

Biodiversity and its loss

Patel DK*

Department of Rural Technology, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, 495009, Chhattisgarh, India

*Corresponding author: Patel DK, Department of Rural Technology, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, 495009, Chhattisgarh, India, Tel: 09993660173; E-mail: dplantscience@yahoo.co.in

Rec date: Apr 8, 2014; Acc date: Apr 10, 2014; Pub date: Apr 17, 2014

Copyright: © 2014 Patel DK, This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Introduction

Biodiversity is a set of all living beings/species of the varied habitats. group of individuals capable for interbreeding are species. It includes variation and variability among species available in specified ecological zones. Variation between and within species consists the presence of biodiversity. Everything is connected to each other in nature and each one having unique behave and role in their ecosystem. Each species having a unique capacity of adjustment in changeable environmental condition known as survival of the species. Food, Protection and Reproduction are the basic regulatory factors for successful regulation of life system in nature.

It is important for its multifold utility for living beings as it help to maintain ecosystem, Better nature health, Ecological development, Sources of various needs of living beings, Source of the Environmental improvement etc. Available environmental condition, presence of resources etc. are remarkable factors for proper growth and multiplication of the species.

Nature determines the presence of species and their dispersal as per their survival capacity in changing climatic condition. The species which cannot survive are coming in the boundary of their danger. For survival of the species there is always interaction between environment and biota is going on in nature. Struggle with living and nonliving resources makes the species to fit in their ecosystem. Each species having a certain life spawn regulated by their genes and also affected by the environmental conditions.

Loss of all individuals of a specific species is known as extinction. It is a major loss of the biodiversity. There are so many reasons for loss of biodiversity. Out of them human activities are remarkable components for disturbance and loss of species in nature. Major reasons for loss of biodiversity include:

Destruction of natural habitat

Habitat is an important ecological site which provides necessary facilities to the living beings as food, protection chances of reproduction etc. Increasing population pressure and varied developmental activities are responsible for the loss of natural habitat that closely related with the biodiversity.

Human activities/natural changes also being reason for fragmentation of the natural habitat and this condition also support the loss of certain species from their ecosystem.

Over-exploitation of resources

As per population growth there is also increasing the rate of utilizations of the available natural resources. Harvesting of the mature

natural products should be done by proper technique in suitable time and sustainable manner.

Due to high demand the available natural resources are harvested irregular and high degree known as over exploitation. It leads to fast loss of any species from their occurrences. It also responsible for minimization of the population size of different species. Sometimes the species cannot success to recovers the condition and enter in the boundary of danger for their survival.

Entry of new species

It is also recorded as a harmful effect on species association. Introduced new species in specified ecological area are exotic species. Sometimes after survival in new area these are competing with other species present in that area and permitting only the growth of the same species forming dense population. These are fastly spreading and cover a large ecological area with disturbance of growth of another species.

Cultivation methods

It also associated with the presence of the plant species. Proper cultivation following suitable technique supports the occurrence of the plant species where as some technique of the plant cultivation like shifting cultivation being reason for vegetation loss. Mostly in north east area of the India, for cultivation purpose small patches are formed in forest area by destroying it. This process is regularly shifted year by year and so many patches developed in forest area with lacking vegetation including loss of the tree species forming adverse condition for growth and survival of the species.

Diseases

This is abnormal condition of normal physiological activities of the living beings. Diseases are supported by a variety of the human activities if this occurs in a large scale and uncontrolled manner leading to the loss of the species.

Forest fire

It is a dangerous ecological factor for loss of ecosystem creating adverse condition for species and also changes the quality of the soil/area.

Human interferences

Needs increasing as per the growth of the human population and is a major reason for loss of the species. As the available resources are limited and utilization rate is comparatively high than its occurrences. So, Biodiversity is adversely affected by the activities by human beings.

Industrial growth

As per development of the human civilization the growth rate of industries also increase. This process leads to the loss of ecosystem and increased pollution level in various components of the nature like–Air, water, air etc. negatively affecting the composition of plant population, also the numbers of the animals and support the loss of species.

Other factors

It includes Rule and regulation, Research activities, Awareness of peoples towards biodiversity, Variable climatic condition, Natural reasons etc. affecting the presence and life pattern of the species.

Conclusion

Based on the above effect/consideration it is concluded that the role of each species in nature is unique and significant. Biodiversity have a wide scope in regulation of life in ecosystem and other multidirectional utilization. Population control, forest development/plantation, reduction in pollution level, people's awareness for valuation of the biodiversity etc. are key steps urgently needed for maintenance, growth and for conservation of the biodiversity.