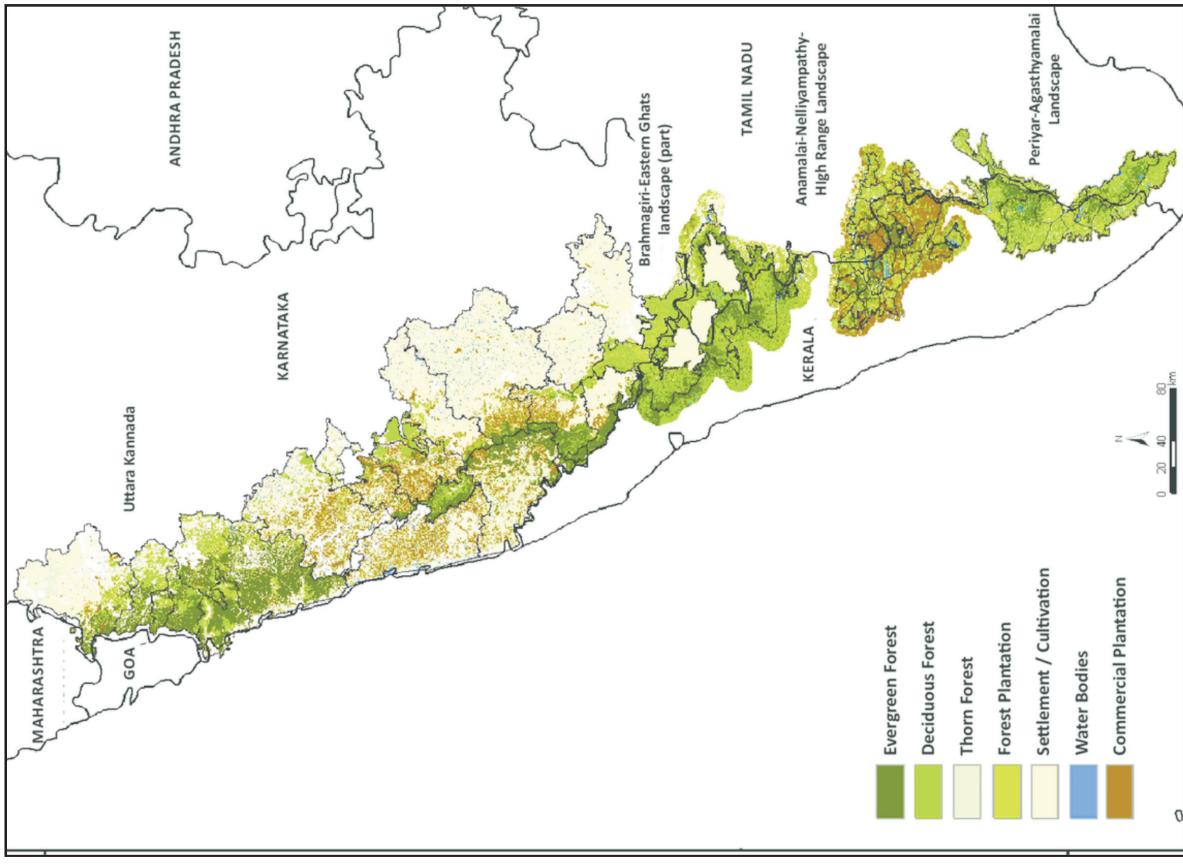
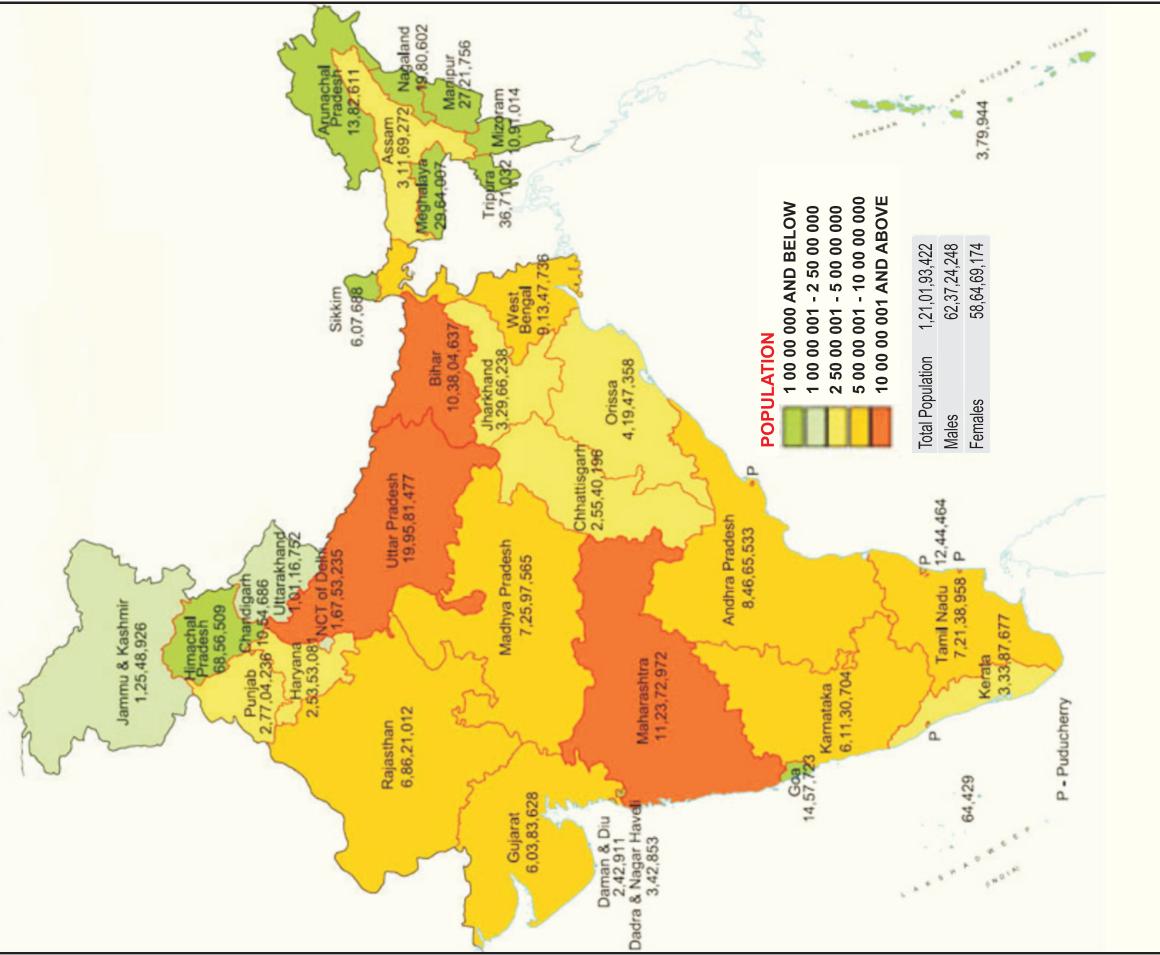


THE WILDLIFE MAP OF INDIA

TIGER RESERVES / NATIONAL PARKS



Population Map of India 2018



Forests on FIRE

Over 10,634 incidents of forest fire have been reported between April 1 and May 2, 2016. This is five times more than what was reported during the same period last year

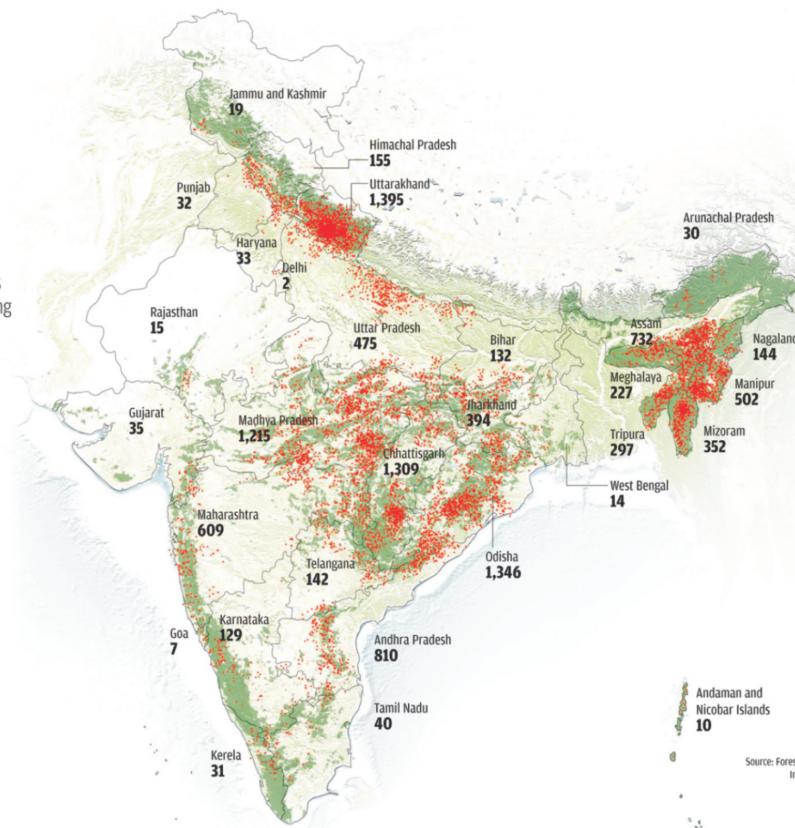
● Number of forest fires between April 1 and May 2, 2016

■ Forest areas in India

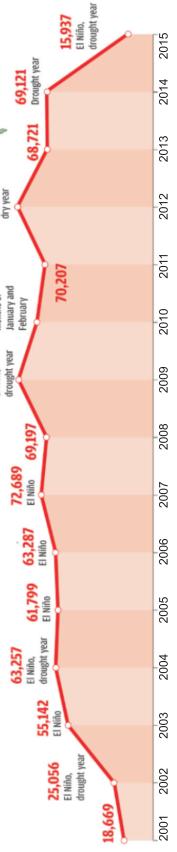
50 per cent
of forests in India are
vulnerable to fire

