It would cost about $76 billion a year to sustain the earth’s terrestrial biodiversity. Do you think we should spend this money? How might a decision not to make this investment affect you and any children or grandchildren you might have?

Step 1:

A measure of variation at the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels is called biodiversity. Because of the warm environment and high primary productivity near the equator, terrestrial biodiversity is typically greater. Earth's biodiversity is not uniformly distributed and is more abundant in the tropics.

The tundra, taigas, temperate deciduous woods, tropical rainforests, grasslands, and deserts are a few examples of terrestrial ecosystems.

Step 2:

Because of the richness of life forms on Earth's land surface, which is referred to as terrestrial biodiversity, we must maintain the planet's terrestrial ecosystems. A healthy ecosystem is characterised by high biodiversity, which is closely related to human health. Numerous essential functions that are necessary for human life, such as the creation of oxygen, are provided by animals and plants.

The systems that sustain all life on Earth, including humans, depend on biodiversity. We cannot have the healthy ecosystems that we depend on to give us the air we breathe and the food we consume without a diverse variety of animals, plants, and microorganisms. People also appreciate nature in and of itself.

The majority of our development, from the production of raw materials to food, depends on terrestrial ecosystems. 30% of the Earth's surface is covered in forests, which also serve as a significant carbon storage area and home for a variety of land animals.

By protecting places that are seriously threatened, preserving parts that are still unaltered, repairing damaged ecosystems, and sharing much of the land we control with other species, we can maintain terrestrial biodiversity.

Step 3:

If ecological services are no longer sufficient to meet social requirements, the loss of biodiversity may have serious direct effects on human health. Changes in ecosystem services have an indirect impact on local migration, livelihoods, income, and, on rare occasions, even political strife.

According to Oxford University professor David Macdonald, "humanity has no future without biodiversity. Everything we require, including oxygen, a place to live, food, drink, and even medication, is provided for us through biodiversity. It guards against natural catastrophes, traps greenhouse gases, and lessens the effects of climate change.

Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem changes can make it more likely that infectious diseases in humans, animals, and plants will appear or spread, including economically significant livestock diseases, zoonotic outbreaks, and worldwide pandemics.