# BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Dr. Silvy Mathew Dr. Jayalakshmi M Dr. Sheeja T Tharakan





## About the Book

Biodiversity conservation is the protection, upliftment, and management of biodiversity to derive sustainable benefits for present and future generations. The Book on Biodiversity conservation and Ecosystem restoration is clearly mentioned the different aspects of Biodiversity conservation like the preservation of the diversity of species, sustainable utilization of species and ecosystem, maintenance of life-supporting systems, and essential ecological processes. The ecological restoration aims to re-establish a self-organizing ecosystem on a trajectory to reach full recovery. Biodiversity is being lost due to the loss of habitat, over-exploitation of resources, climatic changes, pollution, invasive exotic species, diseases, hunting, etc. Since it provides us with several economic and ethical benefits and adds aesthetic value, it is very important to conserve biodiversity. Biodiversity can be conserved by the efficient utilization of natural resources.





## **Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Restoration**



## Dr. Silvy Mathew Dr. Jayalakshmi M Dr. Sheeja T Tharakan



### **Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem restoration**

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## CHAPTER 6

### A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION ON THE MOSS FLORA OF KARNATAKA FOREST - VIRAJPET DIVISION

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#### ABSTRACT

In the story of evolution, plants arrived relatively late in the history of the earth. The earliest fossils of plants are 475 million years old. This project intends to do a detailed investigation on the bryophyte diversity of Karnataka Forest - Virajpet division. Systematic collection of bryophyte specimens was undertaken from study area in October 2020. The composition of species collected include 42 plants from which 22 species were sorted, identified and listed into 14 genera and 9 families in 7 orders. Among 22 species, corticolous form tend to dominate (15 species), followed by terricolous forms with 3 species and 4 rupicolous species. No saxicolous species is observed. During the study, there observed certain risk categorized species, and a new report from India, which is Calymperes noakhalensis. The risk categorized groups included 3 endemic and one vulnerable species viz; Fissidens asperisetus, Sematophyllum humile and Trichosteleum punctipapillosum are endemics, and Hyophila involuta was observed as the vulnerable species. Thus, it is clear that the mentioned types of bryophyte species are predominant in the particular area and thus it is an ecologically susceptible zone. Key words: Endemic, Vulnerable, Virajpet Division

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In the story of evolution, plants arrived relatively late in the history of the earth. The earliest fossils of plants are 475 million years old. Bryophytes are considered to be the first successful group of land invading plants. They are called 'amphibians' of the plant kingdom because they need water to complete their life cycle. The origin of bryophytes remains controversial until recent studies in cell ultrastructure and molecular biology, confirming that there are three distinct evolutionary documents in this primitive group: Marchantiophyta (Liverworts), Bryophyta (Moss), and Anthocerophyta (hornworts) (Konart *et. al.*, 2010). The