

**E-Content in Geography for Secondary Stage  
Contemporary India-I Class IX  
January 2017**

**Resource 3-**

S No	Area	Content
1.	<b>Topic</b>	Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
2.	<b>Subject</b>	Geography
3.	<b>Topic connected to which area of subject</b>	Natural Vegetation
4.	<b>Class/Level</b>	IX
5.	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make students aware about Biodiversity Hotspot.</li> <li>• To make students familiar with the biodiversity hotspot regions of India.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Summary</b>	A biodiversity hotspot is a bio-geographic region with significant levels of <a href="#">biodiversity</a> . A biodiversity hotspot is an area with unusual concentration of species, many of which are endemic. This rich biodiversity is under great threat from humans. The concept was given in 1988 by Norman Myers. India is among rich mega-biodiversity country and have good repository of flora and fauna.
	<b>Keywords</b>	Flora, Fauna, Vegetation
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“There are places on Earth that are both biologically rich — and deeply threatened. For our own sake, we must work to protect them”. As the students are already aware that biodiversity hotspot is a region which is very rich in biodiversity at all level. For better understanding to qualify as a biodiversity hotspot, a region must meet two strict criteria as mentioned below:

- It must have at least **1,500 plants as endemics** — which is to say, it must have a high percentage of plant life found nowhere else on the planet. A hotspot, in other words, is **irreplaceable**.
- It must have **30% or less of its original natural vegetation**. In other words, it must be **threatened**.

Around the world, **35 areas** qualify as hotspots. They represent just **2.3% of Earth’s land surface**, but they support more than half of the world’s plant species as endemics — i.e., species found no place else — and nearly **43% of bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian species as endemics**.