flora** is used to denote **plants** of a particular region or period
- The term **fauna** is used to denote **animals** of a particular region or period.

NATURAL VEGETATION

- Natural vegetation refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly. This is termed as virgin vegetation.
- Climate, soil and landform characteristics are the important environmental controls of natural vegetation

Land

- Land affects the natural vegetation directly and indirectly. The nature of land influences the type of vegetation

Soil

- Different types of soils provide basis for different types of vegetation.
- The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical trees.

Climate

- The character and extent of vegetation are mainly determined by temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil.
- Temperature changes it from tropical to subtropical temperate and alpine vegetation

Temperature Characteristics of the Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zones	Mean annual Average Temp. (in	Remarks



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	degree C)	
Tropical	Above 24°C	No Frost
Sub-tropical	17°C to 24°C	Frost is rare
Temperate	7°C to 17°C	Frost some snow
Alpine	Below 7°C	Snow

Sunlight

- The variation in duration of sunlight at different places is due to differences in latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day. Due to longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summer

Precipitation

- Precipitation determine the density of vegetation
- Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of less rainfall.

TYPES OF VEGETATION

- The following major types of vegetation may be identified in India
 1. Tropical Evergreen Forests
 2. Tropical Deciduous Forests
 3. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
 4. Montane Forests
 5. Mangrove Forests

Tropical Evergreen Forests

- These forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall. The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region
- These forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats and the island Groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast
- The most important trees are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo, cinchona, candel, palm, iron wood and cedar.
- The common animals found in these forests are elephants, monkeys, lemur and deer.
- The one horned rhinoceros are found in the jungles of Assam and West Bengal

Tropical Deciduous Forests



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- These are the most **widespread forests of India**.
- These are found in the areas with 70 to 200cm. annual rainfall. These are called '**Monsoon Forests**'. The mean annual temperature of this region is about 27 °C
- The trees of these forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer.
- On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous
- The **moist deciduous forests** are found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm
- These forests mostly exists the eastern part of the country –northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats
- Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun and mulberry are other commercially important species.
- The **dry deciduous forests** are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm
- These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There are open stretches, in which teak, sal, peepal and neem grow. A large part of this region has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing.

Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs

- The thorn forests are found in the regions which receive less than 70 cm of rainfall. They have low humidity and high temperature
- Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture. The stems are succulent to conserve water. Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimize evaporation
- This type of vegetation is found in the north-western part of the country including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
- The animals found in these forests are rats, mice, rabbits, fox, wolf, tiger, lion, wild ass, horses and camels.
- Acacias, palms, euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species.

Mountain or Montane Forest

- In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in natural vegetation.
- As such, there is a succession of natural vegetation belts in the same order as we see from the tropical to the tundra region.
- The wet temperate type of forests are found between a height of 1000 and 2000 metres. Evergreen broad-leaf trees, such as oaks and chestnuts predominate.

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- Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests containing coniferous trees, like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found. These forests cover mostly the southern slopes of the Himalayas, places having high altitude in southern and north-east India.
- At higher elevations, temperate grasslands are common.
- At high altitudes, generally, more than 3,600 metres above the sea level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests. However, they get progressively stunted as they approach the snow-line. Ultimately, through shrubs and scrubs, they merge into the Alpine grasslands. These are used extensively for grazing by nomadic tribes, like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals.
- At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.
- The common animals found in these forests are Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak, snow leopard, squirrels, Shaggy horn wild ibex, bear and rare red panda, sheep and goats with thick hair.

Mangrove Forests

- The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides. Mud and silt get accumulated on these coasts
- The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishana, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation
- The delta of the Ganga-Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest. Sundari trees are found in this delta and Royal Bengal Tiger is the famous animal in these forests.

MEDICINAL PLANTS

India is known for its herbs and spices from ancient times. Some 2,000 plants have been described in Ayurveda and at least 500 are in regular use. The World Conservation Union's Red List has named 352 medicinal plants of which 52 are critically threatened and 49 endangered.

