


B.Sc. BOTANY SEMESTER IV

Title of The Course: Ecology and Conservation Biology

Number of Theory Credits	Total Lecture Hours/Semester	Number of Practical Credits	Total Practical hours/Semester
04	56	02	56

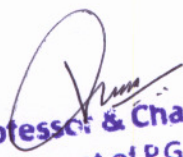
Contents of Theory Course		
Unit	Topics	Teaching Hours
I	<p>Introduction to Ecology and Conservation Biology: Definitions, Principles of Ecology, Brief History, Major Indian Contributions, Scope and importance. Ecological levels of organisation.</p> <p>Ecological factors: Climatic factors: light, temperature, precipitation and humidity.</p> <p>Edaphic factors: Soil and its types, soil texture, soil profile, soil formation; physico-chemical properties of soil - mineral particle, soil pH, soil aeration, organic matter, soil humus and soil microorganisms.</p> <p>Topographic Factors: Altitude</p> <p>Ecological groups of plants and their adaptations: Morphological and anatomical adaptations of hydrophytes, xerophytes, epiphytes and halophytes.</p>	15 hrs
II	<p>Ecosystem Ecology: Introduction, types of ecosystems with examples -terrestrial and aquatic, natural and artificial.</p> <p>Structure of ecosystem: Biotic and Abiotic components, detailed structure of a pond ecosystem.</p> <p>Ecosystem functions and processes: Food chain-grazing and detritus; Food web. Ecological pyramids -Pyramids of energy, biomass and number. Principles of Energy flow in ecosystem.</p> <p>Bio-geo chemical cycles: Gaseous cycles -carbon and nitrogen, Sedimentary cycle- Phosphorus.</p> <p>Ecological succession: Definition, types- primary and secondary. General stages of succession. Hydrosere and xerosere.</p> <p>Ecological methods and techniques: Methods of sampling plant communities – transects and quadrates. Remote sensing as a tool for vegetation analysis, land use – land cover mapping</p> <p>Community Ecology: Community and its characteristics – frequency, density, Abundance, cover and basal area, phenology, stratifications, life-forms. Concept of Ecotone and Ecotypes.</p> <p>Intra-specific and Inter-specific interactions with examples.</p> <p>Population Ecology: Population and its characteristics – Population density, natality, mortality, age distribution, population growth curves and dispersal.</p>	15 hrs


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III	<p>Phytogeography and Environmental issues: Theory of land bridge, theory of continental drift, polar oscillations and glaciations. Centre of origin of plant – Vavilov's concept, types. Phytogeographical regions – concept, phytogeographical regions of India. Vegetation types of Karnataka – Composition and distribution of evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous, scrub, mangroves, shoal forests and grasslands. An account of the vegetation of the Western Ghats. Pollution: Water pollution: Causes, effect, types; water quality indicators, water quality standards in India, control of water pollution (Waste water treatment). Water pollution disasters – National mission on clean Ganga, Minimata, Pacific gyre garbage patch, Exxon valdez oil spill. Air pollution: Causes, effect, air quality standards, acid rain, control. Soil pollution: Causes, effect, solid waste management, control measures of soil pollution.</p>	11 hrs
IV	<p>Biodiversity and its conservation: Biodiversity: Definition, types of biodiversity - habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity, Global and Indian species diversity. SDG's in biodiversity conservation. Values of Biodiversity – Economic and aesthetic value, Medicinal and timber yielding plants. NTFP. Threats to biodiversity. Concept of Biodiversity Hotspots, Biodiversity hot spots of India. Concept of endemism and endemic species. ICUN plant categories with special reference to Karnataka/ Western Ghats. Biodiversity Conservation- Indian forest conservation act, Biodiversity bill (2002). Conservation methods – <i>In-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> methods <i>In-situ</i> methods – Biosphere reserves, National parks, Sanctuaries, Sacred grooves. <i>Ex-situ</i> methods- Botanical gardens, Seed bank, Gene banks, Pollen banks, Culture collections, Cryopreservation.</p>	15 hrs
Total		56 Hours


