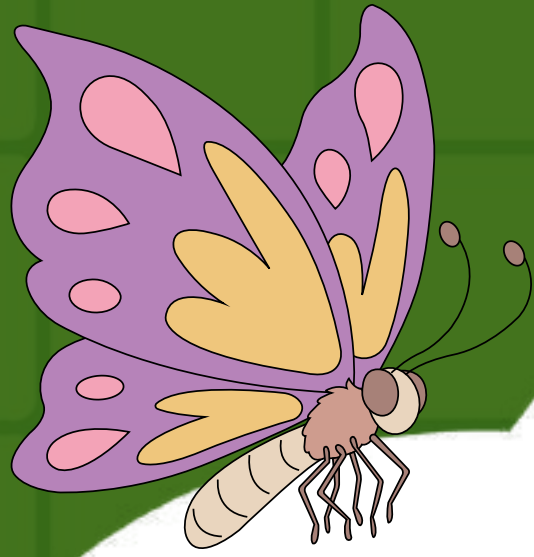


“Nature and biodiversity to tackle climate change”





Ways to prevent climate change PRESEVING BIODIVERISTY



1. What is an ecosystem?

2. Ways to help keep it healthy

1. Recycle

2. Use sustainable transport

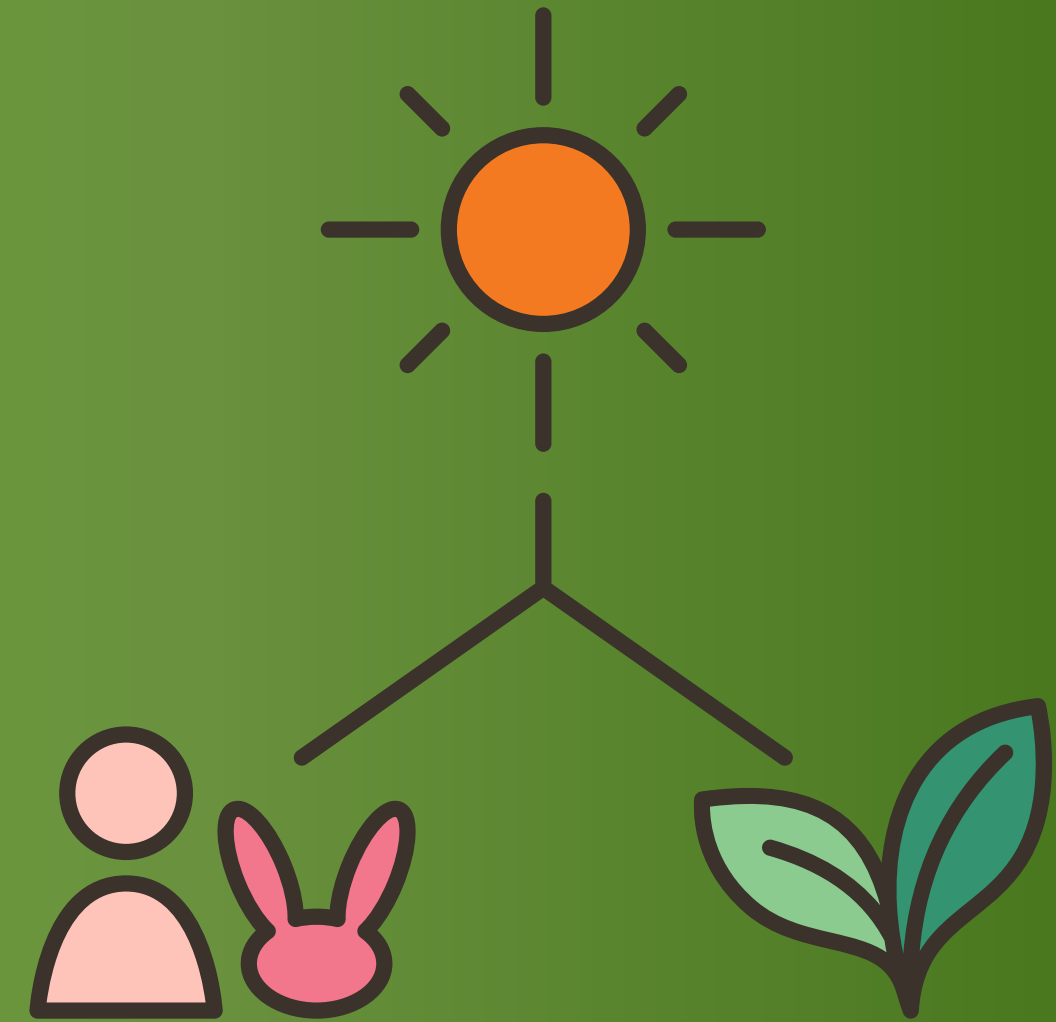
