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हरियाली रक्षक

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वन्यजन्तुको आकर्षण बन्दै त्रिभुवन विमानस्थल

मङ्गोलियादेखि नेपालसम्म महाचिलको साहसिक यात्रा



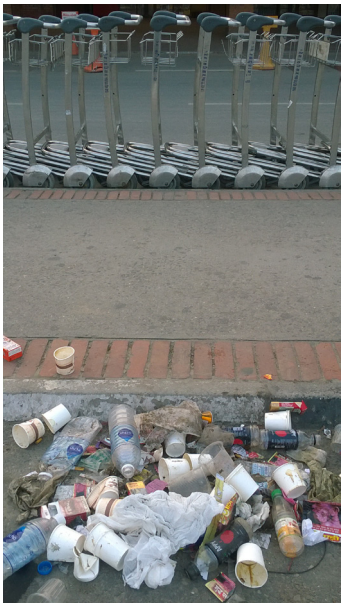


Facts about Sparrow

■ नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तन र असर - पृष्ठ : १५

■ Extinct Animals: - Pag 21 ■ Children's Voice in Environment Protection : - Page 8

Tribhuvan Int. Airport ;Human wildlife conflict



Pile of garbage



Street dogs in arrival



Security with catapult



Monkeys searching food



Birds and dog Searching food



Electified fence system



Monkey watching from the top

सम्पादकको कलम.....

वन्यजन्तुको आकर्षण बन्दै त्रिभुवन विमानस्थल



विमानस्थलकै कर्मचारीहरू बाघ आएको बारे आफन्तहरूलाई जानकारी गराइरहेका बेला अन्ततः बेलुकाको समय वन बिरालो फेला परेको अपुष्ट खबर आयो ।

देशको एकमात्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलका रूपमा रहेको त्रिभुवन विमानस्थल जङ्गली जनावरका कारण समस्याग्रस्त बनिरहेको छ । विमानस्थल क्षेत्र एवम् धावन मार्गमा बाँदर, गाई, भुस्याहा कुकुर एवम् चराचुरुङ्गीका कारण विमान उडानमा अवरोध एवम् दुर्घटना समेत निम्तिएका घटना छन् । आगमन एवम् प्रस्थान कक्षमा बाँदरहरूले यात्रुलाई चिथोरेका घटनाले समेत विमानस्थल असुरक्षित बन्न पुगेको छ । गत वर्ष अगस्टमा भारतीय विदेशमन्त्री सुष्मा स्वराज नेपाल आउँदा बाँदरको एक हुल नै त्यहाँ देखिएको अवस्थाले सुरक्षा स्थिति निकै फितलो भएको महसुस हुन्छ ।

सन् १९९६ को अक्टुबरमा चरा ठोक्किएर थाइ एयर बस दुर्घटना भयो । सन् २००० को अक्टुबरको दोस्रो सातामा ३ वटा भिन्दाभिन्दै घटना भए जसमा धावन मार्गमा गाई, धावन मार्गमै ४ वटा कुकुर तथा चराको ठक्करले क्रमशः शा.ने.वा.नि., भुटान एयरलाइन्स तथा साउथर्न चाइना एयरलाइन्सको विमान उडानमा अवरोध भएको थियो । सन् २००० को अक्टोबरको पहिलो सातामा लाउडा एयरको जहाजमा पनि चरा ठोक्किएर अवरोध आएको थियो । सन् २०१० को सेप्टेम्बरमा चरा ठोक्किएर बंगलादेशको डि.सि.१० जहाजमा क्षति पुऱ्याएको थियो भने सन् २०१२ को सेप्टेम्बरको अन्तिम साताितर सीता एयरको डोर्नियर जहाजमा चरा ठोक्किँदा उक्त जहाज मनहरा खोलामा दर्घटना भई १९ जनाको ज्यान गएको थियो । त्यसै गरी २०१६ जनवरीको तेस्रो साता धावन मार्गमा ३ वटा कुकुर देखेपछि एयर मलेसिया तथा सोही वर्ष अक्टोबर १५ मा धावन मार्गमा बाखा देखेपछि भुटान एयरको विमान उडानमा अवरोध आएको थियो । पछिल्लो समय अप्रिल ३, २०१७ मा एक पाइलटले विमान स्थल क्षेत्रमा चितुवा देखेको सूचना दिएपछि आधा

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घन्टा विमान स्थल बन्द भएको तथा वन, वन्यजन्तु सम्बद्ध अधिकारीलाई चितुवा खोज्न दिनभरी परिश्रम गर्नुपरेको थियो । विमान स्थलकै कर्मचारीहरू बाघ आएको बारे आफन्तहरूलाई जानकारी गराइरहेका बेला अन्ततः बेलुकाको समय वन बिरालो फेला परेको अपुष्ट खबर आयो । विमानस्थल वरीपरीका मानवबस्ती तथा विमानस्थल भित्रै फोहोर मैलाको व्यवस्थापनमा लापरवाही, मानवीय सचेतनाको कमी एवम् विमानस्थलै नजिक रहेको पशुपतिनाथ क्षेत्रका भण्डारखाल, वनकाली क्षेत्रको वन मासिँदै गएर बाटो निर्माण गर्न, बाँदर जस्ता प्राणीका लागि प्राकृतिक खानाको अभाव तथा कृत्रिम खानामा निर्भर बन्न बाध्य तुल्याइने जस्ता क्रियाकलापले मानव र वन्यजन्तुबीच द्वन्द्व बढेको देखिन्छ ।

विमानस्थल क्षेत्रमा देखिने बाँदरहरू प्रभातकालीन समयमा नै पशुपतिनाथ तथा आर्मी ब्यारेक क्षेत्रबाट आइपुग्दछन् । कतिपय बाँदरले विमानस्थल क्षेत्रमा नै रात्रिकालीन समय बिताउँछन् । कारणबस बाँदर विमानस्थल क्षेत्र आउन ढिलो भएको छ भने भुस्याहा कुकुर उनीहरूको प्रतीक्षा गरिरहन्छन् । कतिपय भुस्याहा कुकुरले नै खाने कुरा भएको स्थान बारे बाँदरहरूलाई सङ्केत गरिरहेका हुन्छन् । यी दुई भिन्न प्राणीहरू सो क्षेत्रमा मिलेर बसेको देख्न सकिन्छ । मानवीय त्रुटिका कारण उत्पन्न समस्यालाई पहिल्यै बाट नियाल्दै आएका यी प्राणीहरूले भिन्न प्रकारको स्वाद लिन बिर्सेका हुँदैनन् । खाएर फालिएका फ्रुटिका बट्टा, नुडल्सका टुक्रा, आइसक्रिम, कफि, चियाको प्लास्टिक गिलास, क्यान, बोतलमा भएका जुस एवम् अन्य पेय पदार्थ, केराका बोक्रा समेत बाँदरले सजिलै फेला पार्दछ र त्यसलाई छरछार गरेपछि कुकुरलाई पनि सजिलो हुन्छ । कहिलेकाहिँ रात्रिकालीन समयमा सो क्षेत्र बिस्कुनझैँ खाद्य पदार्थका अवशेषले भरिएको हुन्छ । यही समय छरिएको ठाउँमा बदाम, नुडल्सका टुक्रा, बिस्कुटका टुक्रा टिप्न काग, परेवा तथा भँगेराहरूको पनि आगमन हुन्छ । उता काग, परेवालाई सिकार बनाउनका लागि पल्केका चिल पनि बाटो पर्खिरहेका हुन्छन् । फोहोर एवम् मलिलो माटोको कारण उब्जिएका गँड्यौला घाँसे मैदानमा नै चराको सिकार बन्दछन् कति गँड्यौला धावन मार्गतिर आइपुग्दा घामले तातिएर मर्दछन् अनि यिनीहरूलाई खान अन्य प्राणी देखा पर्दछन् जसले गर्दा एक प्रकारको खाद्य चक्रको सिर्जना हुन्छ ।

