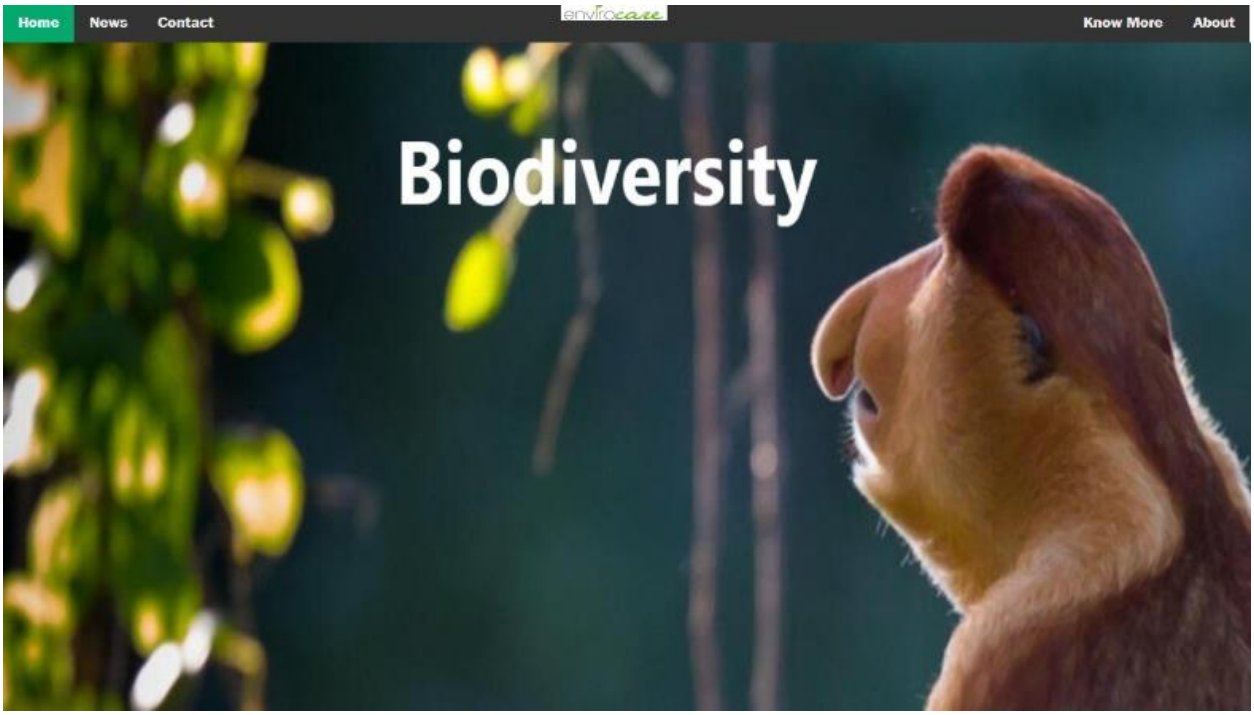
BIODIVERSITY IN DANGER

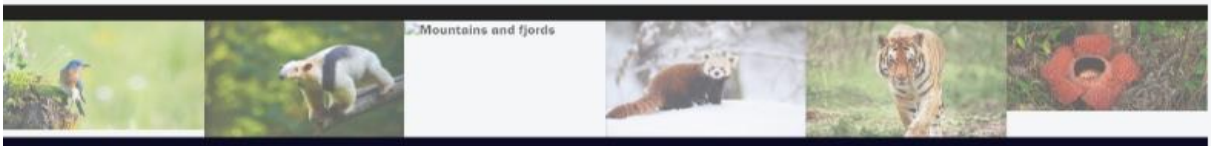


Biodiversity in danger and conservation of Biodiversity

Biodiversity is all the different kinds of life you'll find in one area—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life. Biodiversity supports everything in nature that we need to survive: food, clean water, medicine, and shelter.