3. Reduce waste

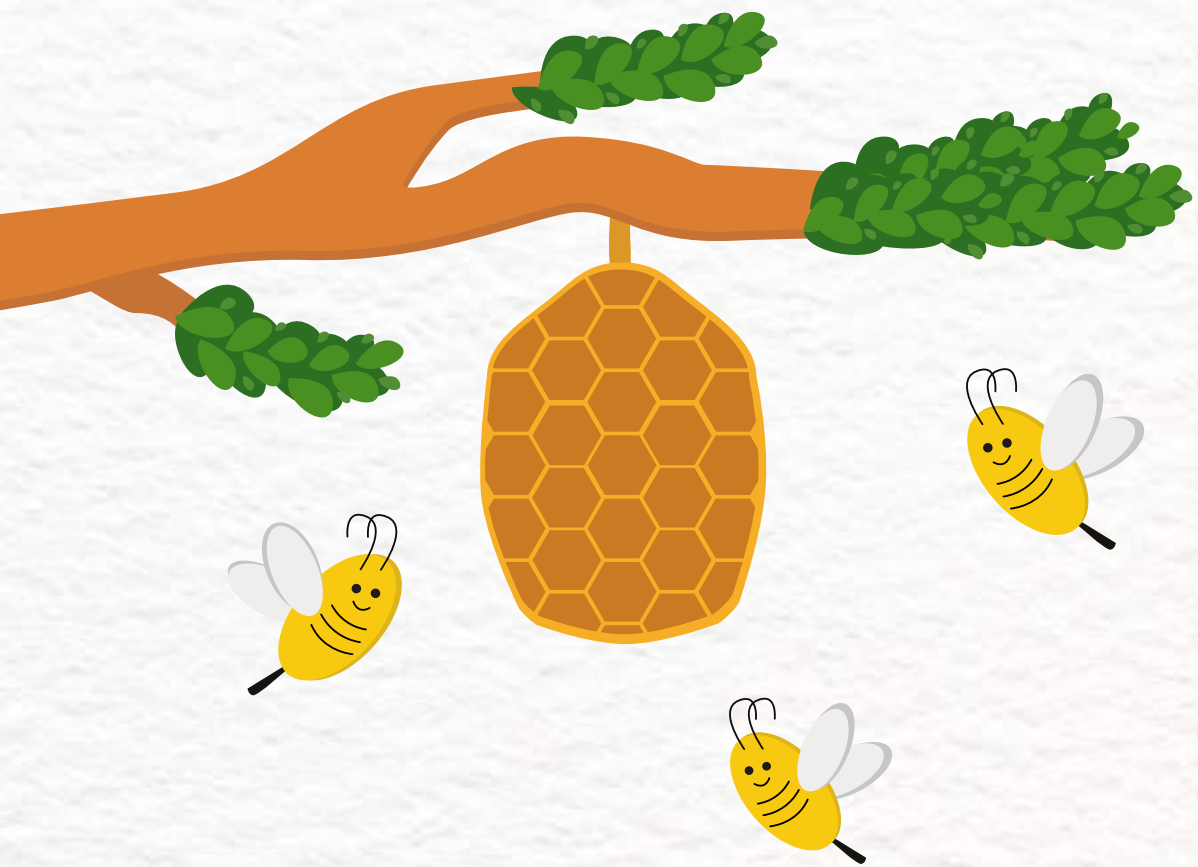


Why should we take care of ecosystems?

Ecosystems are the main support of human life

1. Because of them we acquire food such as vegetables, fungi and animals and also all the resources that we use to satisfy our needs: water, wood, fossil fuels...





