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Plant diversity of India

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BISINDIA (the present one) Geospatial database on plant diversity of India IIRS, DoS\DBT Database creation and organization in the web portal The maiden national vegetation cover type map of India prepared using dry and wet season IRS LISS-III data accommodated 121 different classes having variation in their diversity content (Figure 1a). It provides spatial

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Floristic Diversity of India: An Overview | SpringerLink

It has equally rich and diverse plant diversity, with over 47,000 species that are already documented. Because of the large population dependence on these plants, expansion of agriculture, urbanization and development efforts, many species are threatened too. Some of the issues concerning plant diversity in India are unique to the country.

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Plant Diversity (formerly Plant Diversity and Resources) is an international plant science journal that publishes substantial original research and review papers that . advance our understanding of the past and current distribution of plants, contribute to the development of more phylogenetically accurate taxonomic classifications,

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India's plant diversity database at landscape level on ... In India there are about 45,000 plant species are known that represent about 7% of the world's flora.

Plant Diversity In India Present Status And Conservation ...

At least 166 crop species and 320 wild relatives of crops have originated here, according to Dr. R.S. Rana, Director of India's National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources. But it is the genetic diversity within each species which is even more mind-boggling.

GRAIN | REVIVING DIVERSITY IN INDIA'S AGRICULTURE

The present study shows that the plant diversity in the Karnal district is now decreasing to loss and less as compare to earlier studies and loss of plant diversity is not only an ethical tragedy but also a great social, economical and cultural loss. During the present works we have noted 277 plant species belonging to 72

Study of plant diversity of Karnal District, Haryana, India

The diversity in India is commendable with seven union territories and 29 different states present in the nation. This rich diversity of India is associated with the geographical and natural diversity as well as because of the people of the nation. There are different cultures and religion present in the country. Along with it, you can find different landforms, forests, and rivers as well as lakes in the country.

Contributed papers present at the National Symposium.

Volume 2.

The book is designed to provide a review on the methods and current status of conservation of the tropical plant species. It will also provide the information on the richness of the tropical plant diversity, the need to conserve, and the potential utilization of the genetic resources. Future perspectives of conservation of tropical species will be discussed. Besides being useful to researchers and graduate students in the field, we hope to create a reference for a much wider audience who are interested in conservation of tropical plant diversity.

Contributed articles.

The present book has been designed to bind prime knowledge of climate change-induced impacts on various aspects of our environment and its biological diversity. The book also contains updated information, methods and tools for the monitoring and conservation of impacted biological diversity.

The botanical account of the protected areas is important for the conservation and management of biodiversity and ecosystem. The Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary is one of such protected area in Assam in North Eastern India. The area is famous for the highest density of the Indian one-horned Rhinoceros in the world. The sanctuary is also well known for its wetland habitat which provides the suitable site for migratory birds and fish fauna. The present study highlights the floristic wealth of the sanctuary which is the outcome of the intensive botanical collection and observation for the period of four year from 1995 to 1998. The present book presents the botanical accounts, phytogeography, vegetation and ecosystem of the sanctuary. It covers 724 species under 492 genera 142 families of vascular plants. The work also focus the pattern of floristic diversity, phenology of some common plants with a brief account of fodder plants, medicinal, economically important plants, rare and endemic plants etc of the area. The study based on the revised taxonomic monographic work and recent taxonomic nomenclature. Contents Chapter 1: General Introduction; Chapter 2: Study Area; Chapter 3: History of the Botanical Exploration; Chapter 4: Vegetation and Wildlife; Chapter 5: Phytogeography; Chapter 6: Important Plants; Chapter 7: Taxonomic Treatment; Chapter 8: Status of Diversity; Chapter 9: Phenology; Chapter 10: General Conclusion.

