

What Is Biodiversity Hotspot

Hotspot Ecosystem Research and Man's Impact On European Seas Major aims of the project are to understand how humans are affecting the deep-sea environment and to provide policy makers with accurate scientific information, enabling effective management strategies to protect deep sea ecosystems.) and pollution. Hotspot Ecosystem Research and Man's Impact On European Seas (HERMIONE) is an international multidisciplinary project, started in April 2009, that studies Hotspot Ecosystem Research and Man's Impact On European Seas (HERMIONE) is an international multidisciplinary project, started in April 2009, that studies deep-sea ecosystems. HERMIONE scientists study the distribution of hotspot ecosystems, how they function and how they interconnect, partially in the context of how these ecosystems are being affected by climate change and impacted by humans through overfishing, resource extraction, seabed installations (oil platforms, etc. The HERMIONE project is funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme, and is the successor to the HERMES project, which concluded in March 2009

== Geography == Many scientists, along with the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, say that the main reason for biodiversity loss is a growing human population because this leads to human overpopulation and excessive consumption. Others disagree, saying that loss of habitat is caused mainly by "the growth of commodities... == Introduction == In 2020, according to the Colombian Biodiversity Information System, 63,303 species were registered in the country, of which more than 8,800 are considered endemic species. The country occupies the first position in the world in number of orchid and bird species, second in plants, amphibians, butterflies and freshwater fish, third in palm and reptile species, and fourth in mammalian biodiversity.

Biodiversity of Colombia The country occupies worldwide the first position in number of orchids, birds and butterflies, second position in plants, amphibians and fresh water fish, third place in species of palm trees and reptiles and globally holds the sixth position in biodiversity of mammals. As of 2021, around 63,000 species are registered in Colombia, of which 14% are endemic. As of 2021, around The biodiversity of Colombia is the variety of indigenous organisms in the country with the second-highest biodiversity in the world. The biodiversity of Colombia is the variety of indigenous organisms in the country with the second-highest biodiversity in the world

The KBA... Since life began on Earth, six major mass extinctions and several minor events have led to large and sudden drops in biodiversity. The Phanerozoic aeon (the last 540 million years) marked a rapid growth in biodiversity via the Cambrian explosion. In this period, the majority of multicellular phyla first appeared. The next 400 million years included repeated, massive biodiversity losses. Those events have been classified as mass extinction events. In the Carboniferous, rainforest collapse may have led to a great loss of plant and animal life. The Permian-Triassic extinction event, 251 million years ago, was the worst...

Succulent Karoo The geographic area chosen by the WWF for what they call 'Succulent Karoo' does not correspond to the actual Karoo. Karoo is an ecoregion defined by the World Wide Fund for Nature to include regions of desert in South Africa and Namibia, and a biodiversity hotspot. The Succulent Karoo is an ecoregion defined by the World Wide Fund for Nature to include regions of desert in South Africa and Namibia, and a biodiversity hotspot

According to a report by the WWF, half of Colombia...

Biodiversity of South Africa "Biodiversity Hotspots in India". PMID 24689878. Conservation International. "Biodiversity hotspots defined". "Why Hotspots Matter". in. nic. bsienvi. South Africa is a region of high biodiversity in the terrestrial and marine realms. The country is ranked sixth out of the world's seventeen megadiverse countries, and is rated among the top 10 for plant species diversity and third for marine endemism. Critical The Biodiversity of South Africa refers to the variety of living organisms within the boundaries of South Africa and its exclusive economic zone. www

Hawaii hotspot One of the best known and intensively studied hotspots in the world, the Hawaii plume is responsible for the creation of the Hawaiian-Emperor seamount chain, a 6,200-kilometer (3,900 mi) mostly undersea volcanic mountain range. The Hawai'i hotspot is a volcanic hotspot located near the namesake Hawaiian Islands, in the northern Pacific Ocean. One of the best known and intensively The Hawai'i hotspot is a volcanic hotspot located near the namesake Hawaiian Islands, in the northern Pacific Ocean. The chain extends from south of the island of Hawai'i to the edge of the Aleutian Trench, near the eastern coast of Russia. Four of these volcanoes are active, two are dormant; more than 123 are extinct, most now preserved as atolls or seamounts

While some volcanoes are created by geologic processes near tectonic plate convergence and subduction zones, the Hawai'i hotspot is located far from plate boundaries. The classic hotspot theory, first proposed in 1963 by John Tuzo Wilson, proposes that a single, fixed mantle plume builds volcanoes that are then cut off from their source by the

movement of the Pacific plate. This causes less lava to erupt from these volcanoes and they eventually erode below sea level over millions of years. According to this theory, the nearly 60° bend in the chain was caused by a shift in the direction of movement of...

