

Sustainability of harvest of commercially threatened medicinal plant *Aconitum spicatum* (Briihl) Stapf in central Nepal



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Introduction

- Nepal harbors >2,000 species of non timber forest products (NTFPs) of which 90% are medicinal & aromatic plants (MAPs)
- More than 100 species of MAPs are traded commercially
- MAPs have been identified as one of the 19 goods by Nepal Trade Integration Strategy, 2010 as having export potential



Ophiocordyceps sinensis

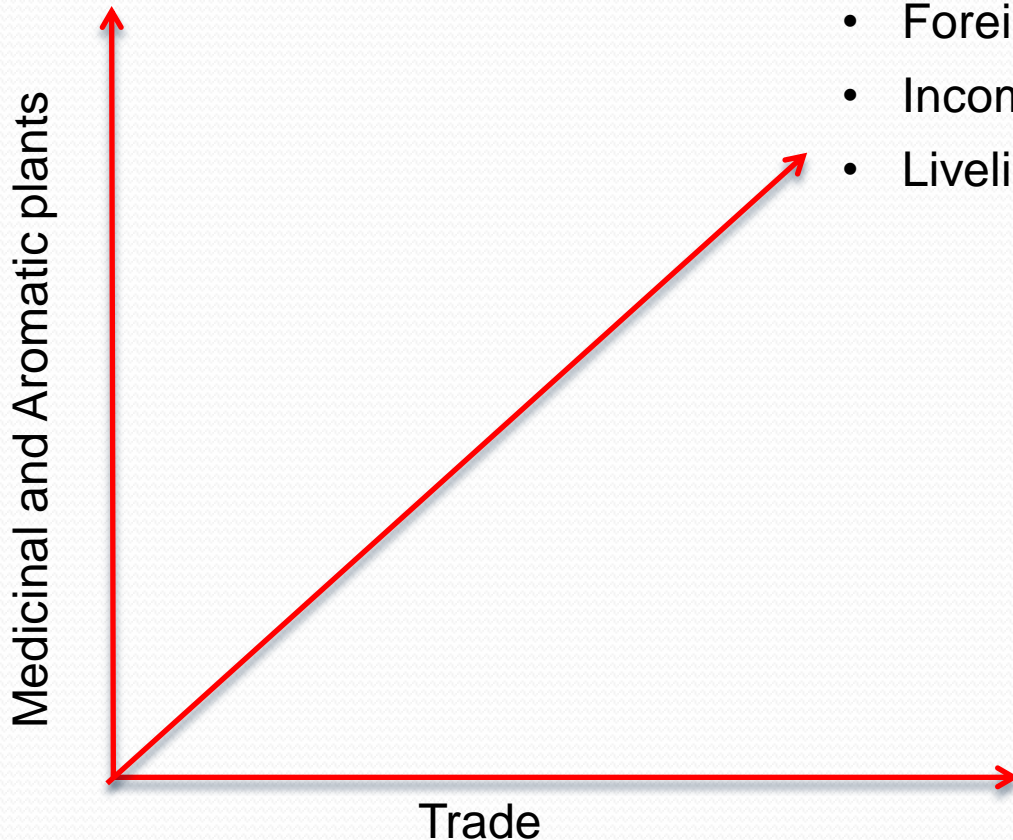


Fritillaria cirrhosa



Aconitum spicatum

MAPs & Trade relationship



- 33 MAPs identified by the government of Nepal for commercial farming

Economic Prosperity

- Foreign trade and exchange
- Income and employment
- Livelihood improvement of people



Source: IUCN

Major threats and challenges on sustainable uses of MAPs

- ❖ Illegal harvesting and trade
 - ❖ Premature and overharvesting
 - ❖ Inadequate awareness about the species biology and sustainability
 - ❖ Over grazing and other human disturbances
 - ❖ Lack of science-based management
- As a result, population of many species of MAPs declining, reproduction and growth rate reduced, and community composition and ecosystem is also changing



Study MAP species

Aconitum spicatum

Status: Vulnerable species

Habit: Perennial herb

Parts use: Tubers

Habitat: Moist places at 3000-4300 m

Regeneration: Tubers and seeds.