Wildlife Biodiversity is of paramount importance to mankind as it is the storehouse of myriads of ecosystem resources that serve the vital need food, fiber, fuel, fodder, medicines, etc. indispensable for human beings. It is of ecological, economical, aesthetic, scientific and recreational value and supplies a variety of ecosystem services. However, various types of human activities annihilate the biodiversity in nature leading to their abandonment before their beneficial characteristics are discovered. Thus, there is an imperative need for the conservation of biodiversity in wilderness. This book includes various aspects of wildlife biodiversity spread over diverse parts including different protected areas-Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, Tiger Reserves and Marine Biosphere Reserves of Indian subcontinent, starting from Western Ghats (Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Kalakad-Mundanthuri Tiger Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve and others) to Eastern Ghats, Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary and Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary in the East, Bhagvan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary and Mollem National Park and others in the West, and Keolodeo National Park Sariska, and other protected areas in the North. The chapters of the book include fascinating first-hand information on diverse species, about 78 species of wild animals (invertebrates-annelids and arthropods to Vertebrates-reptiles, birds and mammals) (Part-I of the Book) and about 500 species of wild plants (medicinal herbs to trees) (Part-II of the Book). This book will be of enormous interest and value to the students and teachers of colleges and universities, scientists of research centers and institutes, and professional as well as amateur wildlife biologists, ecologists, conservationists, Officials of Forest Departments of State and Central Government, and others with an interest on wildlife biodiversity and conservation. Contents Chapter 1: Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation with Special Reference to Soil Biodiversity for a Sustainable Society (The Keynote Address Delivered at the Inaugural Session of the Seminar) by M C Dash; Chapter 2: Importance of Taxonomy in Conservation of Biodiversity by T C Narendran; Chapter 3: Joining Hands for Biodiversity Conservation by B K Mishra, Ruchi Badola and A K Bhardwaj; Chapter 4: Ecological Analysis of Spatial Distributions of Important Wildlife Species on the Western Anamalai Region (Kerala) by P V Karunakaran, M Balasubramanian, P Couteron and B R Ramesh; Part-I: Biodiversity and Conservation of Wildlife (Animals); Chapter 5: Ungulate Conservation in India by K Sankar; Chapter 6: Mammalian Diversity in Kerala by P Padmanabhan and N U Cini; Chapter 7: Man-Wildlife Conflict in Protected Areas: A Case Study of Gaur Bos gaurs H Smith from Bhagvan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary and Mollem National Park, Goa by Suman D Gad and S K Shyama; Chapter 8: Scent Marking by Indian Blackbuck: Characteristics and Spatial Distribution of Urine, Pellet, Preorbital and Interdigital Gland Marking in Captivity by T Rajagopal and G Archunan; 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Dipterocarps in Andaman Islands by M Rajkumar and N Parthasarathy; Chapter 34: Conservation of Mangrove Forest for Preventing Ecological Disaster in the Coastal Belt of Orissa by M Pradhan; Chapter 35: Ecotourism Development and Biodiversity Conservation in the Protected Areas: A Prospective Study by Sampad Kumar Swain; Chapter 36: Biodiversity and Eco-Conservation with Special Reference to NEH Region by B Gopichand; Chapter 37: The Carrying Capacity and the Problems of Future Conservation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by T Subramanyam Naidu; Chapter 38: True Chronicles: The Jungle Narratives of Jim Corbett and Kenneth Anderson- From Big Game Hunting to Conservation of Wildlife and Biodiversity by Murali Sivaramakrishnan

Ayurveda or "the sacred knowledge of longevity" has been practiced in India and many Asian countries since time immemorial. Interest in Ayurveda started growing all over the world in the late 1970s, following the Alma Ata Declaration adopted by the W.H.O. in 1978. Ayurveda in the New Millennium: Emerging Roles and Future Challenges attempts to survey the progress made in this field and to formulate a course of action to take Ayurveda through the new millennium. It also identifies the many stumbling blocks that need to be removed if Ayurveda is to cater to the needs of a wider audience. Features: Newer insights into the history of Ayurveda Regulatory aspects of the manufacture of ayurvedic medicines Industrial production of traditional ayurvedic medicines Quality control The scientific rationale of single herb therapy Biological effects of ayurvedic formulations Optimization of ancient wisdom and newer knowledge Conservation of threatened herbs Nutraceuticals and cosmeceuticals from Ayurveda Critical view of Ayurveda in the West Direction for the Ayurveda renaissance Ayurveda in the New Millennium: Emerging Roles and Future Challenges describes the strength of Ayurveda and how to usher in the Ayurveda renaissance. This book will be of interest to proponents of Ayurveda and all branches of traditional and alternative medicine. Experts from the fields of medicine, pharmacology, new drug discovery and food technology will also find it useful.

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