SUGGESTED REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Sharma, P.D. 2018. Fundamentals of Ecology. Rastogi Publications.
2. Odum E.P. (1975): Ecology By Holt, Rinert & Winston.
3. Oosting, H.G. (1978): Plants and Ecosystem Wadworth Belmont.
4. Kochhar, P.L. (1975): Plant Ecology. (9th Edn.,) New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta-226pp.,
5. Kumar, H.D. (1992): Modern Concepts of Ecology (7th Edn.,) Vikas Publishing Co., New Delhi.
6. Kumar H.D. (2000): Biodiversity & Sustainable Conservation. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co Ltd. New Delhi.
7. Newman, E.I. (2000): Applied Ecology, Blackwell Scientific Publisher, U.K.
8. Chapman, J.L & M.J. Reiss (1992): Ecology (Principles & Applications). Cambridge University Press, U.K.
9. Malcolm L. Hunter Jr., James P. Gibbs, Viorel D. Popescu, 2020. Fundamentals of Conservation Biology, 4th Edition. Wiley-Blackwel.
10. Saha T. K., 2017. Ecology and Environmental Biology. Books and Allied Publishers.


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List of Practicals in Ecology and Conservation Biology

Practical No.	Experiments
1	Determination of pH of different types of Soils, Estimation of salinity/alkalinity of soil/water samples.
2	Study of Ecological instruments – Wet and Dry thermometer, Altimeter, Hygrometer, Soil thermometer, Rain Gauge, Barometer, etc
3	Hydrophytes: Morphological adaptations in <i>Pistia/Eichhornia</i> , <i>Hydrilla</i> , <i>Nymphaea</i> . Anatomical adaptations in <i>Hydrilla</i> (stem) and <i>Nymphaea</i> (petiole).
4	Xerophytes: Morphological adaptations in <i>Asparagus</i> , <i>Casuarina</i> , <i>Acacia</i> , <i>Aloe vera</i> , <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> . Anatomical adaptations in phylloclade of <i>Casuarina</i> .
5	Epiphytes: Morphological adaptations in <i>Acampe</i> , <i>Bulbophyllum</i> , <i>Drynaria</i> . Anatomical adaptations in epiphytic root of <i>Acampe/ Vanda</i> . Halophytes: study of Vivipary in mangroves, Morphology and anatomy of Pneumatophores.
6	Study of a pond/forest ecosystem and recording the different biotic and abiotic components
7	Demonstration of different types of vegetation sampling methods – transects and quadrats. Determination of Density and frequency.
8	Application of remote sensing to vegetation analysis using satellite imageries
9	Field visits to study different types of local vegetations/ecosystems and the report to be written in practical record book.
10	Determination of water holding capacity of soil samples
11	Determination of Biological oxygen demand (BOD)
12	Determination of Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
13	Determination of soil texture of different soil samples.


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B.Sc. BOTANY – IV Semester
Open Elective Course (OEC - 4)
(OEC for other students)

Paper: Plant Diversity and Human Welfare

Code: OEC-4.1

Course No.	Type of Course	Theory / Practical	Credits	Instruction hour per week	Total No. of Lectures / Hours / Semester	Duration of Exam	Formative Assessment Marks	Summative Assessment Marks	Total Marks
OEC - 4.1	OEC	Theory	03	03	42 hrs	2 hrs	40	60	100

Learning outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- Develop understanding of the concept and scope of plant biodiversity
- Identify the causes and implications of loss of biodiversity
- Apply skills to manage plant biodiversity
- Utilize various strategies for the conservation of biodiversity
- Conceptualize the role of plants in human welfare with special reference to India

Keywords:

Biodiversity, Biodiversity loss, Hotspots, Biodiversity management, Conservation strategies, Biodiversity awareness programmes

Unit I: Plant Diversity and its Scope

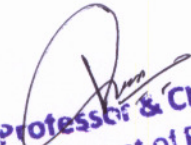
14 lectures

Levels of biodiversity: Genetic, Species and Ecosystem; Agro-biodiversity and cultivated plant taxa and related wild taxa. Values and uses of Biodiversity, Methodologies for valuation, Ethical and aesthetic values, Uses of plants; Ecosystem services.

Unit II: Loss of Biodiversity and Management of Plant Biodiversity

14 lectures

Loss of biodiversity-causes and implications, Hotspots of biodiversity, extinction of species, projected scenario for biodiversity loss. Organizations associated with biodiversity management, IUCN, UNEP, WWF, UNESCO, NBPGR; Methodology for execution; Biodiversity legislation; Information management and communication.


