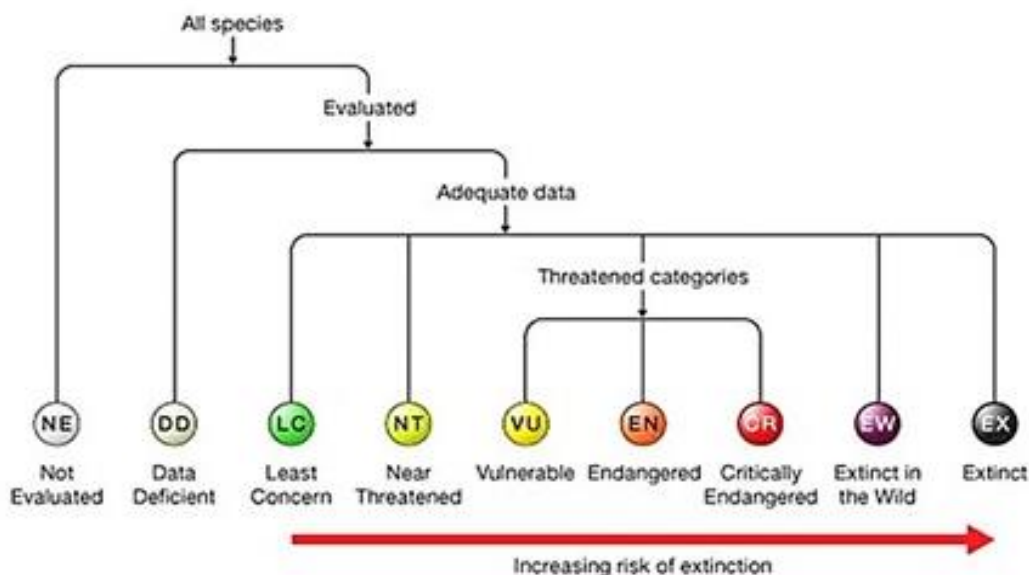


Notes

Biodiversity loss: Biodiversity loss refers to **the decline or disappearance of biological diversity**, understood as the variety of living things that inhabit the planet, its different levels of biological organisation and their respective genetic variability, as well as the natural patterns present in ecosystems.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

is an [international organization](#) working in the field of [nature conservation](#) and [sustainable use](#) of [natural resources](#). It is involved in data gathering and analysis, research, field projects, advocacy and education. IUCN's mission is to "influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable".



THE FIVE THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY



Land and Sea use Change

(Including habitat loss and degradation)

Example:

Agricultural land use which is responsible for **80%** of the global deforestation



Pollution

Make the environment unsuitable for survival directly and indirectly



Species overexploitation

Example:
Overfishing which may decimate global fish populations by 2050



Climate Change

Forcing the animal to shift range or confounding the signals that trigger seasonal events and more



Invasive species and disease

Compete with native species for space, food and other resources; sometimes spread disease that native species have no immunity of

Why should we conserve Biodiversity?

Narrowly utilitarian	Broadly utilitarian	Ethical argument
The narrowly utilitarian arguments for conserving biodiversity are obvious; humans derive countless direct economic benefits from nature food (cereals, pulses, fruits), firewood, fibre, construction material, industrial products (tannins, lubricants, dyes, resins, perfumes) and products of medicinal importance.	The broadly utilitarian argument says that biodiversity plays a major role in many ecosystem services that nature provides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ethical argument for conserving biodiversity relates to what we owe to millions of plant, animal and microbe species with whom we share this planet. Philosophically or spiritually, we need to realise that every species has an intrinsic value, even if it may not be of current or any economic value to us.

Biodiversity conservation:

In situ Conservation

It means 'onsite' conservation.

It is the conservation of species in their natural habitats, i.e. their maintenance and recovery, especially of the endangered species.

e.g. national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, etc.

Ex situ Conservation

It means 'offsite' conservation.

This is the conservation of endangered species in man-made habitat that imitates their natural habitat.

e.g. zoo, aquarium, etc.

