

Conservation of biodiversity Biodiversity	Conservation of biodiversity Genetic diversity
Conservation of biodiversity Current versus past numbers of species	Conservation of biodiversity Splitters and lumpers
Conservation of biodiversity Why did the North Island giant moa become extinct?	Conservation of biodiversity Why did the Caribbean monk seal become extinct?
Conservation of biodiversity Causes of loss of mixed dipterocarp forest	Conservation of biodiversity Local case of ecosystem loss: UAE coral reefs

The variety of alleles within a species or population.

The variety of life in all its forms, levels and combinations: ecosystem, species and genetic diversity.

Splitters recognise more species than lumpers in a taxonomic group, so species counts depend on classification.

Fossil evidence suggests more species are alive today than at any time in the past.

Hunted for blubber oil, meat and skins; overfishing of its food; disturbance of beaches.

Hunting and egg collection by human settlers, forest burning, and slow breeding.

In 2017 a marine heatwave bleached about 95 % of corals off Abu Dhabi; about 73 % died. Climate change, dredging, land reclamation and sewage add stress.

Logging of hardwood, clearance for oil palm plantations, fire, roads and mining.

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Species richness and species evenness

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What is IPBES?

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One benefit and one concern of citizen science

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Causes of the current biodiversity crisis

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In situ versus ex situ conservation

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Rewilding

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Rationale of the EDGE of Existence programme

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Name an EDGE species.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, which reports evidence of a biodiversity crisis.

Richness: number of species. Evenness: how similar their population sizes are.

Human population growth, with over-exploitation, urbanization, deforestation and land clearance, pollution, and invasive species, pests and diseases.

Benefit: many more sites and years covered. Concern: misidentification and uneven methods or effort.

Reintroducing lost species and letting natural processes restore an ecosystem, e.g. wolves in Yellowstone.

In situ: in natural habitats, e.g. nature reserves. Ex situ: away from habitat, e.g. zoos, botanic gardens, seed banks.

Aye-aye, Chinese giant salamander, a pangolin or the gharial.

Prioritise evolutionarily distinct, globally endangered species, whose loss would remove unique evolutionary history.