

AN EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL CLIMATE CHANGES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON BIODIVERSITY

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Abstract

The world is one of the Global Village, because day-by-day it is shrinking through the technologies it means people are living in modern science world, an earlier days our ancient people never imagined technologies and innovations revolution in the world. Those days' people travelled by bullock cart and walked far a way. There was no any pollution, so they lived happiest life without disease. But, now we are living in Modern world, we can be travelled throughout the world by aircraft, train, buses, cars and scooters. So, these are innovative modern techniques, also we could not control so many diseases by the thermal pollution, air pollution, water pollution and land pollution. So, new innovates and techniques should be reformed and alternative solution must follow in the modern world, such Electrical Buses, Electrical car, Bio Fuels are vital roles in the Biodiversity. Other countries are using sun light charges to their vehicles. But, still we are continuing donkey's marriage for rain fall. Our neighbour countries use Chemical for cloud seed with silver iodide and potassium iodide for artificial rain fall and artificial rain and cloud seeding solution to the future's water problem. Hence, people should aware about biodiversity activities through innovations techniques/practices. Also Government should take more necessary awareness among the novice people.

Keywords: battery vehicle, cloud seeding, silver iodide, potassium iodide, solid carbon dioxide

INTRODUCTION

Energy is an important input for development. It aims at human welfare covering household, agriculture, transport and industrial complexes. The rapidly expanding human population, human energy needs are increasing rapidly. It will demand the exploitation of most energy sources. Like other natural resources, energy resources are also non renewable as well as renewable. Energy is the key input to drive and improve the life cycle. Primarily. It is the gift of the nature of the mankind in various forms. The consumption of the energy directly proportional to the progress of the mankind. With ever growing population, improvement in the living standard of the humanity. Industrialization of the developing countries, the global demand for energy is expected to increase, rather significantly in the near future. The primary source of energy is fossil fuel, however the finiteness of fossil fuel reserves and large scale environmental degradation caused by their widespread use, particularly global warming, urban air pollution and acid rain strongly suggests that harnessing of non conventional, renewable and environment friendly energy resources is vital for steering the global energy supplies towards a sustainable path.

GROWING ENERGY NEEDS

The growing energy needs of the world are of great concern to many industry players, as well as

financial entities that control the money required to purchase the capital. Due to increasing demand of the increasing population the world is facing energy deficit. Development in different sectors relies largely upon energy. Agriculture, industry, mining, transportation, lighting, costing and beating in buildings, all needs energy. With the demands of growing population the world is facing future energy deficit. The fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas, which at present are supplying 95 % of the commercial energy of the world, are not going to last for many more years. The lifestyles of people are changing and people are shifting to a luxurious lifestyle resulting in increased use of gadgets. This demands more energy and thus the energy needs are increasing day by day.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

Non conventional resources are those resources which are yet in the process of development over the past few years. Energy generated by using wind, tides, solar geothermal heat, and biomass including farm and animal waste as well as human excreta is known as non conventional energy.

All these sources are renewable or inexhaustible and do not cause environmental pollution. Moreover, they do not require heavy expenditure. They are inexhaustible, pollution free and less expensive due to local use and easy to maintain. According to energy experts the non conventional energy potential of India is estimated at above 95,000 MW. The non conventional sources of energy are abundant in nature. The non conventional sources of energy can be renewed with minimum effort and money. Mostly the non conventional or alternative source of energy that are usually being used in current time are.

WIND ENERGY

Wind is simple are in motion. It is caused by the uneven heating of the earth's surface by the sun. Since the earth's surface is made of very different types of land and water, it absorbs the sun's heat at different rates. During the day, the air above the land heats up more quickly than the air over water. The warm air over the land expands and rises, and the heavier, cooler air rushes in to take its pace, creating winds. At night, the winds are reversed because the air cools more rapidly over land than over water. In the same way, the large atmosphere winds that circle the earth are created because the land near the earth's equator is heated more by the sun than the land near the North and South Poles. Today wind energy is mainly used to generate electricity. Wind is called a renewable energy source because the wind will blow as long as the sun shines.

