

BIODIVERSITY

A measure of variation and richness of living organisms at a particular scale.

Biodiversity is a term used to describe the enormous variety of life in Earth. The variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. This species and organisms work together in ecosystems like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life.



TYPES OF BIODIVERSITY

GENETIC DIVERSITY

It refers to the variations among the genetic resources of the organisms. Every individual of a particular species differs from each other in their genetic constitution.



ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Ecological biodiversity refers to the variations in the plant and animal species living together and connected by food chains and food webs.



SPECIES DIVERSITY

Species diversity refers to the variety of different types of species found in a particular area. It is the biodiversity at the most basic level. It includes all the species ranging from plants to different microorganisms.

DETRIMENTALS OF BIODIVERSITY

The numerous factors that effect for the loss of biodiversity such as habitat loss, invasive species, pollution, human pollution, overharvesting all of these having an impact to the biodiversity and climate change, and natural disasters.

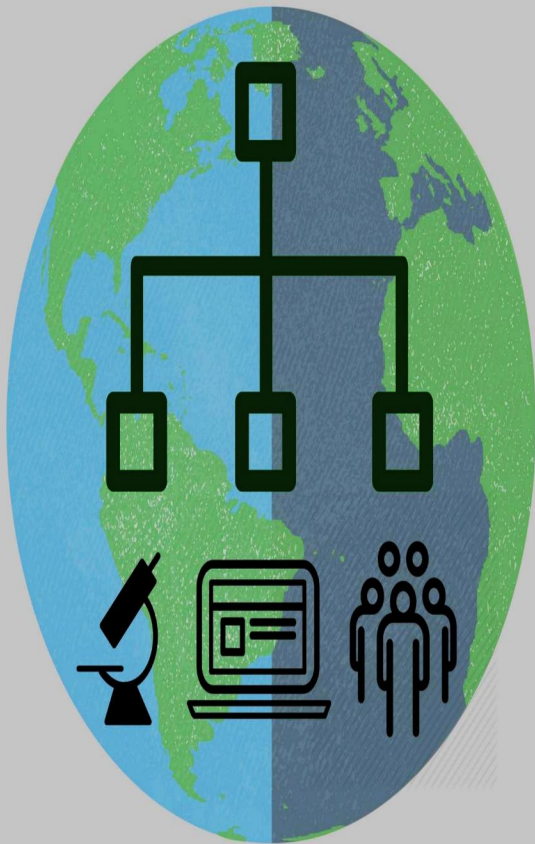
IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is essential for the process that support all life on Earth, including humans. Without a wide range of animals, plants, and microorganisms, we cannot have the healthy ecosystems that we rely on to provide us with the air we breathe and the food we eat. And people also value nature of itself. Every one of these live and work together in ecosystems to maintain and support life on earth and exist in delicate balance.



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