



BIODIVERSITY STATUS ON SPECIFIC CONTEXTUAL SYSTEMS OF THEMATIC CONCEPTS OF WATER FLOW

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ABSTRACT

The process by which water falls from the ocean to the atmosphere, from the atmosphere to the surface as precipitation. As a result, it flows down from different high places on the surface and accumulates in ponds, canals, bays and reservoirs. Again, this water flow completes the action of the water cycle by falling into the sea through geomorphology. In addition to biodiversity, the main means of energy transfer are the direction, time and speed of water flow. As the direction of this water flow always flows from the highlands to the lowlands and develops the biosphere, the role of time cannot be underestimated. The favorable and unfavorable conditions of this period regulate the flow of water as well as the development of biodiversity. Again, the flow of water is not always unidirectional and sometimes it is multidirectional. In this case, through this paper, the overall development of biodiversity can be given by drawing various maps related to the first water flow.

KEYWORDS: *Diverse biological environment, personalization of weather, the nature of water flow, bio analytical concepts.*

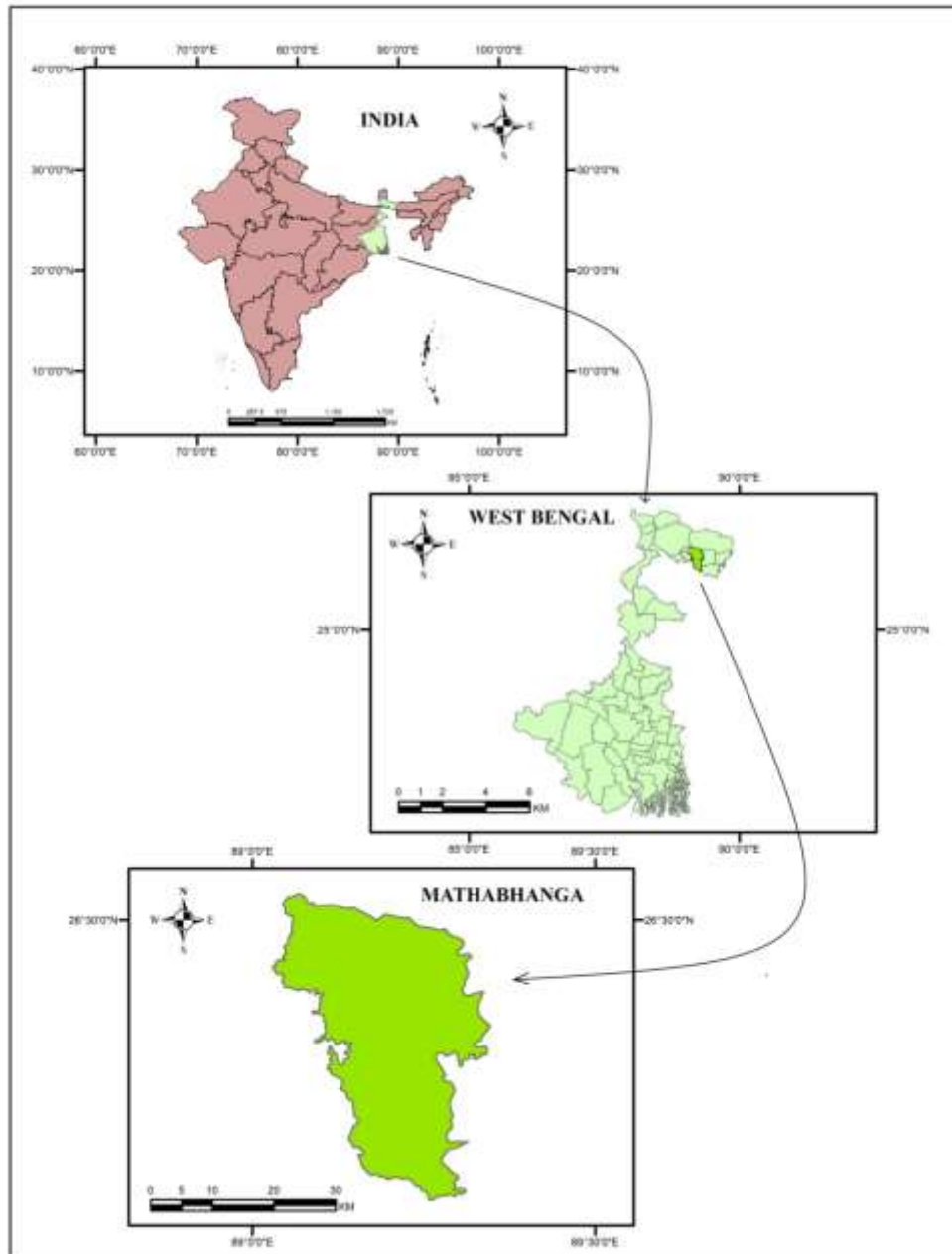
INTRODUCTION

Water flow is a key factor in determining the status of biodiversity through various mechanisms. These water resources not only contribute to the maximum development of human society, but also directly and indirectly affect the living organisms and inanimate elements of the environment. The difference in direction and speed of water flow changes the economic policy of a region. In this case, it can be said that the water flow and water resources of different areas along the river bank are more used. For this, the demand and importance

of fertile riverside landforms is more important in the development of biodiversity than the mountainous barren nature. By using the power of water resources, hydropower production, transportation, communication, agriculture, rural and urban development of any place is always high. For this paper, the demand for fertile landforms is analyzed specifically on the speed and nature of water flow. Through which one can get an idea about the various locations of biodiversity.

LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

SHOWING THE MATHABHANGA AND ADJOINING AREAS OF WEST BENGAL, IN INDIA

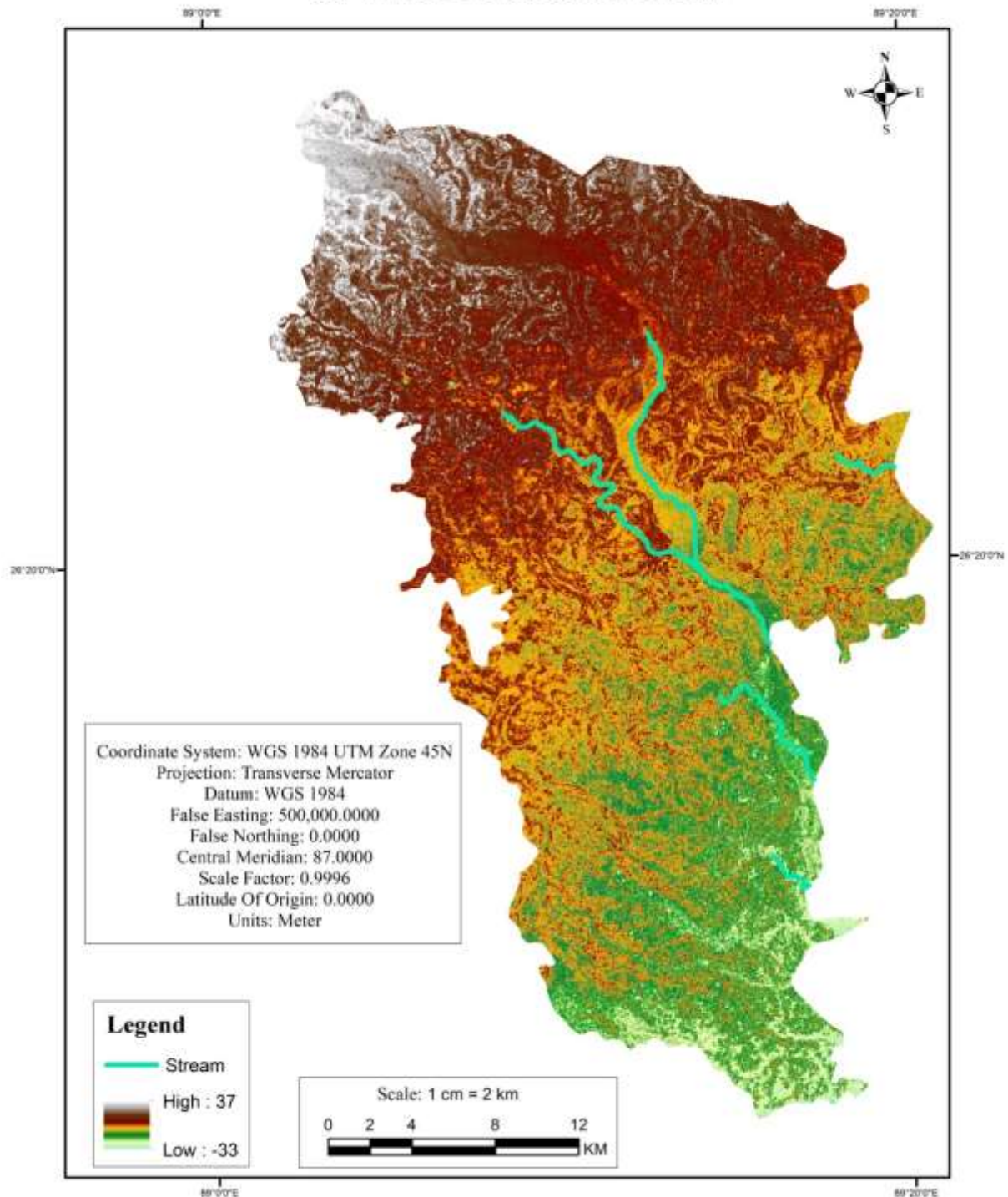


METHODOLOGY AND STUDY AREA

When rain water, ice melt water or any other water in the earth surface flows on the land by evaporation, evaporation and blocking process and falls into a water body or sea, the trend of biodiversity development is maintained. A map of Mathabhang and adjoining region within Coochbehar district of West Bengal was created through discussions on land-based watersheds for the management of this biodiversity. This gives an idea of the biodiversity of the

watercourses of the Mathabhang and adjoining region. Again the help of GIS Application is taken along with various publications and books of the region. Besides, the coordinate system for map drawing is WGS 1984 UTM Zone. Again Projection system is Transverse Mercator and Datum Value is WGS 1984. The False Easting Value for this map is 500,000 and the Northing Value is 0.0000. Again Unit value for map is Meter and Scale Factor is 0.9996.

