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Why is the rafflesia flower endangered

Conservation StatuS All known Rafflesia species are endangered or endangered. It is a fully protected facility in Sarawak by law, but in other parts of Malaysia it is protected only by laws when found in protected areas such as national or state parks. Conservation issues Rafflesia can be found in the forests of the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak. Seven of the 15 species worldwide Raffles are found in Malaysia. (6) In the interests of the fact that rafflesia is located in certain areas and because of the little familiarity of its pollination methods and seed propagation methods, it is difficult to find conservation methods. Malaysian residents are encouraged to save flowers on their private property and are encouraged to charge small entrance fees for seeing a flower. This low income goes a long way in preserving flowers. On the Malaysian peninsula, flower buds are sold as traditional medicines. These buds are considered a sign of fertility and are given to help mothers recover after birth. Over-collection of these buds has not helped conservation efforts and has greatly reduced rafflesia in the wild. (7) All these factors lead to a reduction in rafflesia volumes. Many species of Rafflesia are vulnerable to deforestation and development, and as populations grow, Rafflesia becomes even more endangered. In Sabah, the flower and host vine Tetrastigma is protected by the state's 1997 Nature Conservation Act. Of the 83 lotteries found in the area in 2002, 44 were outside designated protected sites. The early stages of protection require the discovery, monitoring and protection of the present flower. Conservationists hope that complete habitat protection will come, but there will be no sign of full habitat protection in the near future. (8) Malaysian Nature Conservation Organisations () The Malaysian Nature Association, founded in 1940, is Malaysia's oldest scientific and state-free organisation dedicated to nature conservation and prestige. WWF Malaysia () Malaysian chapter of the World Wildlife Fund Have you ever wondered what the view from inside the Lottery looks like? Click below to see. (6a & 6b.) Looking for rafflesia links? - see these: Do you want to read the story of the Rafflesia observation? Click HERE Did you find the lottery? You want to identify it? Go here and find the key to the sport. R. kerrii R. pricei R. rochussenii R. tengku-adlinii R. tuan-mudae R. novum R. manillana R. patma R. microphylla Physical characteristics The Rafflesia body consists of yarn, such as the growth of tetrastigma vine root tissues for which it is parasitic. The plant does not produce leaves, stems or roots and does not contain chlorophyll. Raffles can only be seen when it is ready to breed, when the parasitic growths of the vine form a lump that develops the structure resembles some cabbage. This cabbage-like bud bursts through the host's shell, and after about 9 months opens up to reveal a massive 5-petal flower with kines and emits that develops into a fruit with seeds. Flowers sitting directly on the forest floor are either male or female flowers (female flowers are especially rare), they can measure more than a meter and weigh 10 kilograms. Most flowers in the genus give up and smell like rotting meat, so its local name is bodyflower. This smell attracts flies that pollinate the plant. In the middle of the flowers there are numerous thorns, the function of which is unknown, and it can also accommodate several litres of nectar. The fruit produced is round and about 15 cm in diameter and has thousands of small seeds. (2) Food and feedingRafflesia is entirely dependent on a vine called Tetrastigma, which is associated with grapes. Without roots, leaves and stems, Raffles is a parasite for its host vines, sucking nourishment from them. (4) Reproduction The visible part of rafflesian life cycle occurs only when it is ready to procreate. A small bud is formed outside the roots or stem of the vine, which develops over a period of about a year into a cabbage-like head, which eventually opens up to reveal the flower. Inside the flower there is a prickly plate with either stigma or stains attached, depending on the sex of the plant. The smell of the plant attracts flies and beetles to the plant to pollinate it. (5) In Rafflesia pollination is considered rare due to several factors. First of all, the flowers are unisex and for the most part can only be found near plants of the same sex. To ensure a successful reproduction, insect pollinators must pass both male and female plants, which are often not only close to each other, but also may not be mature and open at the same time. Complicating matters is that the flowers last less than a week, when pollination possibilities are narrow. (2) The fruit produced by Rafflesian is round and approximately 15 cm in diameter, filled with smooth meat and thousands of small hard-coated seeds. Meat attracts squirrels and screws of trees, which