Ex-situ conservation

- Ex-Situ conservation involves protection of fauna and flora outside the natural habitats.

Role of Ex-situ conservation

- It involves maintain and breeding of **endangered plant and animal** species under **controlled** conditions.
- It identifies those species, which are more important to **extinction**.
- It prefers the species, which are **more important to man** in near future among the endangered species.

Important Ex-situ conservation

- Botanical gardens, seed banks, microbial culture collections, tissue and cell cultures, musems zoological gardens.

Methods of ex-situ conservation

- National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR)
- National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR)
- National Facility for Plant Tissue Culture Repository (NFPTCR)

Advantages

- Survival of endangered species is **increasing** due tp special care and attention.
- In **captive breeding**, animals are assured **food, water, shelter** and also security and hence **longer life** span.

Disadvantage

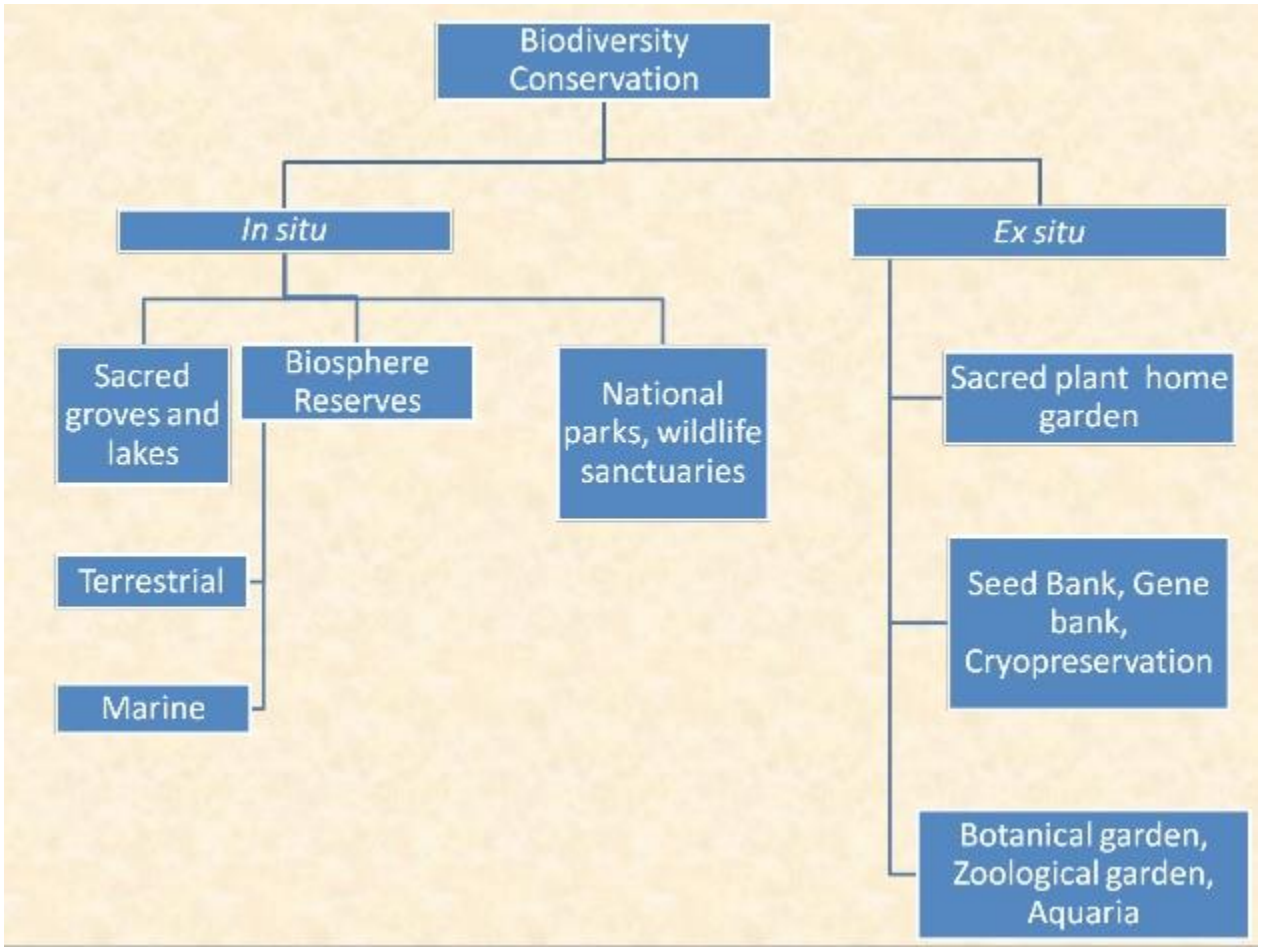
- It is **expensive** method
- The **freedom o**f wildlife is **lost**
- The animals **cannot survive** in natural environment.

Merits

Survival / life span of species increase by special care Species are assured for food, water, shelter etc Endangered species are preserved

Demerits:

Expensive method
Freedom of wildlife is lost
Animal cant survive in natural environment


Biodiversity Conservation
In situ
Ex situ
Sacred groves and lakes
Biosphere Reserves
National parks, wildlife sanctuaries
Sacred plant home garden
Seed Bank, Gene bank, Cryopreservation
Botanical garden, Zoological garden, Aquaria
Terrestrial
Marine