Biodiversity is the presence of different species of plants and animals on the earth. Moreover, it is also called biological diversity as it is related to the variety of species of flora and fauna. Biodiversity plays a major role in maintaining the balance of the earth. Building wildlife corridors- This means to build connections between wildlife spaces. In other words, many animals are incapable to cross huge barriers. Therefore they are no able to migrate the barrier and breed. So different engineering techniques can make wildlife corridors. Also, help animals to move from one place to the other. Set up gardens- Setting up gardens in the houses is the easiest way to increase biodiversity. You can grow different types of plants and animals in the yard or even in the balcony. Further, this would help in increasing the amount of fresh air in the house. Protected areas- protected areas like wildlife sanctuaries and zoo conserve biodiversity. For instance, they maintain the natural habitat of plants and animals. Furthermore, these places are away from any human civilization. Therefore the ecosystem is well maintained which makes it a perfect breeding ground for flora and fauna. In our country, their various wildlife sanctuaries are build that is today spread over a vast area. Moreover, these areas are the only reason some of the animal species are not getting extinct. Therefore the protected areas should increase all over the globe. Re-wilding – Re-wilding is necessary to avert the damage that has been taking place over centuries. Furthermore, the meaning of re-wilding is introducing the endangered species in the areas where it is extinct. Over the past years, by various human activities like hunting and cutting down of trees the biodiversity is in danger. So we must take the necessary steps to conserve our wildlife and different species of plants. Biodiversity is extremely important to maintain the ecological system. Most Noteworthy many species of plants and animals are dependent on each other. Therefore if one of them gets extinct, the others will start getting endangered too. Moreover, it is important for humans too because our survival depends on plants and animals. For instance, the human needs food to survive which we get from plants. If the earth does not give us a favorable environment then we cannot grow any crops. As a result, it will no longer be possible for us to sustain on this planet. Biodiversity in flora and fauna is the need of the hour. Therefore we should take various countermeasures to stop the reduction of endangering of species. Furthermore, pollution from vehicles should decrease. So that animals can get fresh air to breathe. Moreover, it will also decrease global warming which is the major cause of the extinction of the species.

