# [***Findings from National University in Biology Reported (Estimating the Impact of Biodiversity Loss in a Marine Antarctic Food Web)***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6B8B-XNK1-DY7R-R4V9-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Body**

2024 FEB 05 (NewsRx) -- By a News Reporter-Staff News Editor at NewsRx Life Science Daily -- Investigators publish new report on biology. According to news originating from National University by NewsRx correspondents, research stated, "The consequences of climate change and anthropogenic stressors, such as habitat ***loss*** and overexploitation, are threatening the subsistence of species and communities across the planet."

Funders for this research include Coastcarb; Marie Curie Action Rise; Universidad Nacional De General Sarmiento.

The news reporters obtained a quote from the research from National University: "Therefore, it is crucial that we analyze the impact of environmental perturbations on the diversity, structure and function of ecosystems. In this study, in silico simulations of ***biodiversity*** ***loss*** were carried out on the marine food web of Caleta Potter (25 de Mayo/King George Island, Antarctica), where global warming has caused critical changes in the abundance and distribution of benthic and pelagic communities over the last 30 years. We performed species removal, considering their degree and trophic level, and including four different thresholds on the occurrence of secondary extinctions. We examined the impact of extinctions on connectance, modularity and stability of the food web."

According to the news editors, the research concluded: "We found different responses for these properties depending on the extinction criteria used, e.g., large increase in modularity and rapid decrease in stability when the most connected and relatively high-trophic-level species were removed. Additionally, we studied the complexity-stability relationship of the food web, and found two regimes: (1) high sensitivity to small perturbations, suggesting that Potter Cove would be locally unstable, and (2) high persistence to long-range perturbations, suggesting global stability of this ecosystem."

For more information on this research see: Estimating the Impact of ***Biodiversity*** ***Loss*** in a Marine Antarctic Food Web. Diversity, 2024,16(1). (Diversity - http://www.mdpi.com/journal/diversity/). The publisher for Diversity is MDPI AG.

A free version of this journal article is available at https://doi.org/10.3390/d16010063.

Our news journalists report that more information may be obtained by contacting Vanesa Salinas, Instituto de Ciencias, National University, Los Polvorines 1613, Argentina. Additional authors for this research include Georgina Cordone, Tomas I. Marina, Fernando R. Momo.

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Keywords for this news article include: National University, ***Biodiversity***, Biology, Ecology, Life Sciences.

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