उता विमान स्थल नजिकैका गाउँमा चितुवाहरूले विशेष गरी मूलपानी, जोरपाटी क्षेत्र हँदै पशुपतिको मृगस्थलीका मृग, गाउँका भुस्याहा कुकुर, बाखा आदिलाई सिकार गर्ने उद्देश्यले रात्रिकालीन समयलाई रोजेको हुन्छ । यी स्थानको बाटो हुँदै आउँदा पुनः गाँउबस्ती कटेर जङ्गल छिर्न नभ्याएर दिउँसो त्यतैका झाडी बुट्यानमा बस्न सुरक्षित ठान्दछन् र मानवीय द्वन्द्वको कारण बन्न पुग्दछन् । प्रतिबन्धित विभिन्न चरा, चिम्पाञ्जी, लेमर, मोना जस्ता बाँदर सजिलै विमानस्थल भित्रिन सक्ने त्यसै गरी विमानस्थलबाट विभिन्न चरा, कछुवा जस्ता आखेटोपहार निर्यात् हुँदा टुलुटुलु हेरेर बस्नेहरूका माझ विमानस्थलमा द्वन्द्व निवारणका लागि वैज्ञानिक उपायहरूको अवलम्बन गरिएको देखिँदैन । चरा मार्ने सिकारी, बाँदर धपाउन गुलेली बोकेका सुरक्षाकर्मी तथा बाँदर नियन्त्रण गर्न इलेक्ट्रिक बार लगाउने एवम् केही ठाउँमा सन्देशमूलक बोर्ड राखेर लाखौँ रकम खर्च गरिरहेको अवस्थामा द्वन्द्व निवारण हुनुको सट्टा अझ बढिरहेको पाइन्छ । विमानस्थललाई गम्भिर सुरक्षा चासोको कालो सूचीबाट ICAO ले हटाए लगतै प्राविधिक कारणले US बङ्गलाको विमान दुर्घटना भएको कारण देखाइरहँदा विमानस्थल अधिकारीले UN Aviation agency को वन्यजन्तु व्यवस्थापनको लागि वन्यजन्तु विज्ञको सुझाव लिनु पर्ने कुरा प्रभावकारी हुन नसकेको तथ्यले वैज्ञानिक व्यवस्थापनका तरिका अवलम्बन गर्न कन्जुस्याइँ देखिएको छ ।



महाचिलको साहसिक यात्रा – मङ्गोलियादेखि नेपालसम्म



✍ रमेश भट्टराई 'सहृदयी'



विश्वलाई नै भ्रमण गर्ने कुनै प्राणी होला त ? हामीलाई अचम्म लाग्न सक्छ - चिलको एउटा प्रजातिले विश्व भ्रमण गर्न सक्छ। यो विषय पढ्दा, सुन्दा पत्याउन गाह्रो पर्न सक्छ तर एउटा अनुसन्धानले यसलाई पुष्टि गरेको छ । मङ्गोलियाबाट यु.पि.एस्. जडान गरी छाडिएको एउटा चिलको यात्राले यस कुरालाई प्रस्ट्याईदियो । एउटा The Steppe Eagle (Aquila nipalensis) नाम गरेको चिल यात्रा गर्दै नेपालसम्म आइपुगेको पाइएको छ । नेपालको रौतहट स्थित फतुवा विजयपुर नगरपालिकामा स्थानीय बालबालिकाले सो चिललाई समातेपछि प्रहरीलाई खबर गरेका थिए । उद्धार पश्चात् जावलाखेल स्थित सदर चिडियाखानामा त्यसलाई उपचारका क्रममा राखियो। सन् २०१८ फेब्रुअरि १५ मा उद्धार गरिएको सो चिलको यात्रा परीक्षणले 'चिलले लामो दूरीसम्मको यात्रा गर्न सक्छ' भनी पुष्टि गरेको हो । उक्त चिलको पिठ्युँमा राखिएको एउटा यन्त्रमा Mnbl621 लेखिएको थियो । त्यस्तै उसको दायाँ खुट्टामा एउटा गोलो रिङ लगाइएको थियो । त्यस रिङमा oxnith.lab, nst.biol,mongolia 271 लेखिएको थियो ।

केही दिनको उपचारपश्चात् स्वस्थ देखिएपछि सुरक्षाकर्मी, संरक्षणविद्, सरकारी कर्मचारी एवम् नेपाल स्थित मङ्गोलियाका वाणिज्य दूत 'छेतेन जी श्रेष्ठ' लगायतको उपस्थितिमा सन् २०१८ फेब्रुअरि २३ मा काठमाडौँको चोभारमा रहेको जङ्गलमा त्यस चिललाई छोडिएको बताइएको छ । त्यो चिललाई गोमायु महाचिल भनी भनिएको पाइयो । सो चिल बङ्गलादेश हुँदै नेपालसम्म आइपुगेको कुरालाई चराविद् 'हेमसागर बराल' ले बताउनुभएको छ । विश्वमा रहेका ३९ प्रजातिका चिलमध्ये यो लोपोन्मुख गोमायु महाचिलको संरक्षणमा विश्वव्यापी प्रयास भएको उहाँले प्रस्ट्याउनुभएको छ। उक्त चिलमा सोलार प्यानल सहितको रेडियो ट्रान्समिटर जस्तो यन्त्र जडान गरिएकाले उसको यात्रालाई अध्ययन गर्न सहज भएको पाइएको छ। विभिन्न अध्ययनका आधारमा हेर्दा यस प्रजातिका चिलले विश्वभरि नै यात्रा गरिरहन्छन् । भूमध्यरेखादेखि उत्तरी र दक्षिणी ध्रुवसम्म ओहोरदोहोर गर्न सक्ने खुबी यिनमा रहेको पाइन्छ। तिनको पखेटा अरु प्रजातिका तुलनामा ठूलो हुने बताइएको छ । यिनीहरूले मूलतः सीधा क्षेत्रको भन्दा घुमाउरो आकारबाट लामो दूरीसम्मको यात्रा गर्दै हिँड्ने गरेको पाइन्छ । अगस्टदेखि अक्टोबरसम्ममा बच्चा जन्माउने तथा जनवरिदेखि मेसम्ममा फर्केर त्यही स्थानसम्म पुग्ने गरेको कुरा एउटा अध्ययनले देखाएको पाइएको छ । यद्यपि यिनको जनसंख्या बृद्धिदर भने तीव्र रूपमा घट्दो क्रममा रहेको बताइएको छ। आइ. यु. सि. एन्. रेड २०१५ ले गरेको अध्ययनले यो जातको पक्षीलाई तीव्र रूपमा जनसंख्या घट्दै गएको लोपोन्मुख चराको सूचीमा राखेको पाइन्छ।



Photo: Sanjay Mitra

श्रोत :- विभिन्न पत्रिका, अनलाइन म्यागजिन

कविता

वनमा तरङ्गित मन

-सदीक्षा अधिकारी
कक्षा : ८ , सृजना ज्ञानकुञ्ज मा.वि.