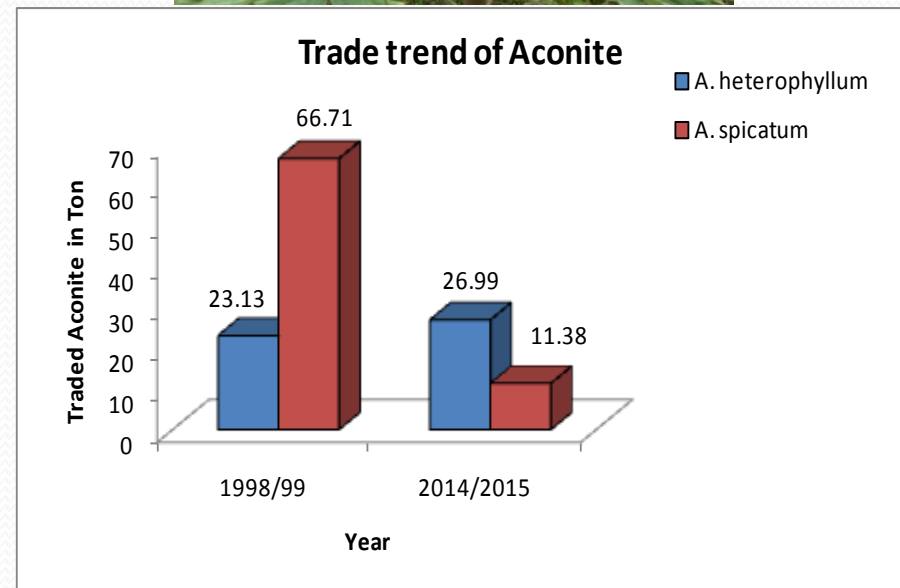
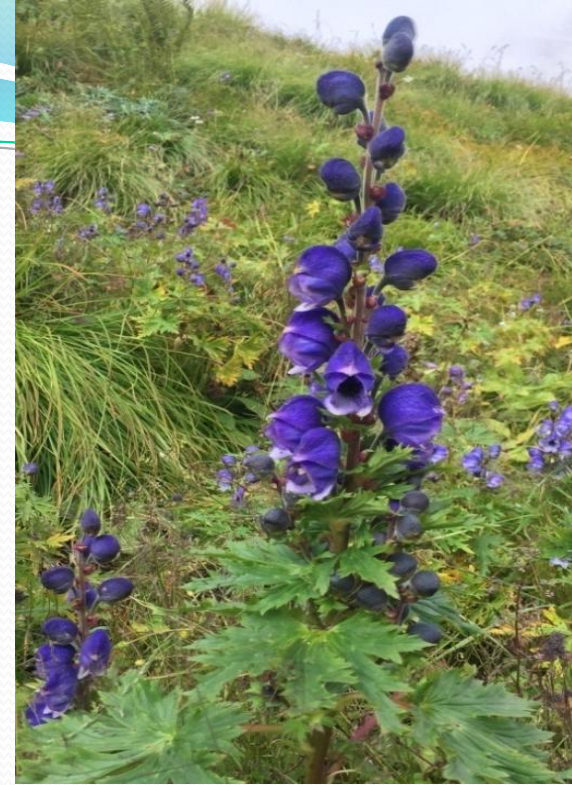
Use: Highly poisonous, medicinal

Local medicinal use – Cuts and wounds fever, headache, lung and intestine infections and cough

Allopathic Use :Analgesic and antipyretic

Prioritized by the government of Nepal for economic development

Trade: In decreasing order and approx 100% of the harvested tuber is traded to India



Source: Olsen 2005, TGGN 2016

Objectives

Broader objective:

To develop a sustainable harvesting model and management guidelines of *Aconitum spicatum*

Specifically:

- a. To assess the variation of life history traits along the altitudinal gradient
- b. To assess the effect different levels of harvesting treatments on the life history traits along an altitudinal gradient

