

HOTSPOT:

According to Mittermeier et. al. 2002 “to qualify as a hotspot (i) **an area must contain 0.5% of global total of vascular plants (estimated as 300,000 species) or 1500 species as endemics.**” (ii) **If an area having 15000 species of vascular plant (0.5% of 300,000 species) and or 1500 endemic species is under a major degree of threat such as 70% or more species have lost in recent past from that area** – then we call this area as Hot spot.

India has **four** Global Biodiversity hotspot as shown below in the diagrams.

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS : INDIA



Himalaya



Indo-Burma



Western Ghats-Sri Lanka



Sundalands

Himalaya: Includes the entire Indian Himalayan region (+ that falling in Pakistan, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Myanmar)

Indo-Burma: Includes entire North-eastern India, except Assam and Andaman group of Islands (+ Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and southern China)

Western Ghats-Sri Lanka: Includes entire Western Ghats (+ Sri Lanka)

Sundalands: Includes Nicobar group of Islands (+ Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Philippines)