are thought to be the main distributors of seeds. (6) Click here for raffles at different stages. (7a) 3a. World map www.worldatlas.com 4a. malaysianrainforest2.htm 5a. 6b. 7a. Wallpaper: Authors: Chris Nicholson (nichoch@eartham.edu) and Beth Given Creation/revision date: 1.4.2003 Lottery is a delicate life form. Its flowering period is very short, usually no more than a week. Then it edfes and dies to become the nutrients of the forest. Whether it blooms again the following year depends on several factors, such as the presence of a real host and the presence of the opposite sex of the flower for pollination. The plant does not flower when its habitat or forest is disturbed. Rafflesia Status: In 1997, Raffles was included in the IUCN Red List of endangered plants classified as endangered (Rafflesia as manilla), vulnerable (Rafflesia keithii and Rafflesia pricei), Rare (Rafflesia cantleyi, Rafflesia kerrii and Rafflesia zollingeriana) and Intermediate (Rafflesia hastiseli). See the main threat lists: Illegal collectors Among some of the factors endangered by specific species, one of the threats to Rafflesian is illegal collectors, since the plant is widely used as a traditional drug in Southeast Asia, prescribed for multiple internal injuries and also for the treatment of infertility. They are usually sold at high prices. High mortality The high mortality rate of flower buds is another factor that makes Rafflesia so rare. In fact, only a small proportion of flowers bloom and last only a few days. Habitat specialization Rafflesia is a parasitic plant and can successfully parasitize only some specific species. This makes it even more difficult to exist, since they need not only to have specialized habitat specialization, but also double. Sexual relationship Mispronounced Male plants of Rafflesian are more common than females, which is also bad for the application of the species, since the chances of male and female flourishing and can be found close enough at the same time to allow pollination to take place without material. Habitat destruction By far the most significant threat to the existence of Rafflesian. The SE Asian rainforest area is also under threat, so the natural habitat of the plant is also reduced. This plant is also known as the flower of meat. Rafflesia flower is the largest in the world and tends to attract other small organisms by giving the smell of dead meat. Since it has this specialty, it is part of the genus of parasitic plants. This flower has about 17 different species that are currently found throughout Southeast Asia. Lottery blossom is known to be the largest single flower in the world. This plant is one that does not have chlorophyll, which causes it not to be able to photosynthesis. Largest Flower Side:Diameter: 106cmweight: 10kgRole in the Ecosystem: This flower is a huge tourist attraction and many hope to see the lottery while traveling throughout Southeast Asia. Although this is not the role that the flower plays in the environment, the proceeds of this fascinating species allow funds to go to preserve the territory. The poor smell of the plant allows for the attraction of carrot flies and other pollinators, which help spread the seeds of the plant to allow for spread and reproduction. In addition to this, the lottery consumes insects and organisms, which are found too much. This helps to balance the ecosystem and reduce too many species that are too retle0able. Reason for the decline: Unfortunately, since all rafflesian species are either endangered or extinct, they are not plants that you come across frequently, their decline is due to disturbances in their habitats. This is because people cut down rainforests. As these forests are being created on highways and banana plantations, rates are falling rapidly. Why we should care:It is very important to focus on the protection of all species in the ecosystem. For this species, it is a plant and it seems that tat plants are not paid as much attention as animals. In this case, we have seen that this species helps to consume and reduce species that other predators do not usually. Conservation measures:Conservation measures are carried out differently, but it seems that they are not very successful. In the Malaysian state of Sabah, the flower is protected by the Nature Conservation Act of 1997. Austes in which rafflesia flowers have been observed and protected to slow down the decline of the species. Two different conservation organizations are: Malaysian Nature Association - Malaysia - Resources: [://minniewu1161.wordpress.com/2013/03/02/endangered-plant-rafflesia-flower/](http://minniewu1161.wordpress.com/2013/03/02/endangered-plant-rafflesia-flower/) [//www.arkive.org/rafflesia/rafflesia-spp/](http://www.arkive.org/rafflesia/rafflesia-spp/) - Resources: [://minniewu1161.wordpress.com/2013/03/02/endangered-plant-rafflesia-flower/](http://minniewu1161.wordpress.com/2013/03/02/endangered-plant-rafflesia-flower/) [//www.arkive.org/rafflesia/rafflesia-spp/](http://www.arkive.org/rafflesia/rafflesia-spp/)