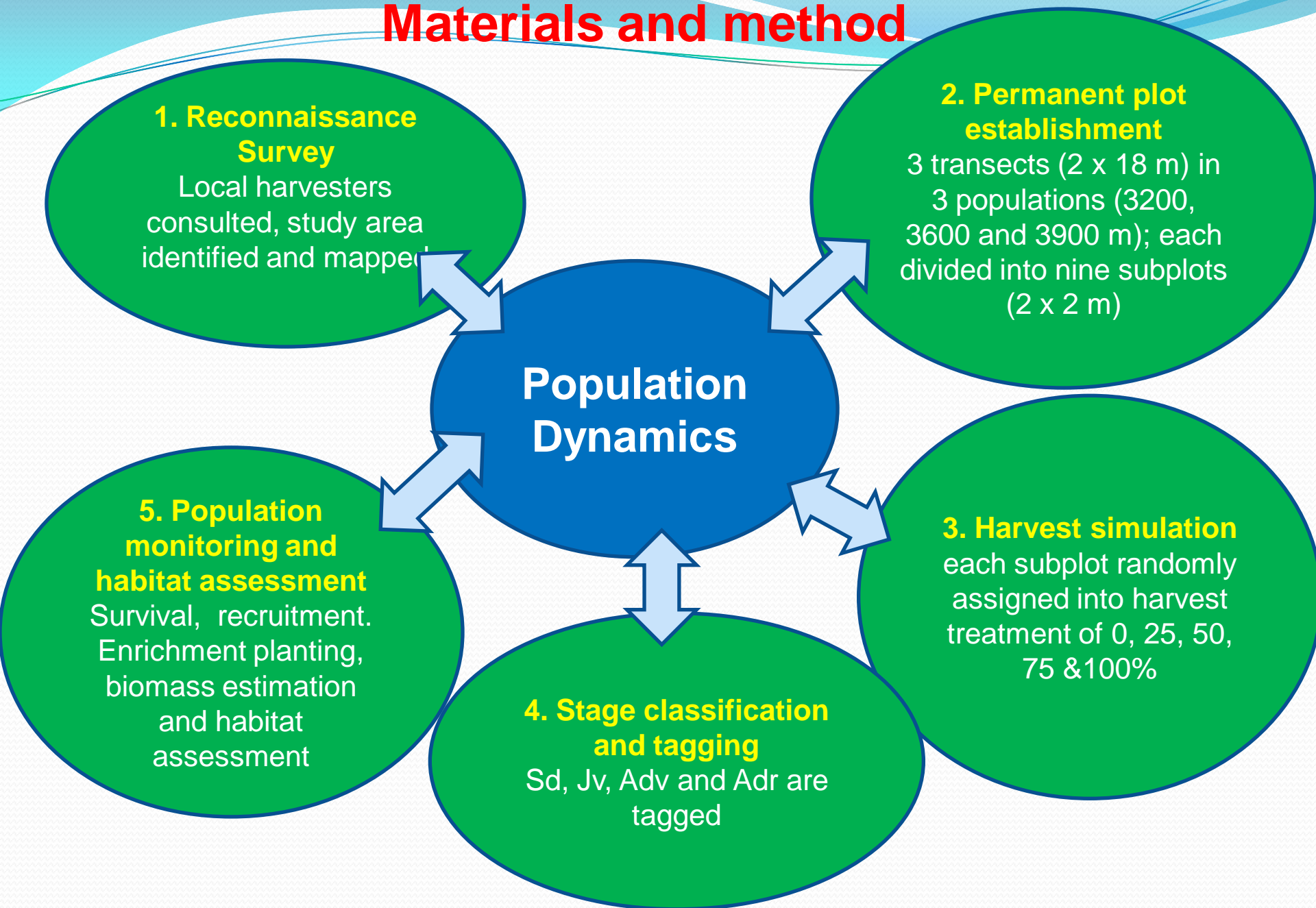
Study site

Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA)

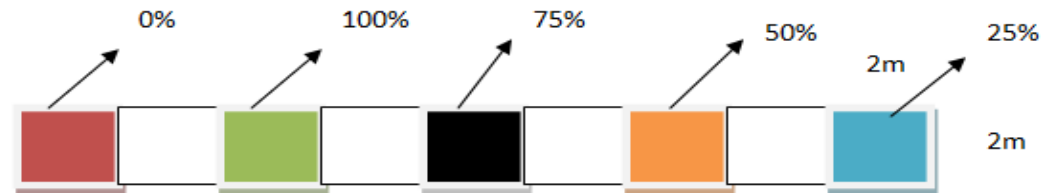
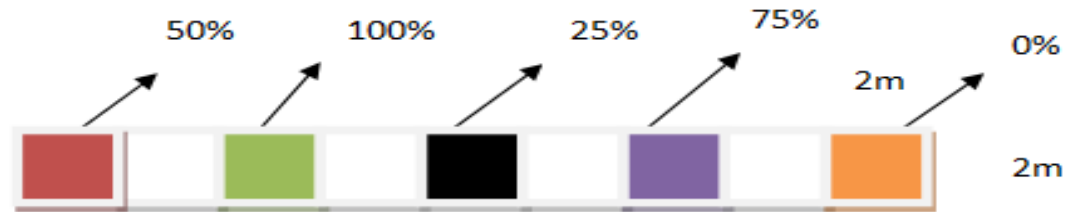
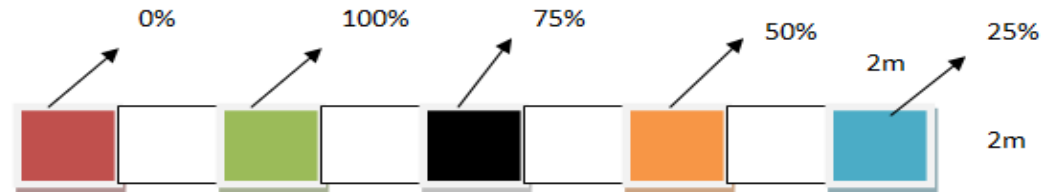