₹440 cr

is India's annual loss due
to forest fires



Source: Forest Survey of India
Infographic: RAKU



STATE OF RIVER POLLUTION

30% sites have polluted water

Of the 222 sites monitored by the Central Water Commission for water quality between 2012-13 and 2016-17, water quality at 67 locations was beyond the permissible limits. Out of the 67 sites, 14 sites fell in category I (severely polluted) and 12 sites fell under category II. This excludes Ganga and Brahmaputra, the two most important and polluted river basin systems

What is Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

The amount of dissolved oxygen that must be present in water in order for microorganisms to decompose the organic matter in the water. It is used as a measure of the degree of pollution. The BOD value is most commonly expressed in milligrams of oxygen consumed per litre (mg/L). If the BOD level is higher than 3mg/L, it is unfit for drinking

THE OTHER STORIES

Rivers in distress | River pollution is threatening the supply of clean water to over 650 cities

275 rivers

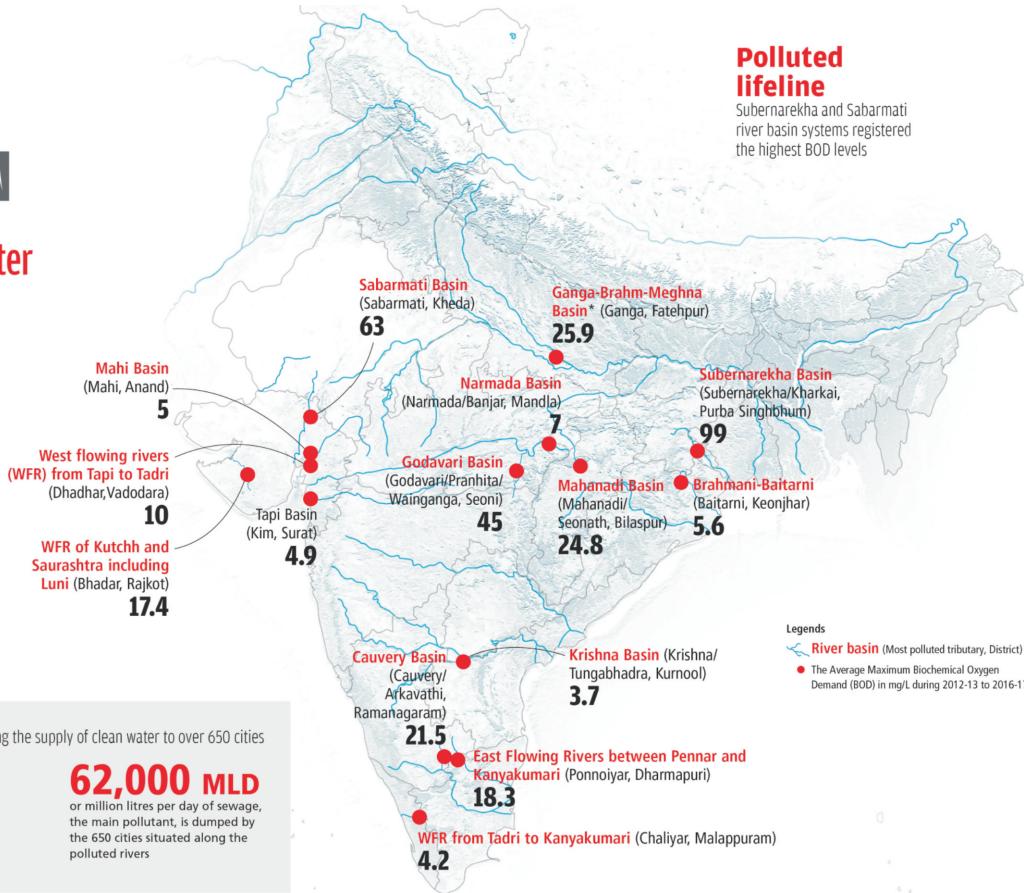
are polluted out of the monitored 445 rivers. It was 121 in 2009

302

the number of polluted river stretches. It was 150 in 2009

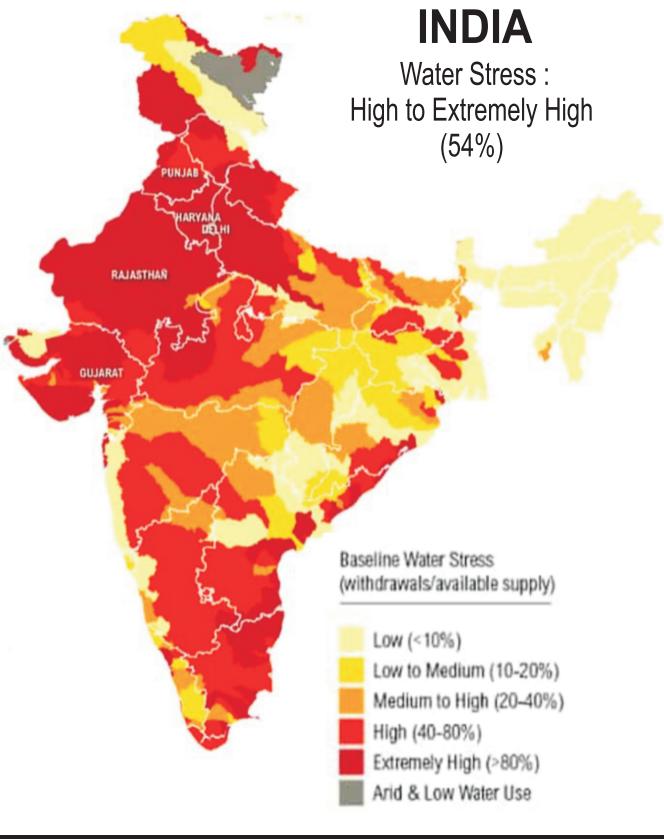
62,000 MLD

or million litres per day of sewage, the main pollutant, is dumped by the 650 cities situated along the polluted rivers



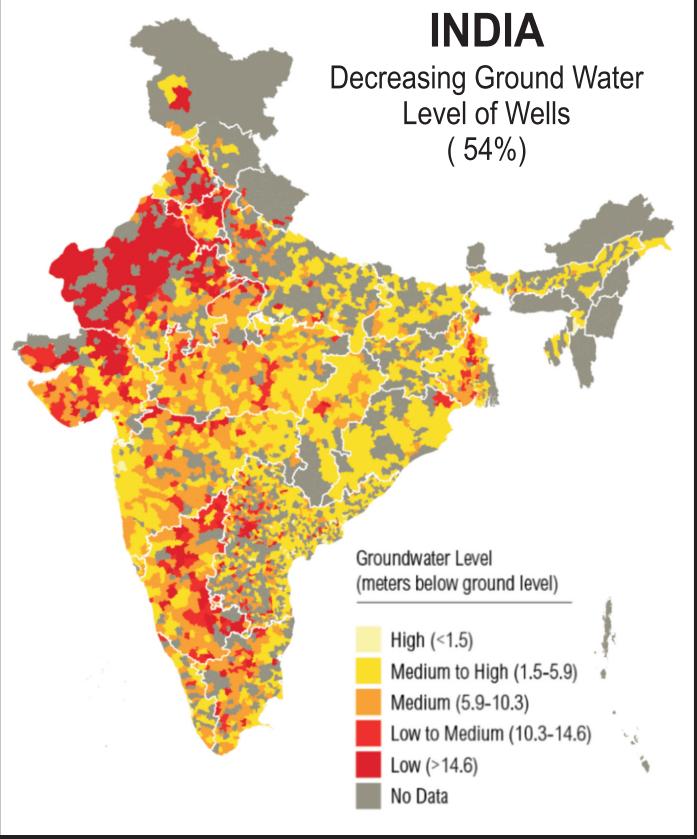
INDIA

Water Stress :
High to Extremely High
(54%)



INDIA

Decreasing Ground Water Level of Wells
(54%)