वनजङ्गलले गर्दा नै भएको हुन्छ हरियाली
त्यसैले मेरो मनमा छाइरहेछ खुसीयाली
वनजङ्गल नहुँदा प्रदूषणले गर्छ हामीलाई हानी
त्यसैले बसाल्नुपर्छ हामीले यसलाई जोगाउने बानी

वातावरण स्वच्छ भए स्वच्छ हुन्छ मन
वनजङ्गल नै हो हाम्रो देशको ठूलो धन
जहाँ नाच्छन् डाँफे मुनाल कोइलीले गाउँछन्
हिमालले नै सिरिसिरि चिसो हावा फाल्छन्

हिमालको काखमुनि जडीबुटी पाइने
घाँस, दाउरा, काठपात हामीलाई चाहिने
लालीगुराँस फूल्दा यहाँ ढकमक्क वन
सुनाखरी सुवासमा तरङ्गित छ मन

महत्त्व छ धेरै यसको हाम्रो गाउँ र घरमा
त्यसैले वृक्षारोपण गरौं हजुर खाली ठाँउमा ॥

कविता

वातावरण र जीवन



-सक्षम देवकोटा
कक्षा : ९, सृजना ज्ञानकुञ्ज मा.वि

रुखैरुखले भरिएको सुन्दर ठाँउ
शान्त यो ठाउँमा मनले भन्छ रमाइरहूँ
जीवजन्तु, चराचुरुङ्गीको सुन्दर यो घर
वनविनास गर्दा हुन्छ उनको लोप हुने डर

प्रकृतिको सुन्दर सृष्टिसँग मित्रता हुन्छ गहिरो
यसकै कारणले रोकिएको हुन्छ बाढी र पहिरो
सबैलाई आफ्नो भविष्य लाग्छ नि प्यारो
वनविनास गरी भविष्यलाई नबनाऔं अँध्यारो

यसरी नै गर्ने हो भने वनविनास
सुन्दर सृष्टि रहन्न हट्छ बाँच्ने आस
वन फडानीको मूल असर पर्छ मानव स्वास्थ्यमा
जोड दिनै पर्छ अब हामीले यसको व्यवस्थामा

प्रकृतिको विनाश गर्ने छैन कसैलाई अधिकार
वातावरण प्रदूषणको गरौं मिली प्रतिकार
रुख रोप्न थालौं आजै सबै जना मिली
लागौं अब निर्माण हाम्रो सुनौलो भोलि

Environment



- Ashma Gurung
Class: 5 'B'
SEB School, Samakhushi

The things or the space around us is environment. We are the product of the environment. Therefore, if the environment is healthy, we will be healthy, otherwise we will be unhealthy with many diseases in us.

The environment around us must be green, clean and non–polluted. We should try to keep everything in its natural state. If the environment becomes worse, it brings many troubles to human beings.

In fact, environment is the nature and the nature is the god. We, human beings, are overexploiting the nature pretending to use natural resources. We should use the natural resources in such a way that our work does not hamper the nature.

If we want the healthy environment, we should control the present population growth. We should not do such nonsense activities in the name of development and construction. Let's be happy without disturbing the nature.

In conclusion, our surrounding consists of human beings, animals, plants and other non–living things. All these make up the environment. Therefore, there must be balance with healthy environment for the existence of all living beings. We should keep our environment neat and clean.

Poem

The sound of Earth



Samikshya Sharma
Class:- Nine,
Srijana Gyankunja Sec. School

As I wake up in the morning,
I saw the sunshine in the window
As I go in the garden
I saw the flowers as they grow
The trees in the hills
Gives us fresh air to inhale
It gives us water everyday
And fulfill life every way.
How beautiful surroundings that we have,
It's a gift from above,
May you be thankful for what you have?
And share the blessings from loving god.

Today is a great day,
It's a love fulfilling way,
It's because I have to say,
That god is my guidance all the way.

Make It Green



Prisa Thapa Magar
Class: 6 'A'
SEB School , Samakhushi

Lives are crying because it's not clean,
Earth is dying because it's not green...

Earth is our dear Mother, don't pollute it,
She gives us food and shelter, just salute it...

With Global Warming, it's in danger,
Let's save it by becoming a strong ranger...

With dying trees and animals, it's in sorrow,
Make green today and green tomorrow...

With melting snow, one day it will sink,
How can we save it, just think...

Trees are precious, preserve them,
Water is a treasure, reserve it...

Grow more trees, make Mother Earth green,
Reduce pollution and make her a Queen...

Living Things and Environment



Kabya Kunwar,
Class: Seven
Srijana Gyankunja Sec. School

Environment is a place where we live and survive; it is a place where a person, animals or plants lives. We all enjoy in our own environment. It is very essential in our life. All living beings depend upon environment. We obtain everything like air, water, soil, food etc from environment. It plays a very great role in the existence of life of human beings, animals and others to grow and develop naturally. A clean and healthy environment is very important it helps in our proper growth and development.

Our environment is getting worse day by day and causing global warming. It also decreases the yielding capacity of the land. Its effects are green house effect, Ozone layer depletion acid rain and so forth.

So, we must control the environment pollution. It is not the problem of single man and a single country. It is the problem of the entire world .So, we should manage and the garbage and wastage, we should establish a forestation program.

Children's Voice in Environment Protection

Students of Srijana Gyankunj Secondary School

Land of forest



-Ankit Shrestha
Class –2

Our country Nepal used to be known as the land of forests. The forest were the sources of fire wood, timber, grass, herbs and so on.

Forest gives us foods, clothes, shelter and many other forests are very important in our life.

If we have clean forest then it will protect us from natural disasters like landslide flood and many others so, if we cut one tree then we have to plant two trees. We always have to protect forest and do aggression, because green forest is the wealth of our country Nepal.

Home of wildlife



-Jugal Bhattarai
Class- 2

It is a forest. Forest is the home of different wild animals. We found many herbs, shrubs and medicinal plant in the forest. Forest is very useful to us. It provides fresh air to us. It helps to bring rainfall. We found wood from forest. We use wood to make different things like paper, door, window . It protects us from landslide. It protects us from soil erosion.

Natural Beauty



Nabin Aacharya
Class- 3, Srijana Gyankunja

A forest is a piece of land with many trees. Many animal needs forest to live and survive. Forest is very important and grows in many places around the word. They are an ecosystem which includes many plant and animals.

The tree major forest biomes are coniferous forest, deciduous forest, and tropical rain forest. Forest is useful for human beings, wild animal etc. it is useful for natural beauty, and in the forest we can get different kinds of medicines. Forest is important to us and wild animal.



Green Forest is Wealth



-Shreya Sigdel
Class – 4

Green forest is wealth of Nepal. There are many wild animals. It helps to get fodder for animals. It helps to get firewood for cooking. It helps to collect medicinal herbs. It helps to decrease natural disasters. There are so many trees that give us oxygen. Jungle provides us firewood and timber; Timber is used to make firewood house bridge, etc. Jungle protects land from flood and soil erosion. Wild animals and birds get shelter. In jungle there are many kind of medicinal plants . It also causes rainfall. Green forest is wealth of Nepal our country.

Importants of Forest



-Angel Chaudhary
Class- 4

A forest is a land with many trees. Many animals, birds, live in forest. Many herbal plants are found in forest. Forest wood and grasses are useful for human works. Forest helps to promote Tourism. Trees provide oxygen to us. Forest is necessary to control flood, Landslide, soil erosion etc. So, forest is very important for the existence of living things.

Natural Resources



- Dibya Thapa Magar
Class-5

Forest is natural resources. It is an important part of the whole country. From which we can get fresh air. We can also get different types of medicinal herbs. Forest are habitat of the wild animal. We can get woods from it, which helps us to make different types of benches, chairs, desks, pencils, etc. In forest we can see different types of insects, birds, animals etc. Due to forest rainfall occurs.

Environment



Grishma Devkota
Class -5

We like to live in a Clean environment. It helps us to keep healthy. Our environment gets polluted by our activities. When we do not manage the garbage properly, it makes the environment polluted. The environment is the surroundings in which organisms live. We should try to make our environment greener. We should afforest to make our surroundings clean and clear. Physical or non-living things of the environment are air, water, soil, light energy, minerals etc. The biological environment includes plants, animals, and micro – organisms. Reduction of air pollutions, protections of wild animals, controlling forest fire and a forestation are the tips to keep our our environment clean.

