

**11 MAY 2019****WHO AND IFBA TO ELIMINATE TRANS FAT****In news:**

The WHO has partnered with the International Food and Beverage Alliance (IFBA) to achieve elimination of Trans fat from the industrially produced global food supply by 2023.

IFBA members decided to ensure that the amount of industrial trans fat in their products does not exceed 2 grams per 100 grams fat/oil globally by 2023.

**About Trans fat:**

Trans fat, also called the worst form of fat in food, responsible for over 5,00,000 deaths globally from coronary heart disease each year.

- There are two broad types of trans fats found in foods:
- Naturally-occurring trans fats are produced in the gut of some animals and foods made from these animals (e.g., milk and meat products) may contain small quantities of these fats.
- Artificial trans fats (or trans fatty acids) are created in an industrial process that adds hydrogen to liquid vegetable oils to make them more solid.
- Trans fats are easy to use, inexpensive to produce and last a long time.
- It give foods a desirable taste and texture.
- Many restaurants and fast-food outlets use trans fats to deep-fry foods because oils with trans fats can be used many times in commercial fryers.
- Trans fats raise your bad (LDL) cholesterol levels and lower your good (HDL) cholesterol levels. Eating trans fats increases your risk of developing heart disease and stroke.
- It's also associated with a higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes.

**REPLACE initiative of WHO:**

REPLACE provides a six-step action package for the global elimination of trans fat. This package supports governments to ensure the prompt, complete, and sustained elimination of industrially-produced trans fat from the food supply.

- Review dietary sources of industrially-produced trans fat and the landscape for required policy change.
- Promote the replacement of industrially-produced trans fat with healthier fats and oils.
- Legislate or enact regulatory actions to eliminate industrially-produced trans fat.
- Assess and monitor trans fat content in the food supply and changes in trans fat consumption in the population.
- Create awareness of the negative health impact of trans fat among policy-makers, producers, suppliers, and the public.
- Enforce compliance with policies and regulations.

**FOUR NEW MOUTHS IN CHILIKA LAKE****In news:**

The extremely severe cyclone, Fani, has created four new mouths in Chilika Lakedue to wave energy with high tidal prism.

It had only two active mouths. If sea water ingression goes up, fish migration will increase and the biodiversity will get richer.

**NOTE**

**Irrawaddy dolphins:**

- IUCN status: Endangered
- It is an oceanic dolphin that lives in brackish water near coasts, river mouths and in estuaries.
- The population in Chilika is considered to be the highest single lagoonal population.
- Its range extends from the Bay of Bengal to New Guinea and the Philippines
- The total population of these animals in the world is estimated to be less than 7,500. Of these, the highest — 6,400 — was reported from Bangladesh.
- Increase in salinity will not have an impact on dolphins as they can survive in salinity



**INDIA, CHINA LEAD GLOBAL GREENING EFFORT**

**In news:**

- China and India account for one-third of the greening but contain only 9% of the planet’s land area covered in vegetation.
- The greening in China is from forests (42%) and croplands (32%), but in India it is mostly from croplands (82%).
- China alone accounts for 25% of the global net increase in leaf area.
- The study was done using two-decade-long data record from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instruments on NASA’s Terra and Aqua satellites.

**What is MODIS?**

- Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
- Launched in 1999 aboard the EOS AM (Terra); EOS PM (Aqua) followed in 2002
- Monitors 36 spectral bands between 0.4 μm and 14.4 μm
- Images entire Earth every 1-2 days at 1 km resolution

**About MODIS:**

MODIS (or Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro radiometer) is a key instrument aboard the Terra (originally known as EOS AM-1) and Aqua (originally known as EOS PM-1) satellites.

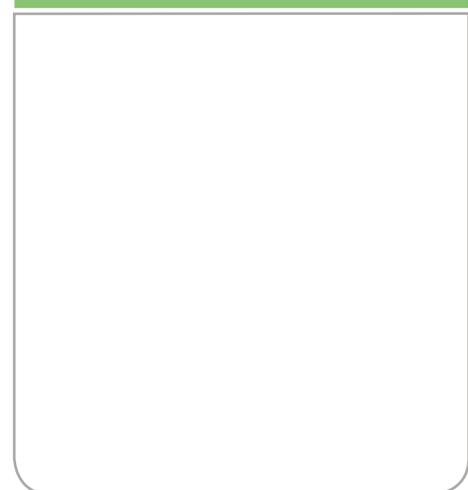
Terra’s orbit around the Earth is timed so that it passes from north to south across the equator in the morning, while Aqua passes south to north over the equator in the afternoon.

Terra MODIS and Aqua MODIS are viewing the entire Earth’s surface every 1 to 2 days, acquiring data in 36 spectral bands, or groups of wavelengths.

**Significance:**

- These data will improve our understanding of global dynamics and processes occurring on the land, in the oceans, and in the lower atmosphere.
- MODIS is playing a vital role in the development of validated, global, interactive Earth system models able to predict global change accurately enough to assist policy makers in making sound decisions concerning the protection of our environment.

**NOTE**



**DEEPOR BEEL**

**Why in news?**

- Baby elephant stuck in the wetlands of DeeporBeel rescued.

**About DeeporBeel:**

- DeeporBeel (beel means “lake” in the local Assamese language), is located in Kamrup district of Assam.



- It is a permanent freshwater lake, in a former channel of the Brahmaputra river.
- It is also called a wetland under the Ramsar Convention (a Ramsar Site).
- It is also an important bird sanctuary.
- The Basistha and Kalmani rivers are the main sources of water to the lake.
- It is a natural habitat to many globally threatened species of birds like Siberian Crane (Critically Endangered) Spot billed pelican, (Near Threatened) Lesser Adjutant (Vulnerable), Greater Adjutant (Endangered), Baer's Pochard (Critically Endangered).
- Wild Asian elephants (Endangered), leopard (Vulnerable), barking deer (Least Concern), Sambar (Vulnerable) are found in the beel.



**NOTE**

