**MANAGEMENT OF AIR, FOREST AND WILDLIFE**

**AIR RESOURCES**

 Air around earth is not uniform throughout the atmosphere. The density of air is gradually reduced with altitude. Although atmosphereis spread to 200 km around earth, the oxygen content beyond 5 km above surface of earth hardly supports any life. The composition of air substantially differs in different layer of atmosphere. At the surface of earth 78% nitrogen,21% oxygen, and 0.03% carbon dioxide. This composition is maintained by various natural cycles.

 The atmosphere temperature governs the type of biodiversity, fertility of the soil and hydrological cycle and many others biotic and abiotic parameters of our planet. It acts as a resources- bin sense that optimum temperature promotes the production and productivity of many natural resources such as plant and animal and microbes. Clean air is needed by all organisms on the earth. The variation in the atmospheric temperature and quality of air causes the depletion of air resources. It may caused by solid particle and chemical.

**Conservation of Air Resources**

1. Conservation of air resources by planting and growing vegetation.

2. The use of biological purification plants which may reduce the air pollutants through biological filtration and scrubbing.

3. Photochemical smog – such as hydrocarbons are controlled by incineration, absorption, adsorption and condensation , and they converted in to less harmful products.

4. Reducing the consumptive fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum. This can be achieved by depending more no conventional renewable resources such as wind, solar etc..

5. Disposing green house gases as they are formed elsewhere than in the atmosphere.

6. To increase the biomass production to use the biotechnological approaches.

7. The use of green refrigerators- they are reduce the CFC, and reduce the pollution.

8. The use of cheap fossil fuels to reduce the emission of sulphur content.

9. Old machines are replaced by newer eco- friendly technologies.

10. A thorough awareness about the origin of pollution and its prevention have to be created among the masses. The governmental and non- governmental organization have to take some steps towards this.

11. Environmental studies as a subject should be included in the curricula of all courses of studies from the secondary level on words.

**FOREST RESOURCES**

Forest is the treasure houses of a huge wealth of the natural resources. They significant contain nearly 50% of the terrestrial species of plants and animals. The forests are valuable to us in many ways. They satisfy our needs for timber and other wood products, favorably influence the climate, atmosphere and water resources etc.

 Large scale clear filling and extraction, overgrazing, extension of agriculture, commercial and quarrying etc… are the major causes of deforestation.

 The necessity or the conservation of forests is, they are the source of fuel, Industrial uses, balance of the ecosystem, and they are the regulator of the natural processes.

 **Conservation Of Forest Resources:**

1. A good campaign on the awareness of the conservation of forest has to be done in village areas especially among the tribal forest inhabitants. They should be educated properly about the utility of conservation of forests. Different committees have to be set up among the rural people for conserving the forest of that area.
2. Avoid clear- felling and always compensate tree- felling by tree planting.
3. Protection of forest from wild fire, flood and soil erosion.
4. Protection from diseases, parasites and pests by chemical and biological methods.
5. Ban the over grazing
6. Maintenance of forests by afforestation and reforestation.
7. Implementation of social forestry, urban forestry and agro forestry programmes by planting and protecting trees.
8. The tribal people inhabiting the forest region are to be provided cheap fuels and fodder in a subsidized rate that they need not to cut down the trees of forests.
9. Research on intensiveplantation has to be encouraged by the government as well as by the non – government organization.

**WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES**

A wild life sanctuary is dedicated to protect the wild life. (The wild un domesticated animals in their natural habitats like forests, grass lands, desert etc. are usually called wild life). It may occur both animals and plants. Wild life sanctuaries are to consider the conservation of particular species only. The boundaries are not limited by the state legislation. In the sanctuary, killing, hunting, or capturing of any animal species is prohibited except by the permission of highest authority in that setup. Private ownership may be allowed to continue in a sanctuary. Forest and other usages such as grazing of domestic animals are permitted to the extent that they do not adversely affect the wild life.

Examples of the wild life sanctuaries:

1. Kaziranga sanctuary( Assam): It is famous for Rhinoceros, elephants, bison, tiger.
2. Chilka lake bird sanctuary ( Orissa)
3. Anamalai( Tamilnadu): Elephant, sambar, Nilgirithar etc…

**Conservation of Wilde Life Sanctuaries**

1. To reduce the exploitation of the forest resources for development and expansion of agriculture and, industrial revolution.
2. To avoid the desertification due to over grazing
3. Protection of non- governmental forests and forest lands.
4. Cutting of the trees are reduce and promote the replantation projects are conducted.
5. Protected the specified plants.
6. To avoid the alternation of the habitats of the animals.
7. They have to provide the sufficient cover and the shelter.
8. To complete removal of the construction of the rail way and roads in the forests.
9. To provide a complete freedom to animal for movement and others.
10. Setting up to managing sanctuaries and national parks.
11. Restrict and prohibit the hunting of the animal