

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

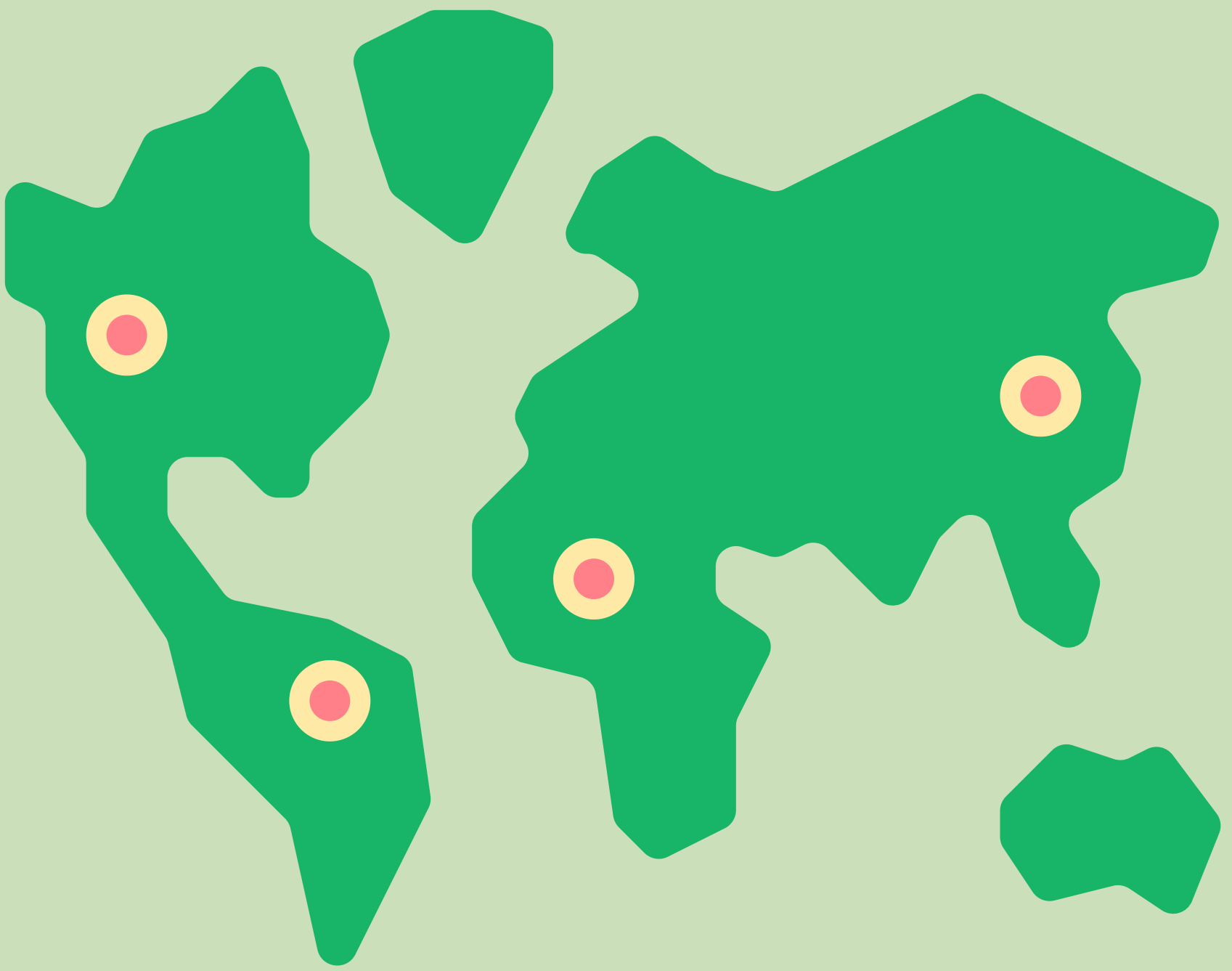


SILVANUS

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Global biodiversity conservation is crucial for maintaining the health and stability of ecosystems worldwide. It involves protecting the variety of life in all its forms, including species that are unique to specific areas (endemism) and those at risk of extinction (threatened species).



ENDEMISM: UNIQUE TREASURES OF NATURE

Endemic species are plants and animals found in a specific geographical area and nowhere else on Earth.

They are like nature's exclusive artwork, offering unique genetic resources, contributing to local ecosystems' health, and providing cultural significance. The Scottish Crossbill is a bird species endemic to the Caledonian Forest in Scotland.

