Biogeographically Classification of India

> INDIA is a mega diversity country having different types of climate and topography in different parts of the country.

> Indian occupies 10th position among the plant rich countries of the world.

> It is very important to know and study the distribution, evolution and environmental relationship of plants and animals in time and space.

> Each of zones has its own characteristic climate, soil and biodiversity.

Sl. No	Biogeographic Zone	Biotic Province	%	Total Area Biomass
1.	Trans-Himalayan region	Upper regions	5.7%	186200
2	Himalayan mountain	North–west Himalayas, West, East and Central Himalayas	17%	6900
3.	Desert	Kutch Thar Ladakh	6.9%	45000 18000 NA
4.	Western ghats	Malabar coast	5.8%	59700

Endangered and Endemic Species of India

According to International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (**IUCN**) the species are classified into various types.

> Extinct species.
> Endangered species.
> Vulnerable species.
> Rare species

1. Endangered Species of India

> A Species is said to be endangered, when its number has been reduced to a **critical level**.

> Unless it is **protected and conserved**, it is in immediate danger of extinction.

Groups of Threatened Species	No of Threatened Species
Plants	250
Birds	70
Mammals	86
Reptiles	25
Amphibians	3
Fishes	3
Mollusks	2
Insects	50

Important endangered species

1.	Reptiles	Tortoise, green sea turtle, gharial, python.
2.	Mammals	Indian wolf, red fox, sloth bear, tiger, Indian lion.
3.	Primates	Hoolock gibbon ,lion-tailed macaque.
4.	Plants	A large number of medicinal plants like rauvol fia serpentia.

Red – data book

➢ **RED –data book** contains the **list of endangered species** of plants and animals

➢ The red –data gives the **warning signal** for those species which are endangered and if not protected they become extinct in near future.

Factors affecting endangered species

➢ Pollution
➢ Over-exploitation
➢ Climate change

2. Endemic species

➢ The species which are found only in a **particular region** are known as endemic species.

1. Fauna

➢ **Animals** present in a particular region or period.

Examples: ➢ Saparia himalayana, ovaria lurida, nepenthes khasiama.

2. Flora

➢ **Plants** present in a particular region or period.

Examples: ➢ Monitor lizards, reticulated python, Indian salamander and viviparous.

Endemic Species of Plants

Groups	No.of Species
Pteridophyta	200
Angiosperms	4950

Endemic Species of Animals

Group	No .of Species
Land	878
Fresh Water	89
Insecta	16214
Amphibia	110
Reptilia	214
Aves	69
Nannakua	38

Factors Affecting Endemic Species (2 Marks)

> ➢ **Habitat loss** and **fragmentation**, because of the draining and filling of inland wetlands.
> ➢ **Pollution** also plays an important role.