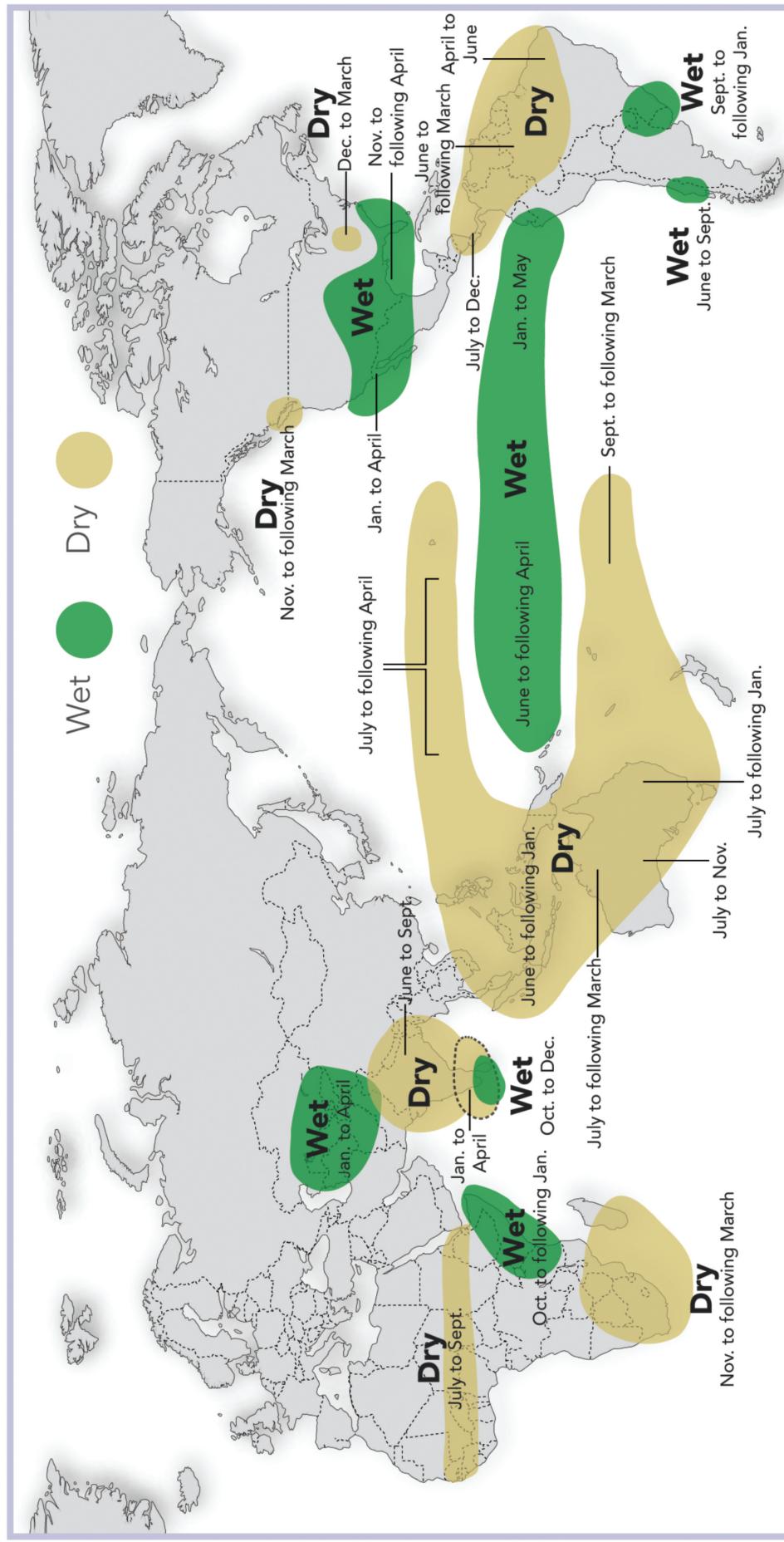


THE LITERAL TRANSLATION OF COUNTRY NAMES



El Niño and Rainfall

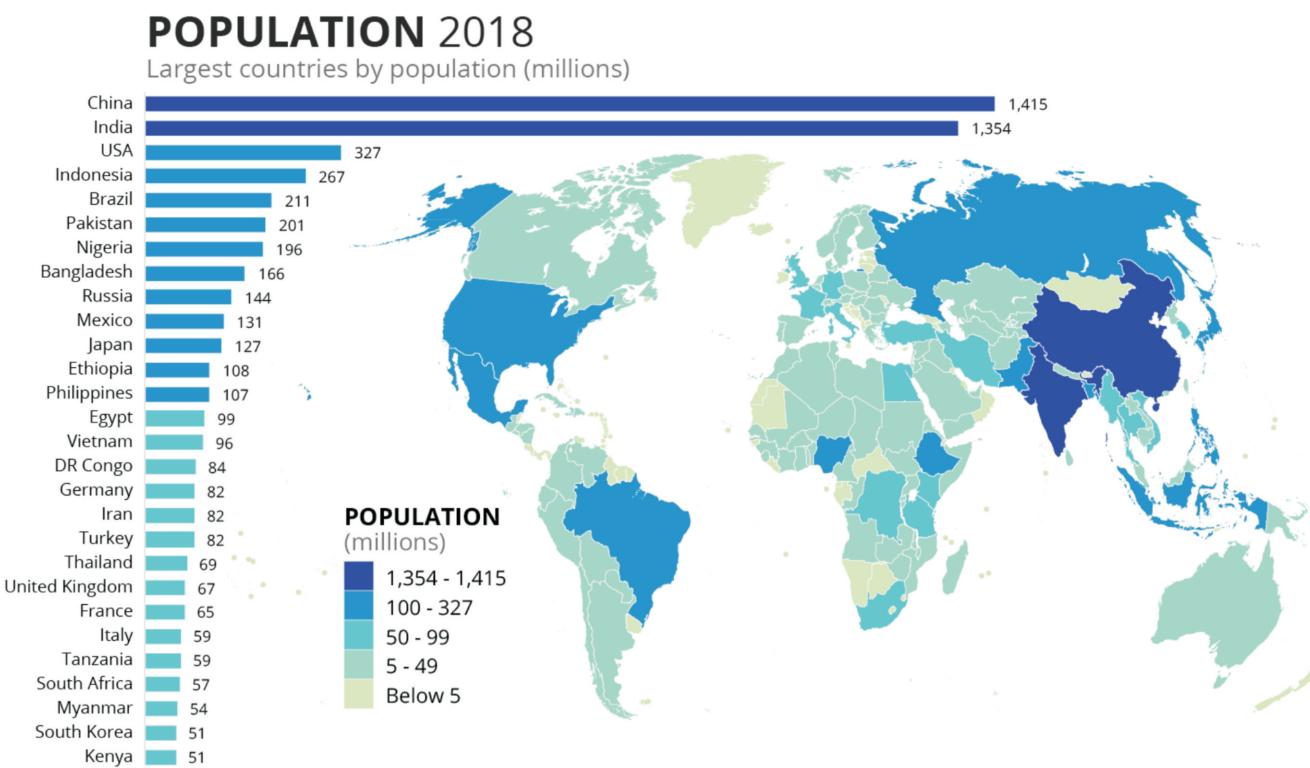
El Niño conditions in the tropical Pacific are known to shift rainfall patterns in many different parts of the world. Although they vary somewhat from one El Niño to the next, the strongest shifts remain fairly consistent in the regions and seasons shown on the map below.



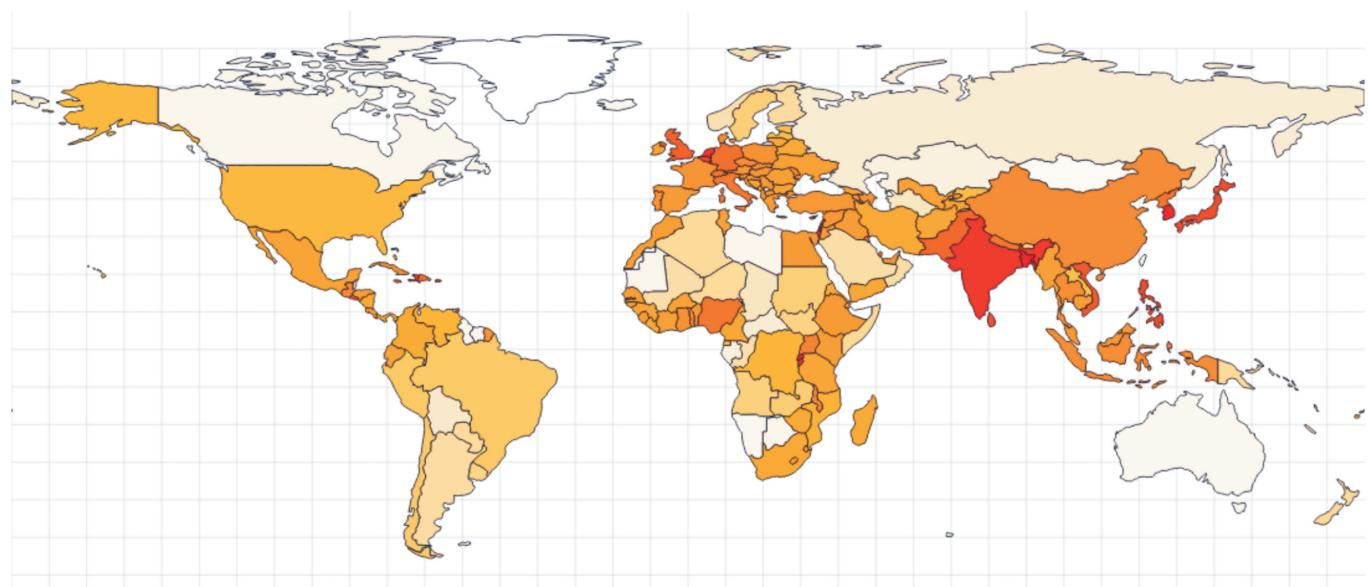
For more information on El Niño and La Niña, go to: <http://iri.columbia.edu/enso/>

Sources:

1. Ropelewski, C. F., and M. S. Halpert, 1987: Global and regional scale precipitation patterns associated with the El Niño Southern Oscillation. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 115, 1606-1626;
2. Mason and Goddard, 2001. Probabilistic precipitation anomalies associated with ENSO. *Bull. Am. Meteorol. Soc.* 82, 619-638

