

# Forest Biodiversity and Endangered Plant Species

Kathryn Scobie\*

Department of Biological Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK

## Abstract

The term "biological diversity" is shortened to "biodiversity," which describes the diversity of life on Earth in terms of species, ecosystems, regions, and geographic locations. Georgia stands out for its variety; in its forests, 400 different types of trees and plants may be found. These forests can be found in humid-subtropical, temperate, sub-alpine, and alpine climate zones. Each zone's edaphic characteristics, such as soil moisture and depth, as well as the local temperature have a significant role in shaping the vegetation's composition and ecological variety, which in turn determines the emergence of many sub-communities.

**Keywords:** Diversity • Plant • Endangered

## Introduction

The article discusses these issues as well as others relating to the biodiversity of Georgian woods and the extinction risk for some species. There are many plant species that are in danger of extinction. No matter where they are found, they all have a single characteristic that is assumed to have contributed to their inclusion on the endangered species list. None of these organisms-plants, flowers, or trees-are believed to have any commercial value to people. They might have in the past, but given that they are no longer useful, conservation efforts have not been stimulated. In many places, the decline of these species has also been attributed to the effects of climate change, deforestation, and land development.

## Description

### Endangered plant species

The baobab tree is a unique life-giving tree. It only produces leaves for three months out of the year, yet it stores water in its large, twisted trunk. To withstand the dry seasons, the inhabitants of Madagascar, Africa, and India frequently constructed their dwellings amid the tree's roots. Its native habitat has been damaged by overdevelopment and climate change. Monkey Puzzle Tree: It may seem strange that Chile's national tree, which is native to the country, is listed as endangered, but development and the destruction of its natural environment have hurt the tree's ability to grow wild. It was also gathered as a well-liked yard decoration. Fortunately, it thrives in protected areas and is not a top priority endangered plant. The enormous, imposing dragon tree is the symbol of the African savanna in the minds of many. The trees can live for a very long time. As old as they can become, extreme drought, climate change, and development are insurmountable for them. On the continent, they are steadily vanishing [1,2].

Bois Dentelle: Not many people are aware that this exquisite shrub with white petals hanging from it exists. In terms of a commodity, it has never been highly valued, and outside of Mauritius, it is hardly ever mentioned.

Numerous plant species have encroached on the cloud forest where it blooms, displacing this little flower. One aspect of the natural world's beauty that is slowly disappearing is the Bois Dentelle. Wine corks and other objects made of cork materials come from this particular species of oak tree. Instead of saving cork, as many environmentalists had hoped, the diminished demand for the tree bark has started to put the material's future at risk. There is no motivation in preserving the tree or its ecosystem if there is no market for the bark as a commodity. Australian orchid known as the "underground orchid" takes its name from the flower's visible underground development; it grows more as a low ground covering than directly in the earth. This exquisite blossom is now listed as endangered due to overdevelopment, a drought, and pollution [3].

A favourite of many young children, the Venus fly trap is slowly vanishing from its native, tropical home as a result of deforestation. It is a carnivorous plant that is crucial for keeping insects under control so that the nearby plants can grow in a healthy manner. There isn't much effort put into saving it because it has no value as a commodity and will never amount to anything more than a novelty item. People may be surprised to learn that the baseball plant, a common yard plant that is simple to get at a nearby home goods store, is endangered. The problem is that its natural habitat is being destroyed and that insufficient conservation efforts have been made to replace those that have been stolen or taken for use as livestock. These plants are taken from the wild rather than being grown for sale [4].

The Venus Fly Trap is a carnivorous plant, but the Green Pitcher Plant hasn't ever quite captivated the public's attention in the same manner. It is a herb that is indigenous to the American South. It is prized in gardens because it can aid in the insect defence of other plants. Due to the fact that they thrive in groves and are difficult to cultivate as lone plants, overdevelopment has been the primary factor in their extinction. Welwitschia Mirabilis is a two-leafed plant that is indigenous to the deserts of South Africa. As the plant ages, the leaves lengthen and tangle. The oldest known instances are thought to be over a thousand years old and can grow to cover an area of six feet square [5].

## Conclusion

The largest flower in the world is called a titan arum, also spelled "titanic penis" for reasons of political correctness. It grows in Sumatra and is renowned for having the largest inflorescence of any flower in the world. Because of its distinctive and strong odour, it is known as the Corpse Flower. Rafflesia: This flower is also renowned for the enormity of its stink and for having of the world's largest petal blossoms, which are around the size of a small chair. Given that it is also referred to as a corpse flower, it can be mistaken for the Titan Arum. Collectors of this flower are unusually popular. The degradation of its natural habitat, poaching, collecting, and a lack of conservation efforts are hastening its demise.

*\*Address for Correspondence: Kathryn Scobie, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK; E-mail: k.scobie.12@abdn.ac.uk*

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