The commonly used plants in India are:

- **Sarpagandha** : Used to treat blood pressure; it is found only in India.
- **Jamun** : The juice from ripe fruit is used to prepare vinegar, which is carminative and diuretic, and has digestive properties. The powder of the seed is used for controlling diabetes.
- **Arjun** : The fresh juice of leaves is a cure for earache. It is also used to regulate blood pressure.
- **Babool** : Leaves are used as a cure for eye sores. Its gum is used as a tonic.
- **Neem** : Has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties.



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- **Tulsi** : Is used to cure cough and cold.
- **Kachnar** : Is used to cure asthma and ulcers. The buds and roots are good for digestive problems.

ECOSYSTEM

- An **ecosystem** is a large community of living organisms (Animals, plants and microbes) in a particular area.
- The nature of the plants in an area, determines the animal life in that area. When the vegetation is altered, the animal life also changes
- **Human beings** are also an integral part of the ecosystem. They utilize the vegetation and wild life
- A very large ecosystem on land having distinct types of vegetation and animal life is called a **biome**

WILD LIFE

- India has a rich and diversified wildlife. It has approximately 90,000 animal species. The country has about 2,000 species of birds. They constitute 13% of the world's total. There are 2,546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12% of the world's stock. It also shares between 5 and 8 per cent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals.
- The elephants are the most majestic animals among the mammals. They are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala
- Arid area of the Rann of Kachchh is habitat for wild ass
- Arid areas of the Thar Desert are the habitat for camels
- India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions.
- The natural habitat of the **Indian lion** is the **Gir forest in Gujarat**. The Gir Forest is the last remaining habitat of the Asiatic lion
- Tigers are found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Sundarbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region
- **The Yak (ox) and the Bharal are found in Ladakh**
- In the rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found.
- Bird life in India is colourful. Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country

Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

- To protect our flora and fauna and their habitats, protected areas called wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and biosphere reserves have been earmarked. Plantation, cultivation, grazing, felling trees, hunting and poaching are prohibited there.

Wildlife Sanctuary : Areas where animals are protected from any disturbance to them and their habitat.

National Park : Areas reserved for wild life where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources.

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Biosphere Reserve : Large areas of protected land for conservation of wild life, plant and animal resources and traditional life of the tribals living in the area.

- The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all-India list of protected species was also published.
- To protect the flora and fauna of the country, the government has taken many steps
- Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Gardens by the government since 1992
- The Central Zoo Authority was established as a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment & Forests by the Government of India in 1992.
- Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.
- Project Tiger was launched in April 1973 with the aim to conserve tiger population in specifically constituted "Tiger Reserves" in India
- Wildlife projects
 1. Hangul project-1970
 2. Gir Lion project-1972
 3. Project Tiger-1973
 4. Crocodile Breeding Project-1974
 5. Rhinos Conservation-1987
 6. Project Elephant-1992
 7. Red panda project-1996
 8. Project Snow Leopard-2009

Biosphere reserves

- Eighteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna.

S.No	Biosphere Reserves	State
1	Achanakmar-Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh
2	Agasthyamalai	Kerala
3	Dibru Saikhowa	Assam
4	Dihang Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
6	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu
7	Kachch	Gujarat
8	Kanchenjunga	Sikkim
9	Manas	Assam
10	Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand
11	The Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu
12	Nokrek	Meghalaya

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13	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
14	Simlipal	Odisha
15	Sundarbans	West Bengal
16	Cold desert	Himachal Pradesh
17	Sesahachalam hills	Andhra Pradesh
18	Panna	Madhya Pradesh

- Twelve of the eighteen biosphere of India fall under the list of Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO
1. Gulf of Mannar, 2. Nandadevi, 3. The Nilgiris, 4. Nokrek, 5. Pachmarhi, 6. Simlipal, 7. Sundarbans, 8. Agasthiyamalai, 9. Great Nicobar, 10. Kanjanjunga and 11. Amarkantak
12. Panna Biosphere Reserve
- 104 National Parks, 556 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of Natural heritage.