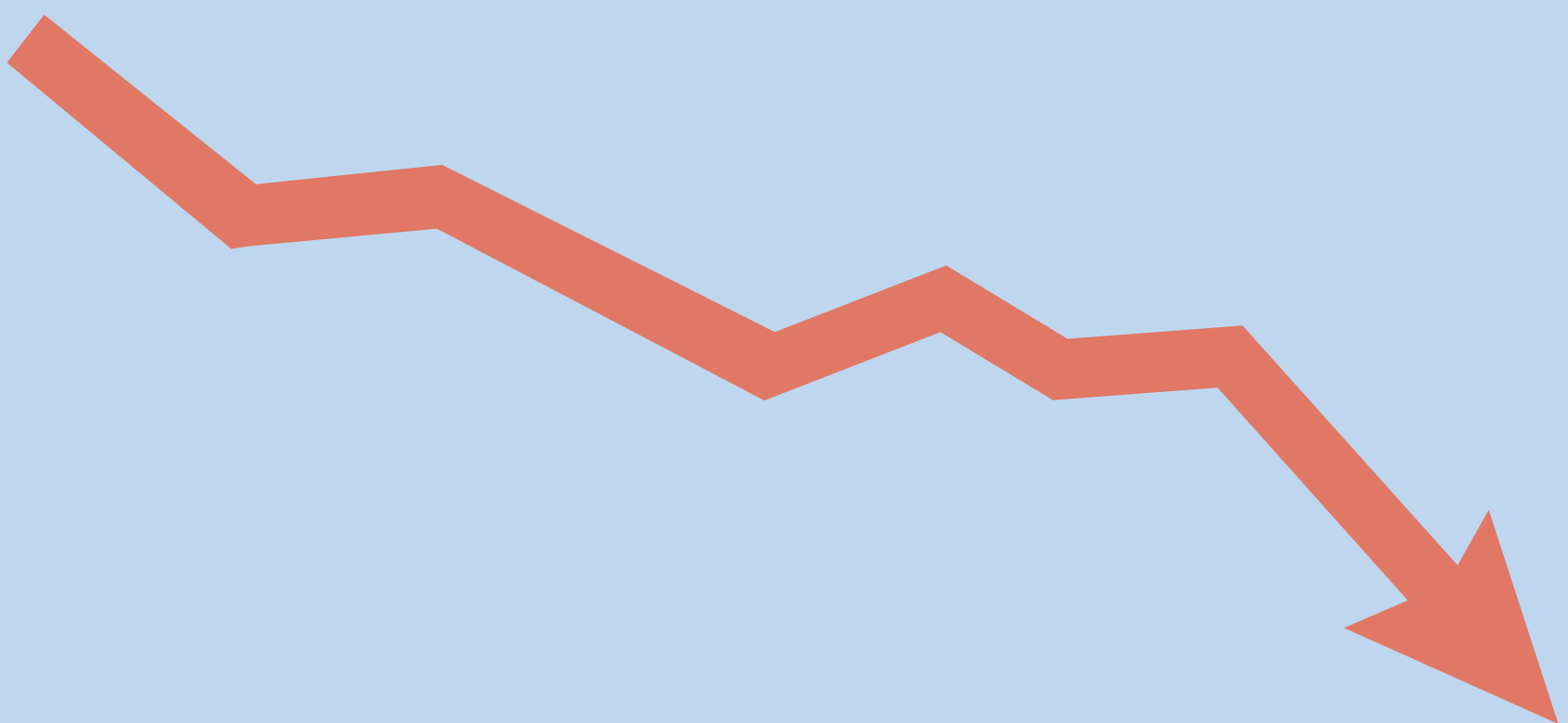


It's the only bird species
unique to the UK, adapted
specifically to feeding on the
seeds of native conifers.
Conserving the Caledonian
Forest not only protects this
unique species but also
supports a rich ecosystem that
has evolved with it.



THREATENED SPECIES

Threatened species are those at risk of extinction due to factors like habitat loss, climate change, pollution, and overexploitation. These species act as indicators of the health of an ecosystem.



Protecting them helps to maintain biodiversity, which is essential for ecosystem resilience and human well-being.

The Iberian Lynx, once found throughout Spain, Portugal, and France, is now one of the world's most endangered wild cats.





Conservation efforts in the Iberian Peninsula, focusing on habitat restoration and the reintroduction of individuals to their native habitats, have started to increase their numbers, showcasing the impact of targeted conservation efforts.