Slideshow Gallery



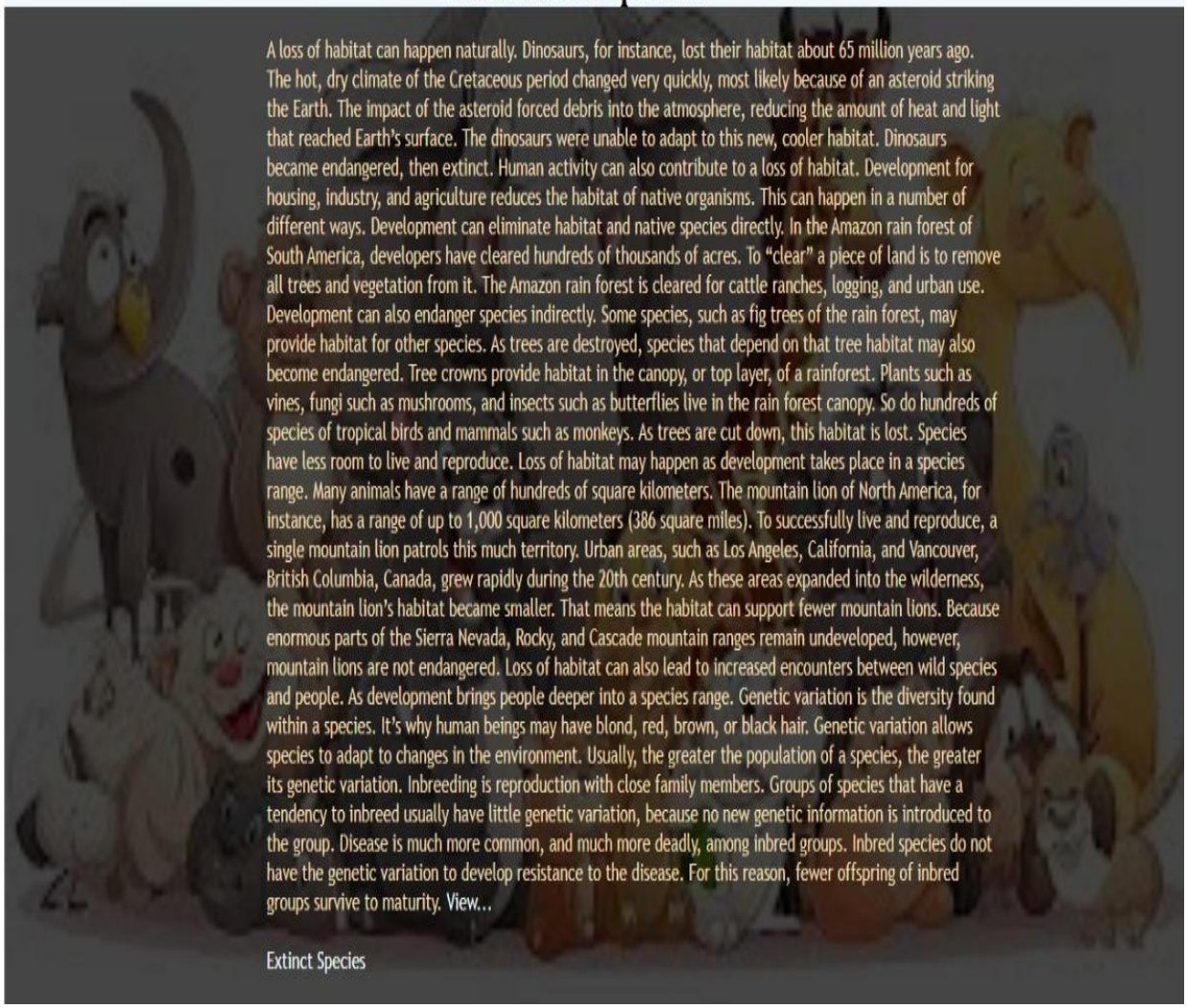
GLORIOUS BIODIVERSITY

EnviroCare !!

Developed idea of projecting a self-structured and planned E-website to work on. This website is complete work of fiction and do not involve any rights and claims. Its just a dummy website build on to present skills of HTML and CSS been learned during academic shedule. Thank you!!
Thank you everyone, Thank you so much everyone !!