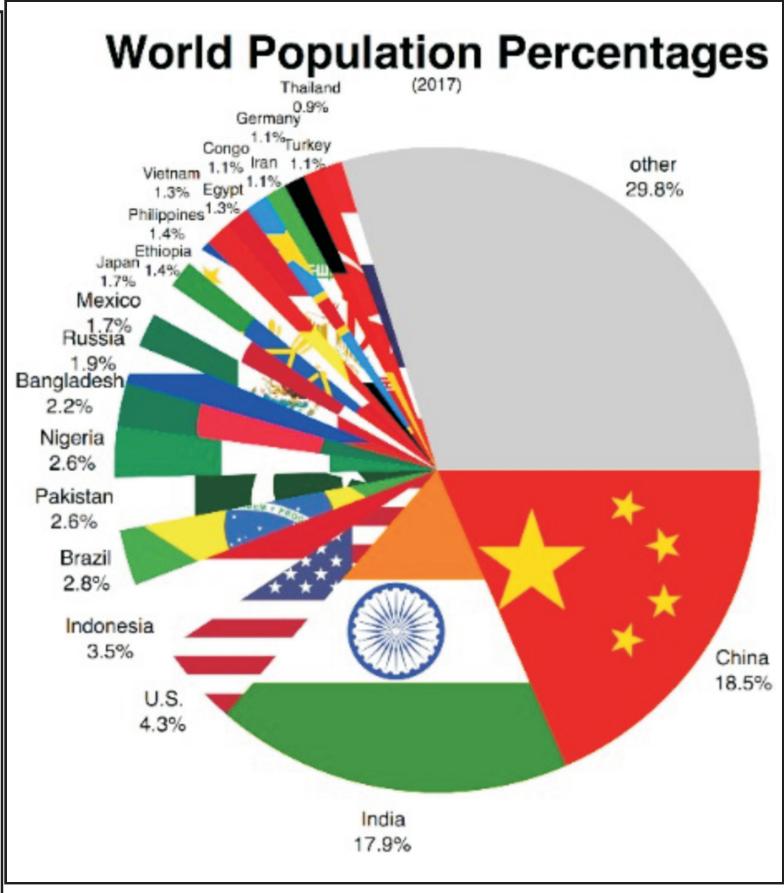
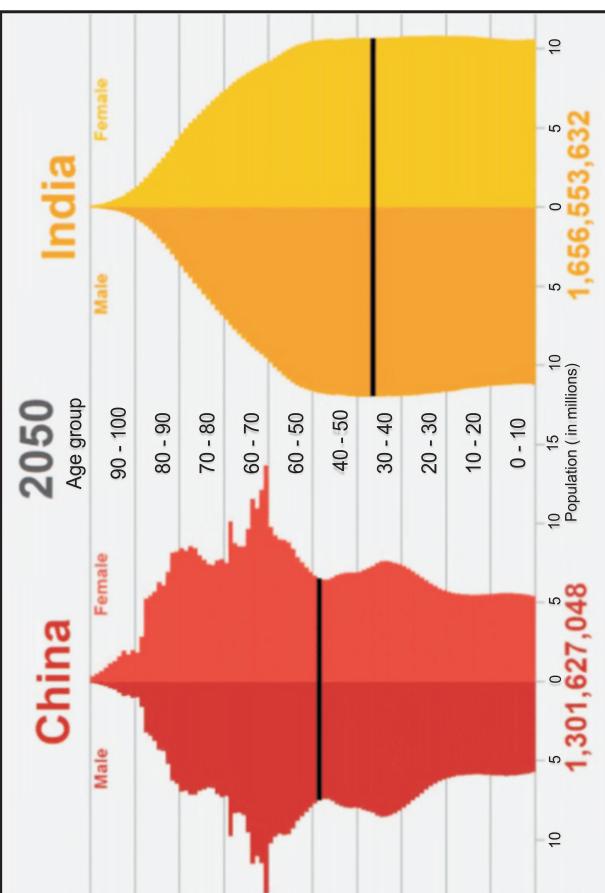


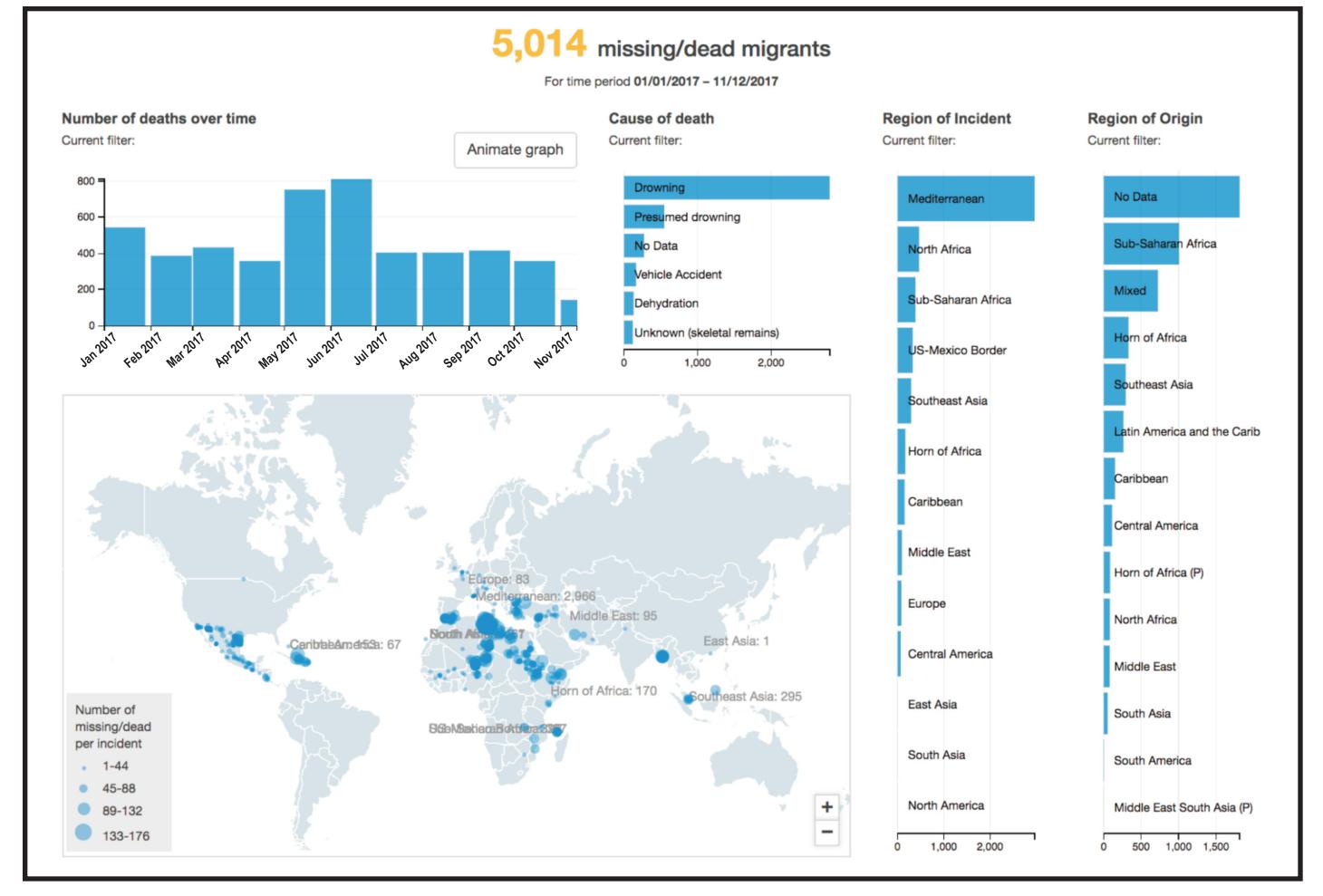
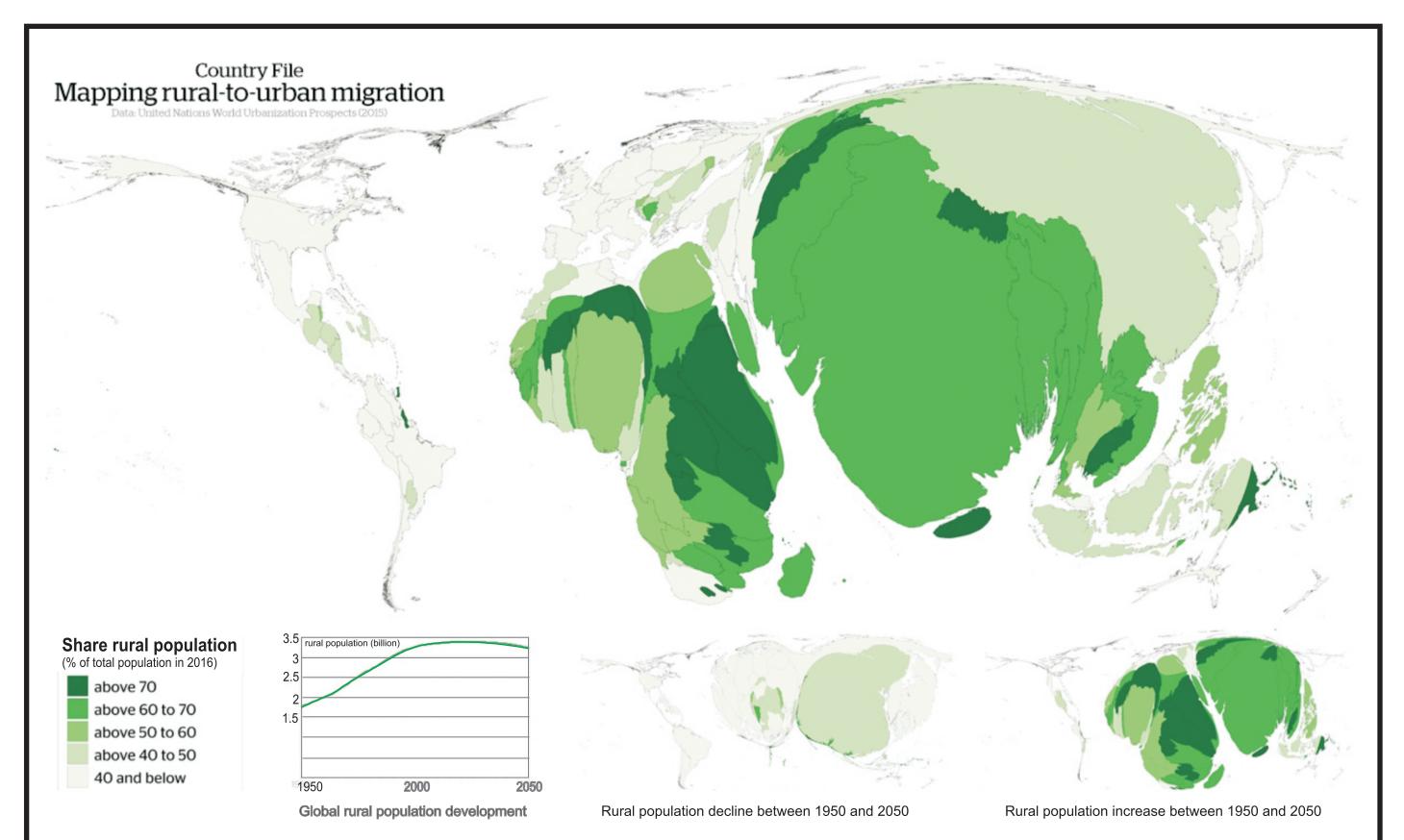
2017 Population Density





