Conservation Biology

Definition:

science of preserving biological diversity

Synthetic discipline:

- basic + applied sciences ecology, genetics forestry; range, wildlife, & fisheries management
- natural sciences + social sciences economics, anthropology, sociology, philosophy

Guiding Principles

- 1. Evolutionary change structures ecol. systems
- 2. Ecological systems are dynamic
- 3. Cons. planning must consider human presence
- 4. Human-dominated planet
 - \Rightarrow emphasize managing human influence, less on managing nature

Outline

- What is biodiversity?
- Distribution of species diversity
- Creation of species richness
- Values of biodiversity



Levels of Biodiversity

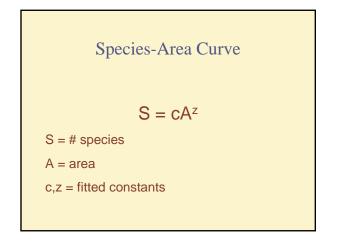
- Genetic
- Intra-specific
- Species
- Habitat / community
- Ecosystem / Landscape

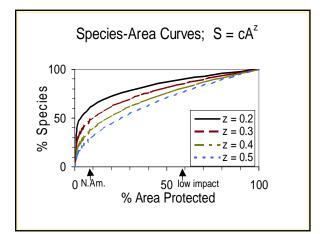
Distribution of Species Diversity

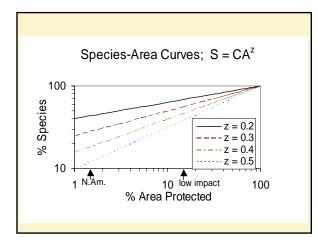
- α -diversity
- β-diversity
- γ-diversity
- $\gamma = \alpha \beta$
- Implications for conservation planning

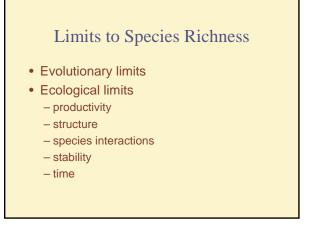
Species Richness

- Latitudinal & altitudinal gradients
- correlation w/ structural complexity
- correlation w/ productivity
- Species-area relationship
- Patterns of endemism



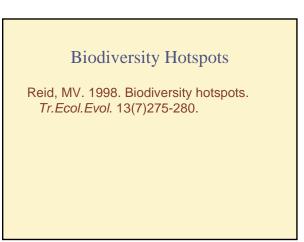






Processes that Create/Maintain Biodiversity

- Plate tectonics
- Orogeny
- Innundation
- Climate change



Values of Biodiversity

- Goods
- Information
- Aesthetic, Recreational
- Religious / Spiritual
- Services (≈ 1-2x global GNP) – e.g., oysters are filters
- Intrinsic

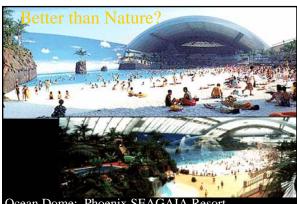
Intrinsic Value

"Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man, and, to accord other organisms such recognition, man must be guided by a moral code of action."

- World Charter for Nature (UN General Assembly, 1982)

Biodiversity Valuation

 Biodiversity economics http://biodiversityeconomics.org/



Ocean Dome; Phoenix SEAGAIA Resort Miyazaki-City, Japan http://www.seagaia.co.jp/index_e.htm