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Unit III: Conservation of 'Biodiversity, Role of Plants in Relation to Human Welfare

14 lectures

Conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity, *In situ* and *ex situ* conservation strategies, India's biodiversity and its conservation Social approaches to conservation, Biodiversity awareness programmes, Sustainable development. Importance of forestry their utilization and commercial aspects; Avenue trees; Ornamental plants of India; Alcoholic beverages; Fruits and nuts; Wood and its uses; their commercial importal,

Suggested Readings

1. Krishnamurthy, K.V. (2004). An Advanced Text Book of Biodiversity- Principles and Practices. Oxford and IBH Publications Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Singh, J. S., Singh, S.P. and Gupta, S.(2006). Ecology Environment and Resource Conservation. Anamaya Publications, New Delhi, India.
3. Reddy, K.V. and Veeraiah, S. (2010). Biodiversity and Plant Resources. Aavishkar publication, New Delhi.
4. Heywood, V.H. and Watson, R.T.(1995). Global biodiversity and Assessment. Cambridge University Press.


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Department of P.G. Studies
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2017-18-2018

B.Sc. BOTANY – IV Semester
Open Elective Course (OEC - 4)
(OEC for other students)

Paper: Medicinal Plants in Health Care

Code: OEC-4.2

Course No.	Type of Course	Theory / Practical	Credits	Instruction hour per week	Total No. of Lectures / Hours / Semester	Duration of Exam	Formative Assessment Marks	Summative Assessment Marks	Total Marks
OEC - 4.2	OEC	Theory	03	03	42 hrs	2 hrs	40	60	100

Learning outcomes:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Recognize the basic medicinal plants
- Apply techniques of conservation and propagation of medicinal plants.
- Setup process of harvesting, drying and storage of medicinal herbs
- Propose new strategies to enhance growth of medicinal herbs considering the practical issues pertinent to India

Keywords:

Medicinal plants, Traditional systems, endangered medicinal plants, Ethnobotany, Folk medicines, Ethnic communities

Unit I: History and Traditional System of Medicine **14 lectures**

History, Scope and Importance of Medicinal Plants; Traditional systems of medicine; Definition and Scope.

Ayurveda: History, origin, panchamahabhutas, saptadhatu and tridosha concepts, Rasayana, plants used in ayurvedic treatments,

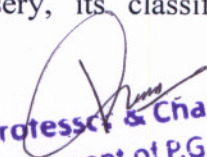
Siddha: Origin of Siddha medicinal systems, Basis of Siddha system, plants used in Siddha medicine.

Unani: History, concept: Umoor-e-tabiya, tumors treatments / therapy, polyherbal formulations.

Unit II: Conservation, Augmentation and Ethnobotany and Folk Medicine **14 lectures**

Conservation of Eendemic and endangered medicinal plants, Red list criteria; *In situ* conservation: Biosphere reserves, sacred groves, National Parks; *Ex situ* conservation: Botanic Gardens, Ethnomedicinal plant Gardens.

Propagation of Medicinal Plants: Objectives of the nursery, its classification,


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important components of a nursery, sowing, pricking, use of greenhouse for nursery production, propagation through cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.

Ethnobotany and Folk medicines. Definition; Ethnobotany in India: Methods to study ethnobotany; Applications of Ethnobotany: National interacts, Palaeo-ethno-botany. Folk medicines of ethnobotany, ethnomedicine, ethnoecology, ethnic communities of India.

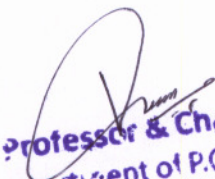
Unit III Medicinal Plants

14 lectures

Brief description of selected plants and derived drugs, namely Guggul (*Commiphora*) for hypercholesterolemia, *Boswellia* for inflammatory disorders, Arjuna (*Terminalia arjuna*) for cardioprotection, turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) for wound healing, antioxidant and anticancer properties, Kutaki (*Picrorhiza kurroa*) for hepatoprotection, Opium Poppy for analgesic and antitussive, Salix for analgesic, Cincona and Artemisia for Malaria, Rauwolfia as tranquilizer, Belladonna as anticholinergic, Digitalis as cardiotoxic, Podophyllum as antitumor.