Co-founders: Mr.Abhayraj Singh Mandloi

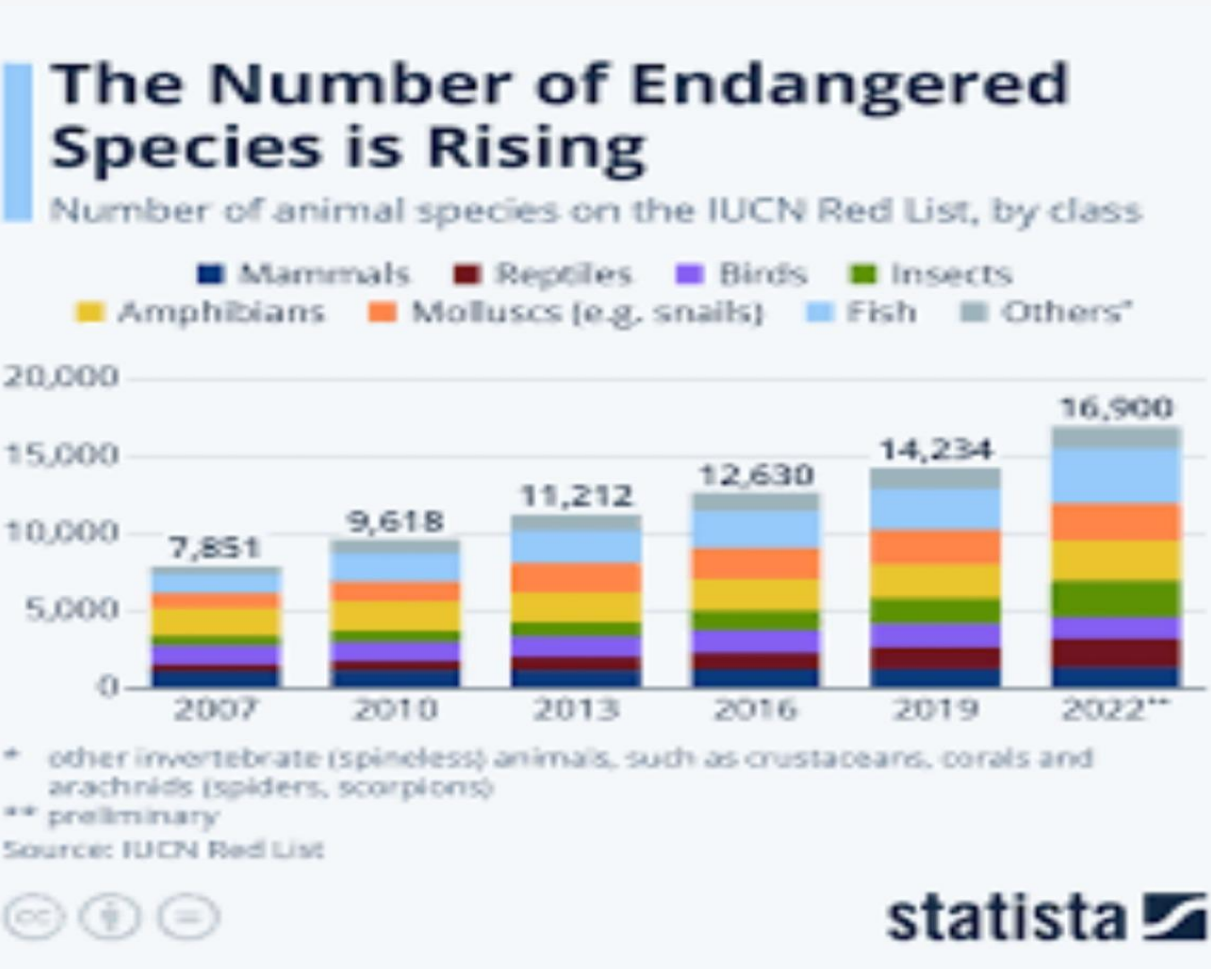
Endandered Species



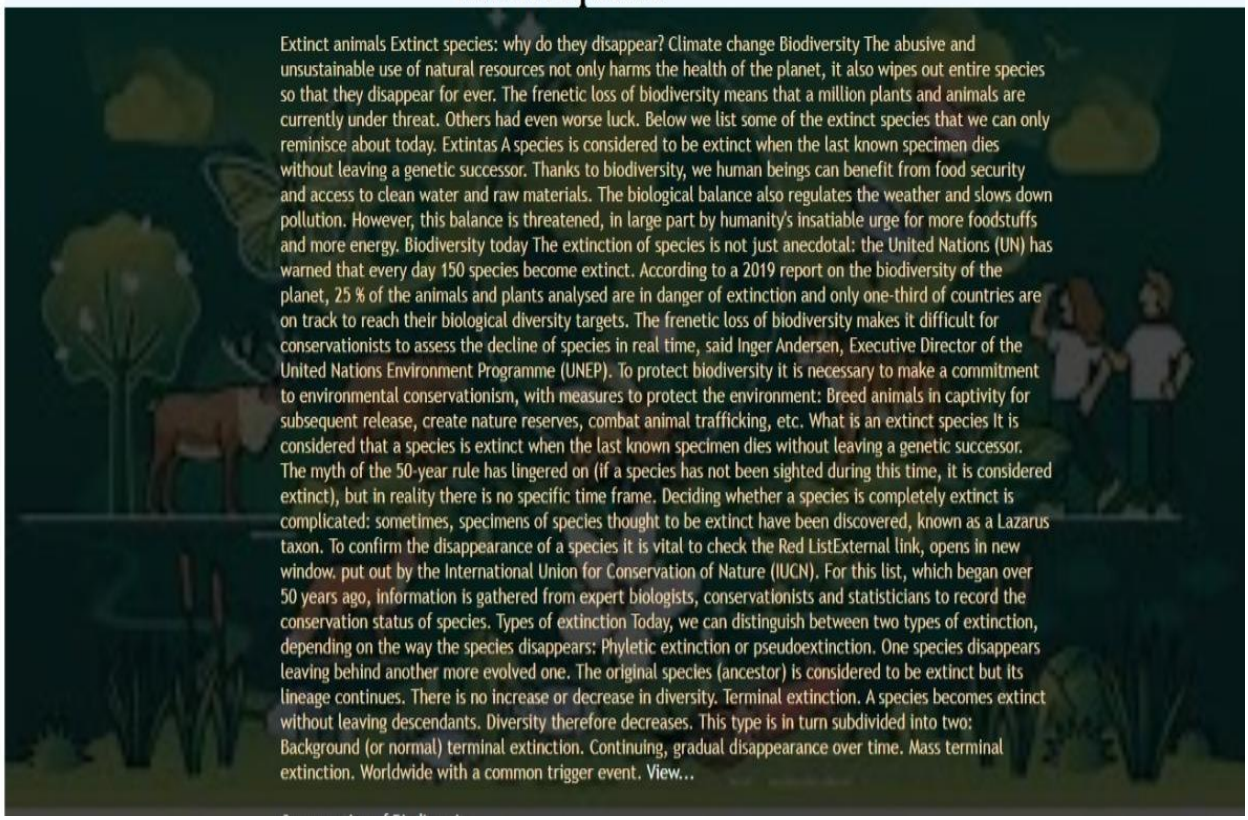
A loss of habitat can happen naturally. Dinosaurs, for instance, lost their habitat about 65 million years ago. The hot, dry climate of the Cretaceous period changed very quickly, most likely because of an asteroid striking the Earth. The impact of the asteroid forced debris into the atmosphere, reducing the amount of heat and light that reached Earth's surface. The dinosaurs were unable to adapt to this new, cooler habitat. Dinosaurs became endangered, then extinct. Human activity can also contribute to a loss of habitat. Development for housing, industry, and agriculture reduces the habitat of native organisms. This can happen in a number of different ways. Development can eliminate habitat and native species directly. In the Amazon rain forest of South America, developers have cleared hundreds of thousands of acres. To "clear" a piece of land is to remove all trees and vegetation from it. The Amazon rain forest is cleared for cattle ranches, logging, and urban use. Development can also endanger species indirectly. Some species, such as fig trees of the rain forest, may provide habitat for other species. As trees are destroyed, species that depend on that tree habitat may also become endangered. Tree crowns provide habitat in the canopy, or top layer, of a rainforest. Plants such as vines, fungi such as mushrooms, and insects such as butterflies live in the rain forest canopy. So do hundreds of species of tropical birds and mammals such as monkeys. As trees are cut down, this habitat is lost. Species have less room to live and reproduce. Loss of habitat may happen as development takes place in a species range. Many animals have a range of hundreds of square kilometers. The mountain lion of North America, for instance, has a range of up to 1,000 square kilometers (386 square miles). To successfully live and reproduce, a single mountain lion patrols this much territory. Urban areas, such as Los Angeles, California, and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, grew rapidly during the 20th century. As these areas expanded into the wilderness, the mountain lion's habitat became smaller. That means the habitat can support fewer mountain lions. Because enormous parts of the Sierra Nevada, Rocky, and Cascade mountain ranges remain undeveloped, however, mountain lions are not endangered. Loss of habitat can also lead to increased encounters between wild species and people. As development brings people deeper into a species range. Genetic variation is the diversity found within a species. It's why human beings may have blond, red, brown, or black hair. Genetic variation allows species to adapt to changes in the environment. Usually, the greater the population of a species, the greater its genetic variation. Inbreeding is reproduction with close family members. Groups of species that have a tendency to inbreed usually have little genetic variation, because no new genetic information is introduced to the group. Disease is much more common, and much more deadly, among inbred groups. Inbred species do not have the genetic variation to develop resistance to the disease. For this reason, fewer offspring of inbred groups survive to maturity. View...

