

**Ministry of Higher Education  
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University of Ishik  
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Department of Biology**



**Practical Ecology  
BIODIVERSITY  
5<sup>th</sup> lab.  
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# Biodiversity

Biological diversity' means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.



# Why is Biodiversity Important?

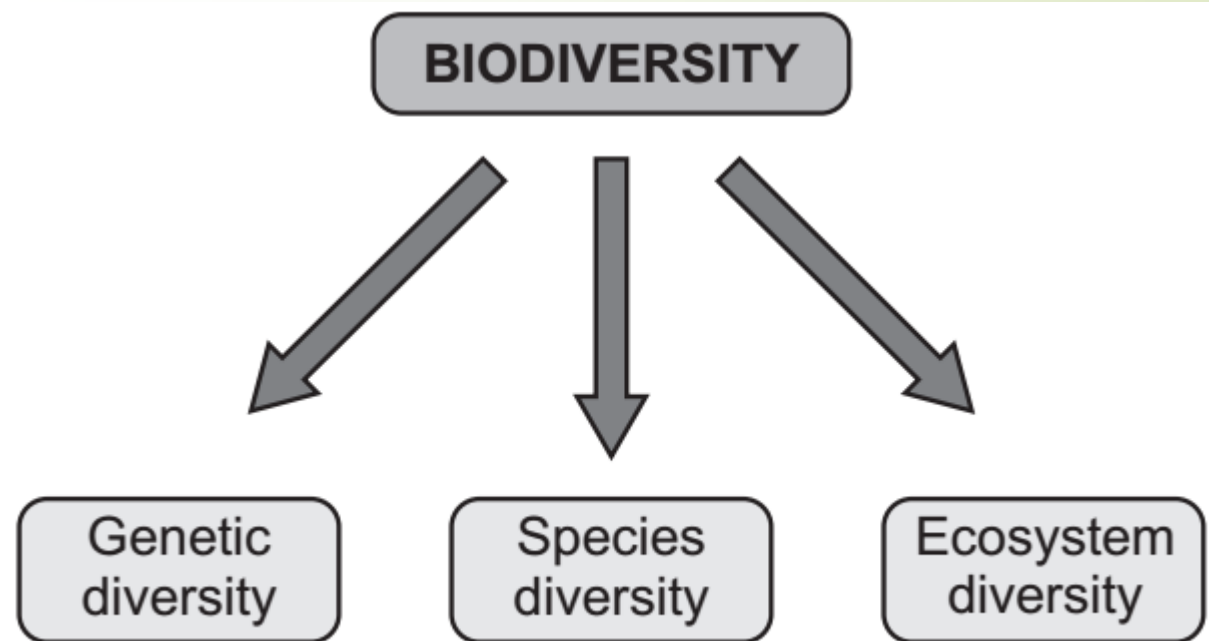
**Biodiversity boosts ecosystem productivity** where each species, no matter how small, all have an **important role** to play.


- ▶ A larger number of plant species means a greater variety of crops
- ▶ Greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all life forms
- ▶ Healthy ecosystems can better withstand and recover from a variety of disasters.



# Types of Biodiversity

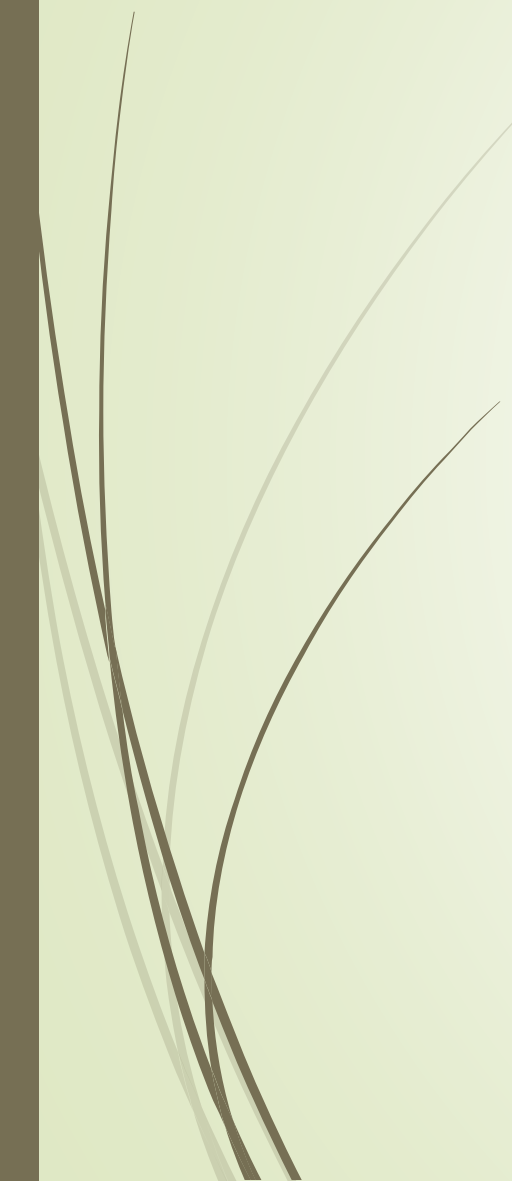
- Genetic Diversity
- Species Diversity
- Ecological Diversity





# A healthy biodiversity offers many natural services

## Ecosystem services, such as

- ▶ Protection of water resources
  - ▶ Soils formation and protection
  - ▶ Nutrient storage and recycling
  - ▶ Pollution breakdown and absorption
  - ▶ Contribution to climate stability
  - ▶ Maintenance of ecosystems
  - ▶ Recovery from unpredictable events
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# Biological resources, such as

- Food
- Medicinal resources and pharmaceutical drugs
- Wood products
- Ornamental plants
- Breeding stocks, population reservoirs
- Future resources
- Diversity in genes, species and ecosystems



# Social benefits, such as

- Research, education and monitoring
- Recreation and tourism
- Cultural values



# Five Types of Ecological Relationships

- Competition
- Predation
- Commensalism
- Parasitism
- Mutualism

Mutualism

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Commensalism

+0



Parasitism

+ -







Thank you for your information 😊



ANY QUESTION ??????????