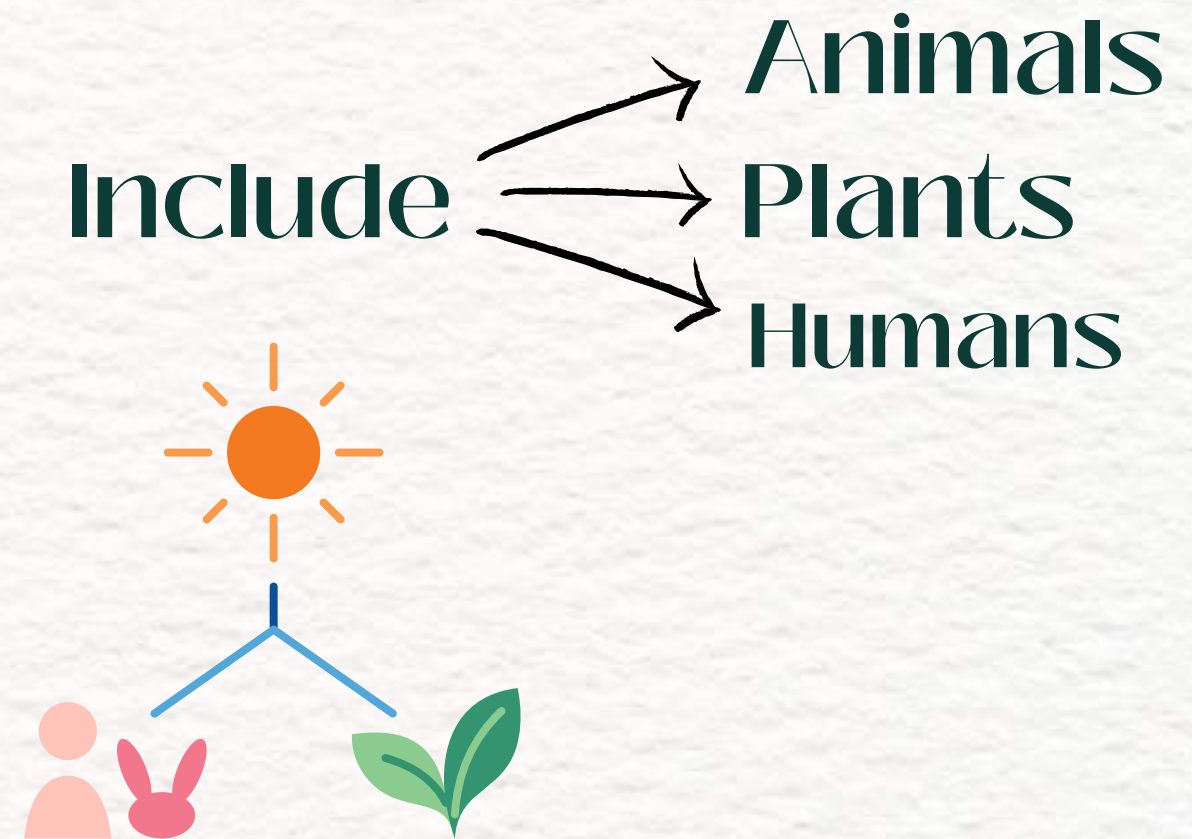
Biodiversity concept

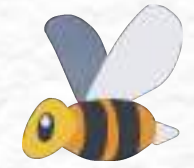
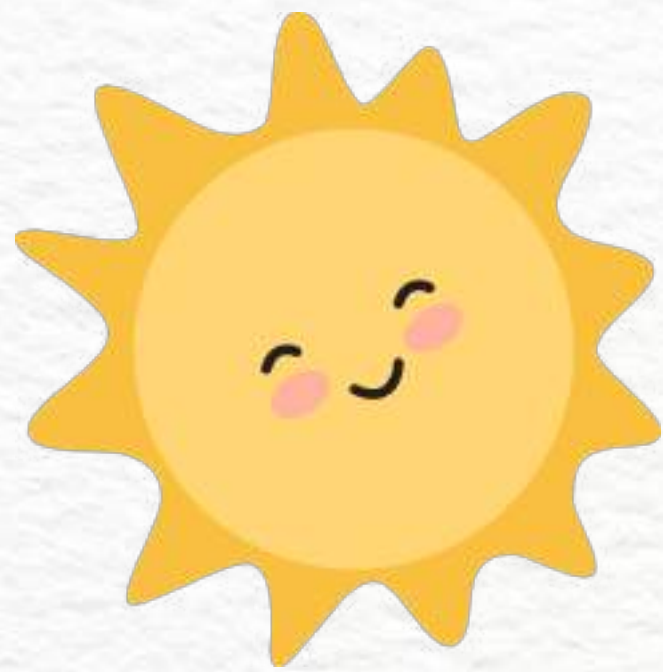
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Refers to the variety of life on Earth at all its levels, from genes to ecosystems, and can encompass the evolutionary, ecological, and cultural processes. We value biodiversity for many reasons, some utilitarian, some intrinsic.

