

ISSN No 2347-7075  
Impact Factor- 7.328  
Volume-2 Issue-5

**INTERNATIONAL  
JOURNAL of  
ADVANCE and  
APPLIED  
RESEARCH**



**Publisher: P. R. Talekar**  
Secretary,  
Young Researcher Association  
Kolhapur(M.S), India

Young Researcher Association



25	Conservation Of Natural Resources	<b>Prin. Dr. Smita Rane</b>	102-105
26	Water Literacy Is the Need of The Education	<b>Smt. Archana Pandurang Kshirsagar</b>	106-108
27	Impact Of Climate Change On Mental Health	<b>Utkarsha Dadasaheb Gaikwad, Dr. Charulata S. Pradhan</b>	109-111
28	Insights On Sustainable ,Ecofriendly Microbial Pectinase And Its Continuously Expanding Industrial Applications	<b>Lokare S.S</b>	112-118
29	Conceptual Analysis Of Sanskrit Lexicon With Special Reference To Nouns From The View Of Princeton Word- Net	<b>Dr.Haripada Mahapatra</b>	119-122
30	Democracy And Sustainable Development In India	<b>Dr, N. M. Moghekar, Dr. K. R. Kadam</b>	123-124
31	An Exploration Of Rural Development In An Indian Context	<b>Savita Sadanand Jadhav</b>	125-127
32	Sustainable Development Challenges In Urban Tourism: A Study Of Varanasi City	<b>Pragya, Ujjwala Khare</b>	128-129
33	Biodiversity Loss, Threats And Its Conservatio	<b>S.S.Bhosle</b>	130-131
34	Use Of Natural Resources And Environment	<b>Dr. Manik D. Savandkar</b>	132-134
35	A Note On Weakly Clean Semi-Rings	<b>Dr.Jyothi.G, Dr.M.Dhanalakshmi</b>	135-136
36	Consequences Of Agricultural Practices On Climatic Dynamics	<b>Smita Basole</b>	137-139
37	Sustainable Energy Systems The Role Of Solar Energydevelopment	<b>Dr .Kirti Desai</b>	140-142
38	Rapid Multiplication Of Spathiphyllum Wallicii An Ornamental Herb Through Plant Tissue Culture Technique	<b>Fargade S.A., Shelke M.R.</b>	143-145
39	A Review On Nanomaterials In Cosmeceuticals	<b>Urusa Ansari, Seema I. Habib, Tahreem Momin, Naheed Azam</b>	146-153
40	A Review On Toxicity Of Pb(Ii), Their Harmful Effects And Treatment By Chelating Agent	<b>Tahreem Momin, Seema I. Habib, Urusa Ansari, Naheed Azam</b>	154-159
41	Environmental Aspect Of Sustainable Development	<b>Riswan, M., Nisfa, M.N.F.</b>	160-163
42	Water Pollution and Human Behaviour: A Brief Analysis	<b>Riswan, M., Sinfa, M.S.F.</b>	164-167
43	Human Resource Management - A Key To Sustainable Development	<b>Prof. Mohan Kumar H.T</b>	168-172
44	Water: The Nutritional Source	<b>Dr. Anvita Agrawal</b>	173-175
45	Management Of Natural Resources: A Need To Save Planet And Humanity	<b>Dr. Vanmala R. Tadvi</b>	176-178
46	Impact of Human Resource Management on Economic Development in India: An analysis	<b>Dr. M. Madhumathi, Dr. Surappa Naik</b>	179-184





**BIODIVERSITY LOSS, THREATS AND ITS CONSERVATION**

S.S.Bhosle

Balbhim College, Beed.

**Abstract:**

Biodiversity or Biological diversity is a word that describes the array of living beings in terrain. In short, it is described as level of discrepancy of life. Biological diversity includes microorganism, plants, animals and ecosystems such as coral reefs, forests, rainforests, deserts etc. Biodiversity also refers to the number, or abundance of different species living within a particular region. It represents the wealth of biological resources available to us. The main cause of the loss of biodiversity can be attributed to the influence of human beings on the world's ecosystem, In fact human beings have deeply altered the environment, and have modified the territory, exploiting the species directly, for example by fishing and hunting, changing the biogeochemical cycles and transferring species from one area to another of the Planet.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, Biological resources, Exploiting.

**Introduction:**

Biodiversity loss is the extinction of species (plant or animal) global, and also the local reduction or loss of species in a certain habitat. The latter observable fact can be impermanent or permanent, depending on whether the environmental degradation that leads to the loss is reversible through ecological restoration / ecological resilience or effectively permanent (e.g. through land loss). Global extinction has so far been proven to be irreversible. The word biodiversity was coined by Walter G. Rosen in 1986, and it is highly popularized during the recent times. Biodiversity, as this assemblage of life forms is referred to, has now been acknowledged as the foundation for sustainable livelihood and food security.

