Biodiversity and Conservation of Plants

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Abstract—Biodiversity is defined as the number, variety and variability of living organisms in a given ecosystem. The biggest constrains lies in the fact that biodiversity is not uniformly distributed across the geographical regions of the world resulting in certain areas being more diverse than others. Such uneven distribution of biodiversity on earth has resulted in delineation of 36 hot-spots of biodiversity. India is considered as one of the 12 mega diverse countries of the world ranks tenth in the world in respect of richness of flowering plants and is one of the signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The biodiversity forms a support system for growth and development of living being and plays an important role in providing humanity with food security, health care and industrial goods. The loss of biodiversity due to increasing population pressure, industrialization and habitat destruction are some of the major factor for human concern as it led to the loss of several economically important species which are becoming rare or endangered. Keeping sustainable development in mind we, the humans living in the 21st century have realized the urgent need to conserve biodiversity. Large numbers of techniques and approaches that have been proposed and implemented for plant conservation such as in situ, ex situ, environmental and educational awareness etc. The process of conservation is still new, need to be further improved and analyzed keeping in mind the fact that more than still half or half of the world biological diversity is still unexplored. In this review, we are trying to highlight the need of biodiversity and various strategies required for its conservation.