

Biodiversity hotspots (Myers 1988; Myers 1990).

Geography of India









Nilgiri International Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Sites Ranganthitoo Bird Sanctuary Hosur FD WLS Mysore - auvery Iknad RF Kunthur-Kallur lakes Cauvery WLS Kerti Narasimabuddhi Lake Gandhi Brahmagiri NP Wugu WLS Kollegal FI Wayanad Erode FD MYSORE-WLS **NILGIRI** Kalpetta forest 7.2 Talaimalai RF coffee complex Mudumalai Naduvattam RF in Niligiris South FD Satyamangalam Kotagiri-Longwood Shola Conoor Kallar RF Nilambur FD Governer's Shola RF Kundah RF - Avalanche, Bison Swamp Mukurthi NP Thai Shola RF

Established by UNESCO in 2012. Includes 39 National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Reserve Forests covering 5,520 km²

Siruvani Foothills Coimbatore

Silent Valley NP

Attapadi

20 in Kerala, 10 in Karnataka, 5 in Tamil Nadu and 4 in Maharashtra



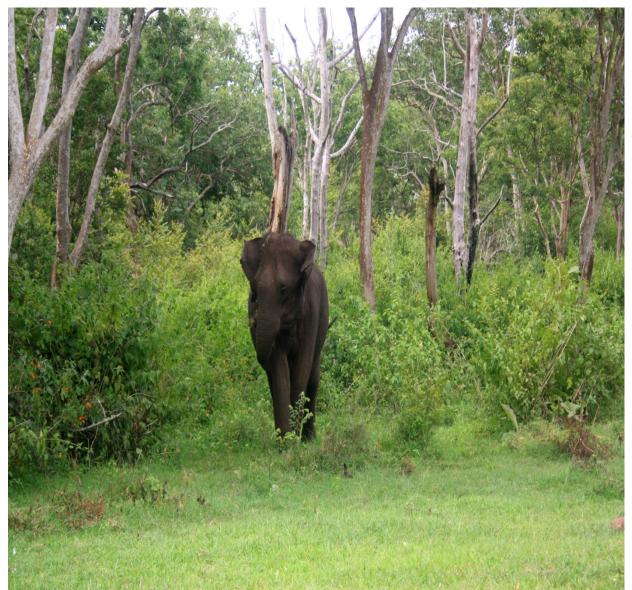


Mudumalai was identified as a Tiger Reserve in 1940

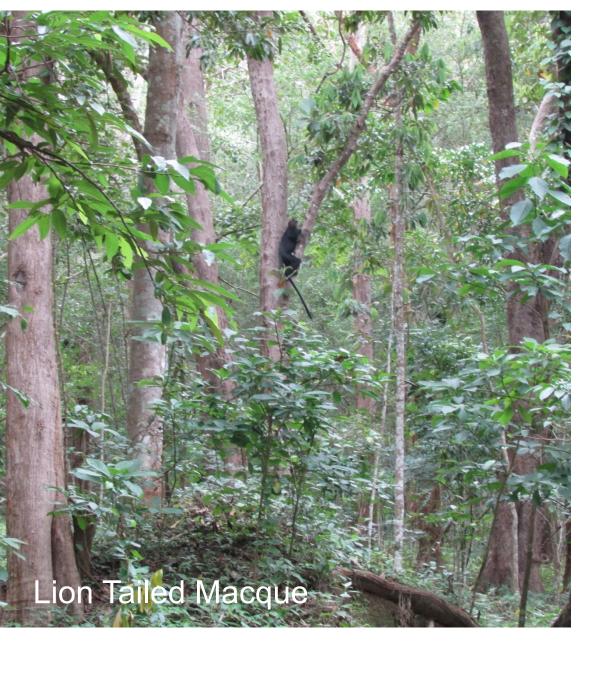


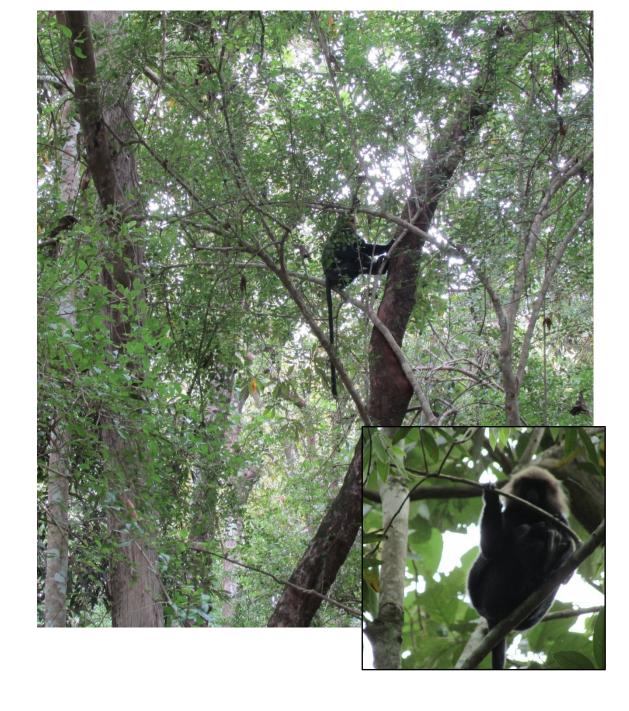




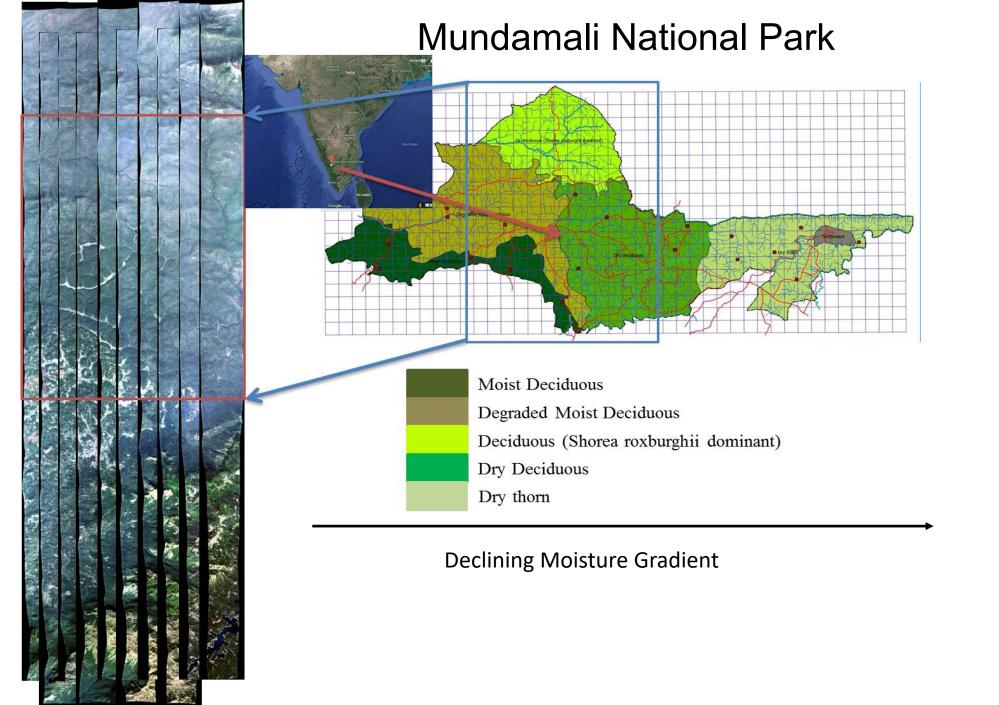


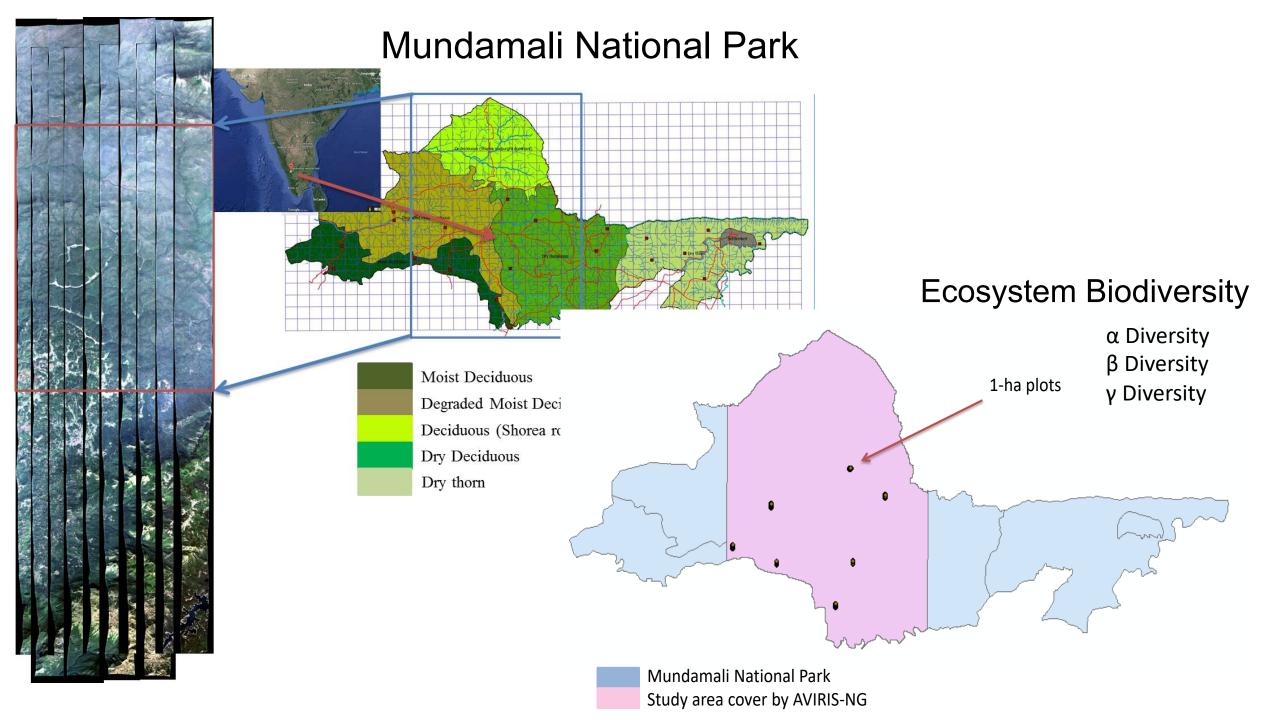












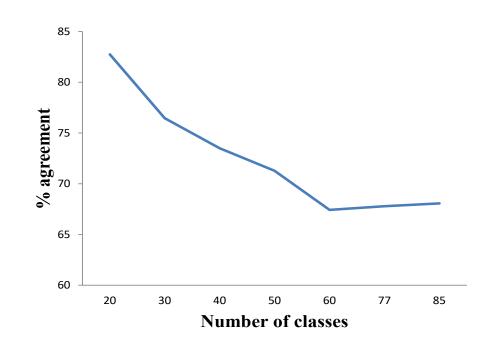
Comparing k-means Classifier and Random Forests Classifier