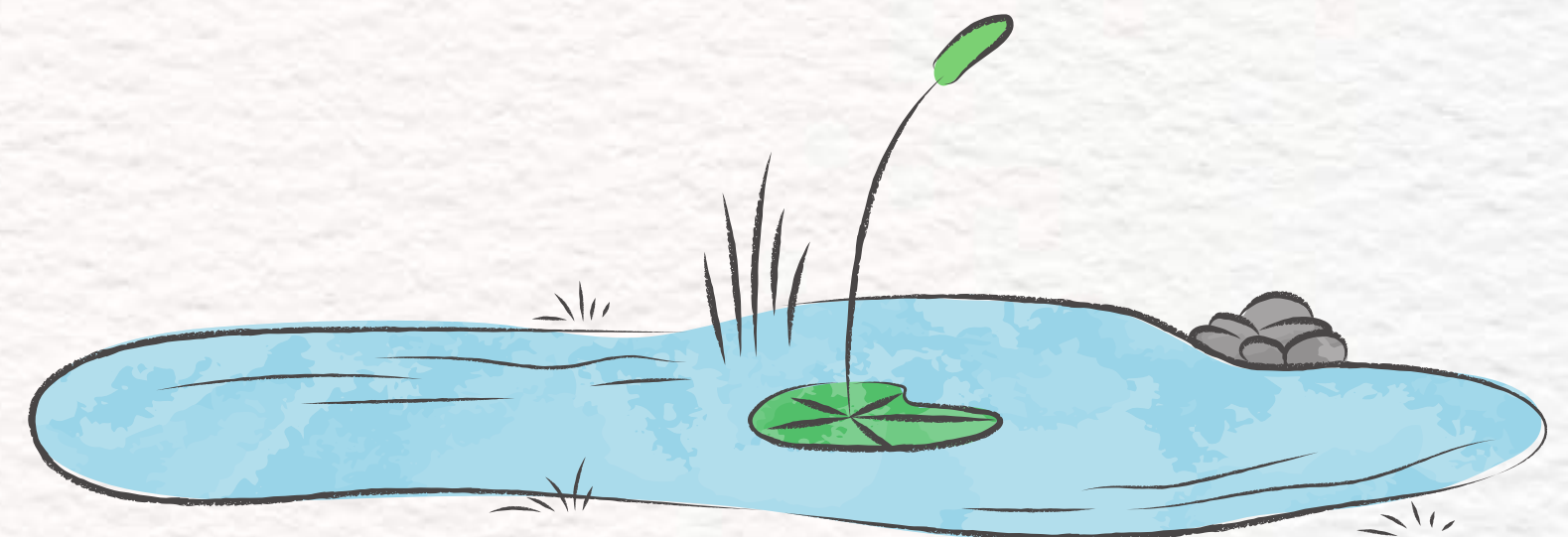
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biodiversity is important to keep us alive



