加速する生物多様性の喪失

■種の喪失は憂慮すべき速さで進んでいます。国際自然保護連合は8種に1種の鳥類、4種に1種の哺乳類、3種に一種の針葉樹、3種に1種の両生類、7種に6種のウミガメが絶滅の危機に瀕していると報告しています。更に農業の遺伝的多様性の75%が失われ、世界の漁業の75%は完全に、もしくは過度に開発されたせ

人口増加、経済発展、より良い生活条件への憧れは、環境に 影響を与えます。生物多様性の喪失は生息地の破壊、土壌使 用の変化、気候変動、外来種の侵入、過度の開発、そして環 境破壊などの直接要因と、保護を目的とした法律や制度、管 理システムの不備といった間接要因によって引き起こされて います。これらの要因は互いに作用し合っているのです。

生物多様性は、生態系が人類の福利に提供するサービスの中心と言えるでしょう。科学者達は、清潔な水、食糧、気候調節、土壌の肥沃などといった、私達が依存している基本的な生態系のサービス能力の60%が減少したと推定しています。

生態系の破壊と種の減少は、私達が農耕に使用している自然 資本と遺伝資源を浸食し、将来の気候変動への順応・回復能 力を損ねるのです。生物多様性の損失は、文化的多様性の損 失にも繋がるのです。

ALARMING RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

We are losing species at an alarming rate. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) notes that 1 species of bird out of 8, 1 mammal out of 4, 1 conifer out of 3, 1 amphibian out of 3, and 6 marine turtles out of 7, are all threatened with extinction. In addition, 75% of genetic diversity of agricultural crops has been lost and 75% of the world's fisheries are fully or over-exploited.

With increasing population, aspirations for better living conditions and economic development leading to environmental changes, biodiversity is being lost through direct causes such as habitat loss and land use changes, climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation and pollution, and underlying causes such as poor governance and legal and institutional frameworks with respect to its conservation. All these causes interact with each other.

Biodiversity is a central element to the services the Earth's ecosystems provide for human well-being. Scientists estimate that 60% of the Earth's ecosystems have reduced their capacity to deliver the vital ecosystem services on which we all depend, including the provision of clean fresh water and food, the regulation of climate and the formation

Degraded ecosystems and a fall in the numbers of species erode the natural capital and the genetic resources from which we derive all our crops and domesticated animals, leading to lesser resilience and an inability to adapt to future environmental changes. Loss of biodiversity also leads to loss of cultural diversity.

Hermit crab in Thailand with a glass bottle top

in danger of extinction. Birds, amphibians, mammals and conifers are the only groups known and evaluated in their entirety, but it is estimated that the threat is similar to other groups of species.

on the planet per year

Mangroves are among the most fragile eco-systems of our planet

) The red palm weevil, native to Asia, has invaded the Middle East, and from 1992, the shores

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1 絶滅危惧種の割合。鳥類、 両生類、哺乳類に針葉樹のみ が全体的に認知、観察されて いますが、他グループの種 も同様に脅かされている

