Source: ACAP 2014

Materials and method



Sampling design (*Aconitum Spicatum*): (belt transect)

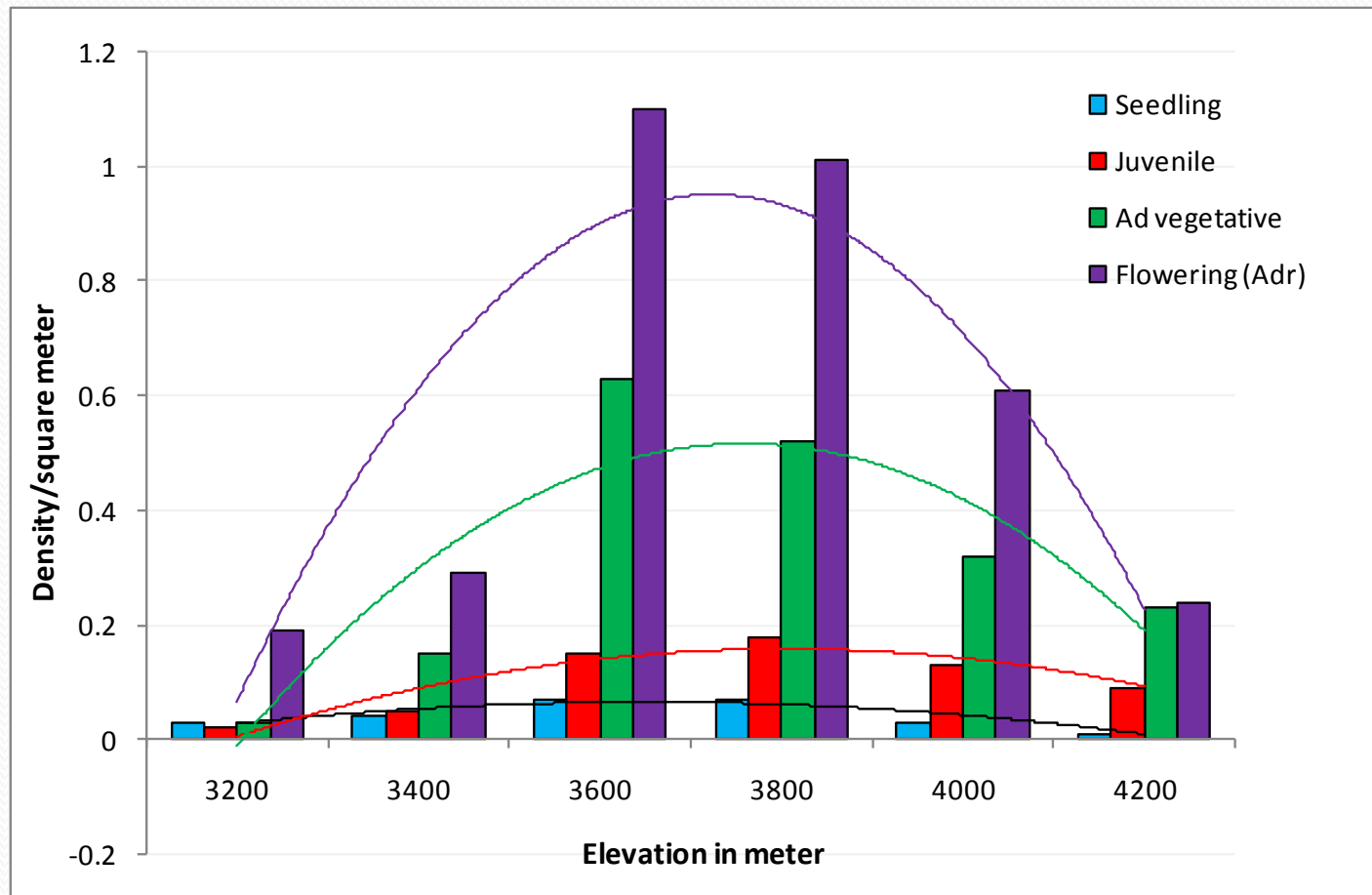


