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Flora and fauna of Karnataka are representatives of the rich biodiversity in the state. Wildlife in Karnataka is preserved in the protected areas of the state like national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and bird sanctuaries. There are 5 national parks and 30 sanctuaries in Karnataka. Areas Protecting Flora and Fauna of Karnataka
The important national parks protecting the flora and fauna of Karnataka are Anshi National Park, Bandipur National Park, Bannerghatta National Park, Kudremukh National Park and Nagarhole National Park. Some of the wildlife sanctuaries of Karnataka are Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary, Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary and Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary. Some of the bird sanctuaries of Karnataka are Attiveri Bird Sanctuary, Bonal Bird Sanctuary, Magadi Bird Sanctuary and Gudavi Bird Sanctuary.
Flora of Karnataka
The recorded forest of Karnataka encloses an area of about 43,356.47 square kilometers. It covers about 22.61 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, scrub and thorny forest and un-wooded forest like grassland are found in Karnataka. Eucalyptus trees are found in abundance in the Western Ghats. Teak, rosewood and casuarina beautify Karnataka. Other tree species found here are Iphigenia Mysorensis, Ferris Indiae, Barringtonia Racemosa, Cassia Fistula, Prosopis Juliflora, Pterocarpus Indicus, Caryota Urens, Dillenia Pentagyna and Zizybus Mauritania. The tommon species of flora include Lagerstromia Lanceolata, Adina Cordifolia, Careya Arborea, Dalbergia Latifolia, Terminalia Paniculata, T. Tomentosa and Vitex Altissima. Fauna of Karnataka
In the forests of Karnataka, there are about 25 percent of elephants and about 20 percent of tigers. Mammals such as leopard, slender loris, gar, wild pig, pangolin, Malabar giant squirrel, mouse deer, bonnet macaque, common langur and barking deer are found in Karnataka. The bird species found in the state are ruby throated bulbul, Indian shama, Malabar whistling thrush, orange headed thrush, paradise flycatcher, great Indian hornbill, cormorant, darter, white ibis, great stone plover, kill swallow, spoonbill, lesser whistling teal, open billed stork, painted stork, thick-knee, stony plover, pied kingfisher, common kingfisher, ricket-tailed drongo and blue throated barbet. Reptiles like crocodile, tortoise, lizard, chameleon, gecko and snake are found in Karnataka.
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Introduction India's flora and fauna are incredibly diverse, owing to the nation's vast geography and varied climate. The country's ecosystems, ranging from tropical rainforests and coastal regions to arid deserts and high-altitude Himalayas, support a wide range of plant and animal species. India is home to over 45,000 species of plants and more than 90,000 species of animals, many of which are endemic. This rich biodiversity plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance, providing habitats for wildlife, and supporting agriculture and traditional medicines.

Conservation efforts are essential, as India's flora and fauna are integral to the country's natural heritage and environmental health. Indian Flora and Fauna India flora and fauna comprise of numerous forest types, trees, plants, flowers, animal, birds, reptiles etc. The rich and diverse flora and fauna receive support from favorable climatic conditions in India. Indian Flora and Fauna of the Western Zone Indian Flora and Fauna of the Western Zone consists tremendous variety. Owing to the varying climatic conditions of the country numerous kinds of plants, trees, reptiles, mammals and amphibians are found in this region. Indian Flora and Fauna of the Eastern Zone Indian Flora and Fauna of the Eastern Zone comprises of a huge variety. Large area of the eastern India is covered by dense forest having numerous species of plants and animals. The Northern Zone Indian Flora and Fauna of the Northern Zone are the representation of richness of the natural resources of India. Tremendous variety of plants is found in different states of northern India. Indian Flora and Fauna of the Southern Zone Indian Flora and Fauna of the Southern Zone have a great contribution in the diversity of Indian ecosystem. They also allure numerous tourists across the globe. Botanical Gardens of India In India there are many Botanical Gardens that preserve countless indigenous plant species. These Gardens are places for research regarding plantation, cultivation and quality and quantity of fruits and flowers. Indian Animals Indian animals boast of a rich and varied biodiversity in the country. Indian wild animals are tiger, lion, elephant, leopard, etc. Some of the Indian pet animals are dogs, cats and rabbits. Indian Birds Indian birds are of various types and species and are found throughout the length and breadth of the sub-continent. The Indian sub-continent has 13% of the total bird species found in the world. Indian