WATERSHED MAP OF MATHABHANGA AND ADJOINING AREAS OF WESTBENGAL, IN INDIA

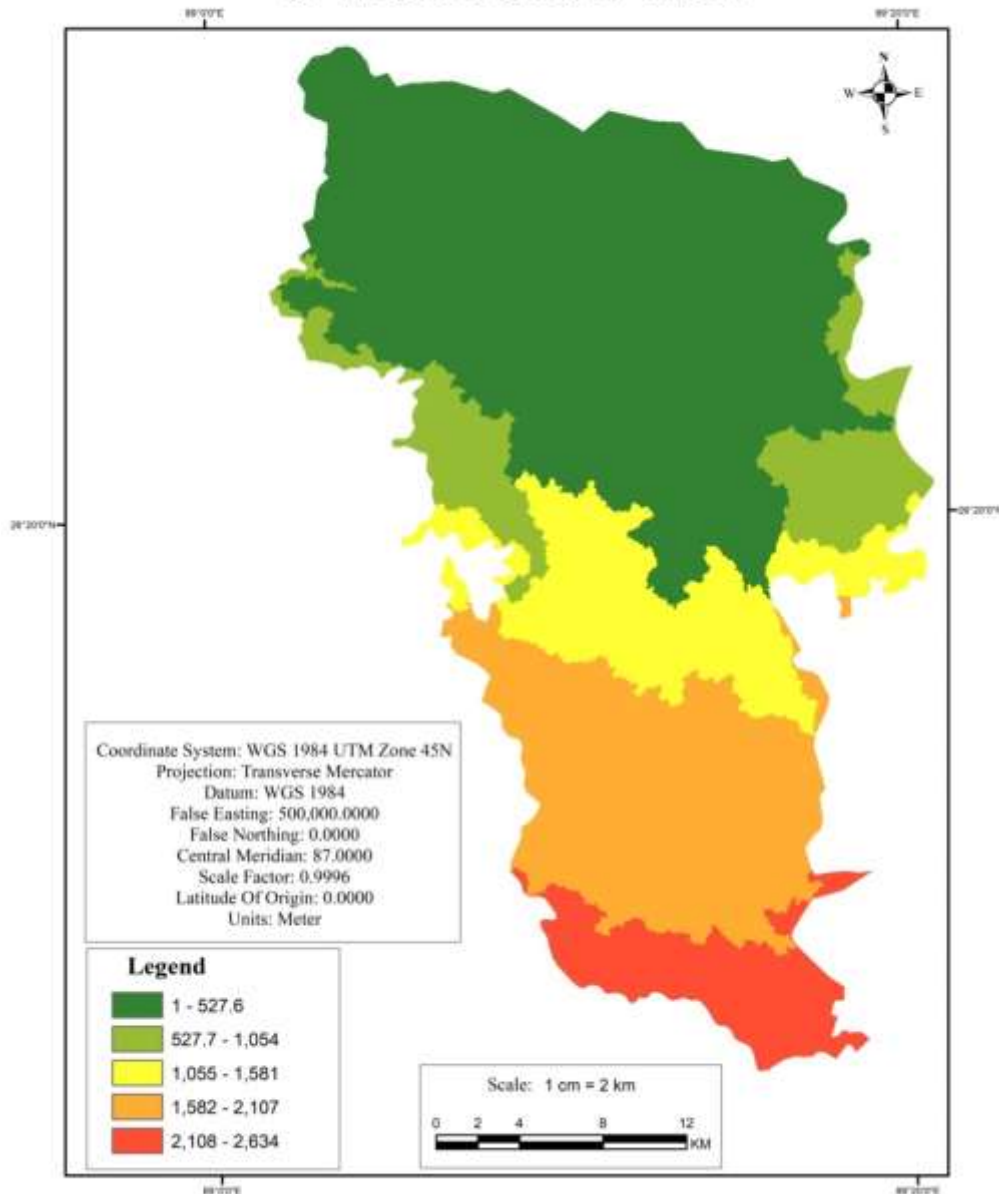


WATERSHED MAP AND ANALYSIS

In addition to improving the quality of human life, analyzing the dynamic nature of the environment is not only possible through economic development, but natural factors are especially influential for this. As a result, biodiversity is particularly dependent on water flow. This Mathabhangha and adjoining region is marked with different colors for the map.

The highest value of this watershed map is 37 and the lowest value is -33 . The highest watershed value is indicated by white color and the lowest watershed value by light green color. Again, the white color of this highest watershed value can be seen on the north-west and west side of the map. Again this lowest watershed value can be observed in the south-east part.

