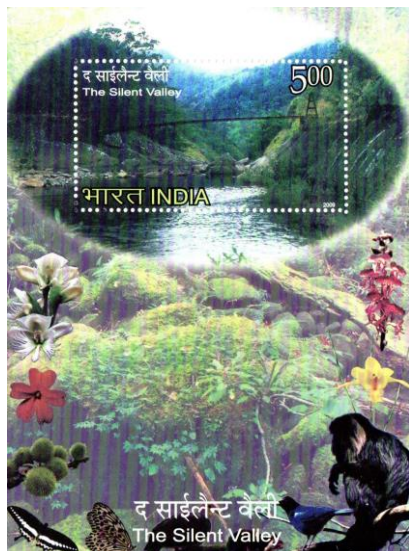


Biodiversity in India through Philately

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India has some of the world's most biodiverse regions. India displays significant biodiversity. One of seventeen megadiverse countries, it is home to 7.6% of all mammalian, 12.6% of all avian, 6.2% of all reptilian, 4.4% of all amphibian, 11.7% of all fish, and 6.0% of all flowering plant species. The flora and fauna of India have been studied and recorded from early times in folk traditions and later by researchers following more formal scientific approaches. A little under 5% of this total area is formally classified under protected areas.



A postally used registered letter, with definitive stamps of Saras Crane (100 paisa), Leopard cat (500 paisa stamp) and Painted stork (400 paisa).

Indian Medicinal Plants of Tulsi, Haridra, Sarpagandha & Ghritkumari, Issued on 28th October 1997 in Se-Tenant format (both horizontal and vertical forms), along with traffic light.



A Miniature sheet on the endemic butterflies of Andaman and Nicobar islands of 4 values with male and female stamps of Rs 5 each, was released in 2008.



An apple stamp of value Rs 3.25 and a cashew apple of value of Rs 2.25 on an FDC of the sixth definitive series of the Department of Posts.



A se-tenant of Batagur Terrain and Olive Ridley Turtles

The International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) was a year-long celebration of biological diversity and its importance, taking place internationally in 2010. Coinciding with the date of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, the year was declared by the 61st session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2006. It was meant to help raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity through activities and events, to influence decision makers, and "to elevate biological diversity nearer to the top of the political agenda"

