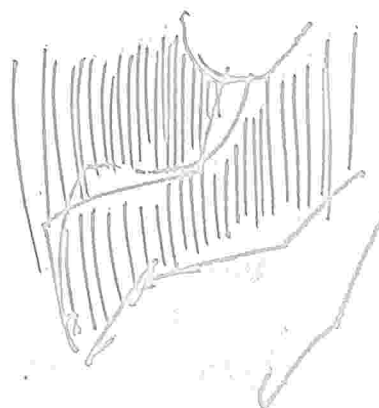
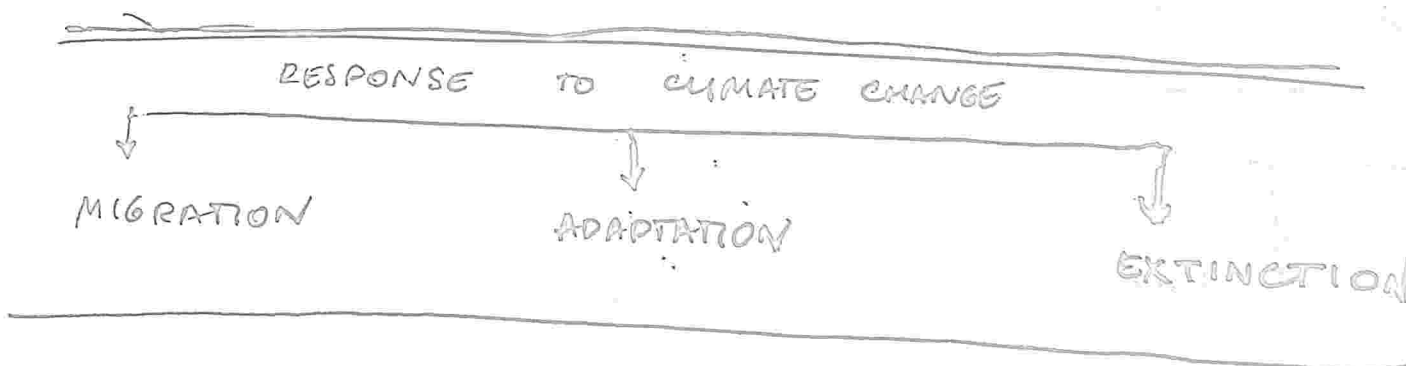




ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS!

- GLOBAL WARMING & CLIMATE CHANGE
- LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY
- ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION
- SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES



