

Effects of Climate Change on Biodiversity

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Abstract

Biodiversity and ecosystems are fundamentals of life on our planet. Climate change is affecting the habitats of several species, which must either adapt or migrate to areas with more favorable conditions. The main threats facing biodiversity globally are destruction and degradation of habitats. Humans and animals faces new challenges for survival because of climate change. Drought, storms, rising sea levels, melting glaciers and warming oceans can directly affect animals, destroy the places they live, and wreak havoc on peoples' livelihood and communities.

Keywords: Ecosystem, Climate Change and Biodiversity.

Introduction

Climate change one of the most substantial drivers of biodiversity loss and having dramatic effect on, a wide range of India's plants and animals. Environment and its various components are essential for the human survival in various forms. It providing unique space and support for life. It focuses upon a relationship between humans and their environment. Human being can not push development which is against in nature.

Aim of Study

How Climate Change Changes the atmosphere and other geological, chemical and biological factors with in the biodiversity and ecosystem.

Biodiversity and Climate change

Changes in the climate of the India have accelerated by increasing amounts of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide were released into the atmosphere by humans. Climate changes influence the behaviors, abundance and distribution of species, as well as having a strong influence on the ecology and ecosystems. Biodiversity may be defined as the different organisms the genes they contain and the ecosystem they form.

Biodiversity is the foundation that supports all life on land. It affects every aspects of human health, providing clean air and water, foods, medicines. Sources and climate change mitigation. Changing or removing one element of this web affects the entire life system and can produce negative consequences. Without nature, life on Earth would not be possible. Reversing biodiversity loss is the only way to restore and sustain a healthy planet. This will only be possible when we understand the web of life in which we live and appreciate that it functions as a whole system.

Direct Impacts of Climate change

Climate change is a term due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Environmental conditions play a key role in defining the function and distribution of plants. Changes in long term environmental conditions that can be collectively coined climate change are known to impact on current plant diversity.

The earth has experienced a constantly changing climate in the time since plants first evolved. The earth as cooler warmer drier and wetter and CO_2 concentration have been both higher and lower. These changes have been reflected by constantly shifting vegetation. It has been shown that past climate change has been a major driver of the processes of speciation and extinction CO_2 concentrations have been steadily rising for more than two centuries. Increase in temperature raises the rate of many physiological processes in plants.



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Conclusion

The change in environment is due to the loss of biodiversity. All these changes in environment are mainly due to the human activities. Even a small change in the climate can lead to the extinction of some sensitive species. Climate change results in the impact on biodiversity. To maintain the balance of ecosystem, interaction between the plants animals and biodiversity needs to be promoting its conservation and protection by increasing afforestation reforestation and agro forestry practices.

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