Prediction of Population (2050)



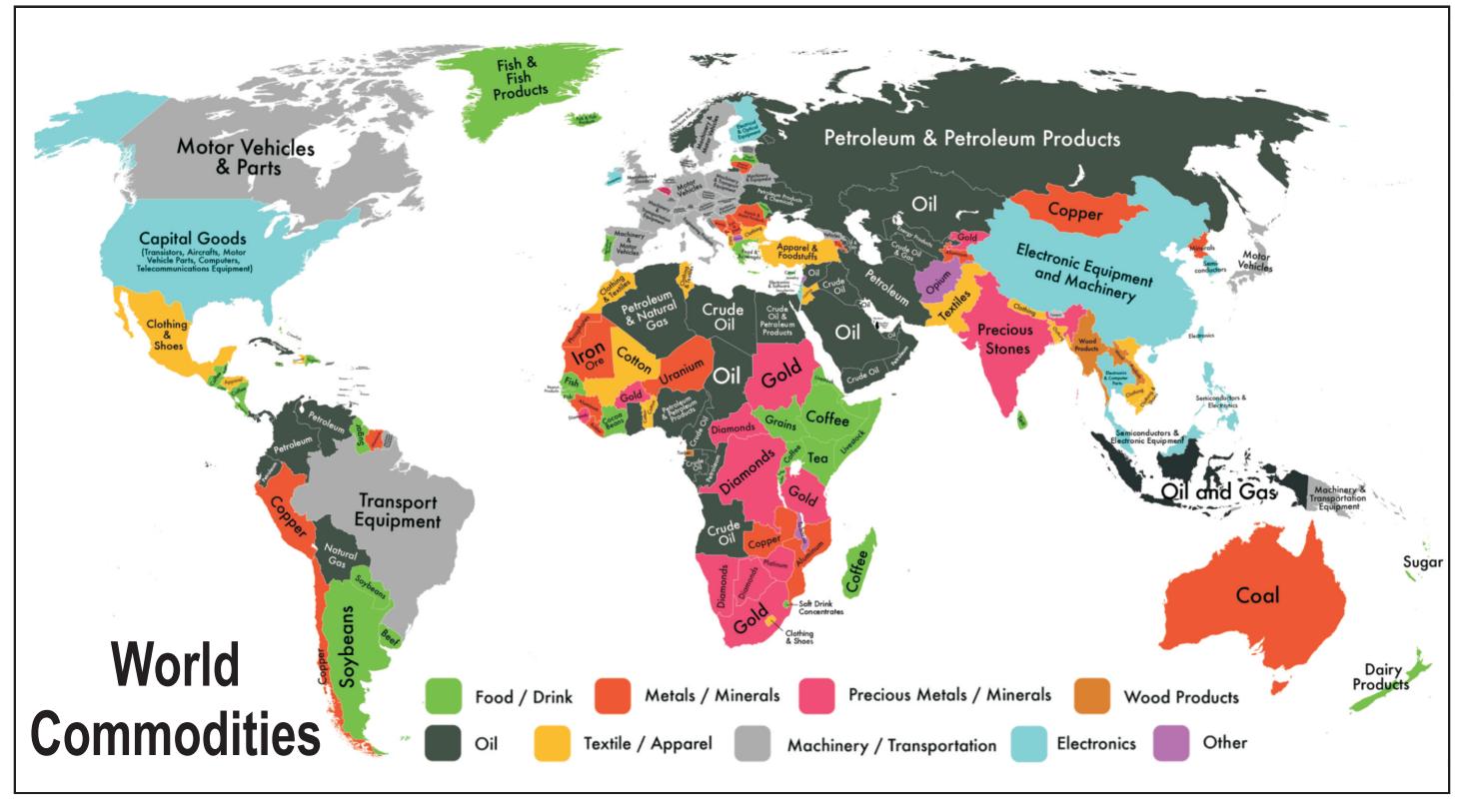
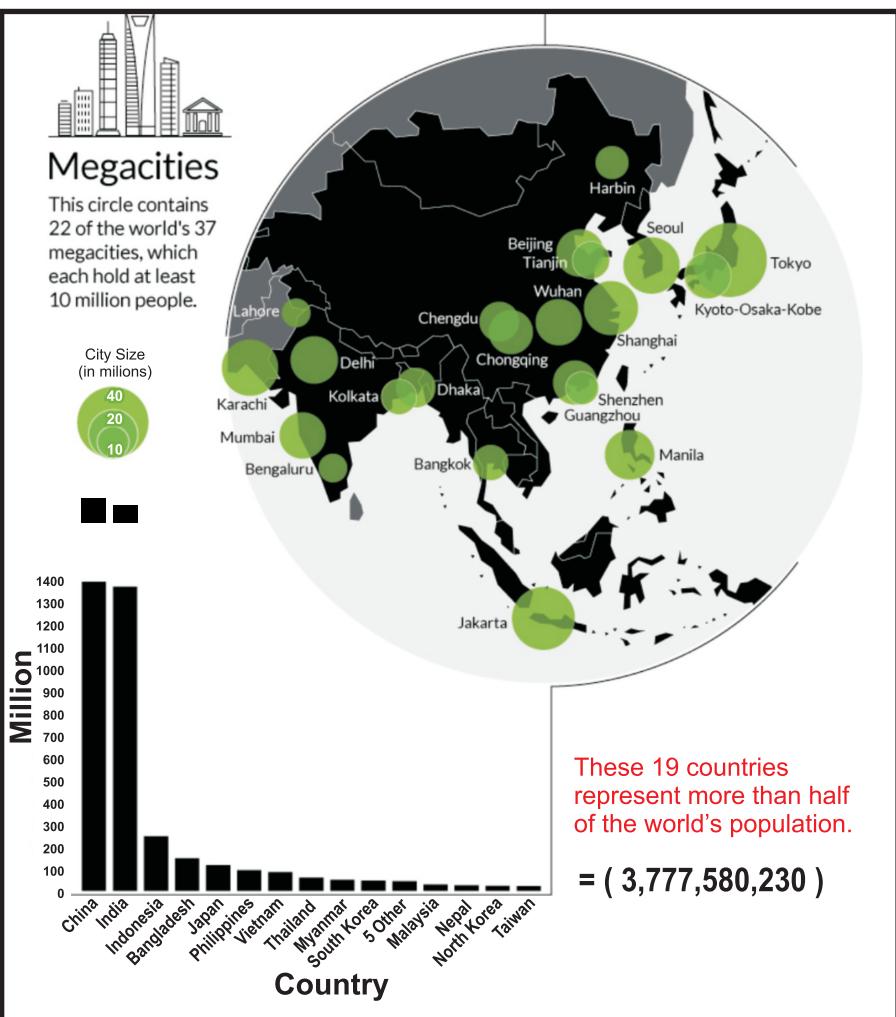




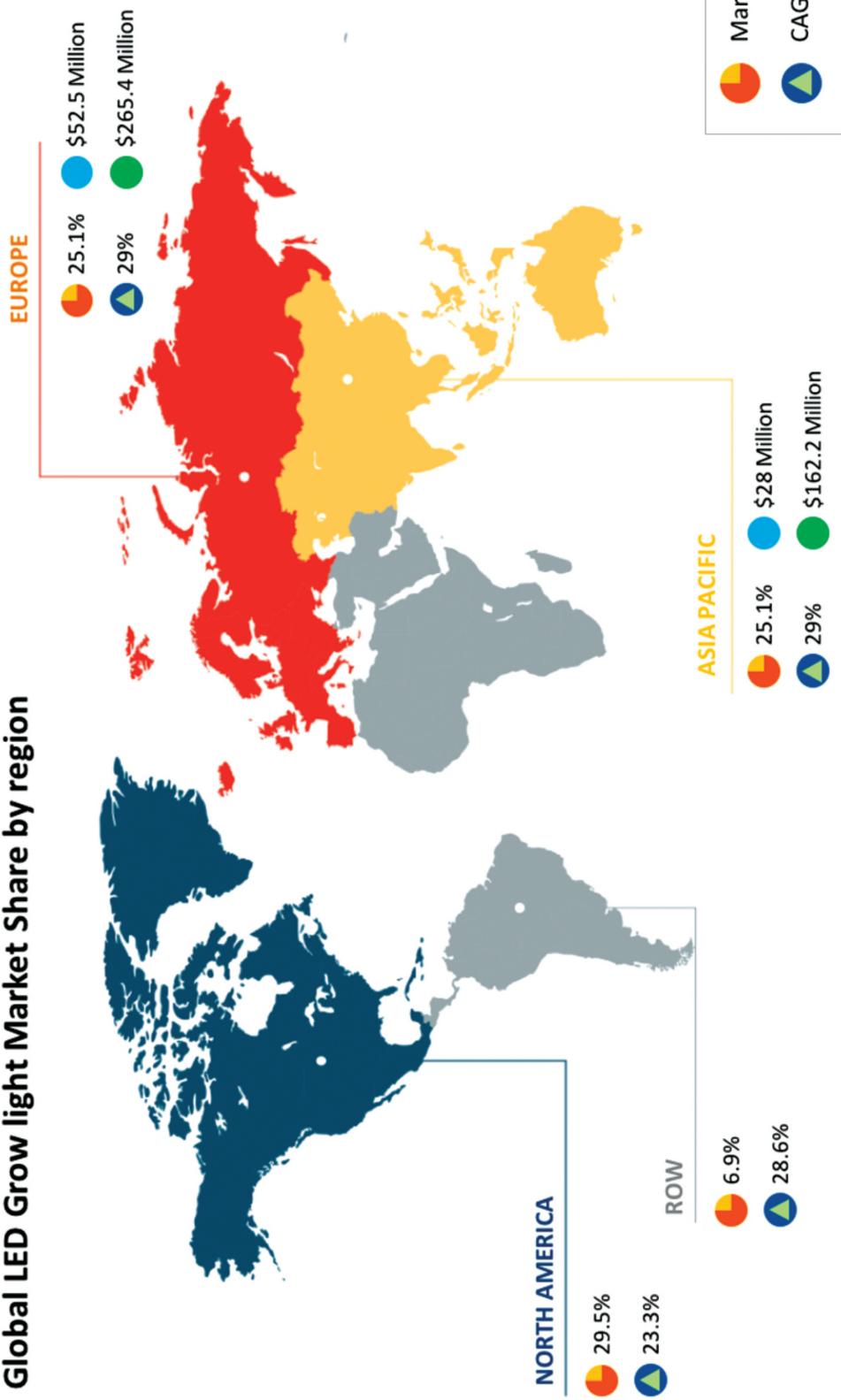
Automatic fabric weaving looms textile industry india