Even though permanent global species loss is a more remarkable phenomenon than regional changes in species composition, even minor changes from a healthy constant situation can have striking effect on the food web and the food chain in so far as fall in only one species can badly influence the entire chain (coextinction), leading to an overall reduction in biodiversity, possible alternative stable states of an ecosystem aside. Ecological effects of biodiversity are usually counteracted by its loss. Reduced biodiversity in particular leads to reduced ecosystem services and eventually poses an immediate danger for food security, also for humankind.

The current rate of global diversity loss is estimated to be 100 to 1000 times higher than the (naturally occurring) background extinction rate and expected to still grow in the upcoming years.

Locally bounded loss rates can be measured using species richness and its variation over time. Raw counts may not be as ecologically relevant as relative or absolute abundances. Taking into account the relative frequencies, a considerable number of biodiversity indexes has been developed. Besides richness, evenness and heterogeneity are considered to be the main dimensions along which diversity can be measured.

The threats to biodiversity are stated as follows:

- Alteration And Loss Of The Habitats: the transformation of the natural areas determines not only the loss of the vegetable species, but also a decrease in the animal species associated to them.
- Introduction Of Exotic Species And Genetically Modified Organisms: species originating from a particular area, introduced into new natural environments can lead to different forms of imbalance in the ecological equilibrium. Refer to, "Introduction of exotic species and genetically modified organisms".
- Pollution: human activity influences the natural environment producing negative, direct or indirect, effects that alter the flow of energy, the chemical and physical constitution of the environment and abundance of the species;
- Climate Change: for example, heating of the Earth's surface affects biodiversity because it endangers all the species that adapted to the cold due to the latitude (the Polar species) or the altitude (mountain species).
- Overexploitation Of Resources: when the activities connected with capturing and harvesting (hunting, fishing, farming) a renewable natural resource in a particular area is excessively intense, the resource itself may become exhausted, as for example, is the case of sardines, herrings, cod, tuna and many other species that are not leaving enough time for the organisms to reproduce.



## IJAAR

Biodiversity is the result of 3.5 billion years of evolution. It has been subject to periods of extinction. The latest and most destructive stage of extinction is Holocene extinction, which has occurred due to the impact of human beings on the environment.

Biodiversity has a number of roles on the Earth. These are as follows:

- Maintaining Balance Of The Ecosystem: Recycling and storage of nutrients, combating pollution, and stabilizing climate, protecting water resources, forming and protecting soil and maintaining ecobalance.
- Provision Of Biological Resources: Provision of medicines and pharmaceuticals, food for the human population and animals, ornamental plants, wood products, breeding stock and diversity of species, ecosystems and genes.
- Social Benefits: Recreation and tourism, cultural value and education and research.  
The role of biodiversity in the following areas will help make clear the importance of biodiversity in human life:
- Biodiversity And Food: 80% of human food supply comes from 20 kinds of plants. But humans use 40,000 species for food, clothing and shelter. Biodiversity provides for variety of foods for the planet.
- Biodiversity And Human Health: The shortage of drinking water is expected to create a major global crisis. Biodiversity also plays an important role in drug discovery and medicinal resources. Medicines from nature account for usage by 80% of the world's population.
- Biodiversity And Industry: Biological sources provide many industrial materials. These include fiber, oil, dyes, rubber, water, timber, paper and food.
- Biodiversity And Culture: Biodiversity enhances recreational activities like bird watching, fishing, trekking etc. It inspires musicians and artists.

**Conclusion:**

Though biodiversity loss is occurring at a rapid rate, examples from all over the world show that people are beginning to make choices and take actions that benefit biodiversity. However, we need more action if further biodiversity loss is to be averted. It's important to carefully consider the choices you make and their impacts, and to encourage other groups such as businesses and governments to do the same.

**References:**

- Pullaiah T (2012) An overview on biodiversity and conservation perspectives. *Bioherald* 29:1-14.
- Liu, J., Daily, G. C., Ehrlich, P. E. & Luck, G. W. *Nature* 421, 530-533 (2003); advance online publication, 12 January 2003 (doi:10.1038/nature01359).
- Cohen, J. *How Many People Can the Earth Support?* (Norton, New York, 1995).
- Boserup, E. *Population and Technological Change* (Univ. Chicago Press, 1981).
- Population, Environment and Development: The Concise Report* (United Nations, New York, 2001).
- Ehrlich, P. & Holden, J. (1971).: *Science* 171, 1212-1217
- Crenshaw, E., Ameen, A. & Christenson(1997)., *M. Am. Soc. Rev.* 62, 974-984