

Wild life.

## Table of Content :

- \* Introduction
- \* What is wild life
- \* Characteristics of wild life
- \* Plants
- \* Animal
- \* Insect
- \* Birds
- \* Aquatic
- \* Conclusion



# WILDLIFE

## INTRODUCTION

Wild is a precious gift of god to this planet. The term 'wildlife' not only caters to wild animals but also takes into account also takes into account all undomesticated lifeforms including birds, insects, plants, fungi and even microscopic organisms. For maintaining a healthy ecological balance on this earth, animals, plants and marine species are as important as important as humans. Wildlife are animals that have not been domesticated by humans. This does not mean that wild animals live without humans interference. Humans control, manage, manipulate, use, and kill wild life for various reasons. Humans tend to think of wild animals in terms of the threat they pose to people or the value.



Wild animals produce products people use to eat, wear, or use. This category includes deer, elk, wildfowl, furbearing creatures, many fish and marine mammals, and animals such as tigers and bears with bones and organs that are used in traditional medicines. Wild animals can be manipulated to do labor or entertain people. For example, elephants are used as beasts of burden in many Asian countries. They also perform in circuses and shows, along with bears, primates, birds, lions, tigers, dolphins, seals, whales, and trainable animals. Some wild animals even have military uses, particularly dolphins, whales, and sea lions.





# What is Wild life?

Wild life includes any animal, aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat. The term wild life effectively encompasses all forms of life, whether plants or animal which are found wild in nature.



## Characteristics of Wild life resources.

- \* An open treasury, with generally few or very limited restrictions to access for most.
- \* Paradigm shift in management of such resources from almost no control a few decades ago to total control, which is difficult to enforce.
- \* Animals are multicellular. Animals are heterotrophs i.e., obtaining their energy by consuming energy-releasing food substances.
- \* Birds have down feathers that provide insulation and two types of flight feathers found on the wing: thrust-producing primary feathers at the tip of the wing and lift-providing secondary feathers closer to the body.
- \* Plants are autotrophs; they produce their own food. They do so photosynthesis, which is the process of making nutrients such as sugar from light energy and carbon dioxide.
- \* Insects have what we call an exoskeleton or a hard, shell-like covering on the outside of its body.
- \* Aquatic animals are those animals live in water





## PLANTS.

### 1. MICHELE MEILLAND.

Beautiful and slender, amber-orange buds, opening gracefully to copper pink. Free-flowering. Meiland, 1945. This rose was released to celebrate 50 years of this most famous of all roses.



#### Rose characteristics:

Rose Type: Hybrid Tea; Colour: coppery pink; Fragrance: strength light; Flowering: repeat flowering; Disease resistance: average; Height: 80cm; Width: 60cm; Breeder: Meiland; Year of Introduction: 1945

### 2. DENDROBİUM MACCARTHİAE SRILANKA



Found in southern Sri Lanka in very hot and wet tropical evergreen forests as a small to medium sized, hot to warm pendant growing epiphyte with barely swollen, green to grayish white stems have crimson spots and summer on blackish joints with a few apical, linear-lanceolate leaves and blooms in the late spring and summer on a 3.5 to 4.3" [9 to 11 cm] long, racemose, pendant, few [2 to 5] flowered inflorescence carrying fragrant, long-lasting flowers that do not open well.

### 3. CORDIA DICHOTOMA.



Indian cherry is a small to medium-size deciduous tree with a short crooked trunk, short bole and spreading crown. Leaves are simple, entire and slightly toothed, elliptical-lanceshaped to broad ovate with a round and heart-shaped base.

# Plants.

## 4. IPOMEA SPATHULATA.

*Ipomoea*, genus of about 500 mostly warm-climate trees, shrubs, and twining herbaceous plants of the family Convolvulaceae. Several species are known as morning glories and cultivated as ornamental plants for their attractive flowers. The sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) is an important food crop.



## 5. COCO.

The name "Coco" (Portuguese for "coconut") is a common Northeastern Brazilian slang for head, referring to the fact that song lyrics are often improvised. Coco is often performed with a repetitive musical beat and call and response singing reminiscent of capoeira music.