Some snaps of field work



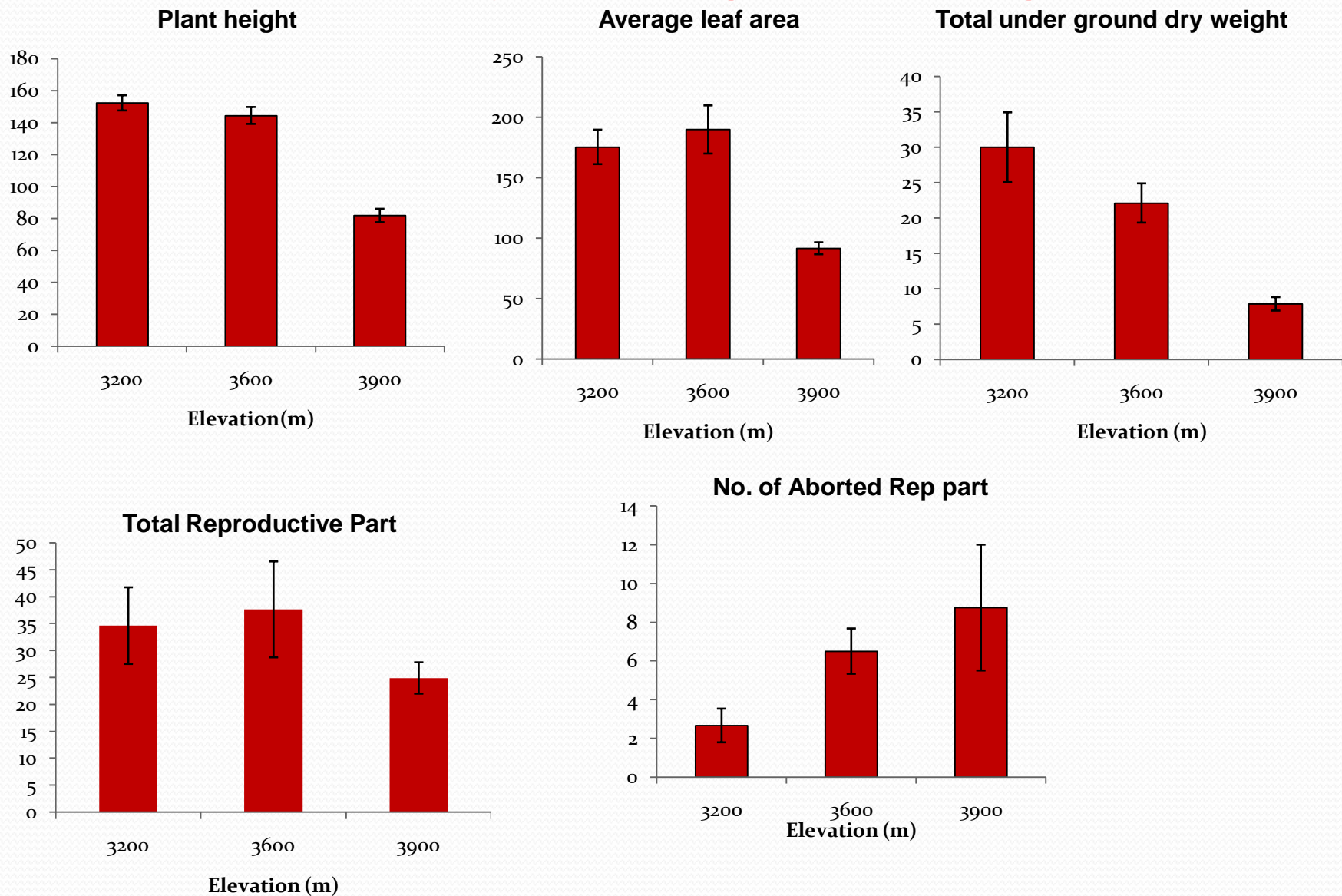
Result & Discussion

- ❖ Density in all stages was found highest between 3600 and 3800m.