Reptiles Indian reptiles comprise one of the largest parts of the Indian wildlife and are found all over the country. They receive shelter in the Indian wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. Butterfly Butterflies have captured the maximum interest of human beings among all interests. This is mainly due to its large size, beautiful colour patterns and universal habitat. Indian Pheasants Indian Subcontinent provides suitable habitats to a species of birds called Pheasants. Various species of pheasants have been recorded in different parts of India. Indian Wildlife India wildlife comprises of several species of animals, birds, reptiles, etc. Areas protecting Indian wildlife are known as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Endangered Species in India Endangered Species in India includes birds, mammals and reptiles that are in desperate need of rescue across the 300,000+ sq km. The important conservation organizations, National Vegetation and Natural Vegetation of India are a part community which is growing rapidly following the climatic variations. They have been left undisturbed by human for a long time. Indian Plants Indian plants are of various types and each of them has its own speciality of its own. Some plants are used for decorative purpose while others are used for treatments of different diseases. Indian Trees Indian trees are grouped into deciduous trees, timber trees, medicinal trees, etc. Different species of trees are used for different purposes. Indian Shrubs Indian shrubs are small to medium-sized bushes, which have persistent woody stems above the ground. Some of these shrubs are Red Bell Bush, Golden Shower, Purple Wreath and Moonbeam. Forest Vegetation in India Forest Vegetation in India covers a wide range of types depending on the prevailing geographic conditions in a particular part of the country. Forest Vegetation in India Forest Vegetation in India covers a wide range of types depending on the prevailing geographic conditions in a particular part of the country. Indian National Parks Indian national parks are innumerable and scattered throughout the nation, which have been established to protect the rich variety of wildlife in the country. Indian Wildlife Sanctuaries Indian wildlife sanctuaries are homes to diverse wild species. In India, there are around 531 wildlife sanctuaries. These sanctuaries are scattered throughout the country. Reserved Forests in India Reserve forests in India are considered as rich source of flora and fauna, which helps in maintaining biological balance in the environment. Typically, reserved forests in India enjoy higher degree of protection. Indian Biosphere Reserves Indian biosphere reserves are designated areas, in which plant and animal species and their habitats are protected. Some of them are part of the international network of biosphere reserves. Tiger Reserves in India Tiger reserves in India strive to attain success in preserving tiger population in the country. Project Tiger is a conservation program under which the Indian tiger reserves are administered. Elephant Reserves in India elephant reserves in India are various protected areas, which conserve elephants and their habitats. Deserts and Xeric Shrub-lands in India has been defined as a biome that is characterized by, relating to, or requiring only a small amount of moisture. Vegetation in Indian Semi-Deserts and Deserts Vegetation in the Indian semi-deserts and deserts is quite interesting. Though, the desert seems to be hot and barren with no life at all, at a first glance, it does house nature's wonders at their best. Rain Forests of India Rainforests of India are mainly located in the north-eastern state of Assam. They are also found in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the Western Ghats. Temperate Deciduous Forests The temperate deciduous forest has four distinct seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. In the nature the leaves change colour. Upper Gangetic Plains Moist Deciduous Forests in India Upper Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests in India lie on the alluvial plain of the Asia's largest river, Ganges and also Yamuna, and cover a huge area of 263,100 square kilometers. Central Deccan Plateau Dry Deciduous Forests in India Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests in India are an integral part of the Deccan Plateau that is a large triangular plateau, situated in southern India. Chotanagpur Dry Deciduous Forests in India Chhota-Nagpur dry deciduous forests in India extend across the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal. The forests are home to large populations of Asia's largest predator and largest herbivore, the Tiger and the Asian Elephant. Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf Forests in India Eastern Himalayan broadleaf forests in India form an ecoregion that is globally outstanding for both species richness and levels of endemism. Deccan Thorn Scrub Forests in India Deccan Thorn scrub forests in India are located in the arid parts of the Deccan Plateau. The region is spread across the Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Northwestern Thorn Scrub Forests in India Northwestern Thorn scrub forests in India form an ecoregion that represents a large expanse of degraded dry forest surrounding the Thar Desert. Eastern Himalayan Subtropical Pine Forests in India Eastern Himalayan subtropical pine forests in India are scattered in the Eastern Himalayan region. Several forest types are included in the Himalayan Subtropical Broadleaf Forests ecoregion in India. These forests are composed of alluvium deposited over the ages by the rivers. Western Himalayan Sub-Alpine Conifer Forests Western Himalayan subalpine conifer forests are temperate coniferous forest ecoregion of the middle and upper elevations of the western Middle Himalayas. Western Himalayan Broadleaf Forests Western Himalayan broadleaf forests are characterised by the broad leaves in herbs and shrubs. This forest is found in the temperate region of Western Himalayas covering Nepal, India and Pakistan. Brahmaputra Valley Semi-Evergreen Rain Forests in India Brahmaputra Valley Semi-Evergreen Rain Forests are an integral part of India's ecosystem. These forests were historically considered as some of the most productive areas in India. Indian Temperate Coniferous Forests Indian temperate coniferous forests are an integral part of the natural vegetation in India. These forests are a planetary major biotic community that is characterized by the dominant forms of plant life. Indian Tidal or Mangrove Forests Indian Tidal or Mangrove Forests are hotbeds of biodiversity, and India is home to the largest and the second largest in the world. They consist of numerous species of aquatic and wild life. Monsoon Forests Monsoon forest, also called dry forest or tropical deciduous forest, open woodland in tropical areas that have a long dry season followed by a season of heavy rainfall. Indian Tropical Rain Forests Tropical Rain Forests are found in areas with a regular and no more than two months of low rainfall. It consists of canopy of trees which is completely closed preventing sunlight. 0 ratings% found this document useful (0 votes)1K viewsThe document summarizes natural vegetation and wildlife areas in Karnataka, India. It describes tropical deciduous and evergreen forests, grasslands, and shrubs as the main types of natural - Af-enhanced title and descriptionSave NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE OF KARNATAKA For Later0% found this document useful, undefined Ask the publishers to restore access to 300,000+ books that our members have bookmarked. Biodiversity of Karnataka Introduction 1. 2 Coastal Zone..... 2 3 Mangroves in Karnataka..... 3 4 The Western Ghats..... 4 5 Highlights..... 6 6 Wildlife of Karnataka..... 7 7 The Eastern Plains Biodiversity..... 10 8 Fishes – Biodiversity..... 10 9 Freshwater fishes..... 12 10 Marine fishes of Karnataka..... 12 11 Threatened fishes of Karnataka..... 13 12 Medicinal Plants Biodiversity..... 15 13 Birds Biodiversity..... 20 14

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Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere,Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur,Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga, Haveri. 115-120 days duration 3 S-144 Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere, Chitradurga, Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur, Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga, Haveri. 125-130 days duration 93. C:Documents and SettingsNICDesktopmonaPublicationsBiodiversity of Karnataka at a Glance.doc 93 Sl. No. Name of the Crop Varieties District Special Features 4 A-2 Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere,Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur,Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga, Haveri. 120-125 days duration, Compact variety with high oil content (33%) compared to A-1. 5 Safflower NARI-6 Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur,Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga, Haveri. 125-130 days duration, Thornless variety. F.1 Castor GCH-4 Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur,Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga, Haveri. 150-180 days duration, Tolerant to Wilt & Tolerant to sucking pests, High yielding hybrid. 2 NPH-1 (Aruna) Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur,Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga, Haveri. Short duration short variety, suitable for rainfed & irrigated areas, Capsules swollen but seeds are of small size. 3 48-1 Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere, Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur,Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga, Haveri. 125-130 days duration 94. C:Documents and SettingsNICDesktopmonaPublicationsBiodiversity of Karnataka at a Glance.doc 94 V Commercial Crops Sl. No. Name of the Crop Varieties District Special Features A.1 Sugar cane KHS-2045 Mandya Non arrowing, low fiber, Yields 20 % more than Co- 419 under late planting 2 Co-62175 All over Karnataka Mid late variety with less fiber content. Yields 30% more than Co-419. Susceptible to drought. 