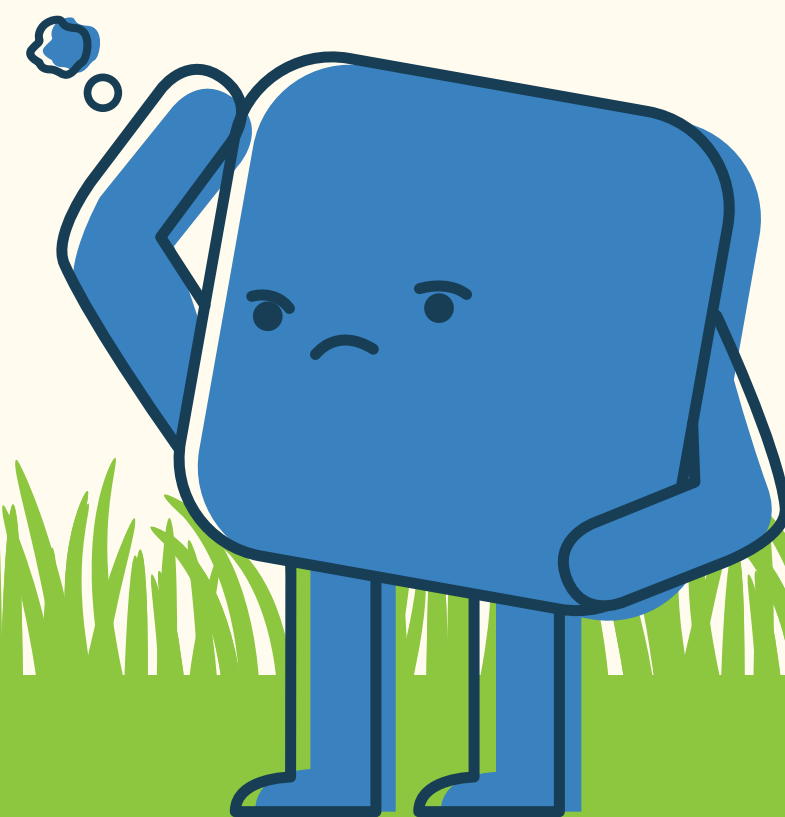


Biodiversity is not distributed evenly on Earth; it is usually greater in the tropics as a result of the warm climate and high primary productivity in the region near the equator.

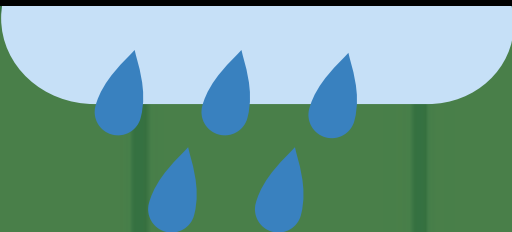
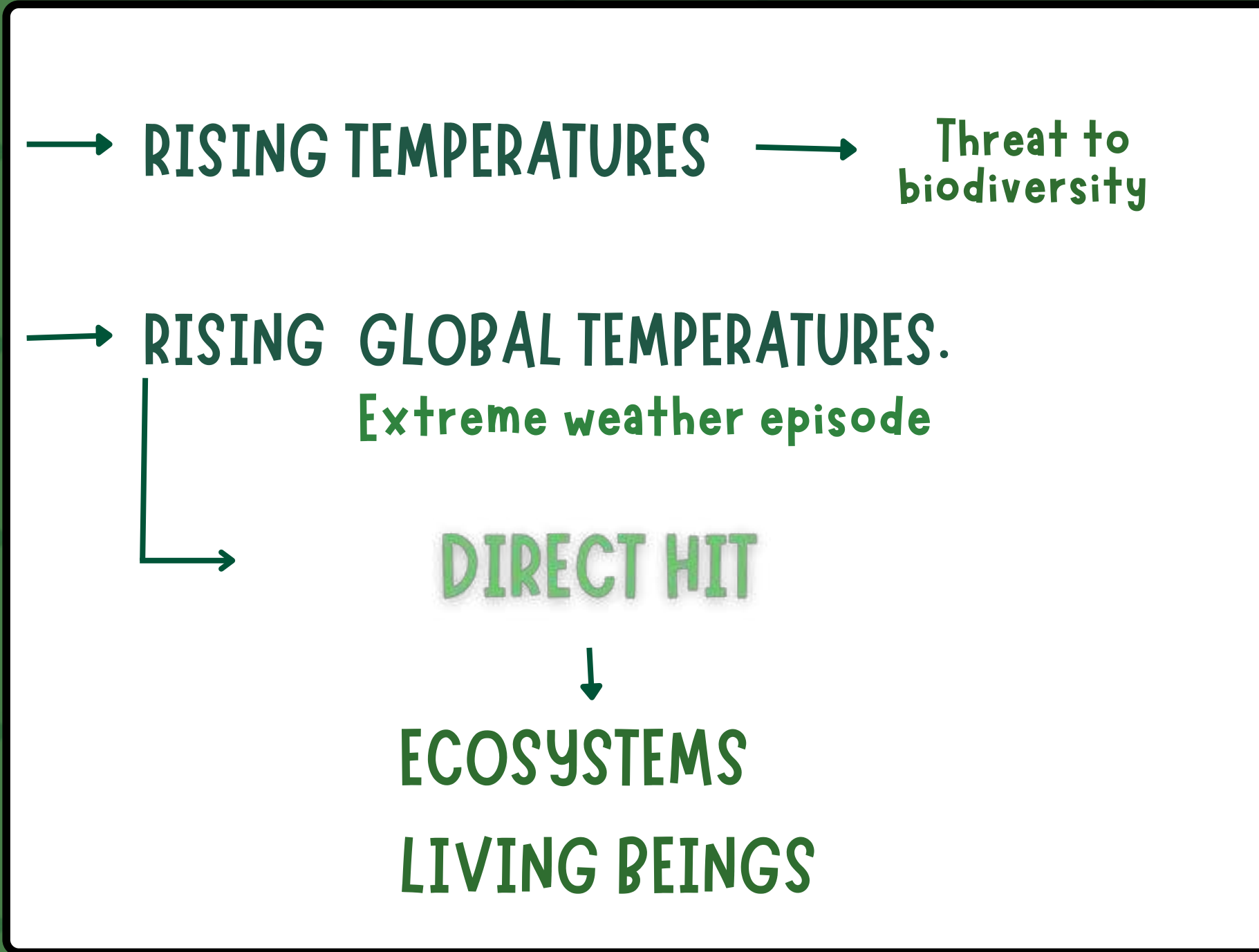




