



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, museums 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 to 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 of 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