BASIN MAP OF MATHABHANGA AND ADJOINING AREAS OF WESTBENGAL, IN INDIA

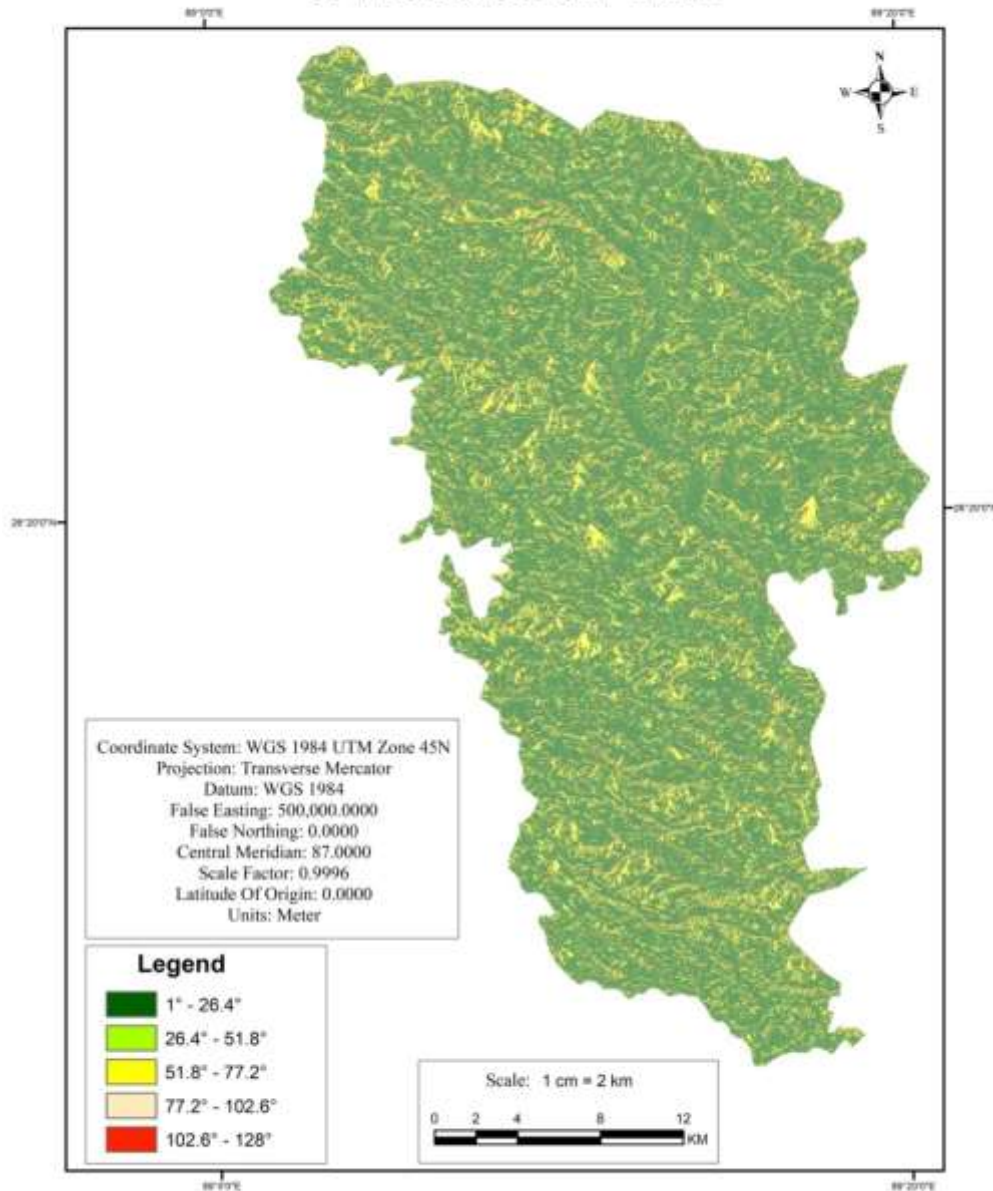


BASIN MAP AND ANALYSIS

The impact of biodiversity on this basin map depends on the direction and speed of the water flow. Which is always changing over time. The scale for the basin map of this region is 1 cm to 2 km. Again the basin map of the region can be identified by five colors. Here the lowest value (1-527.6) is seen through dark green. Again the basin map of the highest region (2,108-2,634) is marked by dark red. Through the basin map value of this region, it can be understood that the water

flow flows from the highlands to the lowlands, and the difference in the development of the biosphere can be seen. The highlands of this region are from the north-northeast where policies are set for biodiversity, the lowlands to the south do not look the same. Again, it may be possible to understand basin map analysis in human society through the flow of water, agriculture, transportation and other socio-economic development.