**What are the
consequences
of losing
biodiversity
in our daily
lives**



How rising temperatures are affecting biodiversity





HOW RISING TEMPERATURES ARE AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY?

- HIGHLY MODIFIED CONDITIONS.

Species extinction

- LOST SPECIES HABITATS

More temperature =
More biodiversity (in certain cases.)





How does agriculture affect the environment?



Q What are the consequences of deforestation? X

Q Why should we respect the land? X

Consequences

Why do we do it?

Because there are many species in it

Because it benefits us





How can we stop movements like deforestation?



1.1 Plant a tree



1.2 Do not use paper



1.3 Buy recycled products

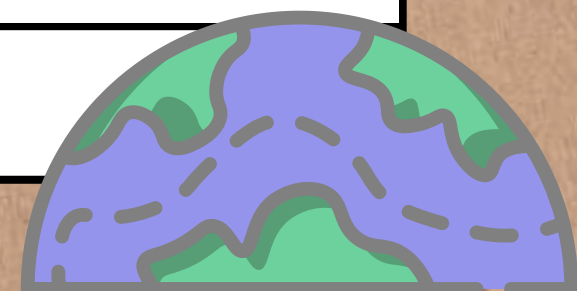
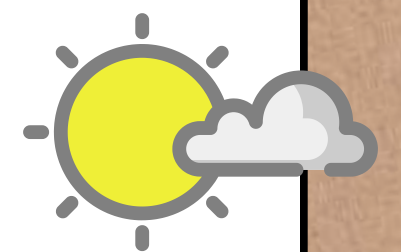


How rainfall and extreme weather events are affecting biodiversity



It can have both a positive and a negative effect on biodiversity:

- **First**, increased precipitation can create new habitats .
- **Second** extreme weather events like storms can be extremely destructive to habitats, leading to decreased species diversity.

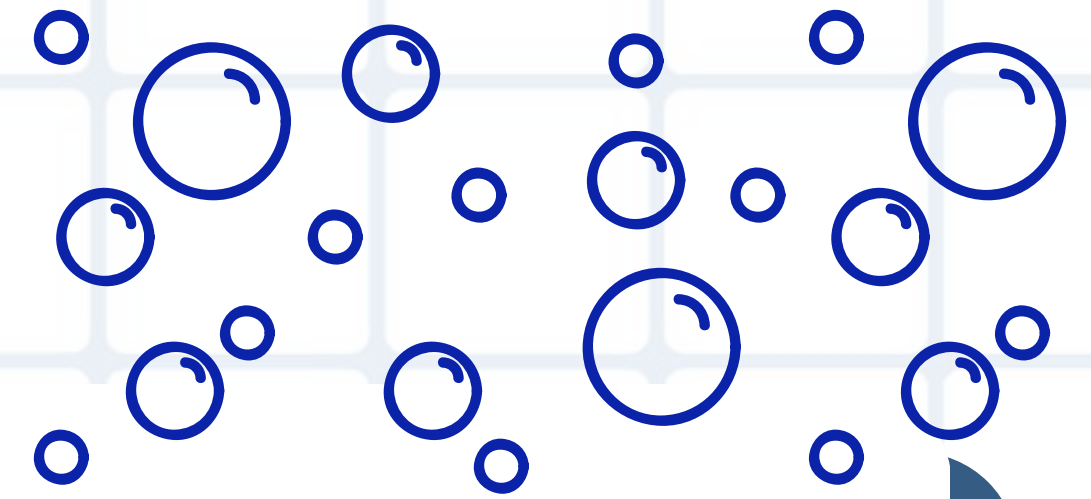


Precipitation

Extreme precipitation refers to the volume of rain or snow that falls in a relatively short period of time. These heavy rains or snows are more common in the summer, when temperatures are higher and there is more humidity in the air.



