

LMBS 2022-2023 TSExp

Topic : BIODIVERSITY

Activity1 :In groups, enumerate the components of the environment ?

Activity2 :What do you understand by the expression « Biodiversity » ?

Activity3 :What are the dangers to biodiversity ?

Activity4 :What can be done to preserve/protect biodiversity ?

Text : Biodiversity.

Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability of life on Earth. 'Biodiversity' comes from two words: 'biological', which means relating to biology or living organisms, and 'diversity', meaning a range of different things or variety. Biodiversity is variation at the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels. Biodiversity is the variety of all living things: the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the different genetic information they contain, and the varied ecosystems they form.

Our planet is facing major conservation challenges from threats like climate change, deforestation, overfishing, and illegal wildlife trade. But protecting our planet and keeping planetary warming below 1.5C (2.7° F) is not impossible and none of us need to do it alone. Our impact on the planet primarily comes from what we eat, what we buy, how we power our homes, and how we travel from place to place. Of course, governmental policies and protections also play an important role.

But as humans put increasing pressure on the planet, using and consuming more resources than ever before, we risk upsetting the balance of ecosystems and losing biodiversity.[WWF's 2022 Living Planet Report](#) found an average 69% decline in global populations of mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, and amphibians since 1970. The 2019 landmark [Global Assessment Report](#) by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services reported 1 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction—the highest number in human history.

Three-quarters of the land-based environment and roughly 66% of the ocean environment have been significantly altered. More than a third of the world's land surface and nearly 75% of freshwater resources are now devoted to crop or livestock production. Climate change worsens the impact of other stressors on nature and our well-being. Humans have overfished the oceans, cleared forests, polluted our water sources, and created a climate crisis. These actions are impacting biodiversity around the world, from the most remote locales to our own backyards.

But one of the most beautiful things about biodiversity is its resilience. Ease up on the pressure, manage resources well, give it time, and the ecosystem will adapt. Nature and biodiversity will recover. We've to identify the threats and address them: engaging both local communities and international governments to set aside protected lands and end illegal deforestation; working with companies to ensure the paper, lumber, and food products you use every day are sourced responsibly; and leading global efforts to stop wildlife crime.

We have to use these same tactics to combat biodiversity loss worldwide—analyzing the unique threats and finding innovative solutions. To protect the iconic wildlife we all love, we must rebuild the web of biodiversity that supports it. We do this by rethinking how we're using natural resources, easing the pressure, and allowing ecosystems to recover. In the process, all life benefits: plants, insects, fish, birds, mammals, and even people.

2. Nous devons tous participer à la préservation de la nature.