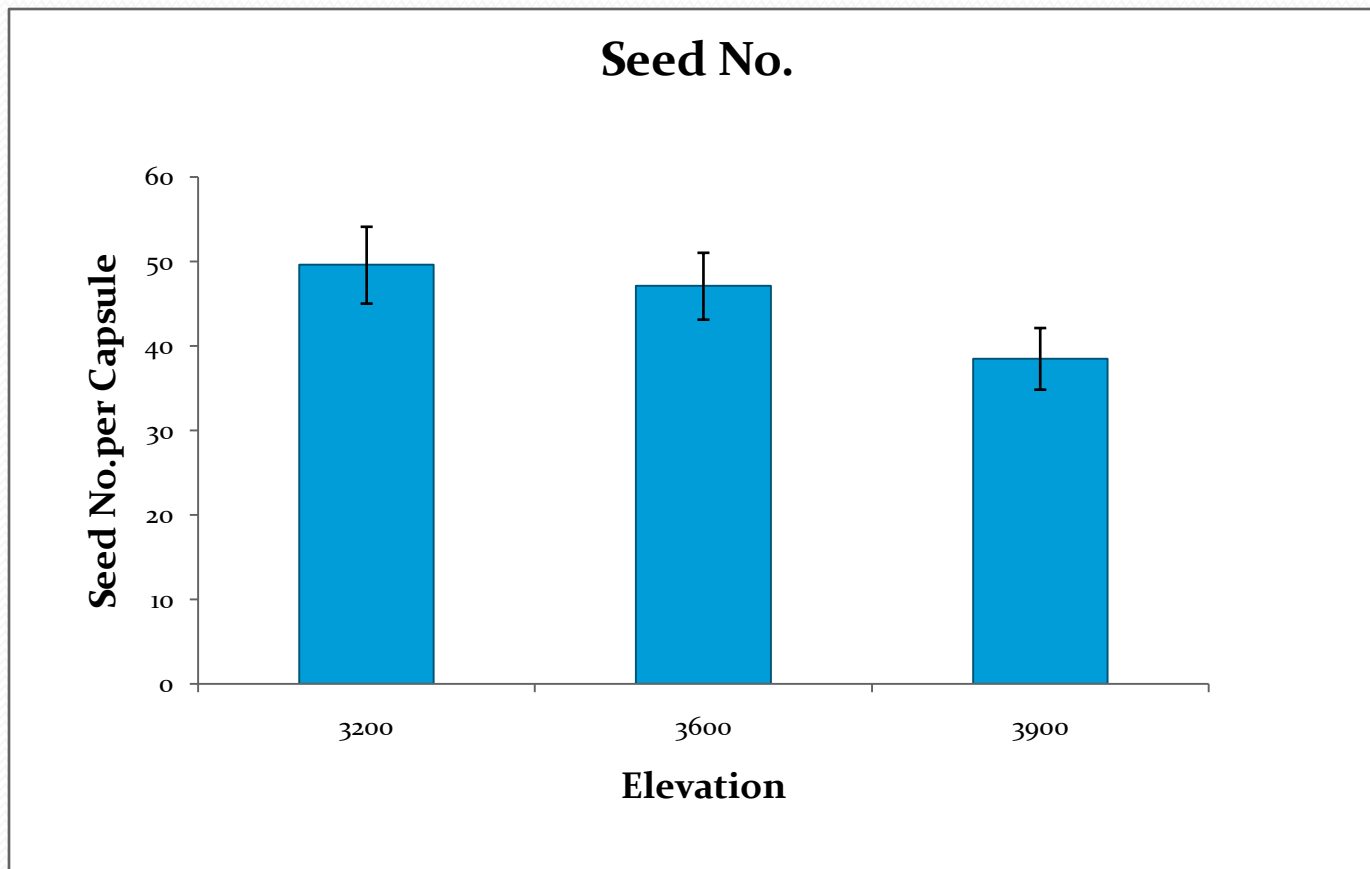


Result contd..