Extinct Species

ENDANGERED SPECIES

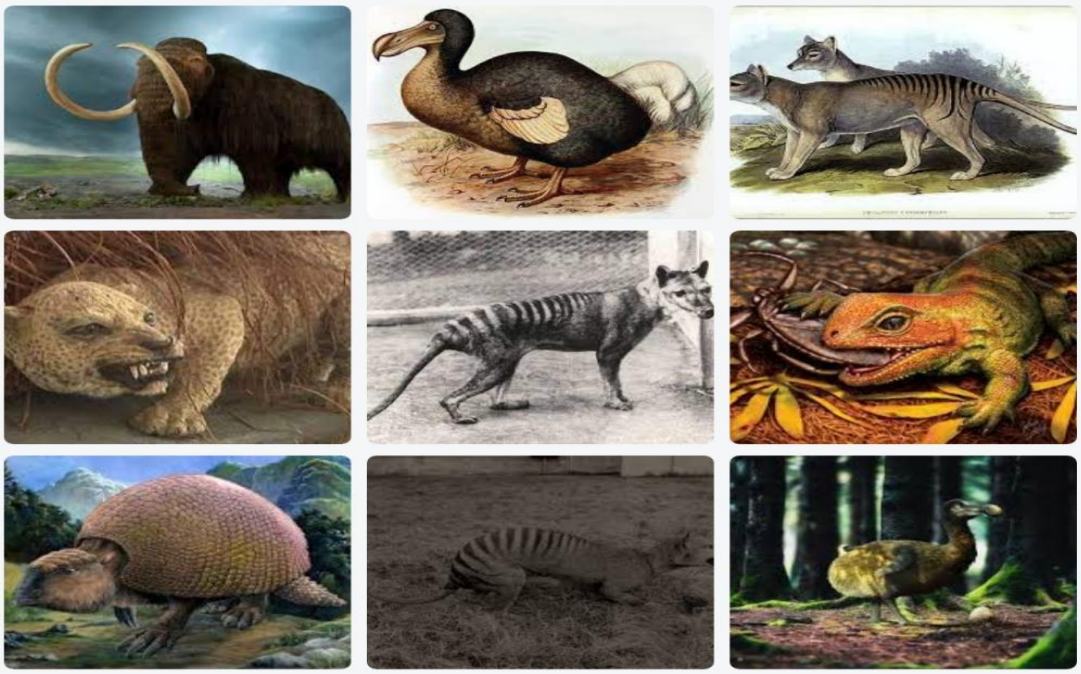


Extinct Species



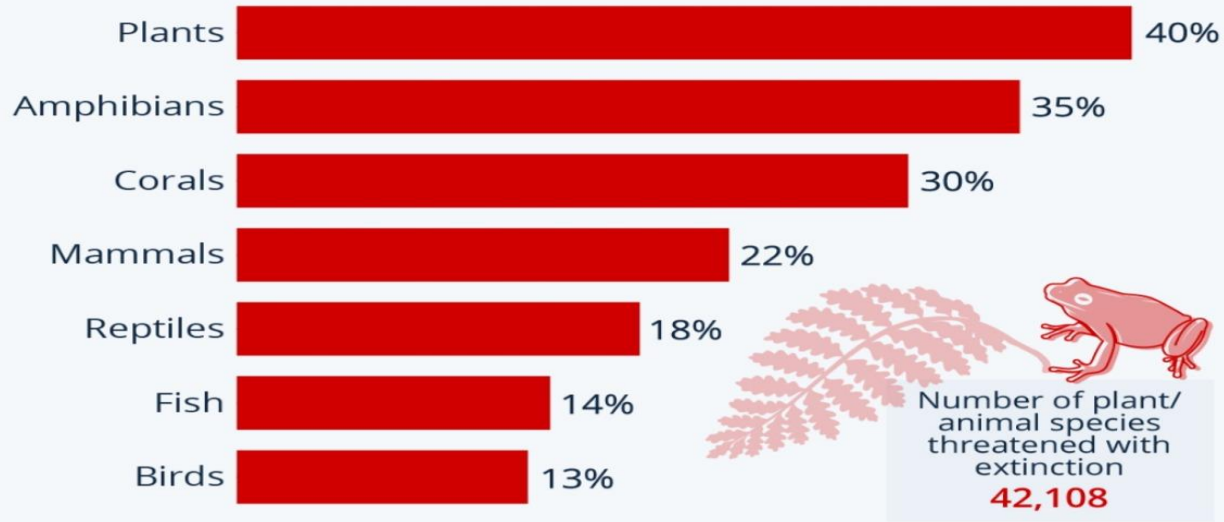
Extinct animals Extinct species: why do they disappear? Climate change Biodiversity The abusive and unsustainable use of natural resources not only harms the health of the planet, it also wipes out entire species so that they disappear for ever. The frenetic loss of biodiversity means that a million plants and animals are currently under threat. Others had even worse luck. Below we list some of the extinct species that we can only reminisce about today. Extintas A species is considered to be extinct when the last known specimen dies without leaving a genetic successor. Thanks to biodiversity, we human beings can benefit from food security and access to clean water and raw materials. The biological balance also regulates the weather and slows down pollution. However, this balance is threatened, in large part by humanity's insatiable urge for more foodstuffs and more energy. Biodiversity today The extinction of species is not just anecdotal: the United Nations (UN) has warned that every day 150 species become extinct. According to a 2019 report on the biodiversity of the planet, 25 % of the animals and plants analysed are in danger of extinction and only one-third of countries are on track to reach their biological diversity targets. The frenetic loss of biodiversity makes it difficult for conservationists to assess the decline of species in real time, said Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). To protect biodiversity it is necessary to make a commitment to environmental conservationism, with measures to protect the environment: Breed animals in captivity for subsequent release, create nature reserves, combat animal trafficking, etc. What is an extinct species It is considered that a species is extinct when the last known specimen dies without leaving a genetic successor. The myth of the 50-year rule has lingered on (if a species has not been sighted during this time, it is considered extinct), but in reality there is no specific time frame. Deciding whether a species is completely extinct is complicated: sometimes, specimens of species thought to be extinct have been discovered, known as a Lazarus taxon. To confirm the disappearance of a species it is vital to check the Red ListExternal link, opens in new window. put out by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). For this list, which began over 50 years ago, information is gathered from expert biologists, conservationists and statisticians to record the conservation status of species. Types of extinction Today, we can distinguish between two types of extinction, depending on the way the species disappears: Phyletic extinction or pseudoextinction. One species disappears leaving behind another more evolved one. The original species (ancestor) is considered to be extinct but its lineage continues. There is no increase or decrease in diversity. Terminal extinction. A species becomes extinct without leaving descendants. Diversity therefore decreases. This type is in turn subdivided into two: Background (or normal) terminal extinction. Continuing, gradual disappearance over time. Mass terminal extinction. Worldwide with a common trigger event. View...

