

# LIFE ON LAND : CONSERVE THE NATURAL RESOURCES

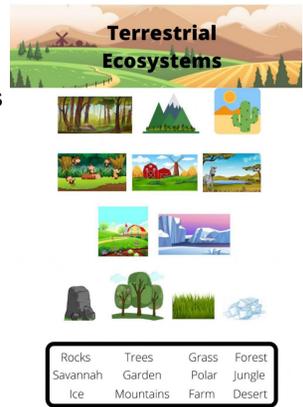
## Introduction

### What is terrestrial ecosystem?

- It is a **land-based** community of organisms and the interactions of biotic and abiotic components in a given area.
- The type of terrestrial ecosystem found in a particular place is dependent on the temperature range, the average amount of precipitation received, the soil type, and amount of light it receives.

### Examples :

- taiga, tundra, **deciduous forest, grasslands, tropical rain forests, and deserts.**



They can be as big as a continent or as small as an island

terrestrial ecosystem make up about 28% of the entire world's ecosystems

## Our Mother Earth

### Desertification and land degradation

- More than **a billion hectares of arid lands** are already **degraded** worldwide, an area the size of China.
- Hundreds of millions of people suffer the consequences, forced migration and economic ruin.
- Globally every year an additional **200,000 square kilometres** - an area larger than Senegal - are **reduced by desertification** to the point of yielding nothing.
- The process is accelerating: some 3.6 billion hectares of dryland (almost 70% of the total, comprising irrigated drylands, rainfed croplands and rangelands) UNEP calculated that between \$150 and \$600 billion would need to be spent over a 20 years period to halt further desertification of the world's 5.2 billion hectares of drylands.



desertification include the expansion and intensive use of agricultural lands, poor irrigation practices, deforestation, and overgrazing

### Biodiversity loss

- Five main drivers : habitat loss, invasive species, overexploitation (extreme hunting and fishing pressure), pollution, climate change associated with global warming
- Biodiversity loss can have significant direct human health impacts if ecosystem services are no longer adequate to meet social needs. Indirectly, **changes in ecosystem services affect livelihoods, income, local migration and, on occasion, may even cause or exacerbate political conflict.**

## Hong kong

### Urbanization

- Dense population of 7.76 million in 2022
- e.g.housing problem
- Some consider the fringe of countryside part can be used to build public housing



## Search for solution



### The United Nation

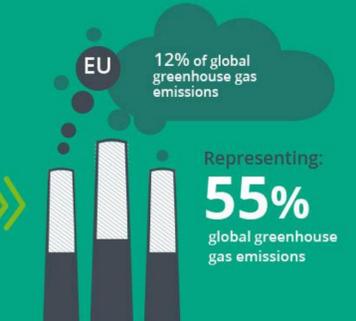
- The paris agreement sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and **pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.**
- **3 aims : enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change** in the context of the temperature goal of the Agreement.

### The Paris Agreement: entry into force

#### Requirements



55 parties of 197 Parties to the Convention



## The Hong Kong government

### Announcement

- In 2021, the Government announced Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050, which outlined four major decarbonisation strategies, namely **"net-zero electricity generation", "energy saving and green buildings", "green transport" and "waste reduction"**

## Individual

### Responsibility

- It is true that such a responsibility of protecting our terrestrial ecosystem does not rest the government alone ; **the public must also do their parts.**
- Make your voice heard by those in power
- Eat less meat and dairy
- Cut back on flying
- Leave the car at home
- Reduce your energy use, and bills
- **Respect and protect green spaces**
- Cut consumption – and waste