Renewable Natural Resources



-Subash Gurung
Class- 6

Forest is one of the most important renewable natural resources. It is important to all animals including human beings. Forest provides shelter and food to wild animals. We obtain timber firewood, medicines, Fibers etc. Forest plays a vital role in balancing the amount of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It controls pollution, landslide, Soil erosion and floods. It regulates the water cycles. The green Forest is the wealth of Nepal.

Natural habitat



Jasmita Shrestha
Class- 6

Forest is one of the most important renewable natural resources. It consists of a large number of a trees, shrubs and grasses. It is important to all animals including human beings. Forest provides shelter and food to wild animals. We can Obtain timber, firewood, medicines and fibred, etc from forest. Forest plays a vital role in balancing the amount of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It controls pollution, landslide, soil erosion, floods and regulates the water cycle.
Forest is the natural habitat for wild animals. Animals like rhinoceros, elephants, deer, leopards, tigers, birds, insects etc. are found in the forest . Tourists visit the forest to observe wild animals, for peace, beauty and recreation. It also adds to the beauty of nature. It helps to improve the economic condition of local people and our country as well.

Our surroundings



Laxmi Shrestha
Class- 6

The environment refers to the natural world in the surrounding in which all people, animals and plants in habit. The environment includes living and non-living things. All organisms depend on the environment. The degrading environment impacts, plants, animals and human beings negatively. Human beings are the first and foremost animals who play a vital role for the conservation as well as degraded of the environment. Human beings have always been dependent on the environment according to their needs. The environment refers to the surrounding in which living organisms live. So we should keep our environment clean without sound environment we are forced to be the victim of many diseases.



Population and Environment



-Dilasha Thapa ,Class- 6
Srijana Gyankunja Sec. School

The environment refers to the surrounding area in which all plants and animals live. It is the source of life. All Organisms depend on the environment. In other words, everything that surrounds plants and animals and affects them is called the environment. It includes all non-living things like soil, water, air and sunlight and living beings like plants and animals .The Environment directs our life and helps in growth and development.

Human beings have always been dependent on the environment for food, water, shelter, and other things. Human beings alter the environment according to their needs; the population of human beings is increasing day by day. Over populations demands various things and exploits the environment which impacts plants, animals and human beings negatively.

कविता

वन र सुन्दरता

-सुदीप गजुरेल, कक्षा : ७
सृजना ज्ञानकुञ्ज मा.वि.

हेर साथी त्यहाँ हरियाली वन
त्यतातिर के-के पाइन्छ ए ! साथी भन
मलाई पनि घुम्न जान लाग्छ सधैँ मन
सुन्दरताले भरिएको हरियाली वन ॥

बिहान बिहान सधैँभैँ स्याल, मृग करायो
अर्को दिन त्यै वनमा देखेँ सिंह थुप्रै जरायो
सधैँभरी हरियाली देखिने यही रहेछ जङ्गल
जङ्गलमा पाले बस्छन् हाम्रा साना अङ्कल ॥

वनलाई रातै बनाई लागीगुँरास फुल्यो
लालीगुराँससँगै काफलमा मौरी रमाई डुल्यो
काफल र गुराँस टिप्दा झमक्कै भयो रात
लौ न साथी घर जाऔँ हामी एकै साथ ॥

कविता



वातावरण

-प्रेम कुमारी, कक्षा : ९
सृजना ज्ञानकुञ्ज मा.वि.

खुल्ला र नीलो आकाशमा
साथ साथै चिसो वातावरण
सयौ चराचुरुङ्गी, जनावरको सूची बोकेर
अनमोल लाग्छौँ तिमी वातावरण

संसारको विकासमा छ
तिमै महिमा जगमा छ
हरियाली र सुन्दरता सबै तिमीमा
बास दिन्छौ, सबैलाई घाम होस् या झरीमा

कोइलीको सुन्दर आवाज
गुञ्जिन्छ तिम्रै वरिपरि
रुख र बिरुवा नाच्ने गर्दछ
पहिरेर आफ्नै उद्योगको हरियो सारी

खोलाको कलकल पानी
छहराको छ्याङछ्याङ ध्वनि
सबै प्रकृतिको सुन्दरता तिमीमै देख्दा
मेरो मन हाँस्छ आभार भावले अनि

विचार

वातावरण संरक्षणमा वन डढेलोको नियन्त्रण



- रिया बस्नेत
कक्षा : १०
सृजना ज्ञानकुञ्ज मा.वि

वास्तवमा वातावरण भनेको हाम्रो वरिपरि भएको सम्पूर्ण वस्तु हो । चाहे त्यो हरियाली होस् वा उजाड, सजीव होस् वा निर्जीव, अनुकूल होस् वा प्रतिकूल सबैका लागि हामीले स्वस्थ वातावरणको कल्पना गरेका हुन्छौं । जसमा हरियाली वनजङ्गल र त्यसमा आश्रित विभिन्न पशुपन्छी लगायत स्वच्छ नदीनाला पर्दछन् । त्यसैगरी संरक्षण भन्नाले उक्त वातावरणको हेरचाह गर्दै जीवन अनुकूल निर्माण गर्नु भन्ने बुझिन्छ । सोही अनुसार हामीले बुझेको वन डढेलो भनेको कुनै पनि जङ्गल वा वनमा प्राकृतिक अथवा मानवीय कारणले गर्दा हुने आगलागी र त्यसबाट सिर्जित प्रतिकूल अवस्थालाई बुझिन्छ ।

वातावरणलाई प्रतिकूल पार्ने विभिन्न कारणहरू छन् । यसलाई हामी दुई भागमा विभाजन गर्न सक्दछौं । यसभित्र मूलतः प्राकृतिक कारण र दोश्रो मानव निर्मित कारणहरू पर्दछन् । प्राकृतिक कारणमा बेलाबेलामा जाने प्राकृतिक प्रकोपहरू पर्दछन् भने हामी मानवका कारणले गर्दा वातावरणमा आउने प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन मानव निर्मित समस्याहरू हुन् । वातावरणलाई स्वस्थ मानव अनुकूल राख्नमा वनजङ्गललाई बचाइराख्नु हाम्रो प्रमुख कर्तव्य हो । हामीले प्राकृतिक प्रकोपलाई त नियन्त्रण गर्न सक्दैनौं । यो हाम्रो नियन्त्रणभन्दा बाहिरको कुरा हो । तर, मानव निर्मित कारणहरूलाई भने रोक्न सक्छौं । यसका लागि जनचेतनाको अभाव, व्यक्तिको लापर्वाही, वनजङ्गलको संरक्षणको कमी, पतझरको समयमा वनजङ्गलमा आगो लगाउने प्रकृति तथा जङ्गललाई आवश्यक भन्दा बढी चरणको रूपमा प्रयोग गर्ने जस्ता व्यवहारमा रोक लगाउन सक्यौं भने मानवका कारणले हुने वन डढेलोलाई घटाउन सक्छौं ।

नेपाल सरकारले बेला-बेलामा प्रयासहरू गरेका साँच्चै नै सराहनीय छन् । जस्तैः सामुदायिक वन विकासका धारणा लगायत आफ्नो वन आफैं जोगाऔं भन्ने नारामा उनिएका प्रयासहरू फलदायक साबित भएका छन् । हो, यस्ता कार्यक्रमहरूलाई द्रुत रूपमा गति प्रदान गर्दै अघि बढ्ने हो भने वातावरण संरक्षण तथा वन डढेलोलाई नियन्त्रण गर्ने कुरा असम्भव भने छैनन् । त्यसैले 'विश्व वातावरण दिवस' को दिनमा मात्र नभई हरेक दिन वनसंरक्षणका महान् कार्यमा सबैले मन, वचन र कर्मसँग खटिनुपर्छ । हामीले एक दिनमा मात्र वातावरण दिवस मनाउने नारा बनाउनुको साटो बाँकी ३६४ दिनलाई नै विश्व वातावरण दिवस अनुरूप नै मनाउनुपर्छ । वातावरण संरक्षण गर्नु भनेको सम्पूर्ण सजीव प्राणीको अस्तित्व रक्षा गर्नु हो । यसर्थ यी विषयका बारेमा राम्ररी सोचौं र बाँकी दिनहरूमा मन, वचन र कर्मका साथमा संरक्षणमा लागौं । सबैलाई वातावरणको संरक्षणमा लाग्न प्रेरित गरौं ।



Fields of Green!