3 B-37172 Mandya Non arrowing, Early variety, Yields 25% more than Co-419. 4 CoC-671 Bhadra command area Short duration variety, 10-11 months duration. 5 Co-7219 (Sanjeevini) Belgaum, Bidar Medium duration variety, Substitute to Co-740, 12- 14 months cane, retains quality till 14 months. Y: 120 t/ha. 6 Sugar cane Co-8014 (Mahalakshmi) Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. Medium duration (12-13 Months), 20% > yield over Co-740, Tolerant to Smut, responsive to fertilizer & irrigation. 7 Co-86032 (Nayana) All over karnataka except in problematic soils. 12-14 months duration, Superior over Co-8014 in yield (110-160 t/ha), suitable for spring planting & protective irrigated condition. 8 Co-740 All over Karnataka Long duration (12-15 months) 9 Co-419 all over Karnataka 12-16 months duration, yields 80-140 t/ha. 10 Co-7804 all over Karnataka 12-14 months cane, used as supplement to Co-419, 12-15 % higher cane yield, 14-15 % higher sugar recovery, Tolerant to Helminthosporium. Y: 145-165 t/ha 11 Sugar cane Co-8371 (Bheema) All over Karnataka 12-13 months duration, Y: 10 t/ha. B.1 Tobacco Bhavya Hassan,Chikkamagalur, Davangere, Mysore, Shimoga, Belgaum, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag. Tolerant to moisture stress, blank shank & root knot nematodes, Y: 15 q/ha. 2 Anand-119 Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum,Haveri, High yielding, good quality tobacco, 160 days, tolerant to drought & leaf scorching. 3 Bhagyashree Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum,Haveri, Good quality, resistant to stem rot & root knot disease, duration 175 days. 4 Tobacco Bhavyashree (NPN-22) Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum,Haveri, High yielding, resistant to aphids & black shank disease, 175 days duration. 95. C:Documents and SettingsNICDesktopmonaPublicationsBiodiversity of Karnataka at a Glance.doc 95 Sl. No. Name of the Crop Varieties District Special Features 5 Spoorthi PL-5 Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum,Haveri, 170 days duration, suitable for rainfed & irrigated conditions, 6 Thrupthi (KST-19) all over Karnataka 155-175 days duration. 7 VFC Special Hassan,Chikkamagalur, Davangere, Mysore, Shimoga, Belgaum, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag. 150-170 days duration. C.1 Cotton Abaditha Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. Early maturing, high yielding, bollworm tolerant, fibers suitable for 40 counts. 2 Arunabha High yielding, high ginning & suitable for 50 counts 3 DHB-105 Davangere,Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. U.Kannada, Kodagu. 190 days, Long staple length, 15-20 q/ha. 7 Cotton Varalakshmi Davangere,Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur Shimoga, Mysore, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri, U.Kannada, Kodagu. 180 days, tolerant to leaf reddening. Long staple length. Inter-specific, Higher yielding (20-25 q/ha) than DCH-32. 4 Cotton DHH-11 Davangere,Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. Intra-hirsutum hybrid, 25-30 q/ha (Irrigated), Tolerant to boll worms, spins for 40-50 counts yarn. 5 DHH-543 (Suvidha) Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. High yielding, moderately resistant to Alternaria, bacterial blight & grey mildew, tolerant to Leaf hoppers& boll worms. 6 Cotton DCH-32 (Jayalakshmi) Davangere,Chitradurga, Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur Shimoga, Mysore, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri, U.Kannada, Kodagu. 190 days, Long staple length, 15-20 q/ha. 8 Cotton NHH-44 Davangere,Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. 160 days, repeated flowering. 9 Banni (NCH-145) Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. High yielding, resistant to bacterial blight & moderately resistant to Alternaria blight & grey mildew. 14 DLSa 17 (Gunavanti) Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Davangere, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum, Haveri. High yielding, resistant to grey mildew disease & sucking pests, tolerant to bollworms, good fiber properties. Fodder Crops A Napier Grass BH-18 Suited for all types of soils. Hybrid Napier grass, Resistant to Helminthosporium, Y: 150 t/ha of green fodder in 7-8 cuttings B Guinea Grass Suited for all types of soils. Suited for normal fertility soils & drylands, Yields 35-40 t/ha C Rhodes Grass Suited for all types of soils. Fast growing Multiple year variety, 7-8 cuttings. 30- 40 t/ha. D Bajra Deena Bandhu Davangere,Chitradurga,Tumkur,Hassan,Chikkamagalur Tumkur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Mysore, ChamaraJanagar, Mandya, Shimoga. Y: 50-55 t/ha of green fodder in 65-70 days. Tolerant to foliar disease & pests. E. Fodder Maize African tall All over Karnataka High fodder yield with good quality. 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