


**Summer Field School [Online] on
 MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Ms. Hakani Daioo Sympli <i>PhD Scholar</i> Department of Biotechnology School of Biosciences Assam Don Bosco University</p> <p>Tapesia gardens, Sonapur, Assam- 782402 India Tel: +916002306936 Email: Symplihakani@gmail.com</p>
Highest Education	Master of Science (Biotechnology)
Personal Statement	<p>Firstly, I would like to happily greet the Summer Field School and my fellow participants.</p> <p>I am delighted and grateful for such an opportunity to be a part of the selected delegate participants in the Summer Field School on Mountain ecosystems and Resources management. We all know that in today's condition, every being is responsible for the biodiversity destruction, loss and causes havoc to the ecosystem. Therefore, we are the ones to take a step and initiate in saving, conserving and managing the resources we have.</p> <p>I, Hakani Daioo Sympli, presently is a PhD. Scholar of the Department of Biotechnology, Assam Don Bosco University, Tapesia gardens Sonapur, Assam, India. I have also completed my Post- Graduation in Biotechnology from the same institution. My research areas and interest is mainly on the awareness and conservation of rare and endangered important plants, to estimate and study their importance at the modern scientific level so that it can be of great help to the researchers and an awareness to the rural common man</p>
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	Awareness and Conservation Measures on Rare, Threatened Genus of Orchid (<i>Pleione</i>): A short review
Keywords	Pleione; Threatened orchid; Conservation; Micropropagation

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Abstract (100-300 words)	<p>Orchids have been efficiently used for centuries as medicines, food, cosmetics and as an ornamental source. Due to global climate change and over exploitation of orchids for decoration, and ornamental purposes varieties of orchids has become naturally rare and endangered. Therefore, identification of few orchid species has become very difficult to obtain a valid data of them. Orchid of genus <i>Pleione</i> consisted of small group orchid of about 19 to 21 species with five natural hybrids. <i>Pleione</i> are important medicinal and well-known ornamental plants. Most of the <i>Pleione</i> species are rare and threatened such as <i>Pleione pleionodes</i>, <i>Pleione formosana</i>, <i>Pleione chunii</i>, <i>Pleione praecox</i>, <i>Pleione hookeriana</i>, <i>Pleione humulis</i>, <i>Pleione coronaria</i>, and <i>Pleione maculata</i> are listed in CITES-IUCN Red List Data Book to provide extra protection so that it can be trace cross-border wildlife crime.</p> <p>The paper mainly focusses on the different asexual or vegetative micropropagation techniques which can be further applied as conservative measures of rare, threatened and endangered orchids especially of the genus <i>Pleione</i>. The important benefits of micropropagation are the production of commercial, medicinal plants can be raised in large quantity, also the technique produces diseases and virus-tolerance plants and irrespective of season and weather plantlets can be produce easily through micropropagation.</p>
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