## 6. WAHLENBERGIA.

*Wahlenbergia* is a graceful slender herb up to 40 cm tall with sky-blue flowers. It may be erect or sprawling. It is found, but not on sandstone in sunny places in open forest. There are around 260 species of flowering plants in the family Campanulaceae. Plants in this genus are perennial or annual herbs with simple leaves and blue to purple bell-shaped flowers, usually with five petals lobes.



## 7. CORREA.

*Correa* is a genus of flowering plants in the family Rutaceae, native to eastern Australia.

# ANIMAL



1. **TIGERS**: Tiger is the national animal of India. Tigers are the only striped wild cat. Tigers hunt by sneaking up on the animals they want to catch. A tiger's stripes help it stay hidden. Its orange-black and white coat blends in with plants and shadows.
- Tigers are good swimmers. They can swim all the way across a river.



## Facts:

- \* The tiger is the largest wild cat.
- \* No two tigers have exactly the same pattern of stripes.

2. **ELEPHANT**: The largest land animals, elephants are equipped with a long trunk, which they use not only for breathing, smelling and trumpeting, but also to grab and move objects and to suck up water. Their huge ears allow heat to escape, keeping them cool. Elephants are known for their intelligence, and they form strong family relationships.



**Facts:** Weight: males up to 6 tonnes, and females up to 3.2 tonnes, Size: males upto 4 m (13 ft) tall; females upto 2.6 m (8 1/2 ft) tall.



Sandalwood is an integral part of the Indian heritage, which we need to treasure and conserve, and the department of posts is proud to issue a perfumed commemorative postage stamp on this national treasure.

This stamp, with its unmistakable fragrance of sandalwood, is the first perfumed stamp brought out by India Post.

# ANIMAL



3. KOALA. Koalas live in eastern Australia where the eucalyptus trees they love are not plentiful. In fact, they rarely leave these trees, and their sharp claws and opposable digits easily keep them aloft. During the day they doze, tucked into forks or nooks in the trees, sleeping for up to 18 hours.



4. GIRAFFE. Giraffes are the world's tallest mammals, thanks to their towering legs and long necks. A giraffe's legs alone are taller than many humans—about 6 feet. These long legs allow giraffes to run as fast as 35 miles an hour over short distances and cruise comfortably at 10 miles an hour over longer distances.



Facts:  
\* A giraffe's tongue is about 18 inches long. It would stretch almost all the way across this page.  
\* A giraffe does not need much sleep. It might sleep only two hours.



5. MONGOOSE KICHECHE: This adult and "mini-me" banded mongoose pair has a very special relationship. The adult essentially serves as a nanny and rolemodel for the pup. For the first two to three months of a pup's life, it "shadows" an unrelated adult from its social group. The adult, called an "escort", carries and feeds the pup, can find its own food.



Fact:

\* Mongooses are famous for fighting snakes.

# ANIMALS



5. **KANGAROO**: The national animal of Australia is Red Kangaroo. It belongs to the family of Macropodidae, a class of mammal and kingdom of Animalia. Australia's national animal Kangaroo is one of the largest types of kangaroos species and native to Australia. The common theory is that the kangaroo is not particularly good at walking backward, so they are the national animal of Australia that reflects the determination to move forward as a nation. The red kangaroo varies throughout western and central Australia. Its range encompasses scrubland, grassland and desert habitat.



6. **LEOPARD**: Leopards are graceful and graceful, powerful big cats closely related to lions, tigers and jaguars. They live in Sub-Saharan Africa, Northeast Africa, Central Asia, India and China. The leopard is so strong and comfortable in trees that it often hauls its kills into the branches. By dragging the bodies of large animals aloft, it hopes to keep them safe from scavengers such as hyenas. Leopards can also hunt from trees, where their spotted coats allow them to blend with the leaves until they spring with a deadly pounce. The nocturnal predators also stalk antelope, deer, and pigs by stealthy movements in the tall grass. When human settlements are present, leopards often attack dogs and occasionally, people. Leopards are strong swimmers and very much at home in water, where they sometimes eat fish or crabs.