-Presna Thapa , Class- 9
Srijana Gyankunja Sec. School

Forest is where animal can breed.
But trees are gone because of greed.
There must be something that we can still do?
But do you still care with the thing around you?

Diets of junk food across the street.
But people just walk and pass by with their feet!
Fields of green now fields of dirty!
River of life now river of death.

Jungle



-Nabin Aacharya
Class- 3
Srijana Gyankunja Sec. School

There are many animals and birds in the forest. There are many big trees in the forest .we can get grass and wood from the forest. We can also get medicine plant from forest. It helps to preserve our soil. It is the home of many birds and animals. Forest is also called a jungle.

Forests is to live and survive



Sangita Gurung,
Class- 6
Srijana Gyankunja Sec. School

A forest is a piece of land with many trees. It consist a large amount of trees shrubs and grasses. It is one of the most important renewable natural resources .Hundreds of more precise definition of forest are used throughout the world .Many animals need forests to live and survive . Not only for animals for human beings also.
Forest provides shelter and food to wild animals. We should protect wild animals .All the animals also do have rights to live life us. After they are also living beings .we should not kill animals for our own use .Cleaning of forests on a large scale resulting in damage to the Quality of the environment is called deforestation. We should decreases the Quality of deforestation because it decreases the Quality of Beauty nature of our country Nepal Nowadays it can often head from human activities is causing forest live. So, we can stop the bad activities of human to give shelter to wild animals.
Temperature and rainfall are the two most important things for forests. No forests exist in deserts, just a few trees in places where their roots can get some underground water.
Forests cover about a third of the earth's land it's and are essential to the health of our environment. So, we should protect and promote forest.

Forest and environment



Riya Basnet , Class:- 10
Srijana Gyankunja Seconday School

The green area or parts surrounded with herbs, shrubs and trees are known as forest. Forest is the shelter of different birds and animals. It provides them shelter as well as food. It provides us fresh air to breath .we can get herbal medicine from the forest. It provides us timber for buildings homes as well as for making furniture. It protects us from many natural disasters like flood, landslide, and soil erosion and so on. It is also one of the sources of water.

The surrounding of living as well as non-living things is known as environment. Everything that is living or non-living things exist in environment. Environment is very necessary to everyone because it provides us food, shelter, clothes. We make our houses, cultivate crops on land. We take fresh air from environment. We can get warmth from sun and so on. No one can think life without environment. It fulfils all of our needs and wants without any cost. It helps to fulfill all the needs so we can't just imagine life without environment.

This forest and environment are interrelated with each other. They are same like two wheels of the cart without one wheel cart can't run. In the same way environment also can't exist without forest. Forest helps to maintain water cycle in the environment. It also helps to purify the air from different harmful gases. It also helps to purify the air from different harmful gases. It also helps to purify the air from different harmful gases. It also helps to protect the environment from different calamities like flood, landslide, and so on. In other hand forest exist with the exits of the environment. If there won't be environment then there won't be forest.

We need to affforestation in bare land, we should stop over grazing, forest firing, and deforestation every people should be made aware of the importance of forest for the existence of environment.



निबन्ध

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तन र असर



- गरिमा खनाल
कक्षा : ६ ख
सेब स्कुल, सामाखुसी

आज जलवायु परिवर्तनको परिणाम स्वरुप हिमनदीहरू खुम्चिँदै गएका छन् । हिँउका ढिक्काहरू टुक्रिन थालेका छन् । हिमतालहरू पटपट फुट्न थालेका छन् । बालीनालीको उत्पादकत्वको फूल फूल्ने र फल लाग्ने समयान्तर देखापरेको छ । मनसुनी नभएको वर्षाको समय र तीव्रता पनि बदलिएको छ । जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारण नदीको बहाव घटबढ हुँदै छ । प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, बाढी, पहिरो खडेरी अतिवृष्टि, अनाविष्ट जस्ता घटना घट्न थालेको छन् । पानीको मुहान पनि सुक्दै गएको छ । पृथ्वीको वायुमण्डलको तापक्रममा अनपेक्षित रुपले वृद्धि हुँदा पशुपन्छी, वनस्पति तथा आम मानिसले पनि आफूलाई बदल्न सक्दैन । यस्तो भयावह वातावरण सहन गर्नुपर्ने बाध्यतालाई हामीले नै सृजना गरेका हौँ । सुन्दर हिमालहरूमा हिउँ पग्लिन थालेको तथ्यलाई हेर्दा नेपाल र अन्य देशहरूले अकल्पनीय क्षतिलाई व्यहोर्नुपर्ने सम्भावना उत्तिकै जिउँदोजाग्दो रहेको छ । बाढी, भूक्षय, बस्ती डुबान, खडेरी जस्ता प्रकोपका कारण मानिसको जीविकोपार्जनमा पनि नकारात्मक असर परेको छ । नयाँ रोगहरूको प्रकोप बढ्न थालेको छ । घरपालुवा जनावर, जङ्गली जनावर र वनस्पतिमा पनि यसको नकारात्मक असरले झापड होनेकै छ । स्वाभाविक प्राकृतिक नियम तहस नहस भई असन्तुलन बढ्न थालेको तीतो पीडा हामीमाझ छ ।

आज नेपालका कलकल बगिरहने अधिकांश नदीमा पानीको बहाव कम भएको छ । देशले भोगेको लोडसेडिङको समस्यालाई पनि यो समस्याले मलजल गरेको छ । तापक्रम वृद्धिका कारण ४० भन्दा बढी हिमतालहरू फुट्ने खतरामा रहेका तथ्य भेटिन्छन् । तराई क्षेत्रको तापक्रम बढ्नाले सिमसारमा चराहरूको आगमनलाई घटाएको छ । जैविक विविधतामा ह्रास आएको छ । रसुवाको घुन्चे, मनाङ, मुस्ताङ र सोलुखुम्बुमा समेत लामखुट्टे लाग्न थालेका छन्, श्वासप्रश्वास, फोक्सो, एलर्जी, इन्फेक्सन र क्यान्सर जस्ता भयानक रोग बढेको पीडाले भयावह स्थिति जन्मदै छन् ।

आज जलवायु परिवर्तन विश्वव्यापी समस्या बन्दै गएकाले यसको नियन्त्रणका लागि नेपाल एक्लै वा कुनै एक मुलुकको प्रयासले मात्र सम्भव छैन । यसमा हामी लगायत संसारका सबै मानिसले जुट्नुपर्छ । मानव भविष्यमा निकै गम्भिर खतराका रुपमा रहेको जलवायु परिवर्तनको गतिलाई रोक्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रियस्तरमै ठोस समझदारी र सहयात्राको खाँचो छ । कमसेकम नेपालबाट, हाम्रो गाउँबाट, हाम्रो घरबाट र सबैभन्दा ठूलो कुरा आफूबाटै यो परिस्थिति सुधार्न सुन्दर वातावरण निर्माणतर्फ लागौँ । प्रकृतिको संरचनालाई भत्काउन होइन बनाउनतर्फ जुटौँ ।



एकाङ्की



वन संरक्षणमा एकता

समीक्षा के.सी., कक्षा : ८ 'ख'
सेब स्कुल , सामाखुशी

(रामे र हरि अति नै मिल्ने साथी थिए । दुवै जना पढाइका सिलसिलामा टाढा हुन पुगे । पछि फेरि धेरै समयको अन्तरालमा उनीहरूको भेट भयो....)

