

## **WILDLIFE BENEFITS**

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Certain wild species known as wild resources are important because of their actual and potential economic value. Wild resources that provide supports in the form of hunting and fishing are known as “game species”. Wild life provide people with a variety of direct economic flavoring agents, scents, soaps, lubricating oils, waxes, dyes, natural insecticides, paper, fuel, fiber, leather, fen natural rubber, medicines, firewood. Most of the important crops that supply 90% of the world’s food, today one wild plants on tropic other wild species may be needed for agricultural scientists to develop other crops, ferns to get higher yields and increased resistance to disease, pests, eat and rough. Pollinations by insects essential for many foods and non-foods plant species.

About 40% of drugs used throughout the world have active ingredients extracted from plants and animals. Many animals are used to test drugs and vaccines and to increase over understanding of human health and diseases an estimated of worlds marine species contain anticancer chemical very little is known about 10-20 million undiscovered species less than 1% earth discovered species have been thoroughly studies to determine their possible usefulness. Loss of this biological and genetic diversity reduces ore ability to new problems and opportunities.

### **Aesthetic and recreational benefits**

- Many wild species are the sources of beauty, wonder, joy and recreational pleasures for number of people.
- The observation of leaf changing color in autumn, smelling aroma of wild flowers, watching an eagle roar, porpoises glide to water, jackals call in night, feathers of wild fowl peacock dance jumping style of green colored grasshoppers in a paddy field are player-able experiences. That can’t be measured in terms of rupees and dollars.

### **Ecological benefits**

- The important contribution of wild species may be their role in maintaining the heath and integrity of world ecosystem.
- Serves wild plants and animals on land and in the sea include production and maintenance of oxygen other gases atmosphere and in water filtration and de-oxydation of poisonous substances moderation of earth climate water cycle decomposition of wastes nutrients recycling soil fertility etc.

### **Ethical benefits**

- It is believed by most human beings that to accelerate the extinction of any species is ethically and morally wrong.
- Some ethical theories are of opinions. That every wild creature has an inherent right to survive without human interferences, just as human belong has the inherent right to survive.

### **Ecological balance**

- Wildlife maintains balance of nature through.
- Regulation of population of different species by self regulation and feedback.
- Food chains or passage of food and energy through series of population comprising produces, consumers and microorganisms. Natural cycles or circulation of inorganic environments, preservation of leeching and run off. Therefore it preserves the environment as a self-sustaining system. It balances population and maintains food chains and natural cycles.

### **Gene bank**

- Gene bank is the varieties of genes.
- The most direct relationship of preservation of wildlife to human progress in its significance as gene banks for breeding programs in agricultural animal husbandry and fisheries.
- Wildlife serves as a gene bank for breeding improved varieties in agriculture animal husbandries and fisheries.
- Plant and animal breeders have been able to produce high yielding and directed and stress resistant varieties which form the backbone of modern agriculture.
- More applications of fertilizer, irrigation and pesticides cannot raise production unless a variety of crop or an animal has the genetic potentiality to respond to improve imparts. To develop such varieties a very wide range of plants or animals has to be screened and selected.
- Scientists have been constantly examining the wide relatives of crop plants for the presence of useful genes that can be introduced to breeding programs. Hence gene bank maintenance is essential.
- We can't predict which species become useful to us in future. With increasing knowledge and skills man is busy finding new uses for the traditionally used species.
- Some of the sweetest infection disease would have continued to save the world or to protect the world.
- Man is the only species who have widely used the hidden values of a wide range of species around him. He is away of the rich diversity of organisms today is the product of natural evolution stretching unbroken through 3.5 billion years.
- A species when lost can't be retrieved. Therefore, it would be unethical to be responsible for the destruction of species. We have an evolutionary responsibility to conserve biological diversity for our descendents.