



# Plant Discoveries 2020: BSI

## Why in News

Recently, the [Botanical Survey of India \(BSI\)](#), in its new publication **Plant Discoveries 2020** has added 267 new taxa/ species to the country's flora.

- Earlier, the [United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#) demanded an additional USD 200 billion fund flow to developing countries from various sources to manage nature through 2030.

## Key Points

### ▪ About:

- The **new Discovery to the flora of India** include **119 species of seed plants**, 57 species of fungi, 44 species of lichens, 21 species of algae, 18 species of microbes, five species of bryophytes and three species of fern and fern allies.
  - India has about **45,000 species of plants**, already identified and classified, which account for about **7% of the total plant species** of the world.
  - About 28% of the Indian plants are endemic to the country.
- Few examples among the new discoveries are:
  - Nine new species of **balsams (Impatiens)** and one species of wild **banana** (*Musa pradhanii*) from Darjeeling.
  - One species each of **wild jamun** (*Syzygium anamalaianum*) from **Coimbatore**.
  - **Fern species** (*Selaginella odishana*) Kandhamal in **Odisha**.

### ▪ Geographical Distribution of Species:

- 22% **of the discoveries** were made from the [Western Ghats](#) followed by **Western Himalayas** (15%), **Eastern Himalayas** (14%) and **Northeast Ranges** (12%).
- The West coast contributed 10% while the East Coast contributed (9%) in total discoveries; Eastern Ghats and South Deccan contributed 4% of each while Central Highland and North Deccan added 3% each.

### ▪ Significance of the Discovery:

- India is a signatory to the ['Convention on Biological Diversity' \(CBD\)](#) and is committed to work towards a **global strategy of plant conservation**.
  - Every year, **new plant discoveries are compiled and documented by BSI**, which plays a central role to fulfil **India's global commitment** of comprehensive documentation and identification of plant diversity of the country.
  - CBD, a legally binding treaty to conserve biodiversity, has been in force since 1993.

## Botanical Survey of India

### ▪ About:

- It is the **apex research organization** under the **Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEFCC)** for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies on wild plant resources of the country. It was **established in 1890**
  - It has **nine regional circles** situated at different regions of the country. However the **headquarter is located in Kolkata, West Bengal.**
- **Functions:**
- **Exploration, inventorying and documentation** of phytodiversity in general and protected areas, hotspots and fragile ecosystems in particular.
  - **Publication** of National, State and District Floras.
  - **Identification** of threatened and red list species and species rich areas needing conservation.
  - **Ex-situ conservation** of critically threatened species in botanical gardens.
  - Survey and documentation of **traditional knowledge (ethno-botany)** associated with plants.
  - **Develop National database** of Indian plants, including herbarium and live specimens, botanical paintings and illustrations, etc.

[Source: TH](#)

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