Habitat Fragmentation, Destruction and Global Climate Change

Human Population Growth and Its Effects

Increase in human population results in increase in natural resources

- Not only habitat destruction but also over consumption of natural sources cause species extinction and loss of biodiversity.

The main problems that cause threat over biodiversity;

- Habitat loss
- Habitat fragmentation
- Environmental Pollution
- Global Climate Change
- Overconsumption
- Invasive species
- Outbreaks

Habitat destruction

The main reason of decrease in biodiversity is HABITAT

DESTRUCTION

- Eventhough the habitat can not be seen as destroy it can loose its suitable conditions for the species of itself.

Rain Forests Under Threat

- Covers 7% of Earth surface but has 50% of total biodiversity.

Tropical decidious forests

More suitable for agriculture and grazing than tropical rain forests.

Meadows

- Almost totally destroyed as a result of human impact.

Aquatic areas and habitats

- Critical habitats for fishes, invertebtares and birds
- Important for flood control, drinking water and energy production.
- Generally has cosmopolitan species but also rich in endemic species
- Filled and dried out to gain new areas, and changed because of dams and pollution

Marine coastal areas

Mangroves

Coral reefs

Desertification

Habitat fragmentation

- Edge effect

Distribution and colonization

- Metapopulation

Habitat destruction and pollution

Pesticide pollution

Biomagnification

Water pollution

- Eutrification
- Erosion

Air Pollution

Acid rain

Ozon production and Nitrogen precipitation

Toxic metals

Global Climate Change

Greenhouse effect

Global warming