हरि : (अचम्म हुँदै) ओए रामे, तँ कस्तो गोरो भइछस् त मैले त चिन्नै सकिन ।

रामे : हो र ! अब म त आफ्नो अनुहारलाई चट्ट पार्न किरिम लाउँछु । मुख धुन्छु । (हाँसो) मलाई राम्रो देखेर होला बाहिरका कुकुरले पनि अचम्म मान्दै हेर्छन् । (ठट्यौली हाँसो)

हरि : (नरम लवजमा) हेर् रामे, यो त ठट्यौली कुरा हो । अनि यतिका दिन तँ कता हरा'को । सुन्दरता भनको त नि देशलाई हराभरा बनाएर हुने हो । अनि त तँलाई सारा दुनियाले चिन्छन् नि ।

राम : हैन हो, यसको बुद्धि त फिरेछ लौ । (हाँसो)

हरि : हैन हेर् न, अब नाङ्गा डाँडा पाखाले अक्सिजन दिँदैनन् । (दुःखित बन्दै) हामी रुख काट्न जान्दछौं तर रोप्न जान्दैनौं । म त हरियालीको रक्षा गर्ने अभियानमा पो लागेको छु त ।

राम : लु यो त राम्रो कुरा हो साथी । (छक्क पर्दै) अनि तेरो र मेरो विचार र काम त मिल्दो पो रहेछ त ।

हरि : म पनि अहिले अक्सिजनको अभाव भएको कारण र त्यसको असरको तालिम दिने गर्छु । जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर न्युनिकरण गर्ने अभियान चलाउँदै गाउँ गाउँमा जाने गर्छु । (गर्वको भावमा) कटहरे गाउँमा अहिले रुद्राक्ष खेती सुरु भएको छ । पिपले गाउँका पाखामा अस्ति मात्रै वृक्षारोपण गरियो ।

(सम्झेको भान गर्दै)

अहो, त्यहाँ पानी हाल्न भनेको थिएँ । गोपाल दाइले के गरे खै । एकछिन ल, म फोन गरेर सम्झेको बेला भनिहाल्छु । (फोनमा वार्तालाप हुन्छ ।)

राम : ल हरि, मलाई धेरै खुसी लाग्यो । अब मलाई पनि मिलेर काम गर्न मन लाग्यो । के छ विचार ?

हरि : अरे, किन नहुने राम्रो कुरा । ल हुन्छ, आजैदेखि हामी दुई साथी सँगै यो अभियानमा लागौं ।

(दुवै जना कुरा गर्दै बाटो लाग्छन् ।)



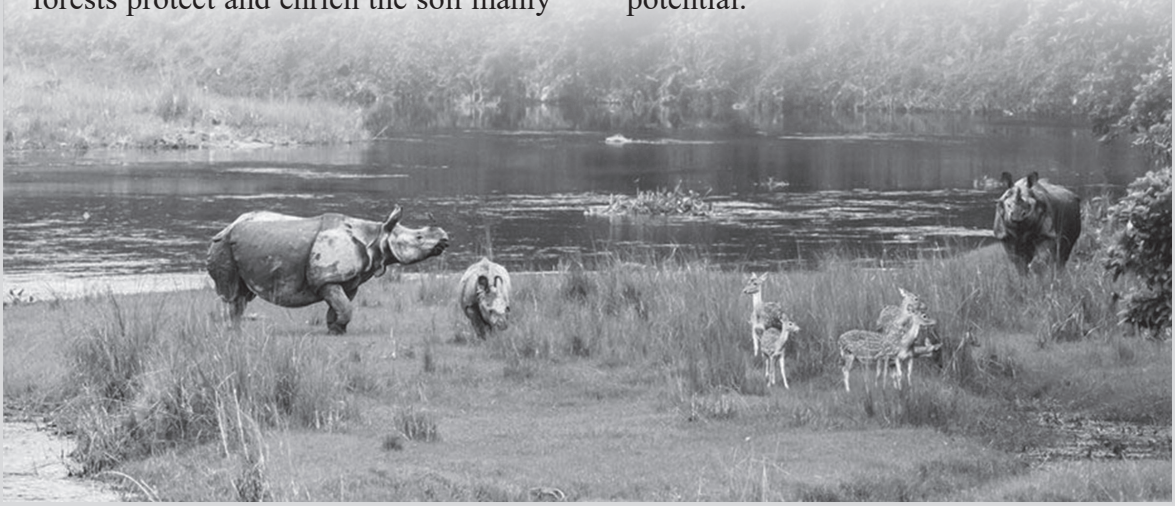
Forest is the Home of Tribes



Nirjala Aryal
Class:- 9

Forests are of great importance to any country and mankind as a whole. They contribute significantly to the environment, economics and social well being of the country. The role of more pronounced in a developing country like Nepal, forests are very important in the viewpoint of ecological balance, agriculture, environment habitat for large number of plant and animal species and as natural prevention of soil erosion. Forest provides a large number of forest good like, timber, firewood, fruits etc. Forests are home to a large number of tribes. Forests attract tourists In addition; they play an important role in the aesthetic beauty of the region.

Forests are vital to the maintenance of a stable environment that is conducive to sustained agriculture production. The forests protect and enrich the soil manly by checking soil erosion. Nutrients from deep to the top soil. The forest is very important for the sustenance of wild life and they play an important role in food chain and water cycle. The importance of forest has been realized all over the world now. Large deforestation for timber firewood and other, for agriculture or dwelling houses the concern in the mind scale of every vigilant person. Owing to the numerous benefits and the products of the forest it can be easily stated that forests are one of the invaluable gifts of nature to man. the world still losses about 14.5 million hectares of forests each year worldwide , an estimated 2 billion hectares of lost or degraded forest landscapes could be restored and re habilitated, returning landscapes and communities to their healthy productive potential.



Natural Ecosystem



Sujata Subedi Class:- 10
Srijana Gyankunja Sec. School

Forest is a natural ecosystem having species covering an extensive area of land. It regulates the earth's temperature regime, hydrologic cycle, control of flood and soil erosion and helps the balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen in atmosphere.

The natural forests maintain soil fertility by returning the nutrients to the soil. In addition, these act as suitable habitat for varieties of wild life which are essential for maintaining ecological balance. Some other benefits of forests are to the socioeconomic development of the society or country etc.
Forest covers about a third of the earth's land area and are essential to the health of our environment. For example, trees absorbs and store much of the carbon-dioxide that otherwise would be contributing climate change. Forests are home to about 80% of remaining terrestrial bio-diversity.

Although the pace, of deforestation has slowed in some regions, the world still loses about 14.5 million hectares of forests each yet worldwide, an estimated 2 Billion hectares of lost or degraded forest landscapes could be restored and rehabilitated, returning landscapes and communities to their healthy productive potential.