EXTINCT SPECIES



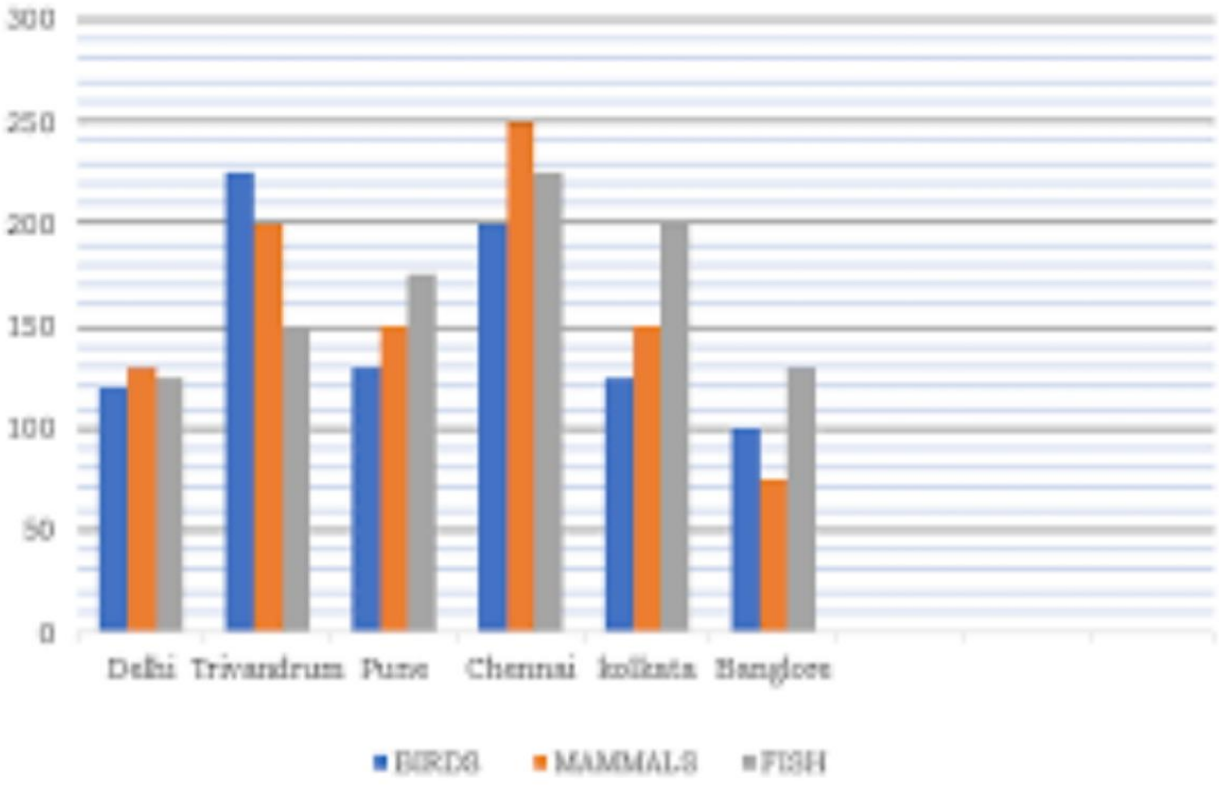
Threatened With Extinction

Share of assessed plant/animal species at risk of extinction worldwide as of 2022