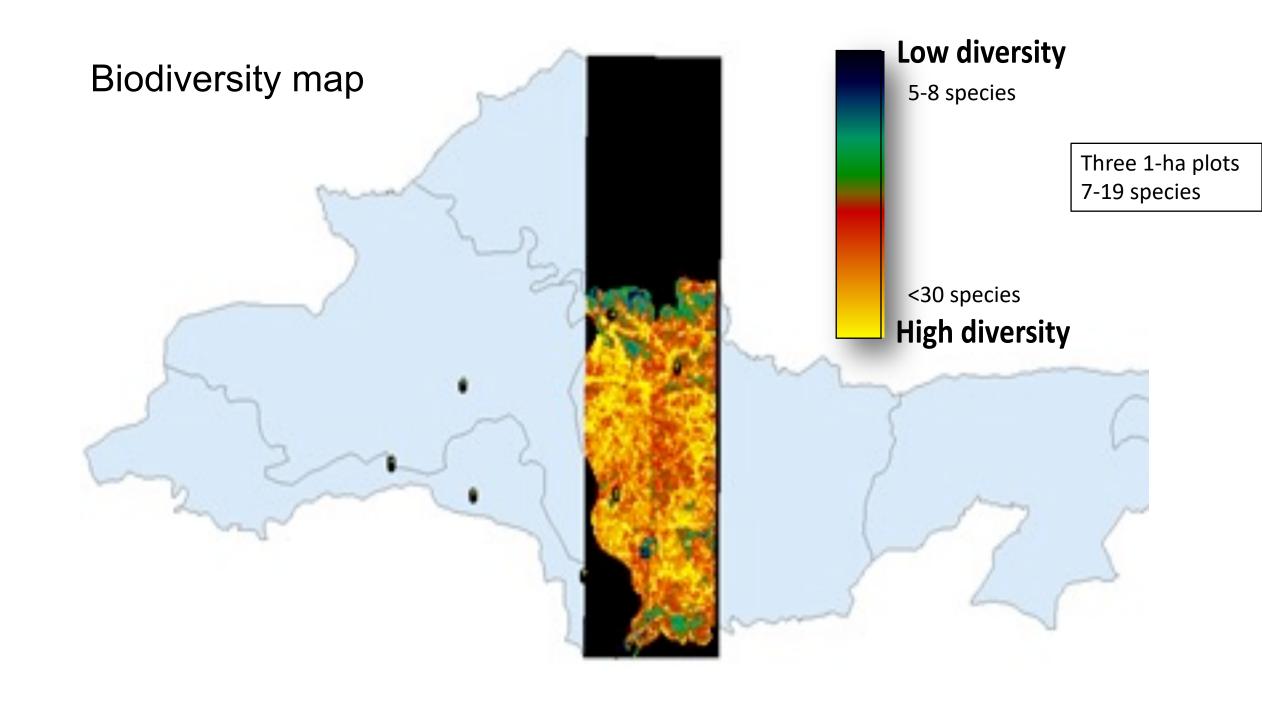
Forested 50 ha censused plot:

72 species greater than 1 cm DBH 63 species greater than 10 cm DBH (Sci. (2000) 288: 1414-1417)

17,432 individuals 68 species (PNAS (2000) 97: 10850-10854)

Absolute prediction for 3 sites ranged from 1-40 species Each mapping unit is 0.78 ha