NATIONAL PARKS IN INDIA

State/UT	National parks
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Galathea National Park Mahatma Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) National Park Campbell Bay National Park Mount Harriet National Park Rani Jhansi Marine National Park Saddle peak National Park Middle Button Island National Park North Button Island National Park South Button Island National Park
Andhra Pradesh	Papikonda National Park Sri Venkateswara National Park Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram) National Park
Arunachal Pradesh	Mouling National Park Namdapha National Park

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Assam	Nameri National Park Manas National Park Dibru- Saikhowa National Park Kaziranga National Park Orang National Park Dihing Patkai National Park Raimona National Park
Bihar	Valmiki National Park Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary Kanwar Lake Bird Sanctuary
Chhattisgarh	Indravati National Park Kanger Valley National Park Guru Ghasi Das (Sanjay) National Park
Goa	Bhagwan Mahavir(Mollem) National Park
Gujarat	Gir National Park Blackbuck National Park Gulf of Kutch National Park Vansda National Park Marine National Park
Haryana	Sultanpur National Park Kalesar National Park
Himachal Pradesh	Pin Valley National Park Simbalbara National Park Inderkilla National Park Khirganga National Park Great Himalayan National Park
Jammu and Kashmir	Dachigam National Park

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	Salim Ali National Park Kishtwar National Park Kazinag National Park
Ladakh	Hemis National Park
Jharkhand	Betla National Park Hazaribagh National Park
Karnataka	Bandipur National Park Anshi National Park Bannerghata National Park Kudremukh National Park Nagarhole(Rajiv Gandhi) National Park
Kerala	Eravikulam National Park Mathikettan Shola National Park Periyar National Park Silent Valley National Park Anamudi Shola National Park Pambadum Shola National Park
Madhya Pradesh	Pench (Priyadarshini) National Park Bandhavgarh National Park Kanha National Park Panna National Park Sanjay National Park Satpura National Park Madhav National Park Van Vihar National Park Mandla Plant Fossils National Park
Maharashtra	Navegaon national Park

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	Sanjay Gandhi(Borivilli) National Park Chandoli National Park Gugamal National Park Tadoba National Park
Manipur	Sirohi National Park Keibul Lamjao National Park
Meghalaya	Nokrek National Park Balphakram National Park
Mizoram	Murlen National Park Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park
Nagaland	Ntangki National Park
Odisha	Simlipal National Park Bhitarkanika National Park Nandankanan National Park
Punjab	ABOHAR NATIONAL PARK HARIKE Wetland JHAJAR BACHAULI NATIONAL PARK. BIR MOTI BAGH NATIONAL PARK. BIR BHADSON NATIONAL PARK. Mahendra Zoological Park (Chatt Bir zoo)
Rajasthan	Sariska Tiger Reserve Ranthambore National Park Mukundra Hils(Darrah) National Park Keoladeo Ghana National Park Desert National Park Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary
Sikkim	Khangchendzonga National Park

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Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai National Park Mukurthi National Park Indira Gandhi (Anamalai) National Park Guindy National Park Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park Palani Hills National Park
Telangana	Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park Mrugavani National Park
Tripura	Clouded Leopard National Park Bison (Rajbari) National Park
Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa National Park
Uttarakhand	Jim Corbett National Park Gangotri National Park Govind Pashu Vihar Rajaji National Park Valley of Flowers National Park Nanda Devi National Park
West Bengal	Buxa National Park Neora Valley National Park Gorumara National Park Singalila National Park Jaldapara National Park Sunderbans National Park

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STATE WISE WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN INDIA

STATE	WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES
Wildlife Sanctuary in Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karakoram WLS • Lachipora WLS • Limber WLS • Rajparian WLS • Gulmarg WLS • Hirapora WLS • Trikuta WLS • Ramnagar Rakha WLS • Kanji WLS • Changtang WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kais WLS • Kibber WLS • Kalatop- Khajjiar WLS • Tunda WLS • Shimla Water Catchment WLS • Dhauladar WLS • Rachham Chitkul(Sangla Valley) WLS • Pong Dam Lake WLS • Renuka WLS • Shikari Devi WLS • Chandratal WLS • Sechu Tuan Nala Wildlife Sanctuary • Tundah Wildlife Sanctuary • Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary • Nargu Wildlife Sanctuary
Wildlife Sanctuary in Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abohar WLS • Harike Lake WLS • Kathlaur Kushlian WLS • Nangal WLS • Jhajjar Bacholi WLS • Takhni- Rehampur WLS