Suggested Readings:

1. Akerele, O., Heywood, V. and Synge, H. (1991). The Conservation of Medicinal Plants. Cambridge University Press.
2. AYUSH (www.indianmedicine.nic.in). About the systems—An overview of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. New Delhi: Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Ministry and Family Welfare, Government of India.
3. CSIR- Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow (2016). *Aush Gyanya: Handbook of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Cultivation*.
4. Dev, S. (1997). Ethno-therapeutics and modern drug development: The potential of Ayurveda. *Current Science* 73:909–928.
5. Evans, W.C. (2009). Trease and Evans Pharmacognosy, 16th edn. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders Ltd.
6. Jain, S.K. and Jain, Vartika. (eds.) (2017). Methods and Approaches in Ethnobotany: Concepts, Practices and Prospects. Deep Publications, Delhi
7. Kapoor, L.D. (2001). Handbook of Ayurvedic medicinal plants. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
8. Saroya, A.S. (2017). Ethnobotany. ICAR publication.
9. Sharma, R. (2003). Medicinal Plants of India-An Encyclopaedia. Delhi: Daya Publishing House.
10. Sharma, R. (2013) Agro Techniques of Medicinal Plants. Daya Publishing House, Delhi.
11. Thakur, R.S., H.S. Puri, and Husain, A. (1989). Major medicinal plants of India. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, India.


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Department of P.G. Studies
& Research in Botany
Gulbarga University Gulbarga-585 106
Karnataka

B.Sc. BOTANY – IV Semester
Open Elective Course (OEC - 4)
(OEC for other students)
Paper: Floriculture
Code: OEC-4.3

Course No.	Type of Course	Theory / Practical	Credits	Instruction hour per week	Total No. of Lectures / Hours / Semester	Duration of Exam	Formative Assessment Marks	Summative Assessment Marks	Total Marks
OEC - 4.3	OEC	Theory	03	03	42 hrs	2 hrs	40	60	100

Learning outcomes:

After completing this course the learner will be able to;

- Develop conceptual understanding of gardening from historical perspective
- Analyze various nursery management practices with routine garden operations.
- Distinguish among the various Ornamental Plants and their cultivation
- Evaluate garden designs of different countries
- Appraise the landscaping of public and commercial places for floriculture.
- Diagnoses the various diseases and uses of pests for ornamental plants.

Keywords:

Gardening, Transplanting, Mulching, Plant growth regulators, Ornamental plants. Commercial floriculture

Unit I

14 lectures

Introduction: Importance and scope of floriculture and landscape gardening. Nursery Management and Routine Garden Operations: Sexual and vegetative methods of propagation; Soil sterilization; Seed sowing; Pricking; Planting and transplanting; Shading; Stopping or pinching; Defoliation; Wintering; Mulching; Topiary; Role of plant growth regulators.

Unit II

14 lectures

Ornamental Plants: Flowering annuals; Herbaceous perennials; Divine vines; Shade and ornamental trees; Ornamental bulbous and foliage plants; Cacti and succulents; Palms and Cycads; Ferns and fern allies; Cultivation of plants in pots; Indoor gardening; Bonsai. Principles of Garden Designs: English, Italian, French, Persian, Mughal and Japanese gardens; Features of a garden (Garden wall, Fencing, Steps, Hedge, Edging, Lawn, Flowerbeds, Shrubbery, Borders, Water-garden. Some Famous gardens of India.

Floriculture and green house technology. Commercial aspects and exporting of flowers and ornamental plants. Quarantine and testing requirements.

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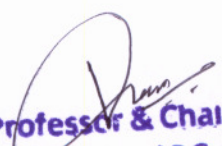
Unit III

14 lectures

Landscaping Places of Public Importance: Landscaping highways And Educational institutions. Commercial Floriculture: Factors affecting flower production; Production and packaging of cut flowers; Flower arrangements; Methods to prolong vase life; Cultivation of Important cut flowers (Carnation, Aster, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Gerbera, Gladiolus, Marigold, Rose, Liliun, Orchids). Diseases and Pests of Ornamental Plants.

Suggested Readings

1. Randhawa, G.S. and Mukhopadhyay, A. (1986). Floriculture in India. Allied Publishers.
2. Adams, C., M. Early and J. Brrok (2011). Principles of Horticulture. Routledge, U.K


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Department of P.G. Studies
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