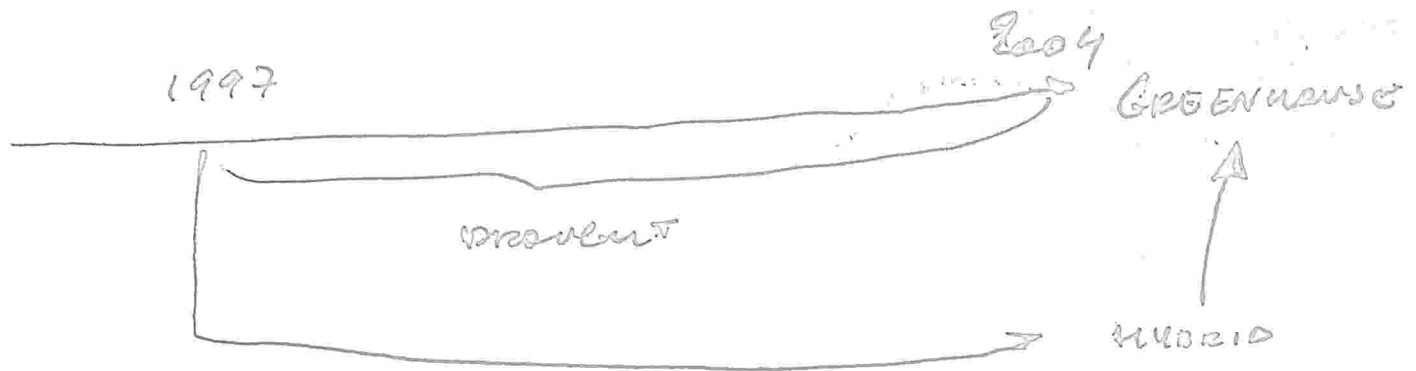
FIELD MUSTARD

IN EUROPE CAUCASIA

EARLIER FLOWERING
PLANTS SET MORE
SEED

RESURRECTION PARADIGM

SEEDS FROM 1997 AND 2004 ARE COLLECTED

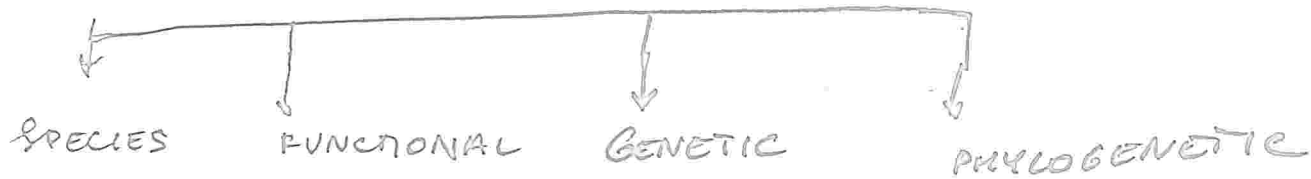


AFTER 7 YEARS A SHIFT OF 8.5 DAYS
EVOLVED

BIODIVERSITY

SPECIES DIVERSITY ∞∞ INTERSPECIFIC VARIATION

GENETIC DIVERSITY ∞∞ INTRASPECIFIC VARIATION



E.O. WILSON



VALUE OF THE EARTH'S BIOTA
IS LARGELY UNSTUDIED AND
UNAPPRECIATED.

BIG AREAS

GREATER AREA FOR
BIGGER ANIMALS

SEVERAL SMALL

RISK OF INBREEDING

→ CORRIDORS

↓ DISEASES SPREAD
QUICKER

STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL SPECIES:

- EFFECTS OF HABITAT FRAGMENTATION ON
POPULATION ECOLOGY & DEMOGRAPHY
- KEYSTONE SPECIES
- MINIMUM VIABLE POPULATION SIZES



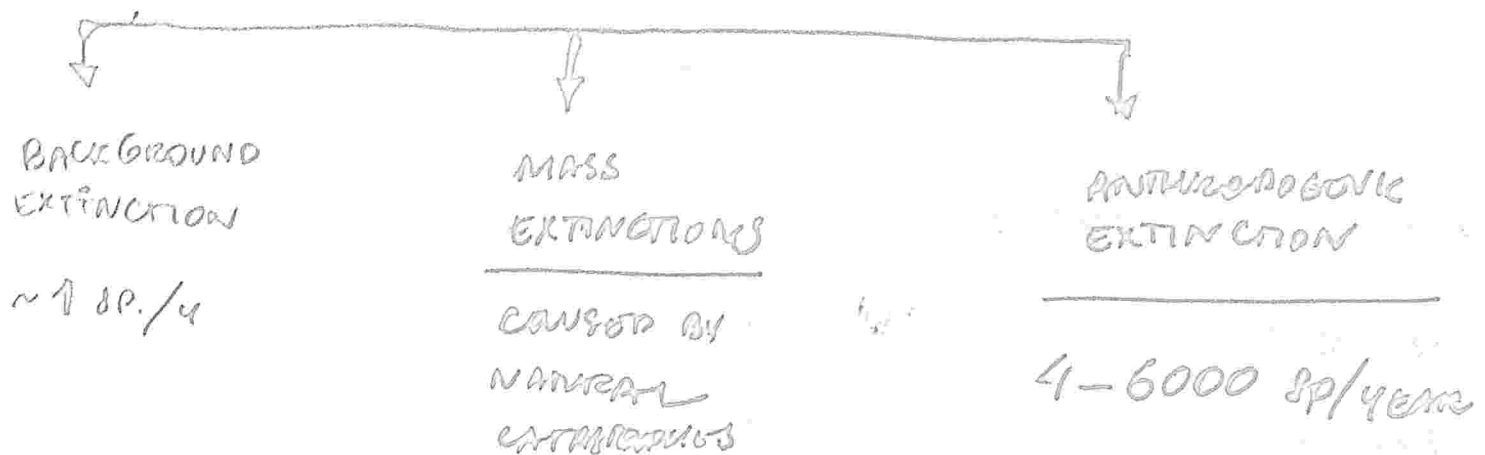
BEAVERS ARE KEYSTONE
SPECIES, HERE.

→ PROBLEMS OF INBREEDING IN THE ZOOS

FOUNDING INDIVIDUALS

- SPEKE'S GAZELLE

EXTINCTION IS NATURAL BUT ITS CURRENT RATE IS NOT.



MAJOR CAUSES

- HABITAT DESTRUCTION
- OVEREXPLOITATION
- INTRODUCTION OF PESTS, PREDATORS & COMPETITORS

CONSERVATION BIOLOGY

FOCUSES ON PLANNING,
MANAGING AND PRESERVING
BIODIVERSITY

- LOSS SINGLE LARGE
VS SEVERAL SMALL