Villagers and Environment



Diya Bista
Class:- Seven (Munal)

Once upon a time there was a village. The village was full of green, clean and peace environment. It was full of natural beauty. After some year the beauty of that Village gone. People involved in deforestation for making industries, the clean river water was used as the place for throwing garbage and sewage. Environment became polluted .And day by the villagers became sick and started to died, the harmful gases threw by the industries made air pollution. The deforestation results as landslide and soil erosion. The beautiful village turned into a ugly and polluted place.

The villagers knew its consequences. They decided to conduct afforestation programme. They stopped throwing garbage on the riverside and they decided to settled industries far from the human settlement. They did all these things and after one year the green clean and peace environment returned in their village.
After that incident happen in their village. They planned not to make pollution ever and the villagers lived a happy life.



Forest of Nepal

Sarita Lama
Class:- 8

Nepal is also rich in forest resources. The total forest area of Nepal is about 43 thousand square km. It is 29% of the total area of the country. Forest contribute a lot for the all round development of the country. They do yield great many advantages.

Forest maintains the entire environment very fresh and beautiful. National parks and reserves not only preserve wild lives but also. Attract the tourists. It promotes tourism and the nation can make a huge foreign currency. It increases the intensity of rainfall and reduce the gravity of air pollution. Forest provides costly medicinal herbs, firewood, grass and building materials.
Forest are being massively destroyed. People destroyed the forest for multiple purposes. People cut down the trees for multiple purposes. People cut down the trees for cultivation and settlement. They also destroyed the forest for firewood and building materials. They cut down the trees and sell for their hand to mouth .People destroyed the forest knowingly or unknowingly. The forest of Nepal is classified on the basis of geographical location and climatic characteristics into three kinds. Types of forest of Nepal are as follows:

- Tropical forest
- Temperate forest
- Alpine forest
- Sub-tropical evergreen forest
- Temperate Deciduous Forest
- Temperate coniferous fores

Forest destruction invitees many disasters. Some of them are disaster, soil erosion, over floods, saltation of rivers and lakes, pollution, green-house effect, and desertification. The natural disasters as such are extremely destructive for all the living creatures. If the process of destruction of forest is not controlled, the future will be extremely risky.Our forest should be preserved at any cost. The governments as well as private sectors preserve it. It is said that preservation of the forests is our own preservation.



कविता

वातावरण



- दिवश अधिकारी,
कक्षा : ८
सृजना ज्ञानकुञ्ज मा.वि.

बाह्रै महिना हरियाली छोड्ने
सधैँ उसैलाई हेर्दा मनले पीडा तोड्ने
चरीबरी जनावरको हो नि त्यो बास
बलिया हुन्छन् त्यहाँ ती खाएर घाँस ।

जडीबुटी पाउने कति राम्रो ठाउँ
यसले थरीथरी रोग फाल्छ लाउँदैन भाउ
सलल छहराहरू बगेका छन हेर त्यहाँ
सधैँ यहीं रमाउन पाऊँ यही वनजङ्गलमा ।

हरियो वन हो हाम्रो नेपालको धन
जति हेऱ्यो मन रमाउँछ झन
रोक्छ बाढी, पहिरो, भूक्षयलाई साथी
अमूल्य छ वनजङ्गल भन्दा पनि सुन चाँदी ।

हुन्छ वनबाटै स्वच्छ हावा र पानी
यो हो सुन्दर जडीबुटीको खानी
काट्छन् रुख तर किन डरै नमानी
बिचरा रुखको खुट्टा छैन कता जाने ?

गरौँ यसको रक्षा आफ्नै हो आफ्नै जानी
बुझौँ मूल्य रत्न यो अमूल्य धन मानी ॥

कविता

वनजङ्गल



- साकार सुवेदी,
कक्षा : ८
सृजना ज्ञानकुञ्ज मा.वि.

वनजङ्गल नै हो वरदान
यो कुरा तिमी मान नमान ।
वनजङ्गल नै जनावरको घर
लाग्छ यसको विनाशको डर ॥

मूर्ख मानिसको भयो बुद्धि भङ्ग
परिवर्तन भयो वनजङ्गलको रुप रङ्ग ।
मानिस खेल्छन् वनजङ्गलसँग
यसको प्रयोगमा खै देखिन्न सुढङ्ग ॥

रुख काट्छन् स्वार्थलाई बोकेर
कठैबरा रुख भाग्दैन शोकमा हेर ।
रुख बेची मानिसले कमाउँछन् धन
के रुँदैन होला त उसको मन ॥

रुख बाट्दै आगोका गोला
शरीर नै जल्दा कति मन रोला ।
यो कुरा सबैले ध्यान दिएर सुन
लाएको छ प्रकृतिले हामीलाई गुन ॥

वनजङ्गलमा आधार जडीबुटीको
अमृत बनाउँछन् त्यसैलाई कुटी त्यो ।
नेपालीको सान हो वन हाम्रो धन
ए नेपाली आफैँ जुटौँ बनेर सज्जन ॥

Extinct Animals:



- Bipul Rijal, BPKIHS, Dharan

Extinction, in biology, the dying out or termination of a species. Extinction occurs when species are diminished because of environmental forces (habitat fragmentation, global change, overexploitation of species for human use) or because of evolutionary changes in their members (genetic inbreeding, poor reproduction, decline in population numbers). Few creatures on earth are as threatened by extinction.

Tasmanian Tiger



Known as Tasmanian tigers due to their stripes, thylacines (Thylacinus cynocephalus) were the largest modern carnivorous marsupial according to the Smithsonian Institution. They once existed across the Australian continent, but their habitat had been reduced to the island of Tasmania by the time European settlers arrived.

These were declared a protected species in 1936, the same year the last known specimen died. Unconfirmed sightings of Tasmanian tigers continue to this day. Using preserved specimens, a team at Pennsylvania State University has successfully sequenced the animal's mitochondrial DNA.

West African Black Rhinoceros

The West African black rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis longipes) was a subspecies of the black rhino



that was declared extinct in 2011. The subspecies last existed in Cameroon, but an extensive survey in 2006 did not find any signs of living West African black rhinos. According to the IUCN, "it is highly probable that this subspecies is now extinct.

The American Cheetah

The American Cheetah was more closely related to this modern cougar. Despite its name, the American Cheetah (genus Miracinonyx) was more closely related



to pumas and jaguars than to modern cheetahs; As fast and sleek as it was, the American Cheetah went extinct about 10,000 years ago, shortly after the last Ice Age, possibly as a result of human encroachment on its territory.

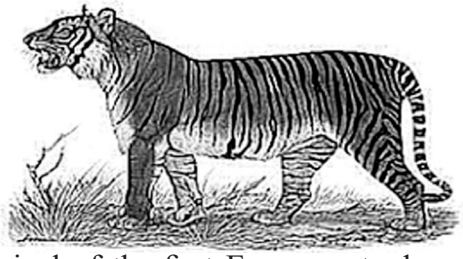
The American Lion



The amazing thing about the American Lion is that it coexisted, and competed, with both Smilodon (aka the Saber-Toothed Tiger; see photo below) and Canisdirus, also known as the Dire Wolf. If it was in fact a subspecies of lion, the American Lion was by far the biggest member of its breed, some pack-alpha males weighing as much as half a ton.

The Bali Tiger

The Bali Tiger (Pantheratigrisbalica) was native to the Indonesian island of Bali, where the last scattered individuals went extinct a mere 50 or so year ago. For thousands of years, the Bali Tiger coexisted uneasily with the indigenous human settlers of Indonesia; however, it didn't find itself truly imperiled until the



arrival of the first European traders and mercenaries, who mercilessly hunted this tiger to extinction, sometimes simply for sport and sometimes to protect their animals and homesteads.