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<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttarakhand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Askot Musk Deer WLS • Nandhaur WLS • Binsar WLS • Kedarnath WLS • Mussoorie WLS • Govind Pashu Vihar WLS • Sonanadi WLS
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakhira WLS • Chandraprabha WLS • Dr . Bhimarao Ambedkar bird sanctuary • Hastinapur WLS • Kaimur WLS • Turtle WLS • Pilibhit WLS • Jai Prakash Narayan Bird WLS • Kishanpur WLS • Okhala Bird Sanctuary • Patna WLS • Nawabganj Bird WLS • Saman Bird Sanctuary • Sur Sarovar Bird WLS • VijaySagar WLS • Katarniaghat • Ranipur
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kailadevi WLS • Kesarbagh WLS • Mount Abu WLS • Sariska WLS • Sawai Man Singh WLS • Todgarh Raoli WLS • Jawahar Sagar WLS • Bandh Baratha WLS • Van Vihar WLS • Sitamata WLS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhensrodgarh WLS • Jawahar Sagar WLS • Darrah WLS • Jaswant Sagar WLS • Keladevi WLS • Phulwari WLS • Jamwa Ramgarh WLS • Ramgarh Vishdhari WLS • Sita Mata WLS • Todgarh Rawali WLS
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaga Great Indian Bustard WLS • Gir WLS • Girnar WLS • Lala Great Indian Bustard WLS • Marine(Gulf of Kutch) WLS • Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary • Narayan Sarovar (chinkara)WLS • Porbandar Lake WLS • Thol Lake WLS • Wild Ass WLS • Kacchh Desert WLS • Mitiyala WLS • Purna WLS • Ratanmahal Sloth Bear WLS • Rampara vidi WLS • Khijadiya Bird WLS • Barda WLS • Shoolpaneshwar WLS • Balaram-Ambaji WLS
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi Sagar WLS • National Chambal WLS • Orcha WLS • Pachmarhi WLS • Kuno WLS

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Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panna WLS • Pench WLS • Veerangna Durgawati WLS • Phen WLS • Bagdara WLS • Bori WLS • Sanjay Dubari WLS • Sardarpur WLS • Ralamandal WLS • Karera WLS • Narsingharh WLS • Nauradehi WLS • Snajay-Dubri WLS • Singhori WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhimbandh WLS • Gautam Buddha WLS • Valmiki WLS • Kaimur WLS • Udaipur WLS • Pant(Rajgir) WLS • Kusheshwar Asthan Bird WLS • Dihing Patkai WLS • Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary • Vikramsila Gangetic Dolphin WLS • Kanwarjheel WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dibang WLS • Mehao WLS • Kamlang WLS • Talle Valley WLS • Eagle Nest WLS • Kane WLS • Pakke(Pakhui) WLS • Sessa Orchid WLS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itanagar WLS • Yordi Rabe Supse WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amchang WLS • Barail WLS • Dihing Patkai WLS • East Karbi Anglong WLS • Marat Langri WLS • Sonai Rupai WLS • Porbitora WLS • Hollangapar Gibbon WLS • Lawkhowa WLS • Chakrasila WLS • Pani- Dihing Bird WLS • Nambor- Doigrung WLS • Garampani WLS • Pabha WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazaribagh WLS • Koderma WLS • Palamau WLS • Palkot WLS • Udhwa Lake WLS • Lawalong WLS • Parasnath WLS • Mahuadanr Wolf WLS • Topchanchi WLS • Dalma WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raiganj WLS • Chintamani Kar Bird Sanctuary • Buxa WLS • Lothian Island WLS • West Sunderban WLS • Jorepokhri Salamander WLS • Ballavpur WLS • Pakhi Bitan Bird Sanctuary