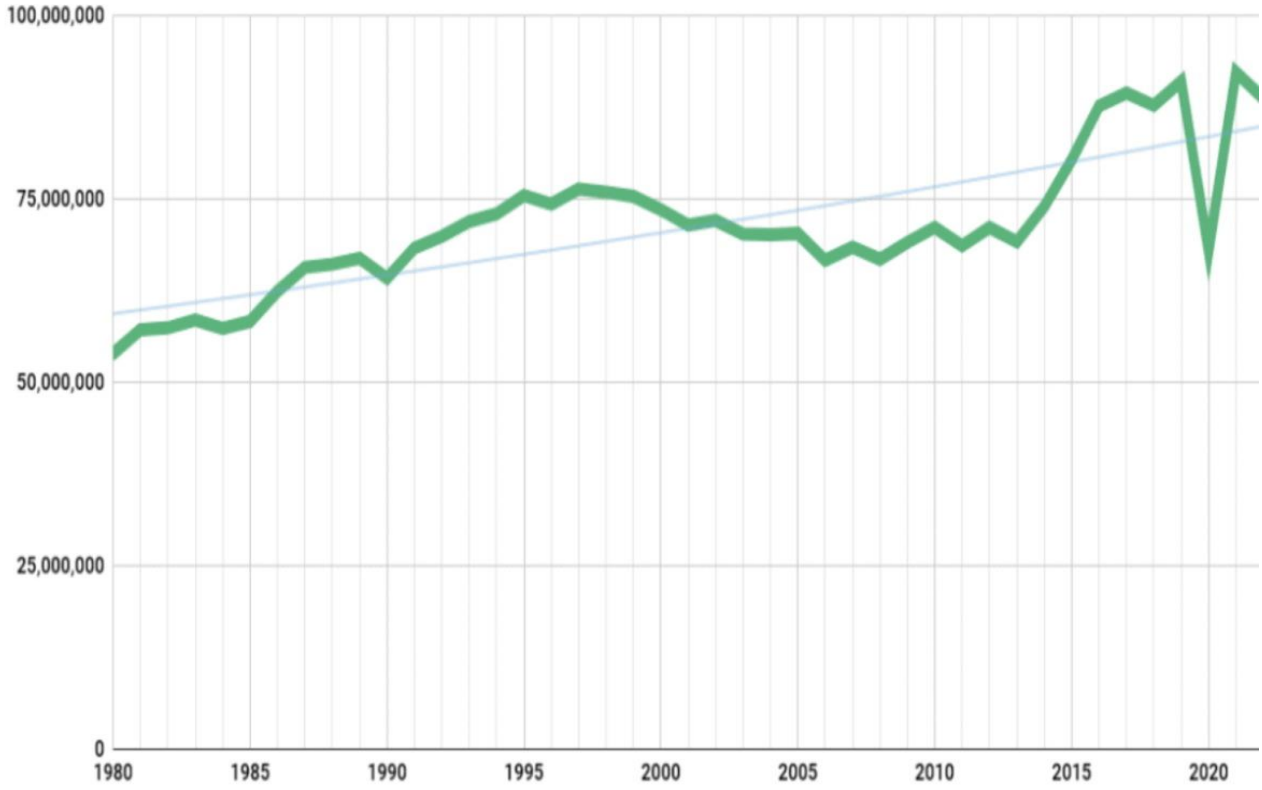
Based on the assessment of 150,388 species
Source: IUCN

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES



NATIONAL PARKS

Total National Park Visitations (1979-Current)



Biodiversity in danger

Biodiversity loss refers to the reduction of biodiversity due to displacement or extinction of species. The loss of a particular individual species may seem unimportant to some, especially if it is not a charismatic species like the Bengal tiger or the bottlenose dolphin. However, biologists estimate that species extinctions are currently many times higher the normal, or background, rate seen previously in Earth's history. This translates to the loss of tens of thousands of species within our lifetimes. This is likely to have dramatic effects on human welfare through the collapse of ecosystems. Loss of biodiversity may have reverberating consequences on ecosystems because of the complex interrelations among species. For example, the extinction of one species may cause the extinction of another. To measure biodiversity loss, scientists assess which species are at risk of extinction as well as survey ecosystem decline. The core threat to biodiversity on the planet is the combination of human population growth and the resources used by that population. The human population requires resources to survive and grow, and many of those resources are being removed unsustainably from the environment. The five main threats to biodiversity are habitat loss, pollution, overexploitation, invasive species, and climate change. Increased mobility and trade has resulted in the introduction of invasive species while the other threats are direct results of human population growth and resource use. Extinction is the global loss of a species. Five mass extinctions have occurred in geological history, and extinction rates were particular high during these events. Earth is currently experiencing a sixth mass extinction, which is driven by human activities. When mass extinctions are not occurring, extinction still occurs at a low rate, the background extinction rate. The local elimination of a species (extirpation) is also of conservation concern. Invasive species are those occurring outside of their historical distribution that cause ecological and/or economic harm. Invasive species can overpredate or outcompete native species, sometimes causing their extinction or extirpation. Examples of invasive species include the Asian carp, zebra mussels, Bd (which causes a fungal disease in amphibians), purple loosestrife, and the European starling. Biological control employs other organisms to control invasive species and has had successes.
Habitat loss includes habitat destruction, altering the physical environment such that a species can no longer live there, and habitat fragmentation, which involves dividing a habitat into discontinuous patches.

Know about: Endangered Species