# INSECT.

## 1. MORPHO MENELAUS:

The Menelaus blue morpho is one of thirty species of butterfly in the subfamily Morphinae. The blue morpho butterfly's wings are bright blue, edged with black. The blue morpho is among the largest butterflies in the world, with wings spanning from five to eight inches. Their vivid, iridescent blue colouring is a result of the microscopic scales on the black of their wings, which reflect light. The underside of the morpho's wings, on the other hand, is a dull brown colour wing with many eyespots, providing camouflage against predators such as birds and insects when its wings are closed.



## 2. PARNASSIUS TIASCANICUS

Parnassius tiaschanicus, the large keeled Apollo, is a high-altitude butterfly. It is a member of the snow Apollo genus (*Parnassius*) of the swallowtail family, Papilionidae. They can vary in colour and form significantly based on their altitude. They also show an adaptation to high altitudes called alititudes melanism. They show dark bodies and darkened colouration at the wingbase which helps them warm faster using the sun. The larvae feed on species of plant belonging to the Papaveraceae and Coassulateae families, and like the other swallowtail butterfly larvae, possess an osmeterium.

## INSECTS.



### 3. TIRUMALA SEPTENTRIONIS:

*Tirumala septentrionis* is a very common and widespread species found in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, China, Taiwan, and Indonesia. The species can be found in many habitats including rainforest, Acacia scrub, deciduous woodlands, park and gardens. It occurs at elevations between sea level and about 800m.

The butterflies are usually encountered singly or in twos and threes. They have a slow undulating flight, with fairly shallow wing beats, and patrol flowering areas. Sometimes quite large aggregations gather to imbibe pyrolizidine alkaloids exuding from the stems or seed pods of fabaceae.

### 4. BUTTERFLY.



Butterflies are insects in the macroclade pectopteran clade Rhopalocera from the order Lepidoptera, which also includes moths. Adult butterflies have large, often brightly coloured wings, and conspicuous, fluttering flight. The group comprises the large superfamily Papilionoidea, which contains at least one former group, the skippers (formerly the superfamily "Hesperioidae"), and the most recent analyses suggest it also contains the moth-butterflies (formerly the superfamily "Hedyloidea"). Butterfly fossils date to the Palaeocene, which was about 56 million years ago.



# INSECTS



5. PURIRI MOTH. The puriri moth is easily identified by its large size and vivid forewing colouration. Adults exhibit sexual dimorphism with a wingspan that averages 100mm (for males) and 150mm (for females), it is New Zealand's largest native winged insect. The forewings generally exhibit a range of bright greens, with patterns of brownish black in females and a white patch in males. The hind wings are a pinkish colour. There is colour variation within the species, with some individuals exhibiting blue-green, bright yellow, brick red or even salmon wing colouration.



## 6. PACHLOPTA RHODIFER.

Ground-colour a rich velvety-black, much darker than in doubledayi; on the forewing the pale streaks extend only into the apex of the cell. On the hindwing the medial white markings are much shorter, the spots at base of interspace 7 absent; the subterminal and terminal vermilion spots are much larger, and the tail is vermilion on its apical spathulate portion.

## BIRDS



1. Lesser Florican : The lesser florican , also known as the likh or kharmore , is the smallest in bustard family and the only member of genus *Sypheotides*. It is endemic to the Indian subcontinent where it is found in tall grasslands and is best known for the leaping breeding displays made by the males during the monsoon season. The male has a contrasting black and white breeding plumage and distinctive elongated head feathers that extend behind neck. These bustards are found mainly in north-west and central India during summer but are found more widely across India in winter.



2. Kakapo parrot : The bird , which was once found throughout New Zealand , has been nearly wiped out by habitat loss and by invasive rats , stoats and cats that were introduced to newzealand mainly by european settlers. These introduced species were a huge threat to the flightless kakapo , which had evolved in a land without any mammalian predators. This also led to them being extremely long-lived , with the oldest kakapos able to hit 120 years.