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senchal WLS • Holiday Island WLS • Murti WLS
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Maharashtra</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amba Barwa WLS • Bhimashankar WLS • Great Indian Bustard WLS • Koyana WLS • Karanja Sohal Blackbuck WLS • Lonar WLS • Mansingdeo WLS • Nawegaon WLS • New Bor WLS • New Nagzira WLS • Thane Creek Flamingo WLS • Tungareswar WLS • Umred- Kharngla WLS • Gangewadi New Great Indian Bustard WLS • Andhari WLS • New Maldhok Bird(Gangewadi) WLS • Ghodazari WLS • Naigaon Peacock Sanctuary • Koka WLS • Radhanagari WLS • Phansad WLS • Kanhargaon WLS
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Chhattisgarh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achanakmar WLS • Bhairamgarh WLS • Boramdev WLS • PamedWild Buffalo WLS • Udanti Wild Buffalo WLS • Semarsot WLS • Tamor Pingla WLS • Barnawapara WLS • Sitanadi WLS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badalkohl WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhitarkanika WLS • Chilika WLS • Balukhand Konark WLS • Debrigarh WLS • Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS • Similipal WLS • Satkosia Gorge WLS • Kapilash WLS • Kothagarh WLS • Chandaka Dampara WLS • Sunabeda WLS • Baisipalli • Kuldiha • Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary
Wildlife Sanctuary in Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manjeera crocodile WLS • Srisailam WLS • Pakhal WLS • Pranahita WLS • Lanja Madugu Siwaram WLS • Kinnersani WLS • Eturnagaram WLS • Kawal WLS • Kinnerasani WLS • Manjira WLS • Shivaram WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coringa WLS • Kolleru WLS • Krishna WLS • Kambalakonda WLS • Rollapadu WLS • Pulicat Lake WLS • Nellapattu WLS • Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailam WLS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Venkateswara WLS *Combined area with Telangana • Sri Lankamalleswara WLS • Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary • Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuary • Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary • Lanjamadugu Wildlife Sanctuary
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attiveri WLS • Bhimgad WLS • Chincholi WLS • Cauvery WLS • Brahmagiri WLS • Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary • Gudekote Sloth Bear WLS • Malai Mahadeshwara WLS • Ranebennur Blackbuck WLS • Ramadevara betta Vulture WLS • Sharavathi valley WLS • Someshwara WLS • Talakaveri WLS • Jogimati WLS • Thimlapura WLS • Yadahali Chinkara WLS • Adichunchunagiri Peacock WLS • Rangayyanadurga Four horned Antelope WLS • Gudavi Bird WLS • Mookambika WLS • Nugu WLS • Arabithittu WLS • Adichunchanagiri WLS • Dandeli WLS • Pushpagiri WLS • Ranibennur WLS • Shettihalli WLS

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<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Kerala</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinnar WLS • Chulannur Peafowl WLS • Idukki WLS • Kottiyoor WLS • Kurinjimala WLS • Malabar WLS • Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary • Parambikulam WLS • Periyar WLS • Thattekad Bird WLS • Wayanad WLS • Chimmony WLS • Peechi-Vazhani WLS • Aralam WLS • Silent Valley WLS • Kallar WLS • Karimpuzha WLS
<p>Wildlife Sanctuary in Tamilnadu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chitrangudi Bird WLS • Gangaikondan Spotted deer WLS • Indira Gandhi (Anamalai) WLS • Kalakad WLS • Cauvery North WLS • Kodaikanal WLS • Mudumalai WLS • Mundanthurai WLS • Nellai WLS • Ossudu Lake Bird Sanctuary • Point Calimere WLS • Pulicat Lake WLS • Sathyamangalam WLS • Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel WLS • Vedanthangal WLS • Vellanadu(Black buck) WLS • Megamalai WLS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theerthangal WLS • Sakkarakotai WLS • Vellore WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barsey Rhododendron WLS • Fambhong Lho WLS • Kitam Bird Sanctuary • Kyongnosla Alpine WLS • Pangolakha WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS • Khongjaingamba Ching WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagmara Pitcher Plant WLS • Narpuh WLS • Nongkhyllem WLS • Siju WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dampa WLS • Khawanglung WLS • Lengteng WLS • Tawi WLS • Thorangtlang WLS • Tokalo WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fakim WLS • Puliebadze WLS • Rangapahar WLS • Singphan WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abubsehar WLS • Bhindawas Lake WLS • Kalesar WLS • Morni Hills WLS • Nahar WLS • Khaparwas WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhagwan Mahavir WLS • Bondla WLS • Cotigaon WLS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netravali WLS • Madei WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asola Bhati (Indra Priyadarshini) WLS
Wildlife Sanctuary in Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary

India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2021

- India State of Forest Report 2021 has been prepared by Forest Survey of India (FSI), an organization under the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change. It is a biannual report.
- ISFR 2021 is the 17th report in the series.
- In addition to the regular chapters, this time round, a special chapter on “**Forest Cover assessment in Tiger reserves and Tiger corridor areas of the country and decadal change in Forest Cover**” has also been included.
- **New initiatives** taken up in the last two years by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) team are also being presented as a special chapter.
- The **total forest and tree cover** of the country is **8,09,537 sq km**.
- Total Forest and Tree Cover rises to 24.62 percent of the total geographical area of the Country
- The total forest cover of the country is 713,789 square kilometres (21.71 percent of India’s total geographical area)
- The tree cover of the country is 95,748 sq. km (2.91 percent of the total area)
- As compared to ISFR 2019 the current assessment shows an increase of **0.28%** of forest and tree cover put together, at the national level.
 - **Forest Cover:** 0.22%
 - **Tree Cover:** 0.76%
- Area-wise, **Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover** in India
- **Area wise largest forest covers in country**

1	Madhya Pradesh
2	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Chhattisgarh
4	Odisha
5	Maharashtra



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- The **top 3 states showing increase** in forest cover are **Andhra Pradesh** (647 sq. km) followed by **Telungana** (632 sq km) and **Odisha**(537 sq km).
- In terms of forest cover as percentage of total geographical area, the top five States are **Mizoram** (84.53%), Arunachal Pradesh (79.33%), Meghalaya (76.00%), Manipur (74.34%) and Nagaland (73.90%).
- Total mangrove cover in the country is 4,992 sq km, which is **0.15%** of the country's total geographical area. An increase of 17 sq km (0.34%) in mangrove cover has been observed as compared to the previous assessment of 2019. Top three states showing mangrove cover increase are **Odisha** (8 sq km) followed by **Maharashtra** (4 sq km) and **Karnataka** (3sq km).
- The Tigers in India account for 70% of the world's total Tiger population (3,890) followed by Russia and Indonesia. **In terms of forest cover as a percentage of the area of Tiger reserves, the top five Tiger reserves are:**
 - **Pakke in Arunachal Pradesh** (96.83%) > Achanakmar in Madhya Pradesh (95.63%) > Simlipal in Odisha (94.17%) > Kali in Karnataka (92.45%) > Dampa in Mizoram (92.05%).
- Decadal change in forest cover: Between 2011 and 2021, the forest cover has decreased by 22.62 sq km (0.04%)
- Total carbon stock in country's forest is estimated 7,204.0 million tonnes and there an increase of 79.4 million tonnes in the carbon stock of country as compared to the last assessment of 2019. **State-wise Maximum carbon stock:** Arunachal Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- The extent of bamboo bearing area of the country has been estimated 15.00 million hectare. As compared to the ISFR 2019, the total bamboo bearing area in the country has decreased by 1.06 million hectare. States with Maximum Bamboo Bearing Area: **Mizoram** followed by Arunachal Pradesh.

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

- In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments. These are classified under the following categories.
 1. Reserved Forests.
 2. Protected Forests
 3. Unclassed Forests



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National Forest Policy

- The first National Forest Policy in independent India came into effect in 1952. Thereafter, in 1988, a new version of the NFP came into being.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

- **Red Data Book** - Document established by IUCN in the year 1964 for documenting rare and **endangered** species of animals, plants, and fungi.
- Different categories of existing plants and animal species classify based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

Normal Species

- Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival
- Example: cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.

Endangered Species

- These are species which are in danger of extinction.
- Example: Black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion tailed macaque, sangai (brow antler deer in Manipur), etc.

Vulnerable Species

- These are species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate
- Example: Blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin, etc.

Endemic Species

- These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers.
- Example: Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig, Mithun in Arunchal Pradesh.

Extinct Species

- These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. A species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the entire earth
- Example: Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck.





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Rare Species

- Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate
- Example: The Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc.

Environmental Movements in India

- It can be defined as a social or political movement, for the conservation of environment or for the improvement of the state of the environment. It is also known as 'green movement' or 'conservation movement'
- Some of the major environmental movements in India are given below
 1. **Bishnoi Movement**
 2. **Chipko Movement: The movement originated in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh) in 1973.**
 3. **Silent Valley Movement**
 4. **Appiko Movement**
 5. **Jungle Bachao Andolan-1982**
 6. **Narmada Bachao Movement-1985**
 7. **Tehri Dam Conflict**

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