

BIOLOGY

SHOULD WE CLOSE ZOOS

CONTENTS

- biodiversity
- conservation
- types of conservation
- examples of conservation
- debate on zoos

BIODIVERSITY

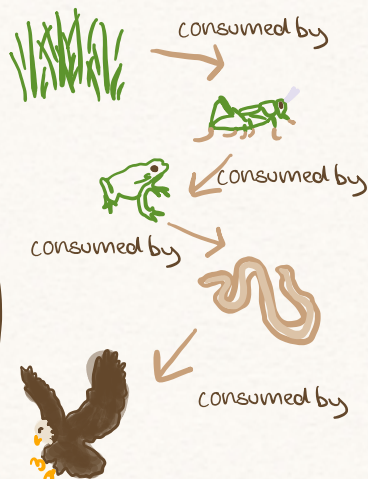
Biodiversity, sounds exactly like what it is. Well, similar. Biodiversity sounds like diversity of life, but it really is all the kinds of life you will find in one area - the variety of animals, plants, fungi and organisms that make up our natural world.

Biodiversity is massively important as it is essential to all the processes on Earth including the examples below.

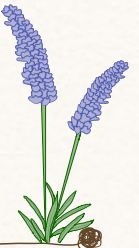
FOOD CHAINS →

HOW TO MAINTAIN BIODIVERSITY

- support local farms
- donate to zoos
- save the bees
- respect local habitats
- do not contribute to deforestation



All food chains and all these organisms rely on other organisms and a variety of them (biodiversity).



DISEASE → nobody truly knows the reason why but the more varying organisms, the less disease. researchers have no idea why this effect occurs but speculate that it could be the below:



species that are better at stopping/slowing transmission of disease



more likely to become extinct



BECAUSE

they tend to have low reproduction rates and invest heavily in immunity while species that do not help the buffering of disease have more reason to survive/thrive and less reason to go extinct.

BUSINESS → Businesses and the economy rely on biodiversity to thrive. For example ↓ ↓ ↓



→ relies on a variety of animals to provide food



→ relies on animals skin to provide materials



CONSERVATION



○ = purpose

Nature Conservation is the moral philosophy and conservation movement focused on protecting species from extinction as well as restoring habitats and ecosystem services.

in-situ conservation

conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural habitat. For example national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves.

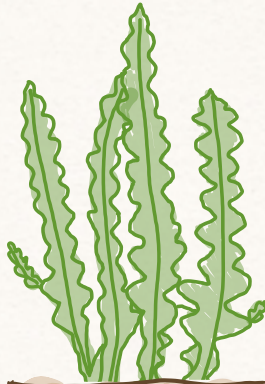


ex-situ conservation

conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats in order to keep 100% control over these components (of biological diversity) in order to maintain biological diversity. An example of this is zoos and aquariums where animals habitats are mimicked to look like their original habitats.



OTTER



excellent eyesight

very dense brown fur

great sense of smell

strong teeth

strong flat tail, that acts as a rudder

flipper-like hind feet

small - retractable front claws

→ used for grooming

→ used for holding food

THREATS

- while otters have somewhat recovered, they are still classified as endangered. some threats sea-otters face include

oil spillings other pollution



fishermen killing otters for eating fish



fisherman fishing



fisherman kills otter for eating fish

Because the population of the sea otter is slowly increasing, we can look at the ways used to conserve this species and comment on the successful techniques. Most people agree that the international ban, where sea otter hunting was banned, saved sea otters from being eradicated.

Otters have also been re-introduced into historical habitats as well as zoos in order to maintain a small population in ex-situ conservation.



