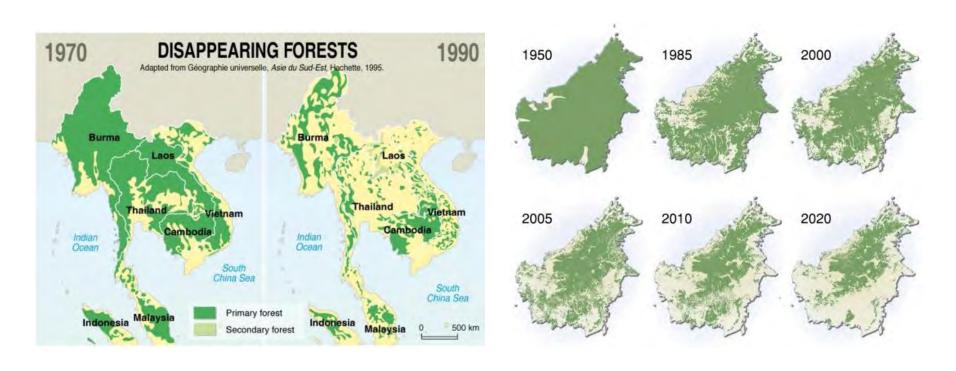
地球の危機: DIVERSITASからの実証



東南アジアにおける森林減少

アマゾンの森林減少をうわまわる速度で熱帯林が消失している



http://maps.grida.no/region/geoasiap

多くの動植物種の生息環境が失われ続けている

14. Javan Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus)





© Klaus Lang

Urgent Conservation Actions

The establishment of more san where managed breeding progra be carried out. Efforts should al made to locate and protect add populations.



Formerly widespread in south-east Asia, the species is now confined to two widely separate locations. The Indonesian subspecies is found in the Ujung Kulon National Park in Java, while the Vietnamese subspecies is restricted to a small population at the Cat Tien National Park in Vietnam. There have been some unconfirmed reports of the animals in other locations.

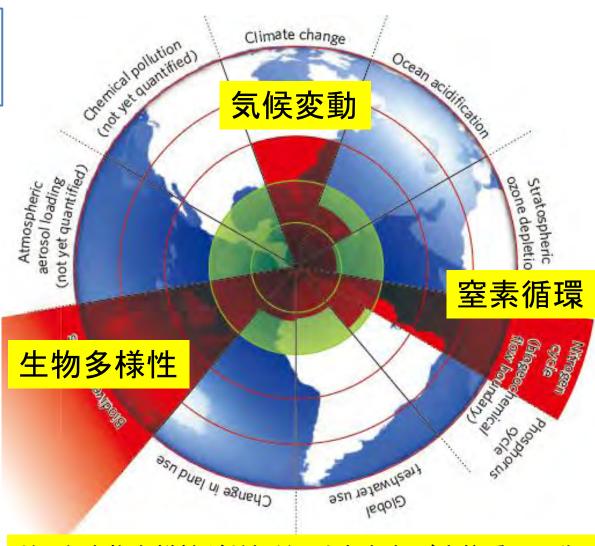


地球の臨界点: Planetary Boundaries

Rockstrom et al. 2009. A safe operating space for humanity. Nature 461: 472-475.

Biodiversity loss occurs at the local to regional level, but it can have pervasive effects on how the Earth system functions, and it interacts with several other planetary boundaries. For example, loss of biodiversity can increase the vulnerability of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to changes in climate and ocean acidity, thus reducing the safe boundary levels of these processes. There is growing understanding of the importance of functional biodiversity in preventing ecosystems from tipping into undesired states when they are disturbed²⁰. This means that apparent redundancy is required to maintain an ecosystem's resilience. Ecosystems that depend on a few or single species for critical functions are vulnerable to disturbances. such as disease, and at a greater risk of tipping into undesired states8,21.

From an Earth-system perspective, setting a boundary for biodiversity is difficult. Although it is now accepted that a rich mix of species underpins the resilience of ecosystems^{20,21}, little is known quantitatively about how much and what kinds of biodiversity can be lost before this resilience is eroded²².



