

Wish everyone

myself Jay Arora and my team members are going to present our topic topic name

index page

we going to present the following topics

variety of life forms found in a particular region

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 a term used to describe the enormous variety of life on Earth.

It can be used more specifically to refer to all of the species in one region or ecosystem.

Biodiversity refers to every living thing, including plants, bacteria, animals, and humans.

Scientists have estimated that there are around 8.7 million species of plants and animals in existence.

However, only around 1.2 million

species have been identified and described so far, most of which are insects. This means that millions of other organisms remain a complete mystery.

Biodiversity found on Earth today consists of many millions of distinct biological species, the product of four billion years of evolution.

However, the word "Biodiversity" is relatively new, and is thought to have first been coined as a contraction of the term "biological diversity" in 1985 and then popularised by a number of authors¹

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Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth, it includes all organisms, species, and populations; the genetic variation among these; and their complex assemblages of communities and ecosystems.

It also refers to the interrelatedness of genes, species, and ecosystems and in turn, their interactions with the environment.

Species diversity is a measure of how many different species are present in a given area. Most often when people think of biodiversity they think of species diversity.

Genetic diversity measures the amount of inherited genetic variability contained within a populations of species. Even when species are not extinct, their survival can be

severely compromised if genes that confer specific survival

traits such as disease resistance or environmental tolerance are lost when population size is decreased by habitat fragmentation or other effects.

Ecosystem diversity describes the variety of communities or habitats that exist. Ecosystem diversity is much harder to measure because the boundaries

of many communities or habitats are not usually fixed like that of a pond, but rather they gradually change from one type to another over a transition zone.

Biodiversity Hotspots are biogeographic regions that have the richest and the most threatened reservoirs of plant

and animal life on earth. These regions have been identified as some of the world's most important ecosystems that

are home to a high number of endemic species that also provide crucial ecosystem services for the benefit of humans.

These hotspots are important because Biodiversity underpins all life on Earth.

Without species, there would be no air to breathe, no food to eat, no water to drink. There would be no human society at all. And as the places on Earth, where the most biodiversity is under the most threat, hotspots are critical to human survival.