❖ Variation of Life history traits along the elevation gradient

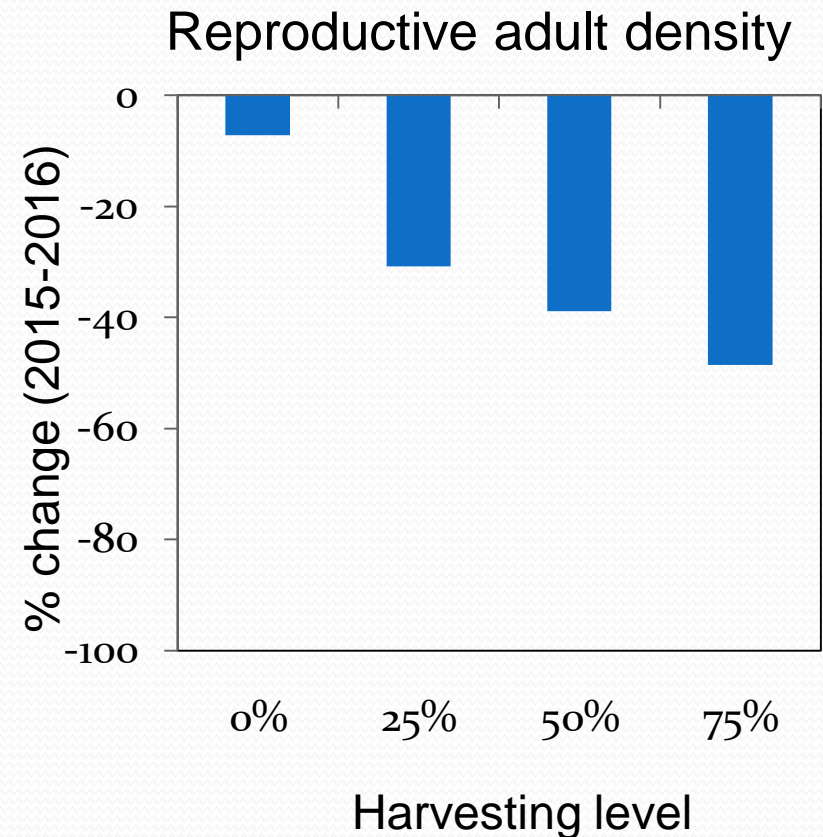
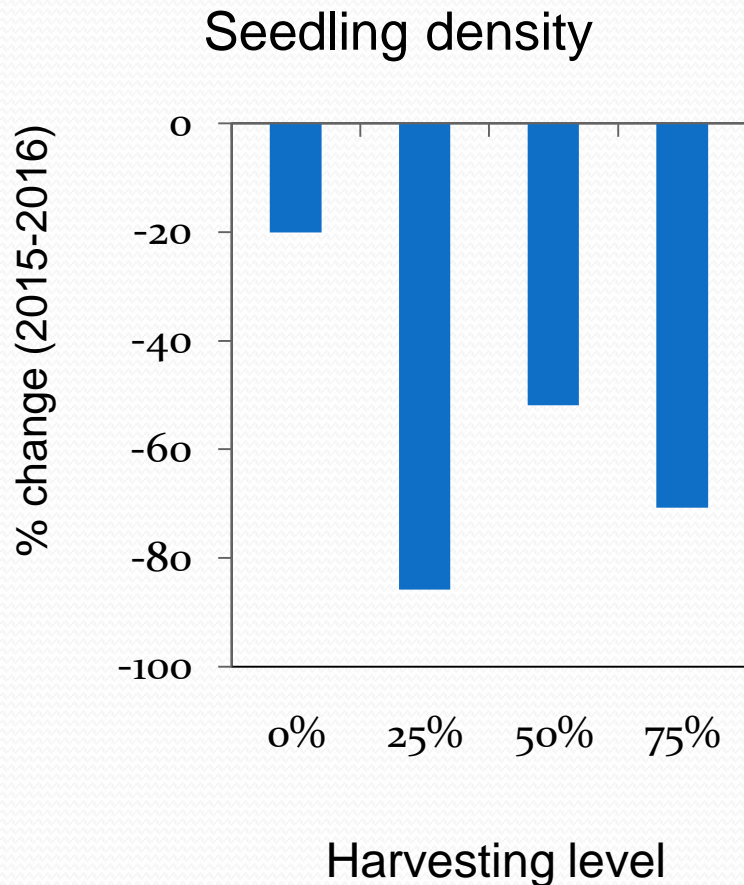


Contd....•



Effect of Harvest on seedling and adult density:

