BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

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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.





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Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Restoration



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



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CHAPTER 1 CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ETHNIC COMMUNITY OF SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF KERALA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

There are 35 ethnic communities scattered in Kerala such as Muduvan, Kani, Kuruva, Paniyar, Malapandaram etc. among them Malapandaram forms about 5% ie.3147 of their total population. In this study focused two Southern Districts of Kerala Idukki and Pathanamthitta and studied four villages Koruthodu, Peermade, Attathodu, Aavanippara. There are several ethnic groups are living here. The plant part used by ethnic group are Leaves (23%), are mostly recommended as ethno botanically used part followed by stem (17%). The most important plant groups used are belongs to the families of Zingiberaceae, Apocynaceae, Arecaceae, Asteraceae, Combretaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Poaceae. The most commonly used plant species was Hemidesmus indicus with 17 use reports by 8 informants, giving the highest use value of 2.125. The use categories with highest use-reports were gastro intestinal ailments (64 use reports, 14 species), followed by Skeletonmuscular system disorders (62 use reports 15 species) and the least use reports were haemorrhoides (2use reports, 1species). In the present study, Haemorrhoids and Nervous system disorders had the highest Fic of 1. The plants with the highest FL of 100% were Xanthophyllum arnottianum, Vitex altissima, Asparagus racemosus, Strychnos nux - vomica etc. These people are trying to conserve the traditional cultivars or land races and thus they can preserve the genetic strains for a long period of time.

Keywords - Ethnobotany, Indigenous, Informant consensus factor, Use value, Fidelity