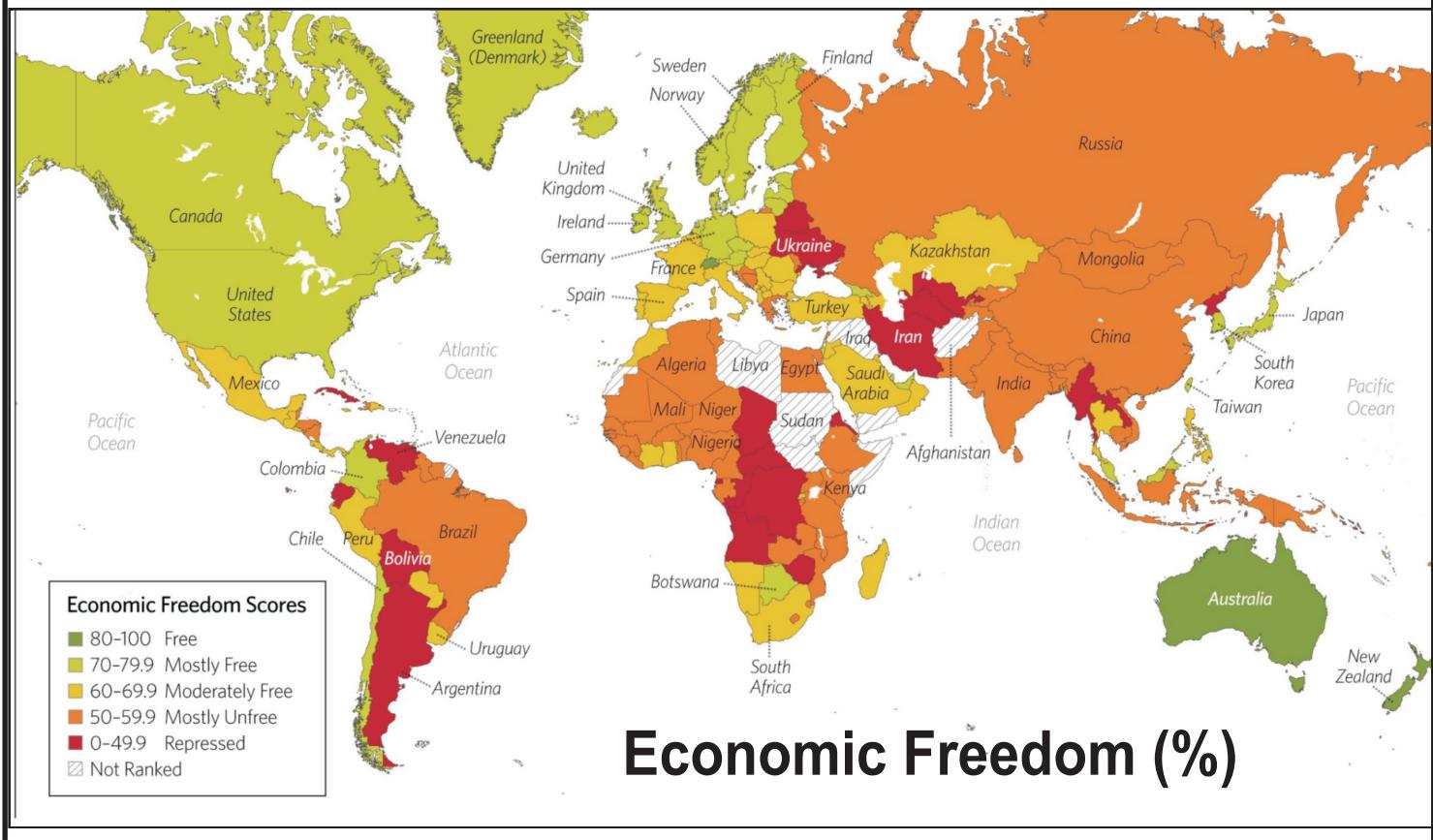
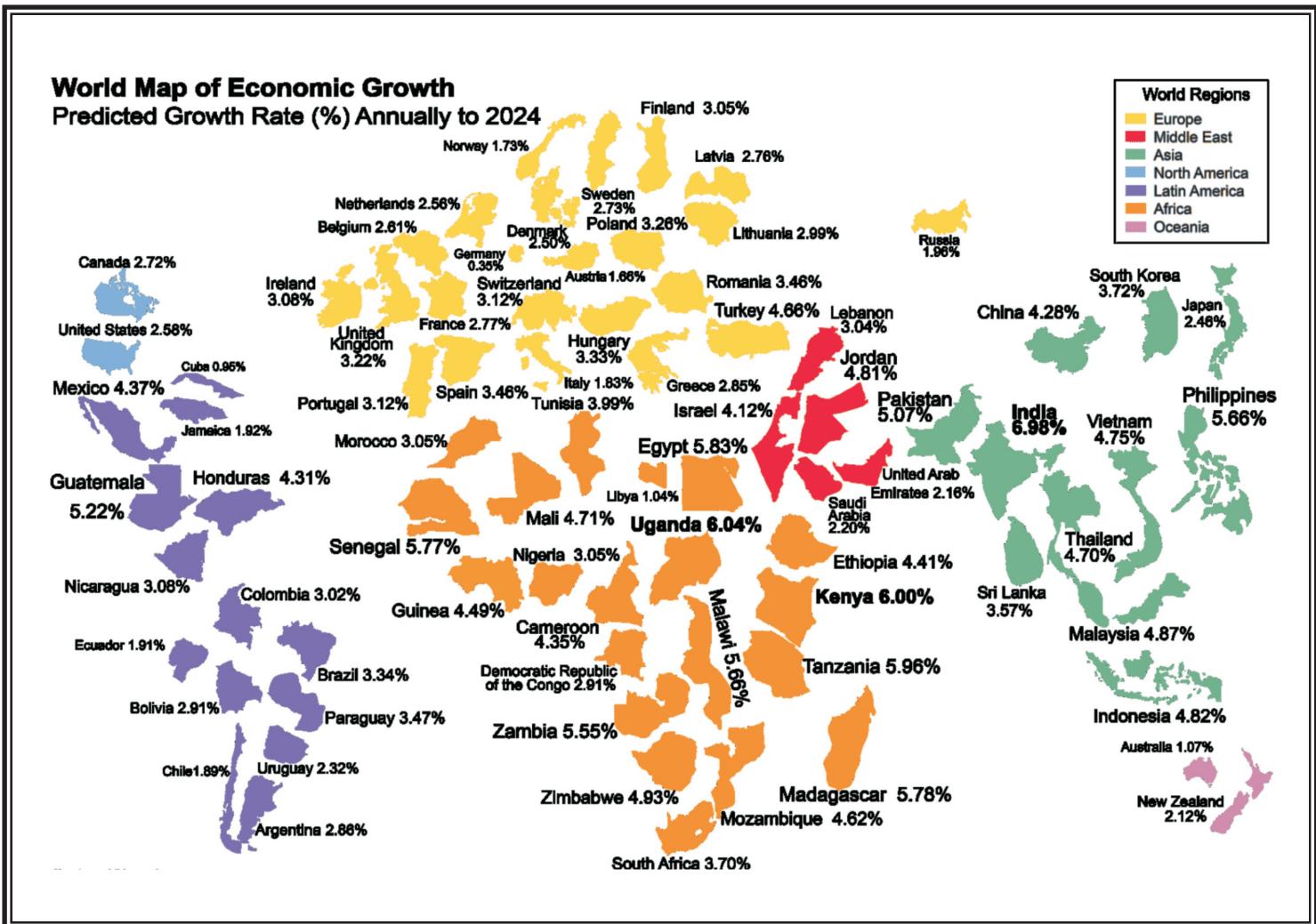
Handmade cloth industry

