

# 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.



## TWO TYPES OF BIODIVERSITY

### TERRESTRIAL BIOMES

- Tundra
- Rainforest
- Savanna
- Taiga
- Temperate Deciduous Forest
- Temperate Grasslands
- Alpine
- Chaparral (Shrubland)
- Desert



### AQUATIC BIOMES

- Freshwater Ecosystems
- Freshwater Wetlands
- Marine Ecosystems
- Coral Reefs
- Estuaries



## 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.

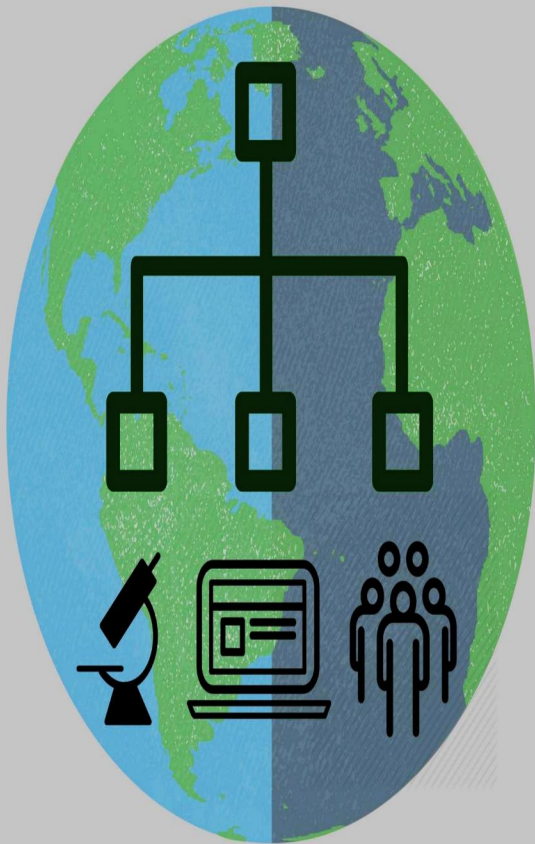
## IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

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. Everyone of these live and work together in ecosystems to maintain and support life on earth and exist in delicate balance.



# SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

THIRD EDITION-2019



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