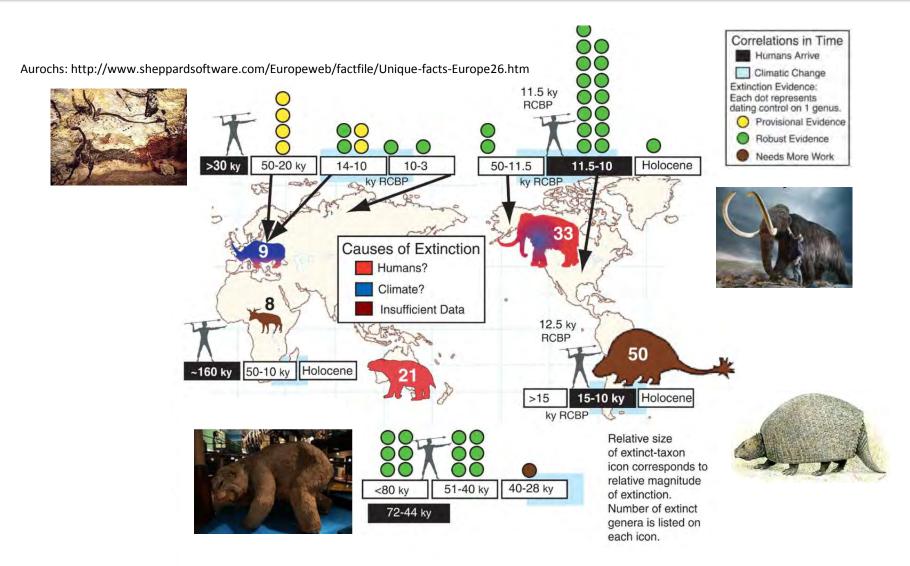
どんな生物多様性がどれだけ失われれば生態系の回復力が崩壊するのか、定量的には何もわかっていない。