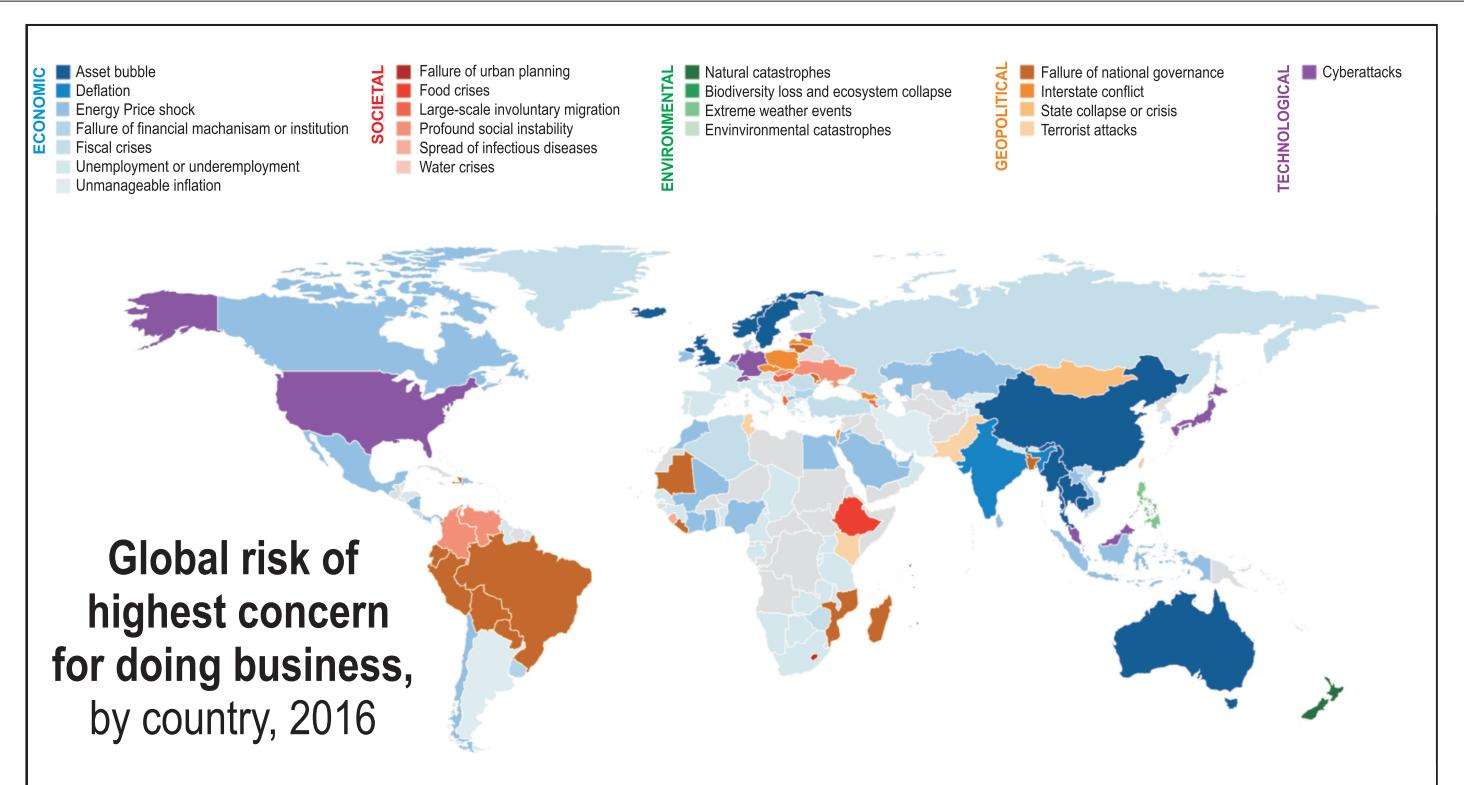


Global LED Grow light Market Share by region



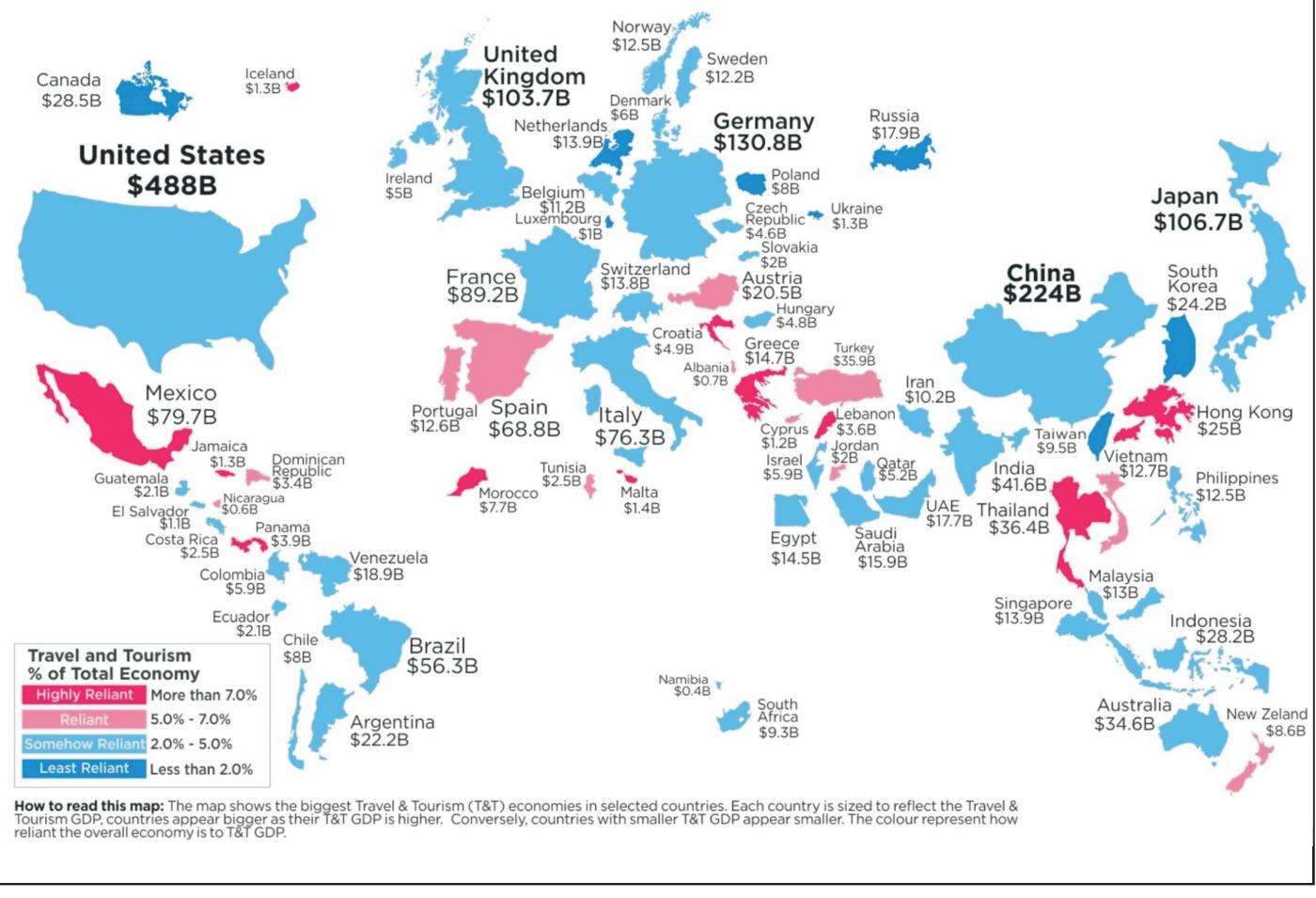
Sources: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, International Artificial Grow Light Association, International Society of Optics and Photonics (SPIE) Company Annual Reports, Investor Reports, Investor Presentations, Experts' Interviews, Industry Journals, Magazines, and MarketandMarkets Analysis.





The Travel & Tourism Economy (2017)

Which Countries are Most Dependent on the Travel Industry?



It's an ill wind

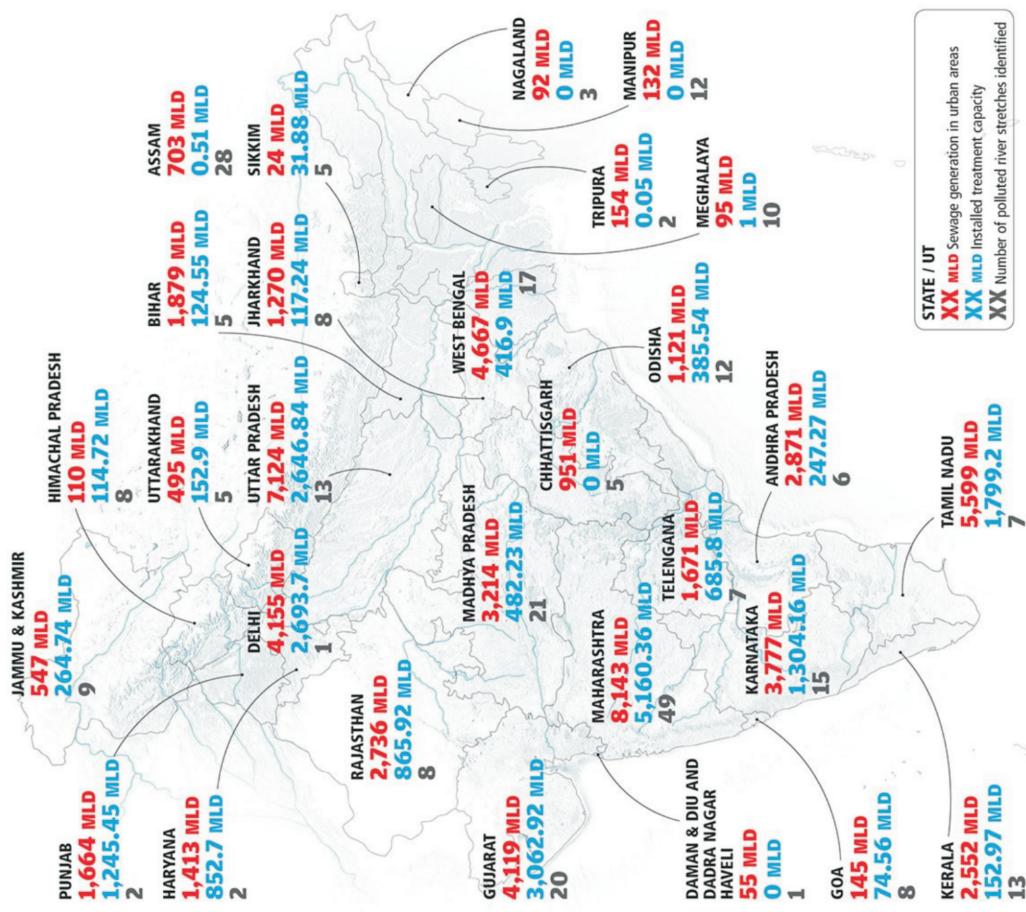
Deaths caused by pollution, net exported/imported
Per million residents, 2007

