



**XI<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties**  
**CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**  
**HYDERABAD INDIA 2012**



# **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

**A.P. STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD**

**Dr. R. Hampaiah, Chairman  
A.P. State Biodiversity Board,  
Hyderabad**

# Strategic Goal A

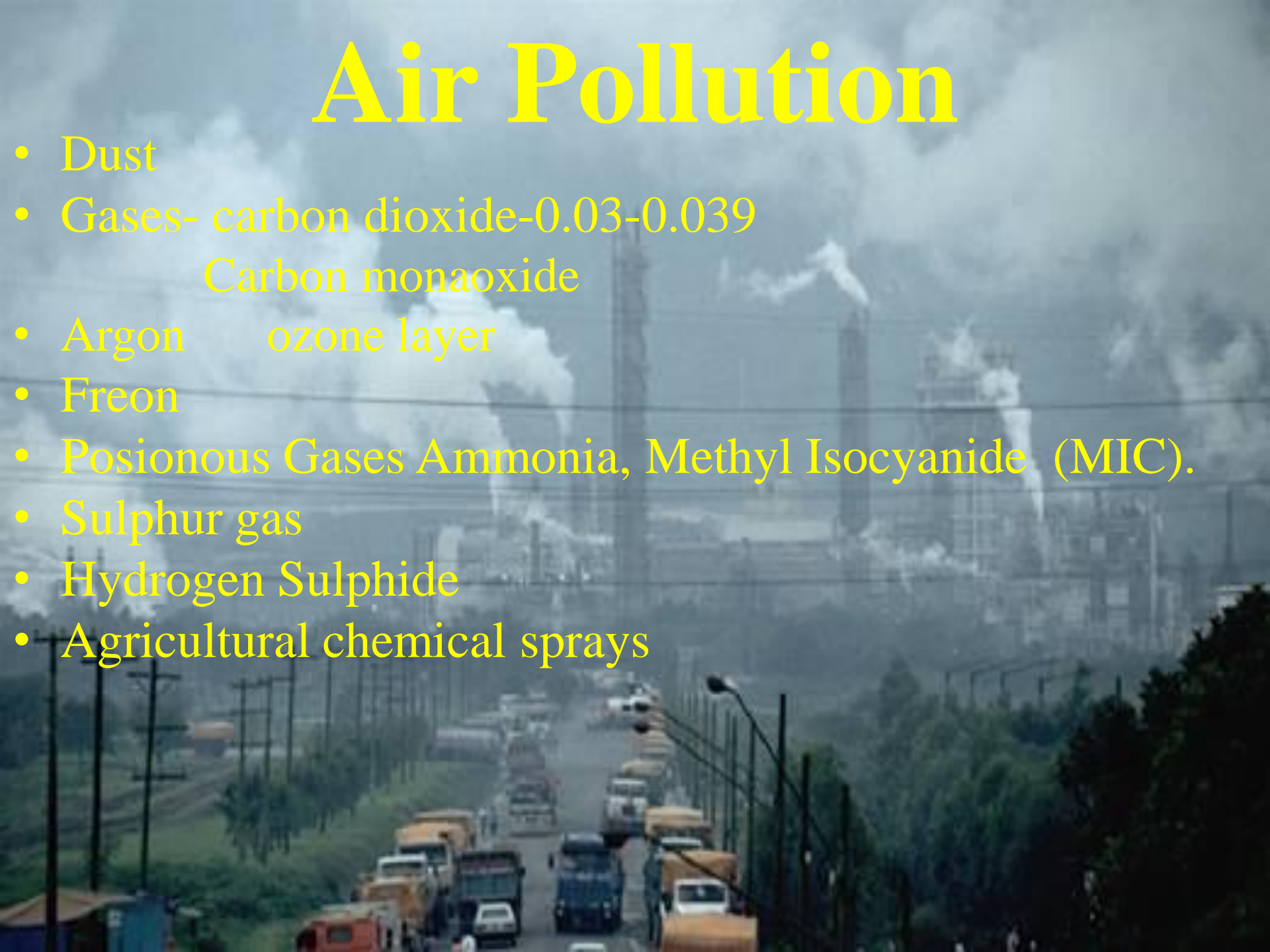
## Targets 4

Address the underlying causes of  
Biodiversity loss by  
mainstreaming biodiversity  
across government and society



# Air Pollution

- Dust
- Gases- carbon dioxide-0.03-0.039  
Carbon monoxide
- Argon ozone layer
- Freon
- Posionous Gases Ammonia, Methyl Isocyanide (MIC).
- Sulphur gas
- Hydrogen Sulphide
- Agricultural chemical sprays



# **AIR POLLUTION -EFFECT ON BIODIVERSITY**

- **Birds, Butterfly – Dragonflies, Honey bees other insects useful for pollination are killed.**
- **Microorganisms are killed.**
- **Wild animals and domesticated animals suffer due to respiratory problems.**
- **Drinking water polluted.**

# WATER POLLUTION

- Industrial effluents let into the rivers, water bodies, tanks, ocean will ultimately reach to the ground water.
- Development of E. coli.
- Mercury, arsenic, lead compounds accumulate in water.
- Sewage water reduces Dissolved oxygen (D.O) and Biological Oxygen Demand (B.O.D) increases.
- Application of agricultural chemicals like NPK-washed into the water and causes damage.