3. Blue Duck : The blue duck or whio is a member of the duck , goose and swan family Anatidae endemic to newzealand. Its exact taxonomic status is still unresolved , but it appears to be most closely related to the tribe Anatini , the dabbling ducks.

## BIRDS



40c

**Brown kiwi:** The only kiwi in the wild in the north island. Widespread in native forest and scrub, pine forests, rough farmland from sea level to 1400 m north of the Manawatu Gorge. Flightless, with tiny vestigial wings and no tail. Nocturnal, three times more often heard than seen. Male gives a repeated high-pitched ascending whistle, female gives a deeper throaty cry. Dark brown, streaked lengthways with reddish brown and black. Feathers tips like spiky. long pale bill, short dark legs and toes, often with dark claws.



BHUTAN

90c

**Magpie robin:** A medium-sized robin with a broad white wingbar running from the shoulder to the tip of the wing and white outer tail feather. Males sport black-and-white plumage while the females are greyish brown and white. Juveniles resemble females, are have a scaly head and upperparts. They have a good repertoire of melodious calls and are known to imitate other birds well. The most commonly heard call is a whistle given at dawn. Most often seen singing from a high exposed perch. These birds are often seen in cultivated areas, woodlands and gardens.

## BIRDS



### Ceylon hill mynah:

The Sri Lanka hill mynah, Ceylon myna or Sri Lanka myna, is a myna, a member of the starling family. This bird is endemic to Sri Lanka. This passerine is typically found in forest and cultivation. The Sri Lanka myna builds a nest in a hole. The normal clutch is two eggs.

These 25 cm long birds have green-glossed black plumage, purple-tinted on the head and neck. There are large white wing patches, which are obvious in flight. The strong long legs are bright yellow, and there are yellow wattles on the nape.



## AQUATIC ANIMALS.

### \* AQUATIC ANIMALS:

Aquatic animals live in the water and depend on it for survival. There are various group of aquatic animals including fish, mammals (whales), mollusks (sea snails), cnidarians (jellyfish), are crustaceans (crab). They either live in fresh water or salt water and can be either vertebrates or invertebrates.



#### 1 MOUNTAIN LABEO

The Green Labeo or Mountain Labeo is a species of ray-finned fish in cyprinidae family. the Mountain labeo lives in the benthopelagic, freshwater environment. The mountain labeo is classified as Endangered (EN), considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. The green labeo or mountain labeo (*Labeo fahru*) is a species of ray-finned fish in the cyprinidae family. it is found only in Sri Lanka.

#### 2. ORNATE PARADISE FISH.



The ornate paradisefish or spotted gourami (*Malpulutta kretseri*) is a species of gourami endemic to Sri Lanka. it inhabits shallow, slow-flowing streams in forested areas should with plentyful vegetation near the edges and substrate covered by leaf litter. it is a carnivore, preying on plankton, fish fry, and the larvae of insect. They can reach a length of 4cm(1.6 inch) though most are only around 2cm (0.79 inch). The specific name of this fish Sri Lankan lawyer and judge Kretser II.





## Conclusion

Wildlife is the whole native and uncultivated fauna and flora of a particular country.

As wildlife habitats in the countryside disappear at an alarming rate, our gardens are increasingly useful habitats for wildlife. They help to form 'green corridors' in our towns and cities, increases biodiversity and provides shelter and food for a huge range of species. The greatest threats to butterflies are habitat change and loss due to residential, commercial and agricultural development. Climate change, widespread pesticide use, and invasive species are also threatening many species of butterflies, because of both direct impacts and indirect impacts on native host plants.

Wild life are living things that are neither human nor domesticated and applied specially to mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes which are hunted.

Plant and animal breeders have been able to produce high-yielding and disease and stress resistant varieties which form the backbone of modern agriculture. Average life of a crop variety is 5-15 years.

A simple act of kindness and compassion towards a single animal may not mean anything to all creatures, but will mean everything to one.