ヒトは6万年間、人口を増やし続けた



九大ミニミュージアムhttp://www.museum.kyushu-u.ac.jp/WAJIN/wajin.html

ヒトは移住先で大型動物を滅ぼした

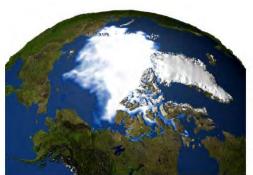


Barnosky et al 2004 Science 306: 70-75

産業革命後ヒトの影響が地球規模に拡大

地球温暖化





森林の減少





野生生物の絶滅

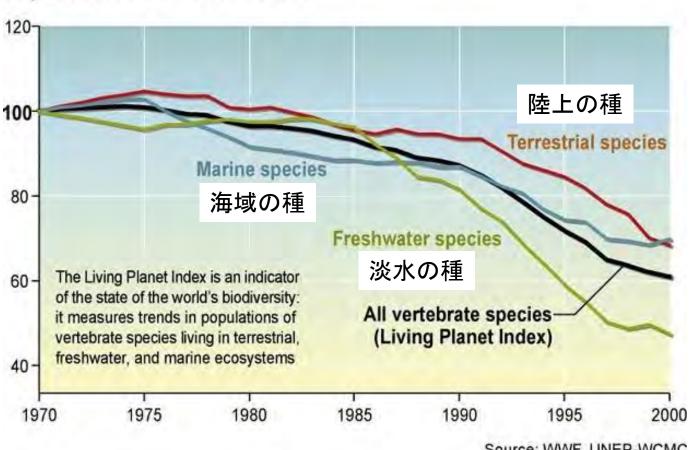




広域大気汚染・外来種侵入・砂漠化・富栄養化・湿地の減少・・・

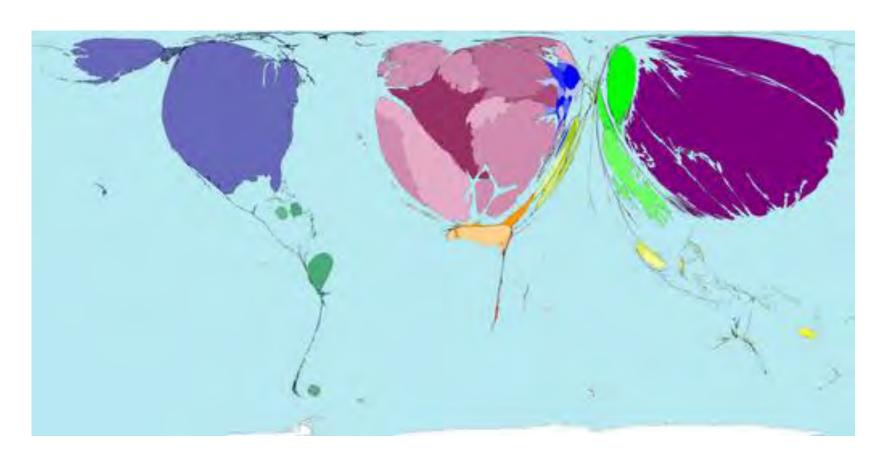
ヒト以外の動物の個体数は減り続けている

Population Index = 100 in 1970



Source: WWF, UNEP-WCMC

日本の魚の輸入量は世界一



http://www.worldmapper.org/atozindex.html

FISH → Map 52

生物多様性条約 COP10 (2010年愛知)











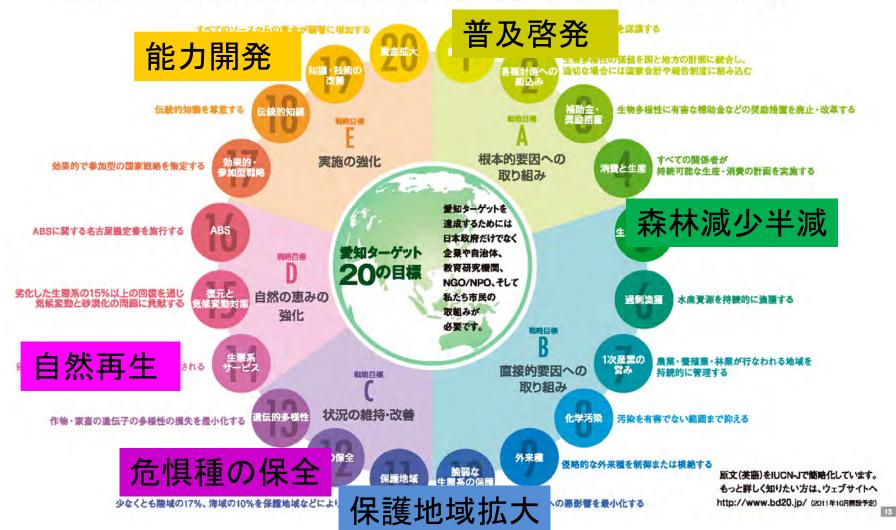






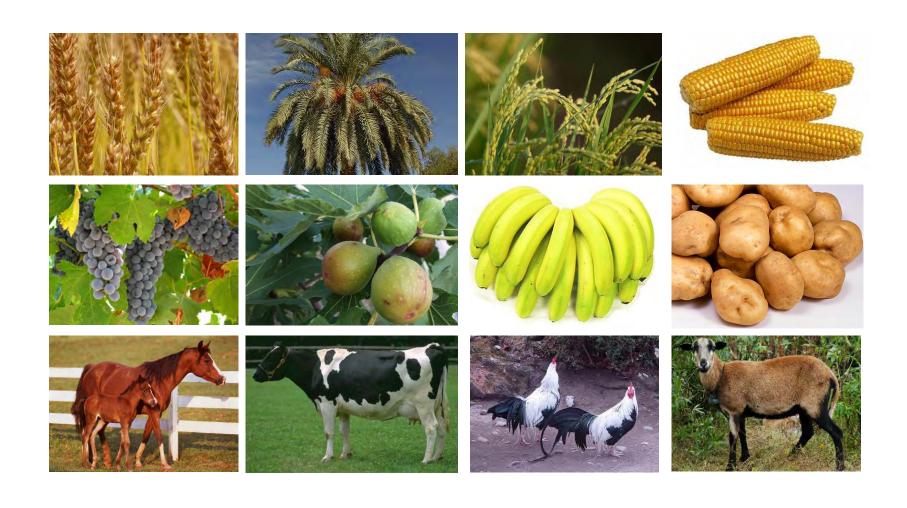


2050年までに自然と共存する社会の創造を目指しながら、2020年までに生物多様性の意味と価値を 全ての人が理解し、社会の常識となり、生物多様性の損失を止め、回復力のある生態系を確保する。



IUCN-J にじゅうまるプロジェクト(http://bd20.jp/know-aichi-target/)

ヒトは多様な生物資源を食べることに適応



同じ食べ物だけでは満足できない



森林回復の可能性: Forest Transition

■ フィリピンなどですでに森林が増加へ(Yahara et al., 2012)

