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## Importance of Biodiversity Conservation

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### INTRODUCTION

The vast diversity of living forms seen on the blue planet is a fundamental trait. On the only celestial planet known to harbor life in the universe, all life forms, from bacteria to plants and animals, serve significant roles. These life forms are in a constant state of interaction with one another. It is impossible for any life form to thrive on Earth without the help of other creatures, either directly or indirectly. Biodiversity is thus a crucial aspect of the planet Earth and essential for the survival of its ecosystems. Humans use biodiversity for a variety of objectives, including improving the quality of our lives. In fact, the survival of human civilization is inextricably related to the planet's biodiversity. Biodiversity-rich ecosystems or habitats are rich in biological resources and are more important in terms of economic and ecological inputs. Biodiversity is also a sign of abundant natural resources and a healthy balance of physicochemical and biological components. However, we are currently confronted with a terrible reality. Since the emergence of Homo sapiens on the blue planet, biodiversity loss has been at an all-time high. It is also thought that we are currently experiencing the sixth mass extinction of species on the planet. The tragic aspect is that humans are driving this global annihilation. In the name of development and prosperity, a species is wiping off a vast number of other life forms, oblivious to the fact that this may cause unforeseen issues, resource depletion, and harm other living forms. Development in its current form is unsustainable and destructive to the planet's life and soul. Tropical forests and oceans are home to some of the world's most diverse ecosystems. Tropical regions are thought to have two-thirds of the world's biodiversity. Tropical forests, on the other hand, are decreasing at a pace of 0.8% per year, according to research and data. Human-caused climate change has resulted in the loss of 10% of the world's tropical forests in the previous 25 years. Tropical forests are projected to contribute more than 25% of the total (oxygen) produced on Earth, whereas seas contribute roughly 70%. Although tropical woods and oceans provide a variety of other natural products, the importance of a single input (oxygen) in the survival of most living forms on Earth cannot be overstated. According to estimates, 83% of wild mammals have already vanished as a result of human activity, and if the current trend continues, nearly all wild mammals on land will be extinct very soon. A significant decline in bird, reptile, and amphibian biodiversity is also seen. The loss of habitat, anthropogenic activities such as the release of dangerous synthetic pollutants, increased concentrations of greenhouse gases resulting in global warming and climate change, overexploitation of natural resources, and the spread of diseases and invasive species due to human interference are the main causes of biodiversity decline. The widespread extinction of species, often known as "biological annihilation" by scientists, is occurring faster than previously predicted.