Ocean acidification



What it is ?

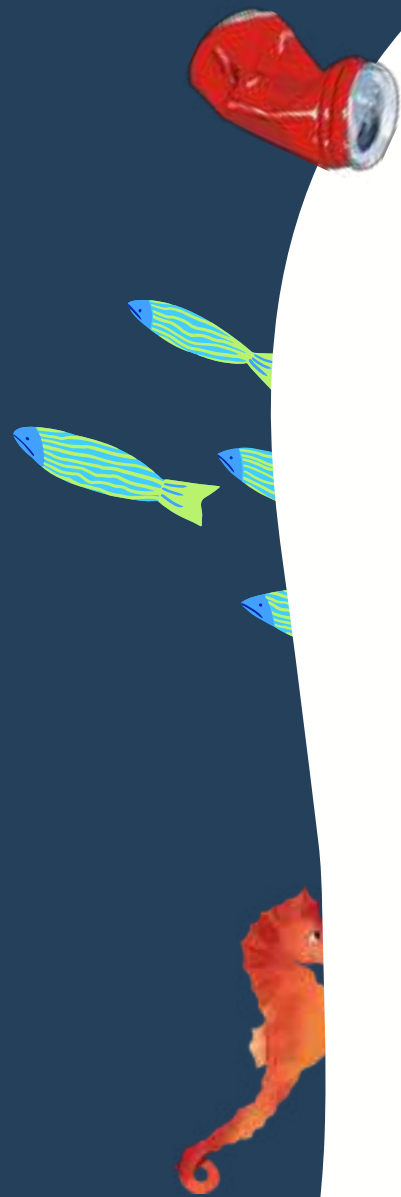
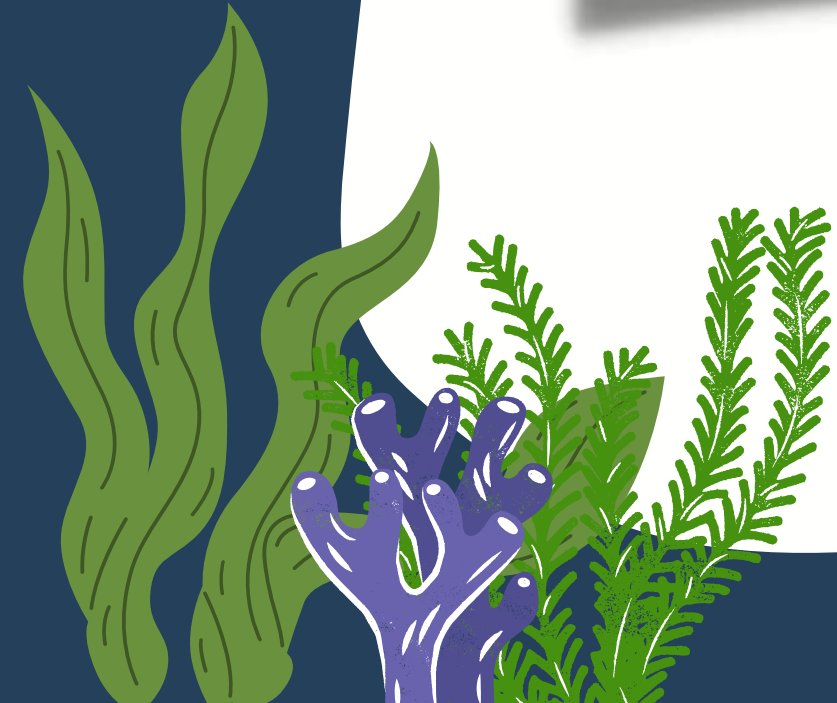
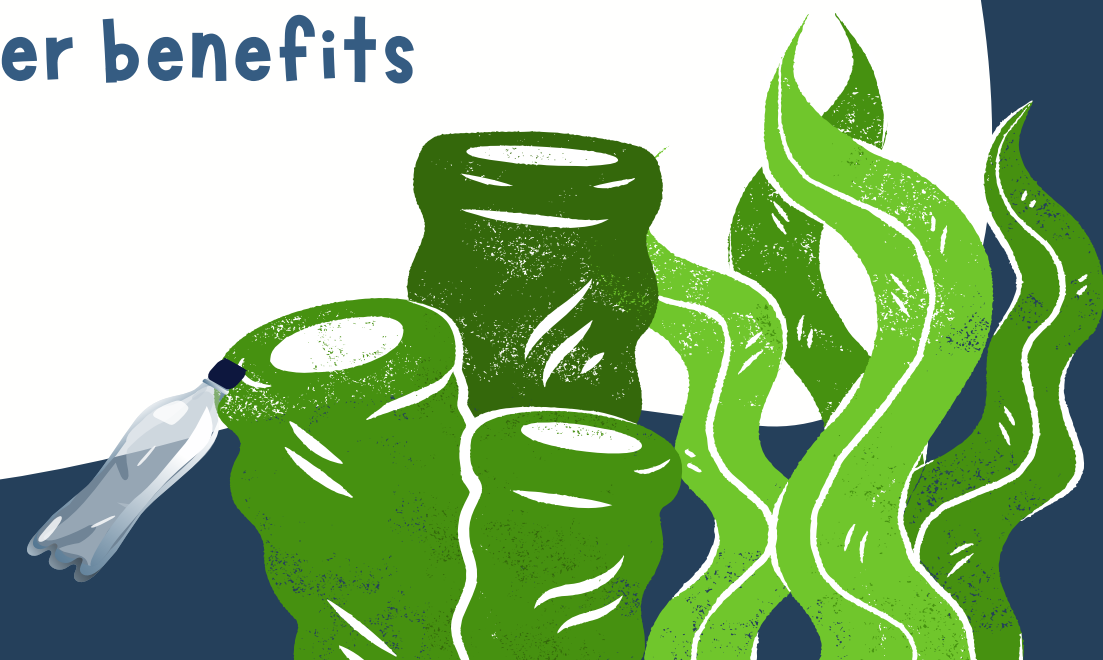
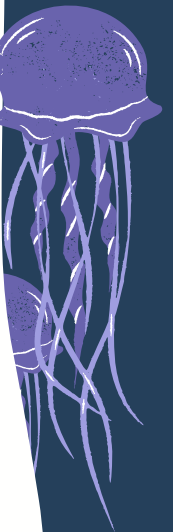
Refers to a reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period of time, caused primarily by uptake of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere.