FLOW DIRECTION MAP OF MATHABHANGA AND ADJOINING AREAS OF WESTBENGAL, IN INDIA

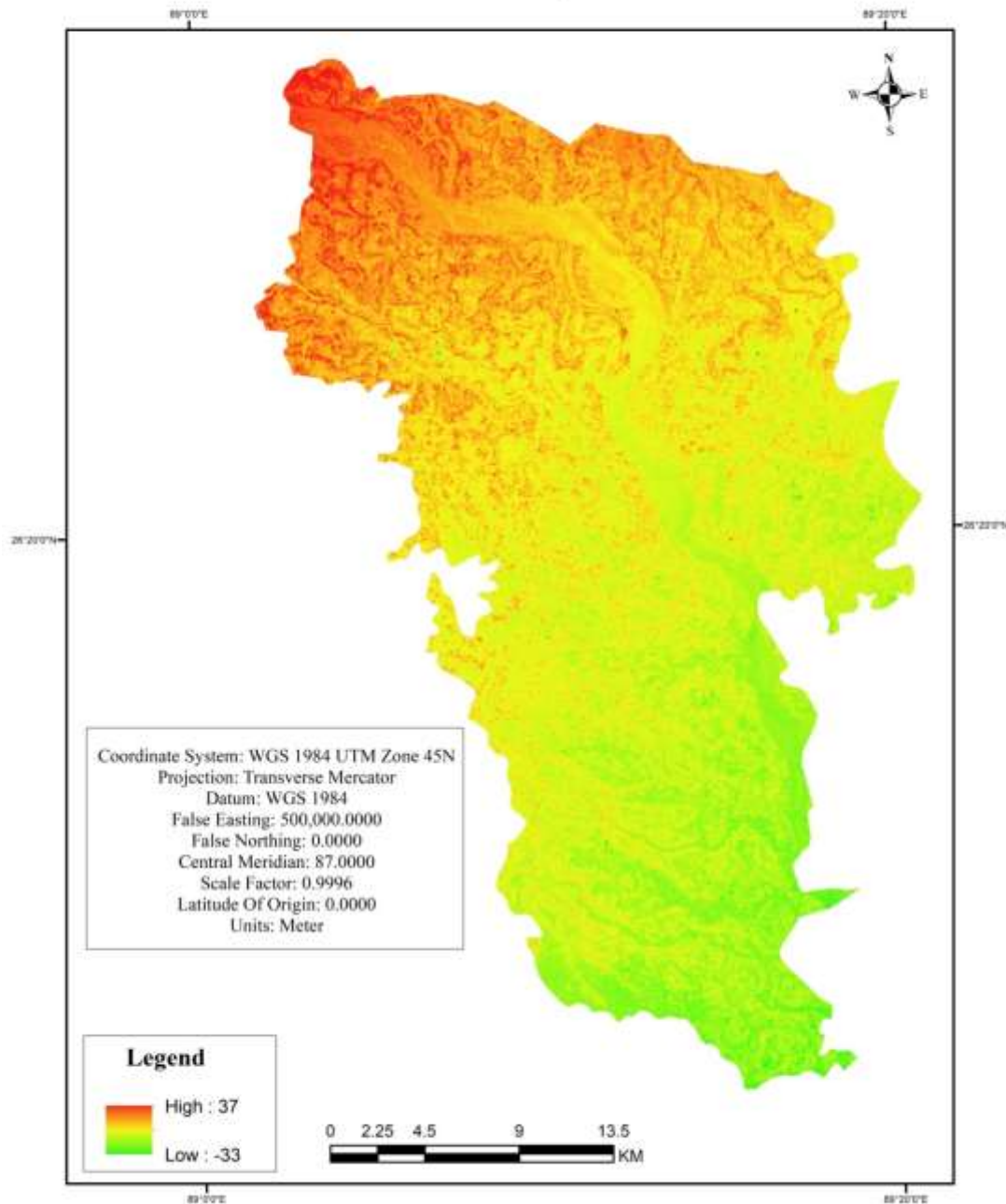


FLOW DIRECTION MAP AND ANALYSIS

Again, it may be possible to understand basin map analysis in human society through the flow of water, agriculture, transportation and other socio-economic development. The direction and speed of rainwater flow is dependent on the topographic map. If the landform has a steeper slope, the velocity of water flow increases greatly.

Compared to that, the speed of water flow in the plains is less, which affects the biodiversity. The five colors for the map of this region are dark green (1-26.4), light green (26.4-51.8), yellow (51.8-77.2), light red (77.2-102.6) and red (102.6-128). This dark green is the lowest flow direction value of the map and dark red is the highest flow direction value.