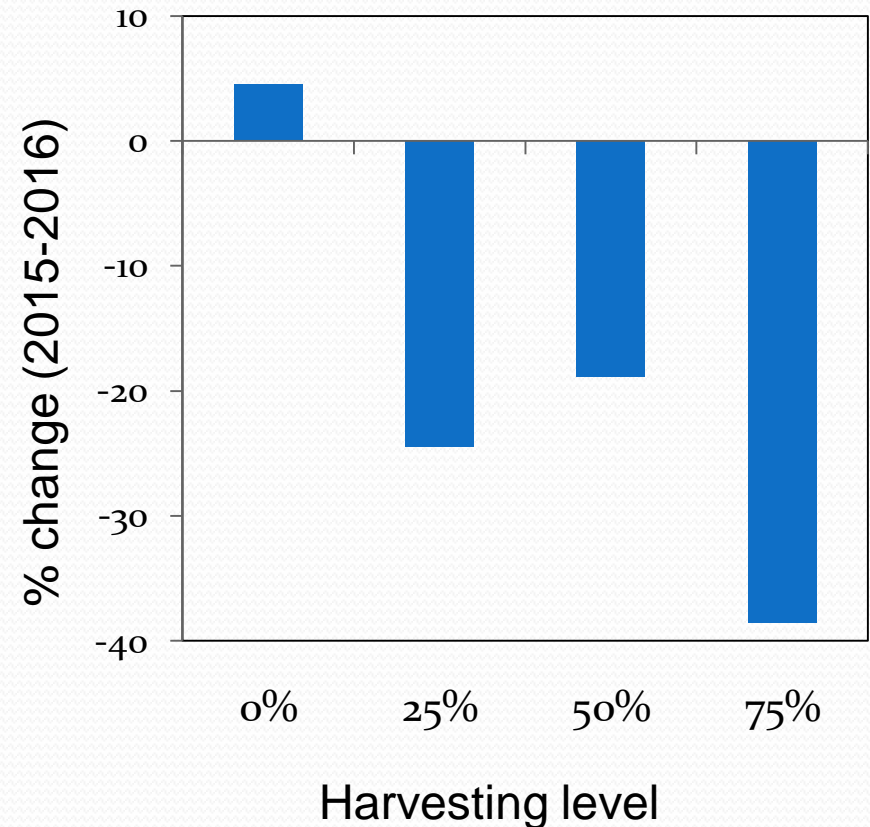
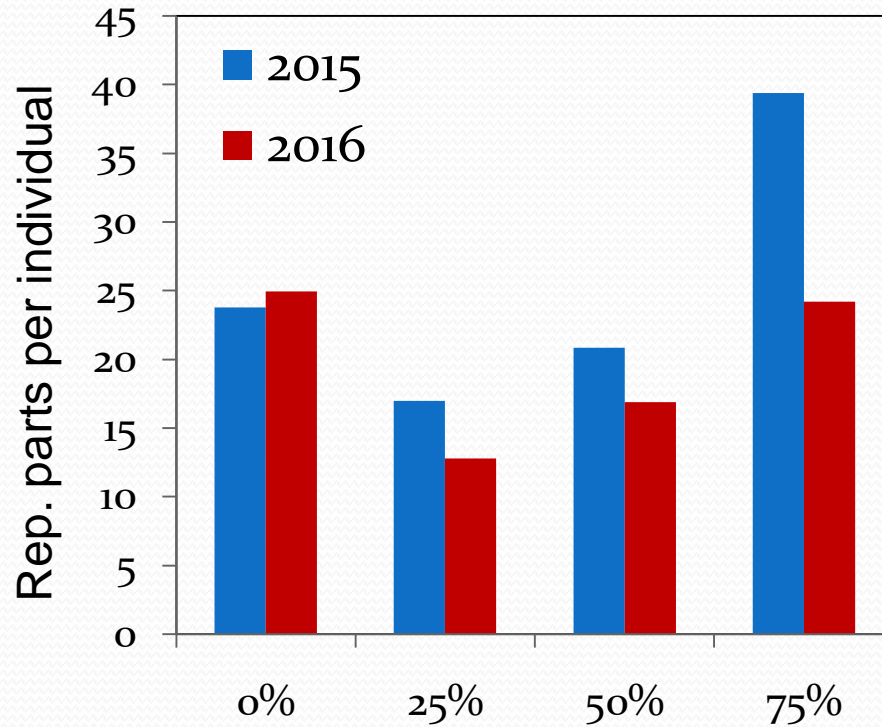
Harvesting has negative impact on the seedling and flowering density.



Result contd..

Effect of harvest on total reproductive output:

Harvest has negative impact on total reproductive output of the individual.



Conclusions

- Plants growing in different altitude exhibit variations in a number of vegetative and reproductive traits
- Fitness of *Aconitum spicatum* decreases with increasing elevation
- Harvesting greatly effect reproductive output and density of reproductive adults and seedlings

Recommendations

- A general awareness is needed to be created among the collectors and the local people about the population biology and conservation value of the species.
- Management should prioritize their activities on increasing seedling recruitment and reducing damage to the reproductive adults so as to maintain long term viability of available resource base.

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- Local people of the Annapurna Conservation Area
- All my friends and relatives who helped me directly or indirectly



A scenic mountain landscape. In the foreground, there are several tall, thin stalks of purple flowers, likely Aconitum, growing in a grassy field. The middle ground shows a deep, narrow valley with steep, rocky slopes. In the background, there are large, rugged mountains with significant snow cover, particularly on the upper slopes and peaks. The sky is not clearly visible, appearing as a bright, overexposed area at the top of the frame.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE!!