CO₂

Impacts on Ocean Life



Ocean acidification is expected to have negative overall effects on many marine species. This could alter marine food chains and food supply to humans. Acidification could also decrease storm protection from reefs, tourism opportunities, and other benefits that are difficult to value.



How has climate change affected marine,terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems?

Marine: Climate change is causing the warming of the oceans, the acidification of the marine environment and changes in rainfall.



Terrestrial: With climate change, the atmospheric carbon sequestration capacity of ecosystems will decrease and altitudinal migrations of species as well as local extinctions will occur.



Freshwater:Initially that water will fill rivers and river basins, but as there is less ice, runoff water and available fresh water will also be depleted. If conservation measures don't tackle the problem, the threat of water restrictions will emerge.



Fire frequency

The main impacts of forest fires are at the level of physical-chemical and biological properties and soil productivity. These impacts translate into: generation of erosion, loss of nutrients, decrease in organic matter, alteration of vegetation, the frequency of fire is usually relatively small



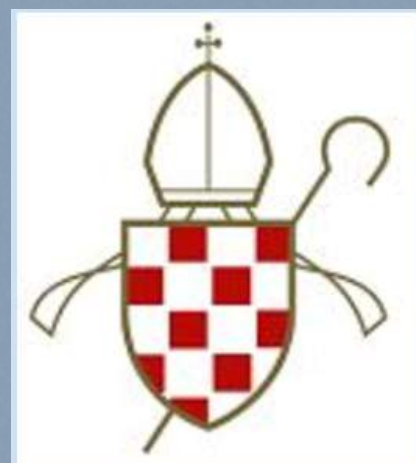


Droughts

Droughts are prolonged periods of dry weather caused by a lack of rain, resulting in a shortage of water. Drought periods can cause water shortages and public health problems



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