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL MAP OF MATHABHANGA AND ADJOINING AREAS OF WESTBENGAL, IN INDIA

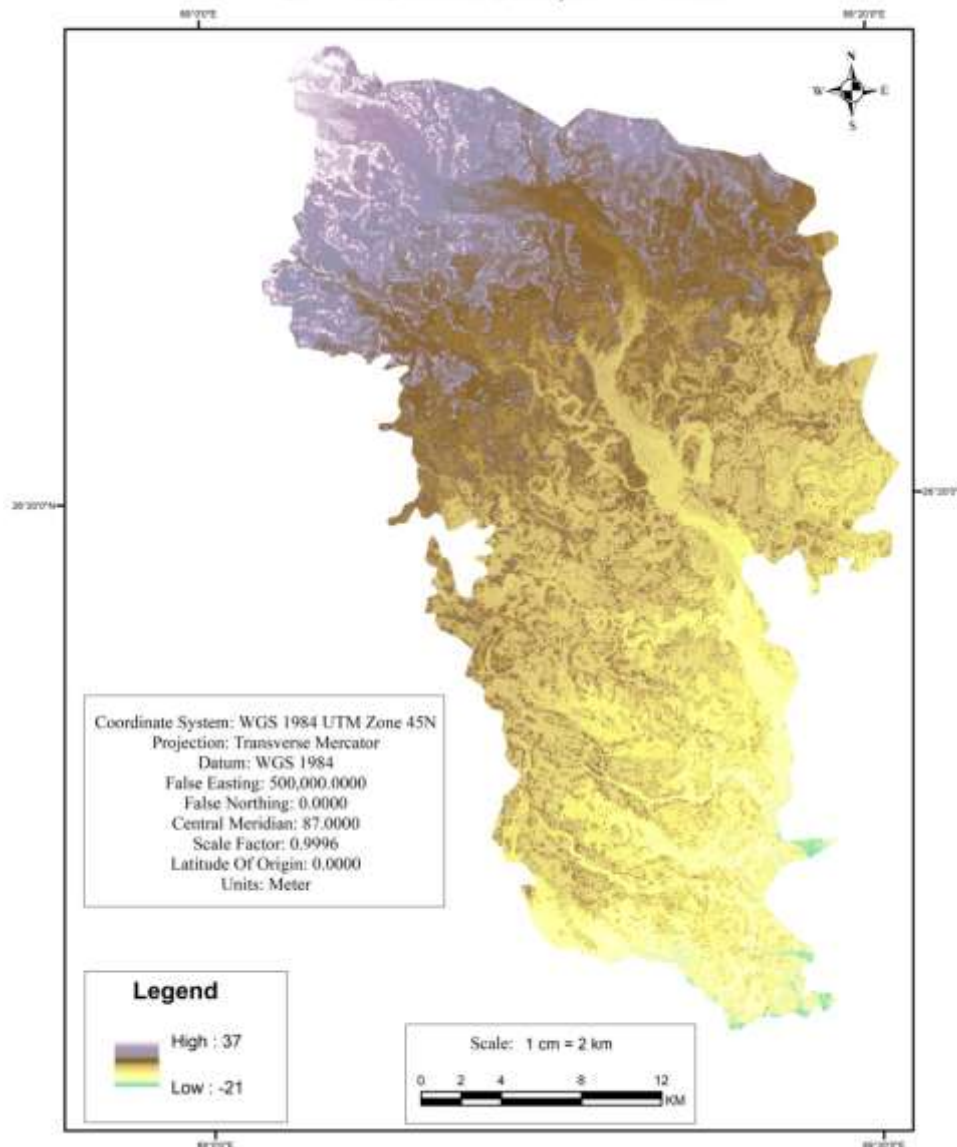


DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL AND ANALYSIS

The variation of this water flow is usually based on the digital elevation model map of the terrain. By which different characteristics of biodiversity can be analyzed accurately. The highest value (37) of this digital elevation model map is represented by dark red color and the lowest value (-33) is represented by dark green. particularly influential for biodiversity on this digital elevation model map of the Mathabhangal and adjoining region. The direction of water flow in this region is usually from the north-west side of the

river basin to the south-east side. The highest amount of water in this region is found in the low-lying areas, which are located towards the southeast. It can be said again that the difference in the biodiversity of the landforms on the watercourse is not very noticeable. This map does not show much difference between the highest digital elevation model value and the lowest digital elevation model value. Again, the livelihood depends on the development of the quality of human life on regional differences.

FILL MAP OF MATHABHANGA AND ADJOINING AREAS OF WESTBENGAL, IN INDIA



FILL MAP AND ANALYSIS

Biodiversity can be obtained by fill map with water flow. Through this, a complete analysis of the structure and dynamics of the region's landforms as well as the elements of ecological development of organisms can be done. By this fill map the highest value is 37 and the lowest value is (-21). This highest value is located in the north and northwest of the map. Again, the lowest value can be observed in the southeast direction under the map.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The key factors for the development of this region or the development of biodiversity are agriculture and the abundance of natural resources such as forest resources, mineral resources and water resources. If the area has less water flow, the spatial water supply is less, resulting in difficulties for agriculture and living organisms. Again, if the

supply of water flow along the river bank of this region is more, the development of biodiversity is seen here along with agriculture. So it can be said that the structure and nature of the biosphere there is dependent on the flow of water and the extent to which it will spread is controlled by it.

CONCLUSION

Human biodiversity development activities are largely controlled by the natural environment. So it can be said that the favorable natural environment where the climate, agriculture and transportation facilities are more, biodiversity is complete. Similarly, in hostile natural environment and inaccessible environment, the position of human society and diverse organisms is low.



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