# Water Pollution- Effect on Biodiversity

- Microbes useful for decomposition of organic waste are killed - as a result decomposition halts.
- Fish, zooplankton, Phytoplankton in the water gets killed.
- Turtles, dolphin, Sea horses, important species will die due to chemicals or lack of oxygen.
- Water Biodiversity is destroyed.



# SOIL POLLUTION

- Soil environment gets polluted because of non judicious application of fertilizers
- Application of chemicals in the form of Pesticides and insecticides like endosulfan, malathion etc.
- Mercury, arsenic, lead containing chemicals are thrown and they get dissolved through rain water and washed into ground water.



# Effect of Soil Pollution on Biodiversity

- Useful micro organisms like nitrogen fixing bacteria, phosphorus solubilizing bacteria, organic waste decomposing bacteria are killed.
- Earthworms, mole crickets, useful insects are killed.
- Snakes, rats, squirrels get killed due to poisonous applications.

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The background of the slide features a dramatic sunset or sunrise sky with warm orange and yellow hues. In the foreground, several dark industrial smokestacks are visible, emitting thick, billowing plumes of black smoke that rise into the sky, partially obscuring the colorful light.

- Mainly due to breakage of ozone layer.
- Ultraviolet rays reach the planet earth causing heating up of environment and increase in temperature causing global warming.



# Overall effect on biodiversity

- Global warming reduces the water availability as a result the life on earth is seriously affected.
- Plants have to draw more water from the soil to meet transpiration demand- If water is not available plants tend to die.
- Crop yield reduces because the carbohydrates produced are utilized for transpiration for maintaining plants temperature.
- Sensitive Biodiversity like useful microorganisms, bacteria get killed as a result of it the food web gets disturbed.
- The snow melts at north south poles causing tsunamis, tornados.

# Strategic Goal B

## Targets 6

Reduce the direct pressures on  
the biodiversity and promote  
sustainable use



# Mining



# Power projects & Agriculture





# Tree Felling



# ROFR Act

- This Act may called the ST (scheduled Tribe) other traditional forest dwellers (Reorganization of forest rights) Act, 2006
- It extend to the whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir
- Responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance
- Strengthening the conservation regime of forests
- Ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers



# Strategic Goal C

## Targets 3

To improve the status of  
biodiversity by safeguarding  
ecosystems, species and  
genetic diversity

# Ongole Bull





# Ponganur Cow





# Medicinal Plants



# Aloe vera



# Amla





# Ginger



# Garlic





# Ashwagandha



# Gloriosa superba





# Neem





*Noni*



*Garcinia cambogia*





# *Piper nigrum*





# Tulasi





# *Sterculia urenus*



# Turmeric





# *Vinca rosea*



# *Centella asiatica*



- **Brain tonic:** Plant soaked in sour milk for 2 days, is dried and powdered. Given daily as brain tonic

**Leprosy:** Two to three spoons of shade dried leaves powdered with Piper nigrum seeds powder is given in the morning with milk





*Jatropha curcas*, an emerging biofuel crop in India

# Sandal wood





# Red Sanders







**FRUITS**



# *Annona squamosa*



# *Psidium guava*





# *Mango*



# Agri biodiversity site Zaheerabad –Medak District





# Biodiversity Heritage Site Tirumala



# Tirumala Temple





# Mangrove Forests

## Wetland Ecosystems





# Srisaillam





# Godavari Estuary





# Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary





# BHS-Veerapuram



# Kolleru Bird Sanctuary





# Strategic Goal D

Enhance the benefit to all  
from biodiversity and  
ecosystem services

# FOREST PRODUCTS, MEDICINAL PLANTS & WATER





# Strategic Goal E

**Enhance implementation through  
participatory planning, knowledge  
management and capacity  
building**

- BMC formation
- PBR preparation
- Adilabad NAIP Project
- ABS
- Biodiversity conservation

# Constitution of BMC Biological Diversity Act-2002





# PBR Preparation involving local community



[agrinova@rediffmail.com](mailto:agrinova@rediffmail.com)

[apsbiodiversityboard@gmail.com](mailto:apsbiodiversityboard@gmail.com)

A hand is holding a large green leaf. On the leaf, there is a paper cutout of a savanna landscape. The cutout features several acacia trees, a small antelope, and a larger animal in the distance. The background of the entire image is a white, crumpled fabric.

**THANK YOU**