Literature Survey on Digital Naturalist - AI Enabled tool for Biodiversity Researchers

S.NO	TITLE OF THE JOURNAL	AUTHOR NAME	YEAR/PUBLICATION	METRICS	DESCRIPTION
1.	Bio diversity in Tropical ecosystem	Shri kanth Tripathi	Januray -2019 Department of Forestry, Mizoram University.	AI image classifiers can create bio diversity datasets from social media imagery.	In tropical regions, enormous floral and faunal wealth, which are facing challenges due to disturbances of climate change. Thus the area is under developed with hilly terrains,thus the biodiversity studies are limited.
2.	A revised survey of forest types of India	Champion H and Seth SK	April -2019 Government of India Press, New Delhi.	Images are spatially aggregated around tourist sites and under represent native species.	Forest Survey report 2019 states that there is a increase of 2,261 sq km in the total forest and tree cover of the country.
3.	Naturalistic Observation and Methods	Spenser Egan, Ryan Hultzman	February 2020 Chapman Hall, London, UK.	Flicker hosts many images of plants, animals can be accurately classified into species by AI.Therefore images focussed on a single non cultural plant are mostly identified.	It describes a geospatial modelling technique using a combination of drivers of LULCC(land-use and land-cover change)
4.	Global Biodiversity Assessment	Vernon Heywood	2015 University Of Reading	Both google lens and in naturalist uses a image technology as a base which brings the identification of flora and fauna.	Increasing competition for a dwindling resource increases a conflicts between stakeholder groups, and also between humans and wildlife.
5.	Historical nature of Biodiversity complexity	Saverio Forestiero	May 2022 University of Rome, Tor Vergata.	In naturalist made a specification for flora and fauna forming a global network where the history of that are deliverable in the social medias.	The general terms and ideas on biodiversity complexity, will tackle to seek to summarize the difference between complexities of living and inert matter in wildlife power.

6.	Preference and Conservation Habitat of Wildlife	Jacob Heilmann-Clausen	August 2012 University of Copenhagen	While preserving this AI uses to identify text and objects both within images and a live view form.	The early results comes from the conserving of more cryptic organisms such as fungi will be the creation of habitat for other organisms.
7.	Plant Taxonomy	Myriam Gaudeul	January 2021 Museum of National Histoire Naturelle	Image recognition getting the relevant information along with global network and then connecting this within a taxonomy level of real time experiences.	Taxonomy is the science that explores, describes, names, and classifies all organisms, whereas in plant in gives brief description nature of the spotted plant.
8.	Dynamics and Threats of wildlife herbal.	Shatrujeet Pandey	July 2019 National Botanical Research Institute,Lucknow, India.	AI the development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence which in turn helps in the protecting the wildlife threats.	Thalictrum foliolosum is an endemic herb of the temperate Himalayas and eastern China. These plants have been used for past several decades by indigenous people
9.	Sustainable Utilization And Conservation Of Biodiversity	V P Upadhyay	October2014 Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bhubaneswar	Classifiers will tend to be more accurate at higher taxonomic levels, but this may vary between taxonomic groups.	Commercial extraction of forest products is potentially sound conservation and it is of developmental strategy
10.	Naturalistic Study of Flora and Fauna	Rama Shri Reddy	February 2018 Environmental Research Institute of the Supervising Scientist,Darwin.	The generated data for any experience into a naturalistic research will be subsequent in the analyses of flora and fauna.	Ecology is the study of the relation and interactions between organisms and their environment. It comprises the floral and faunal communities of an area.