The Barbary Lion



One of the more fear some subspecies of Pantheraleo, the Barbary Lion (Pantheraleoleo) was a prized possession of medieval British lords who wanted a novel way to intimidate their serfs; a few large, shaggy individuals even made their way from northern Africa to the menagerie of the Tower of London, where countless British aristocrats were imprisoned and executed. Barbary Lion males possessed especially large manes, and they were among the largest lions of historical times, weighing as much as 500 pounds apiece. It may yet prove possible to reintroduce the Barbary Lion into the wild by selective breedingof its scattered descendants.

The Cape Lion



The Cape Lion, Pantheraleomelanochaitus, holds a tenuous position in the big-cat classification books; some naturalists maintain that it shouldn't count as a Pantheraleo subspecies at all, and was in fact a mere geographical offshoot of the still-extant but dwindling Transvaal Lion of South Africa (it can be a tricky matter to distinguish a new species from an isolated population) Whatever the case, the last specimens of this big-maned lion breed expired in the late 19th century, and no convincing sightings have been recorded since (not for lack of trying by dedicated cat-watchers).

The Caspian Tiger



Of all the big cats that have gone extinct over the last 100 years, the Caspian Tiger (Pantheratigrisvirgata) occupied the largest expanse of territory, ranging from Iran to the Caucasus to the vast, windswept steppes of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. We can thank Imperial Russia, which bordered these regions, for the extinction of this majestic beast; Tsarist officials set a bounty on the Caspian Tiger during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and starving Russian citizens eagerly complied. As with the Barbary Lion, it may yet prove possible to de-extinct the Caspian Tiger via the selective breeding of its descendants.

The Cave Lion



Probably the most famous of all extinct big cats next to the Saber-Tooth Tiger--if only for its close association with the Cave Bear, on which it regularly lunched--the Cave Lion (Panthera leospelaea) was one of the apex predators of Pleistocene Eurasia. Oddly enough, this lion didn't live in dark grottoes; it earned its name because various individuals were unearthed in dank European caves, which Panthera leospelaea packs raided in search of bear-sized snacks (an angry, full-grown Cave Bear would have been an even match for an 800-pound Cave Lion male, a scenario depicted The Cave Bear vs. The Cave Lion - Who Wins?)

The European Lion



Engraving by Hermann Dittrich
Image: Public Domain

Confusingly, what paleontologists refer to as the European Lion comprised as many as three, rather than just one, subspecies of Pantheraleo :Pantheraleoeuropaea, Pantheraleotartarica and Pantheraleo-fossilis. What all these big cats shared in common were their relatively large sizes (some males approached 400 pounds, females, as always in the big cat family, being slightly smaller) and their susceptibility to encroachment and capture by representatives of early European "civilization": for example, European Lions featured in the gruesome arena combats of ancient Rome.

The Javan Tiger



Like its close relative in oblivion, the Bali Tiger, the Javan Tiger(Pantheratigris sondaica) was restricted to a single island in the vast Indonesian archipelago. Unlike the Bali Tiger, though, the Javan Tiger succumbed not to relentless hunting by settlers bent on preserving their livestock, but to relentless encroachment on its territory, as the human population of Java exploded during the 19th and 20th centuries and continues to explode today. The last Javan Tiger was glimpsed a few decades ago; given how crowded the island of Java has become, no one holds out much hope for another sighting.

The Saber-Tooth Tiger



The last big cat on this list is a bit of a ringer: despite its name, the Saber-Tooth Tiger(aka Smilodon) wasn't technically a tiger, and it went extinct at the cusp of the historical era, about 10,000 years ago. Still, given its enduring place in the popular imagination, Smilodon at least merits a mention: this was one of the most dangerous predators of the Pleistocene epoch, capable of sinking its canines into large megafauna mammals and cruelly waiting nearby as its victims bled to death. As intimidating as it was, though, Smilodon was no match for early Homo sapiens, who hunted it to extinction shortly after the last Ice Age.

source Google/website

Facts about Sparrow





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1. Sparrows have both genders males and females which can be easily distinguished by feather coloration. Females possess brown backs with stripes while males possess reddish backs and black bibs.
2. Sparrows are said to be the social creatures. They live in colonies which are commonly mentioned to as flocks.
3. Sparrows are primarily carnivorous by nature i.e. they are meat eaters. They learn to change their eating habit more frequently while they live in close association with Sparrows primarily eat moths and also feed on small insects; they can also feed on seeds, fruits, and berries.
4. Sparrows easily adapt to the life in human settlements due to the constant supply of food. These creatures learn to eat food which they are provided by the people when people build their bird feeders.
5. They usually fly at the speed of about 24 miles per hour, in the case of emergency they can speed up to 31 miles per hour.
6. Although sparrows are not considered as water birds, they swim at a very fast pace to escape from predators.
7. Predators of sparrows are usually dogs, cats, foxes and snakes. The young new ones are an easy target for these carnivores.
8. Sparrows are not included in territorial animals, but they are aggressively protective about their nests from other sparrows.
9. Sparrow is considered to be a very small Its length can vary between 4-8 inches and weighs around 0.8 to 1.4 ounces. With such small bodies, they can easily fit into the small openings.
10. It possesses a stout body with rounded wings. Its body is covered with brown, black and white feathers.
11. Sparrows build their nests mostly under roofs, bridges or tree hollows.
12. Sparrows are an apparently monogamous i.e. small percentage of their eggs contain DNA of both parents.
13. Males have the responsibility of building the nests, and during the construction phase, they attempt to attract females if she is interested in further building and mating.
14. Sparrows have several breeds in a single year. Female lays about 3-5 eggs for which the incubation period is about 12-15 days. Both parents look after eggs and chicks. Young birds leave the nest after 15 days from birth.
15. Sparrows live for about 4-5 years in wild
16. World Sparrow day is celebrated in 20th March.

Sources: Google

Human and Environment



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Environment means surrounding mainly a term used for conditions in which organism live and thus consists of air, water, food and sunlight which are based on the need of all living beings and plants to carry out their life functions. The environment also includes other living organism's temperature, wind etc.

Man has always inhabited two words. One is natural world of plants, animals,air, water and soil of which man himself is a part and other is the man-made world of social institution of artifacts which he has created for himself by using science and technology. Thus environment includes everything i.e. living things and non-living things and they mean a lot to each other directly or indirectly.

Our life is supported from the biodiversity in the environment. The survival of all these species is interconnected and dependent on each other. Bacteria and insects break down organic materials to produce soil and nutrients, so plants can grow. Plants provide oxygen and food for animal and many other benefits. Bees, other insects and animals pollinate the plants so; they can reproduce and keep cycle going.

The continuity of this inter-relationship between the species and balanced cycle between them is environment conservation. If humanity causes the extinction of one species, it is really extincing of many species and the decline of our life support system for us and future generation. God's gift must not be taken for granted, it must be cared for. If not humanity will face grim consequence of its action.

In the context of today's world environment is degrading day by day. Pollution, deforestation, unplanned industrialization and urbanization etc. are the reason behind and various acute diseases, fatal germ and diseases, fatal germs and disease other mental and physical disorders, ecological imbalance are the result. So if environment education is given to future citizen in the present day schools by formal and informal methods, humanity can get rid of this danger. Managing a part in each city, establishing factories far from the dwellings keeping river and other resource clean, managing the forest areas and other attempt can really help in environment conservation.



Conservation Awareness



Student's of Tarun Secondary School



Student's of Tarun Secondary School



Student's of Tarun Secondary School



Angels' Heart School, Manmaiju



Poster Presntation , Aagaman Academy



School children at Baisadhara

Glimpse of Green Guard



GG special Inauguration by Parliament member



Green Guard distribution to the parents



Green Guard distributon to the parents



Student's of Puranoguheshwory Sec. School



Poster presentation at Aagaman Academy



Poster presentation at Aagaman Academy