

IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON BIODIVERSITY

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Global warming is a term almost everyone is familiar with, but we do not completely understand the gravity of the situation. We collectively do not take the issue of global warming seriously, and this has led to a lot of negative impacts on our environment and biodiversity. Global warming refers to the gradual rise in the overall temperature of the atmosphere of the Earth. There are various activities taking place which have been increasing the temperature gradually. Global warming is melting our ice glaciers rapidly. This is extremely harmful to the earth as well as humans. It is quite challenging to control global warming; however, it is not unmanageable.

The first step in solving any problem is identifying the cause of the problem. The environmental changes being driven by climate change are disturbing natural habitats and species in ways that are still only becoming clear. There are signs that rising temperatures are affecting biodiversity while changing rainfall patterns, extreme weather events, and ocean acidification is putting pressure on species already threatened by other human activities. While some argue that species have managed to survive worse climate change in the past and that current threats to biodiversity are overstated, many biologists say the impacts of climate change and resulting shifts in rainfall, temperature, sea levels, ecosystem composition, and food availability will have significant effects on global species richness.

Global warming can and continue to affect biodiversity in humongous ways, which includes expansion, contraction and migration of habitat, increased incidence of disease and invasive species; changes in temperature, precipitation, and other environmental conditions; shifts in food availability; and failure of ecological relationships with other species. for example, the loss of critical pollinators or mutualistic nutrient fixers.

Rising global temperatures also have the potential to alter ecosystems over longer periods by changing what can grow and live within them. There is already evidence to suggest that reductions in water vapour in the atmosphere since the 1990s has resulted in 59% of vegetated areas showing pronounced browning and reduced growth rates worldwide. The rising temperatures affect the marine organism and animals, Corals are particularly vulnerable to rising temperatures and the changes in the ocean water. As the ocean water becomes warmer, it lowers the survival rate of many species, and it makes the ocean species more prone to extinction. Biodiversity is highly dependent on the environment for various factors, slight change in the climate or global warming highly affects them and makes survival even tougher. Global warming destroys the environment. It is time we understand the gravity of the issue of global warming and take significant methods to counter the problem. The government should continue to make policies and regulations to curb global warming. We as citizens should also take appropriate steps at the grassroots level to eliminate the ill effects of global warming.