BIO FUEL

A bio fuel is defined as any fuel whose energy is obtained through a process of biological carbon fixation. A bio fuel is a hydrocarbon that is made or from a living organism that humans can use to power something. In practical consideration, any hydrocarbon fuel that is produced from organic matter (living or once living material) in a short period of time (days, weeks or even months) is considered a bio fuel. This contrasts with fossil fuels, which take millions of years of form and with other types of fuel which are not based on hydrocarbons (nuclear fission, for instance). Bio-fuels are produced from living organisms or from metabolic by products (organic or food waste products). In order to be considered a bio fuel the fuel must contain over 80 percent renewable material) in a short period of time (days, weeks or even months) is considered a bio – fuel. This contrasts with fossil fuels, which take millions of years to form and with other types of fuel which are not based on hydrocarbons (nuclear fission, for instance).

Forest Ecosystem

The forest ecosystem covers the flora, fauna and ground conditions within the parameters of a forest. From the climatic conditions to the members and relationship in the food chain, the forest ecosystem is dependent on the major resource available. In the forest ecosystem the proportion of flora, including the varieties of trees, grasses, fungi and flowers will affect the way in which fauna exist. The fauna in a forest ecosystem will include the minute and the massive. The forest ecosystem offers shelter and living conditions to insects, birds, arachnids and mammals, from the tiny bush mouse to the largest primate or predator. In the forest ecosystem the smallest creatures and plants are still important to the structure of the environment from the smallest gnat to the largest predator, the relationship between the food chain vital to the balance of the ecosystem. In the way that grass feeds cattle, so to do smaller creatures become food for larger. Even the plants of the forest will become fodder for larger herbivores of small creatures. The forest ecosystem is balanced by the resources available.

Grassland Ecosystem

Grassland is an ecosystem which there is more water than in a desert, but not enough water to support a forest grasslands begin at the edges of the desert biome and stretch across the land to the forest biome. Over one quarter of the Earth's surface is covered by grassland. Grasslands are found on every continent except and they make up most of Africa and Asia. There are many types of grass, though, fields of which are considered grassland, even though they are often cultivated by people. Grass is special because it grows underneath the ground. During cold periods the grass can stay dormant until it warms up.

Marine Ecosystem

These are among the largest of Earth's aquatic ecosystem. They include ocean, salt marsh and in intertidal ecology, estuaries and lagoons, mangroves and coral reefs, the deep sea and the sea floor. They can be contrasted with freshwater ecosystems. Which have a lower salt content. Marine waters cover 2/3 of the surface of the Earth. Such places are considered ecosystems because the plant life supports the animal life and vice versa. Marine ecosystems are very important for the overall health of both marine and terrestrial environments. According to the World Resource Centre, coastal habitats alone account for approximately 3/1 of all marine biological productivity, and estuarine ecosystems (i.e. salt marshes, mangrove forests) are among the most productive regions on the planet. In addition, other marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, provide food and shelter to the highest levels of marine diversity in the world. The Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea. And Bay of Bengal constitutes the marine ecosystems around peninsular India. In the coastal area, the sea is shallow while further away, it is deep. Both these are different ecosystems. The producers in this ecosystem vary from microscope algae to large seaweeds. There are millions of zooplankton and large variety of invertebrates which fish, turtles and marine mammals feed on.

Rain Water Harvesting (RWH).

Millions of people throughout the world do not have access to clean water for domestic purposes. In many parts of the world conventional piped water is either absent, unreliable or too expensive. One of the biggest challenges of the 21st century is to overcome the growing water shortage. Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) has thus regained its importance as a valuable alternative or supplementary water resource, along with more conventional water supply technologies. Much actual or potential

water shortages can be relieved if rain water harvesting is practiced more widely.

CONCLUSION

Population growing every second in our world, most of the people unaware about the natural and its benefits, they simply destroy forest, trees. So our Government must take necessary steps to take to protect and save the forest and trees, whoever illegally cut the trees and destroy the forest, they should punishable them, and few more suggestion to biodiversity activities such as watershed Management begins by taking control over a degraded site through local participation. Encourage the use of the waste material into useful material for example, fly ash bricks in construction. Renewable energy technologies can be encouraged through tax incentives subsidies etc., Alternative fuel for transportation. Use of more renewable energy resources than non-renewable energy resources. Change of lifestyle to increase community participation. Urban planning for more efficient energy utilization.

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