Biodiversity OCLC 968249007{{citation}}: CS1 maint: numeric names: authors list (link) Biodiversity A-Z. Diversity is not distributed evenly on Earth — it is greater in the tropics as a result of the warm climate and high primary productivity in the region near the equator. Retrieved Biodiversity is the variability of life on Earth. It can be measured on various levels, for example, genetic variability, species diversity, ecosystem diversity, and phylogenetic diversity. Archived from the original on 13 November 2022. "Biodiversity Hotspots". There are latitudinal gradients in species diversity for both marine and terrestrial taxa. Tropical forest ecosystems cover less than one-fifth of Earth's terrestrial area and contain about 50% of the world's species

The Succulent Karoo stretches along the coastal strip of southwestern Namibia and South Africa's Northern Cape Province, where the cold Benguela Current offshore creates frequent fogs. The ecoregion extends inland into the uplands of South Africa's Western Cape Province. It is bounded on the south by the Mediterranean climate fynbos, on the east by the Nama Karoo, which has more extreme temperatures and variable rainfall, and on the north by the Namib Desert. SANBI reports an estimate of about 67,000 animal species, and more than 20,400 plant species that have been described. Almost a quarter of... Although Guatemala is covered greatly by forests, they still have a deforestation rate of 1.7%, showing that these areas are under a big threat. There have been many conversations about whether or not these protected forests are actually safe from these threats. It seems as though they are not based on the percentage stated above. The funding for these protected areas, PA's, is insufficient and hard to keep. A new method called Payments for environmental... Europe's deep-ocean margin, from the Arctic to the Iberian Margin, and across the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, spans a distance of over 15,000 km and hosts a number of diverse habitats and ecosystems. Deep water coral reefs, undersea mountains populated by a multitude of organisms... The country hosts 59 nationally designated protected areas. At the establishment of the most recent addition, Bahía Portete – Kaurrele National Natural Park, Colombian president Juan Manuel Santos said "Biodiversity is to Colombia, what oil is for the Arabs". Over one third of Guatemala (36.3% or about 39,380 km²) is forested (2005). About half of the forests (49.7% or roughly 19,570 km²) is classified as primary forest which is considered the most biodiverse forest type. Tree species include 17 conifers (pines, cypress, including the endemic *Abies guatemalensis*), the most in any tropical region of the world. This biodiversity is monitored and reported in terms of the continental terrestrial, inland aquatic, coastal, marine and the sub-antarctic Prince Edward Islands components. South Africa is a party to the Rio

Convention on Biological Diversity, and has declared a number of protected areas, including national parks and marine protected areas which are managed by the national government. Continuing research and periodical reporting on the biodiversity of South Africa is the responsibility of the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) as directed by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, and authorised by various statutory acts. Use of BICs by businesses has been recommended by the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures and the first provider of BICs for sale is Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). The credits are generated by BGCI's international member organisations by rebuilding the populations of tree species at high risk of extinction under the IUCN Red List methodology....

Biodiversity loss Further problem areas are air and water pollution (including nutrient pollution), over-exploitation, invasive species and climate change. The decrease can be temporary or permanent. Since 1988 the hotspots increased from 10 to 34. It is temporary if the damage that led to the loss is reversible in time, for example through ecological restoration. The cause of most of the biodiversity loss is, generally speaking, human activities that push the planetary boundaries too far. Of the total 34 hotspots currently present Biodiversity loss happens when species disappear completely from Earth (extinction) or when there is a decrease or disappearance of species in a specific area. These activities include habitat destruction (for example deforestation) and land use intensification (for example monoculture farming). If this is not possible, then the decrease is permanent. Biodiversity loss means that there is a reduction in biological diversity in a given area. exponential loss of biodiversity are referred to as biodiversity hotspots

Biodiversity Impact Credit The underlying BIC metric, developed by academics working at Queen Mary University of London and Bar-Ilan University, is given by a simple formula that quantifies the positive and negative effects that interventions in nature have on the mean long-term survival probability of species. A Biodiversity Impact Credit (BIC) is a transferable biodiversity credit designed to reduce global species extinction risk. The metric is broadly applicable across taxa (taxonomic groups) and ecosystems. In particular, an organisation's global footprint in terms of BICs can be computed from PDF-based biodiversity footprints. Organisations whose overall biodiversity impact is positive in terms of the BIC metric contribute to achieving the objective of the Global Biodiversity Framework to "significantly reduce extinction risk". The underlying BIC metric A Biodiversity Impact Credit (BIC) is a transferable biodiversity credit designed to reduce global species extinction risk

Key Biodiversity Area biology Ecoregions Biodiversity Crisis Ecoregions High conservation value area High-Biodiversity Wilderness Areas Biodiversity Hotspots Biosphere Reserves Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are geographical regions that have been determined to be of international importance in terms of biodiversity conservation, using globally standardized

criteria published by the IUCN as part of a collaboration between scientists, conservation groups, and government bodies across the world. The purpose of Key Biodiversity Areas is to identify regions that are in need of protection by governments or other agencies. KBAs extend the Important Bird Area (IBA) concept to other taxonomic groups and are now being identified in many parts of the world. The determination of KBAs often brings sites onto the conservation agenda that hadn't previously been identified as needing protection due to the nature of the two non-exclusive criteria used to determine them; vulnerability; and irreplaceability. Examples of types of KBAs include Important Plant Areas (IPAs), Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) in the High Seas, Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites, Prime Butterfly Areas, Important Mammal Areas and Important Sites for Freshwater Biodiversity, with prototype criteria developed for freshwater molluscs and fish and for marine systems 308c50ec9f

Biodiversity of Guatemala According to ParksWatch and the IUCN, Guatemala is considered the fifth biodiversity hotspot in the world. The country has 14 ecoregions ranging from mangrove forest (4 species), in both ocean littorals, dry forests and scrublands in the eastern highlands, subtropical and tropical rain forests, wetlands, cloud forests in the Verapaz region, mixed forests and pine forests in the highlands. The country has 14 ecoregions ranging from mangrove According to ParksWatch and the IUCN, Guatemala is considered the fifth biodiversity hotspot in the world 308c50ec9f

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