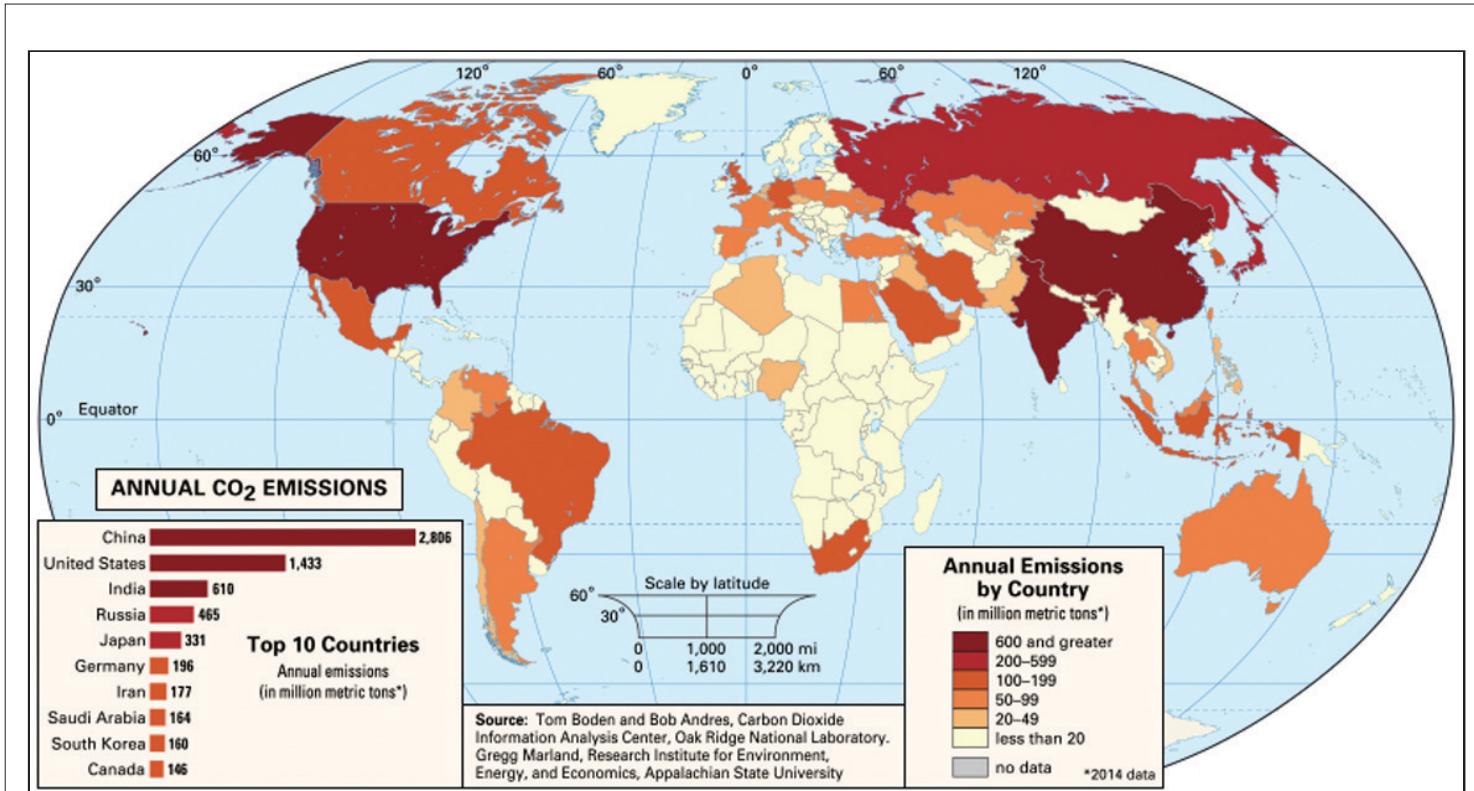


**Rest of the world* includes Greenland

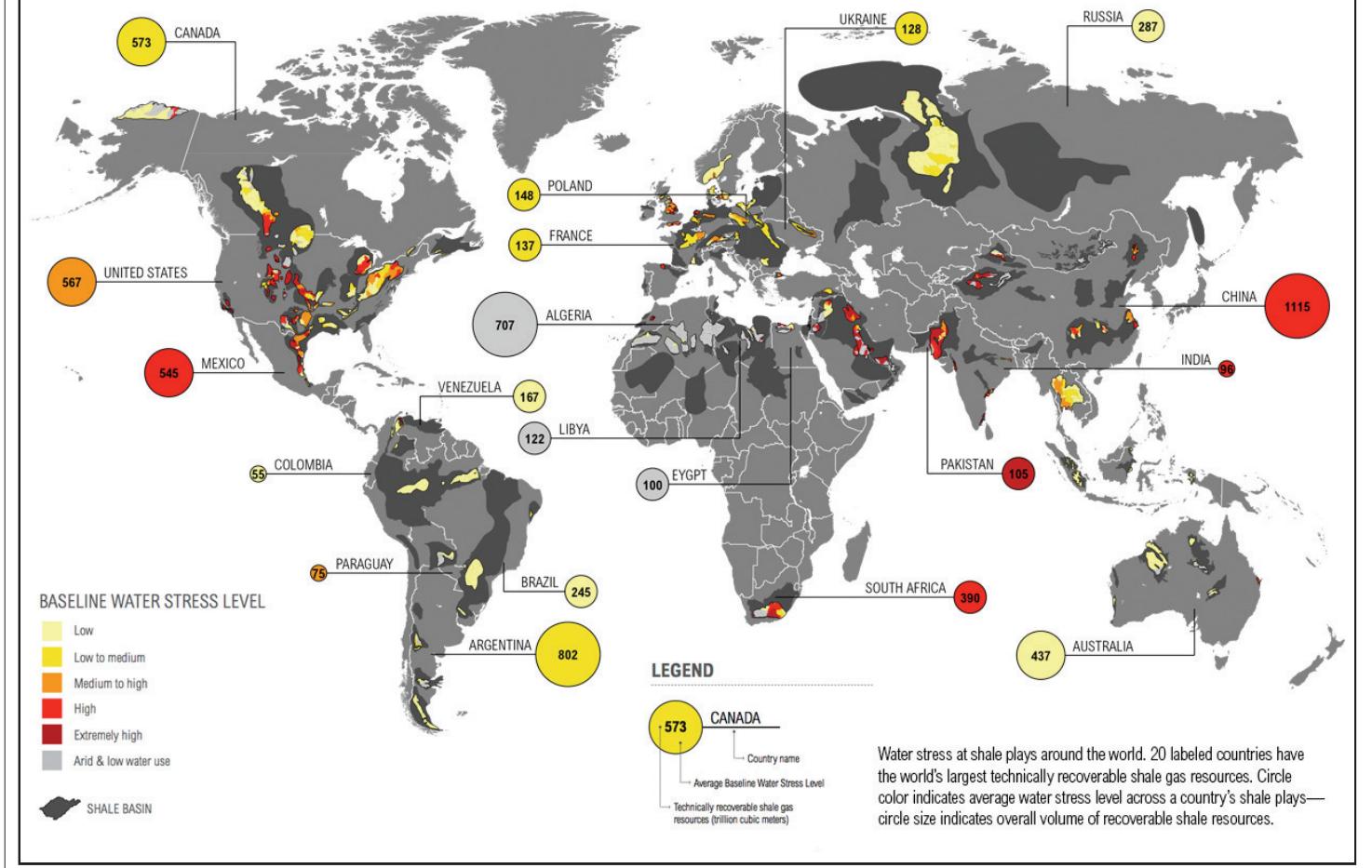
Extent of contamination

Spending enormous money, creating awareness and building sewage treatment plants have not helped cleanse India's polluted river stretches. The estimated polluted riverine length is 12,363 km, about 5 times the length of Ganga main stem





Location of World's Shale Plays, Volume of Technically Recoverable Shale Gas in the 20 Countries with the Largest Resources, and the Level of Baseline Water Stress



The world: 4°C warmer

No one knows exactly what this world will look like, but models provide insights into forced human migrations and our future power generation

Greenland

Greenland's ice sheet will be melting rapidly

Arctic passage

With no sea ice, this valuable shipping route is open all year, providing transportation links between habitable zones in Canada and Russia

Canada

Reliable precipitation and warmer temperatures provide ideal growing conditions for most of the world's subsistence crops

South-west US

Desertification led to the last inhabitants of this region migrating north. The Colorado River is a mere trickle. The land is used for solar farming and geothermal energy

North Africa/Middle East/Southern US

Solar Energy Belt stretches for thousands of kilometres, employing a mixture of photovoltaic and solar thermal energy. At frequent intervals a high voltage direct-current substation sends power north

Amazon Desert

Mostly desert, though some models show greening of the Sahel

Peru

Deglaciation means this area is dry and uninhabitable

Patagonia

Melted glaciers reveal a new arable zone, although the poor soils needed preparation

Western Antarctica

Unrecognisable now. Densely populated with high-rise cities

Scandinavia/UK/Northern Russia/Greenland

Compact high-rise cities would provide shelter for much of the world's population
Greenland's ice sheet will be melting rapidly

Southern Europe

Deserts have encroached on the continent. Rivers have dried up and the Alps are snow-free. Goats and other hardy animals are kept at the fringes

North Africa/Middle East/Southern US

Solar Energy Belt stretches for thousands of kilometres, employing a mixture of photovoltaic and solar thermal energy. At frequent intervals a high voltage direct-current substation sends power north

Southern China

Dried rivers and aquifers mean this region has been abandoned. Intense monsoons have helped erode the land, leaving a dustbowl

Asia

Most of the Himalayan glaciers have melted, with repercussions for many of the major rivers in the region. Bangladesh is largely abandoned, as is south India. Pakistan and Afghanistan. Isolated communities remain in pockets

Polynesia

Vanished beneath the sea

Australia

In the far north and Tasmania, compact cities house people and crops are grown. The rest of the continent is given to solar energy production and uranium mining for nuclear power

New Zealand

Unrecognisable. This densely populated island state has high-rise cities and intensive farming

Food-growing zones/
Compact high-rise cities

Uninhabitable due to floods,
drought or extreme weather

Potential for
reforestation

Land lost due to rising sea levels,
assuming a 2-metre rise

Wind
energy

Solar energy

Geothermal
energy