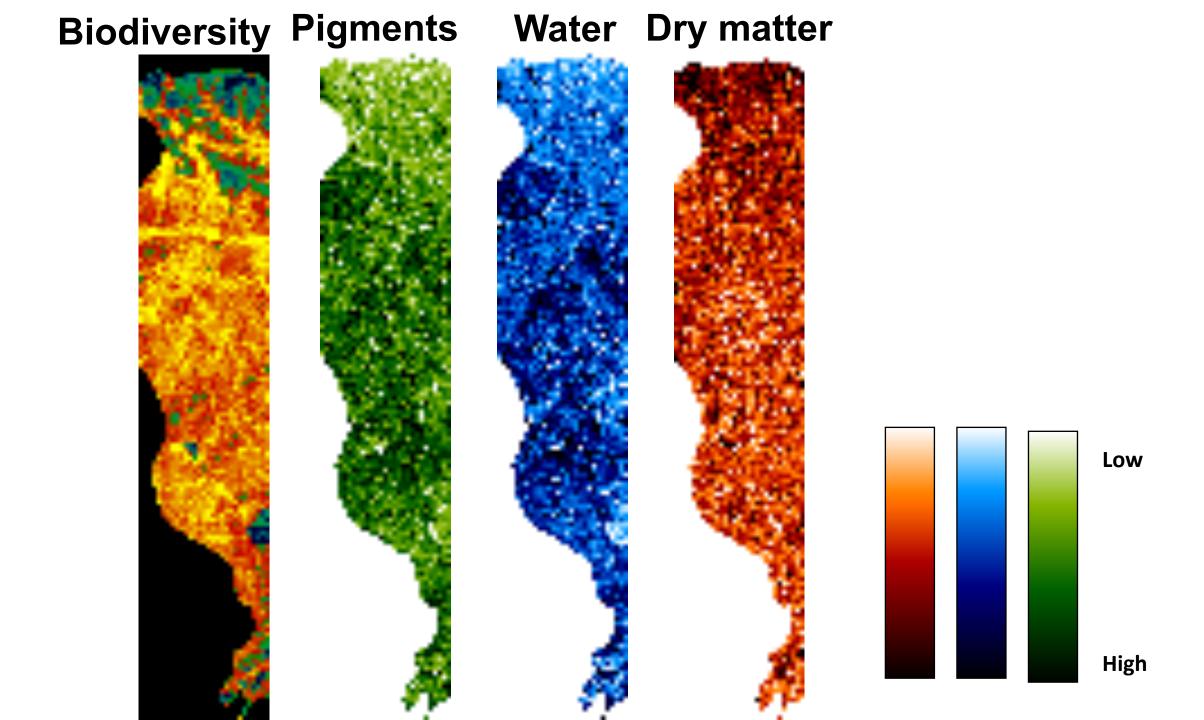




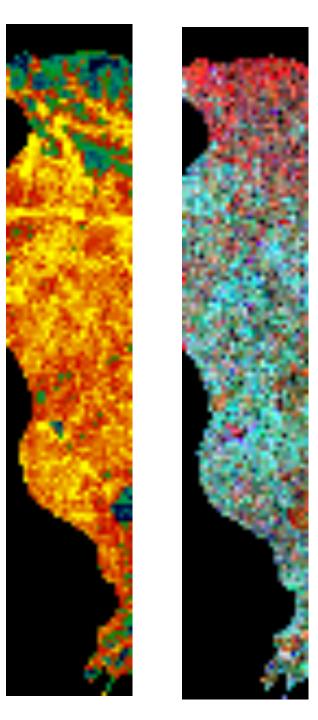
Relationship of Topography to Biodiversity



- 3 800 m
- 800 900 m
- 900 1000 m
- 1000 1,100 m



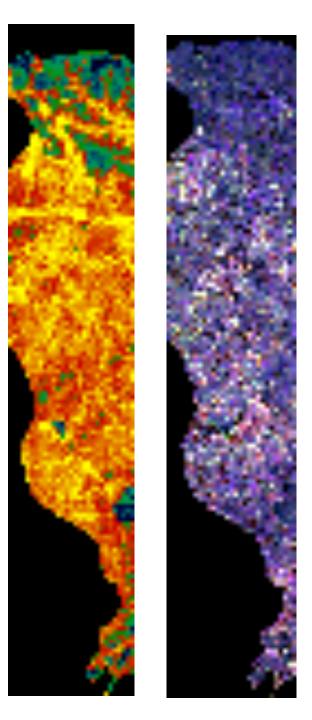
Biodiversity map



R Dry matter
G Chlorophyll
B Water Content

Chlorophyll Carotenoids Anthocyanins Low High

Biodiversity map



R Chlorophyll G Carotenoids B Anthocyanins

