Module 1 Lesson 4 Friday, September 9, 2022 1:31 PM

1.4.1 Backgrounder

b Biological Diversity/Biodiversity

- refers to variety of species becosystems on Earth becological processes they are a part of.
- · Can describe areas as possessing biodiversity or not
- · 3 Components:
 - 1) Ecosystems diversity
 - 2) Species diversity
 - 3) Genetic diversity

De Biodiversity Loss

- · occurs naturally
- · normally low-level & doesn't result to gene pool/ecosystem loss
- · GO% of animal populations has been lost since 1970

1,4,2 Causes

- · Climate Change
 - · Sometimes considered the primary cause of biodiversity loss
 - ' can create dead zones & consequent lisses
- · Other more significant causes
 - 1) Increasing use of natural resources
 - 1) Hunting
 - 3) Pollution

1.4.3 Impacts

- · Increases in biodiversity loss decreases the yield/quality of:
 - · Commercial Crop yields
 - wood production on plantations
 - · fodder (mostly cattle) production
 - · fisheries

- · resistance of ecosystems to invasive plants
- · resistance of native plants to fungal & viral infections
- · above ground carbon sequestration
- · soil quality

Take away: Biodiversity Loss reduces healthy function of ecosystems

1.4.4 Ecocystem Services

- D Ecisysten Support
 - · Socio economic
 - · Income b employment
 - · Education & lifestyle
 - · Living & working conditions
 - · Access to services & housing
- · Community
 - · Sense of community
 - · Social copital
 - · Community empowerment
 - · Culture

- · Physical
 - · Cardio vo scular
 - · Respiratory
 - · Endocrine function & immunity
 - · Nervous system
 - · Bone health

- Psychological
 - · Stress reduction
 - · Attention & cognitive capacity
 - · Positive enotions

- De Ecosystem Services
 - · Benefits to humans provided by healthy ecosystems
 - · air & water purification
 - · waste decomposition
 - 'soil & nutrient cycling
 - · climate & radiation regulating
 - · habitat preservation
 - · Noise reduction
 - · austhetic & culture
 - · raw materials & products