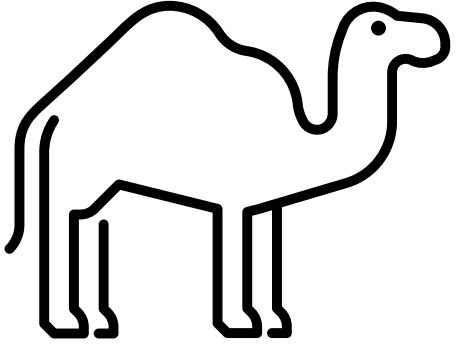
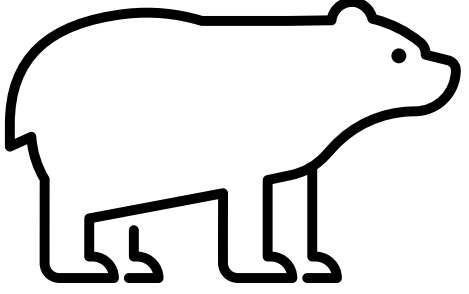
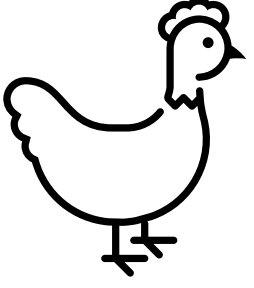
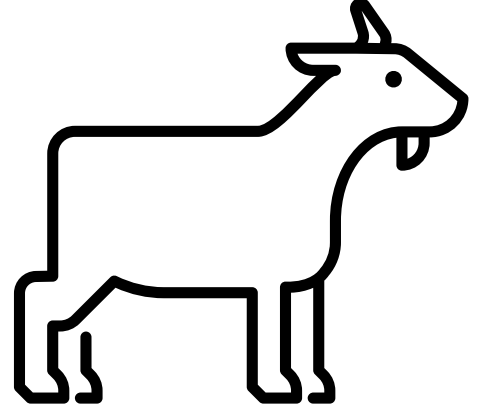
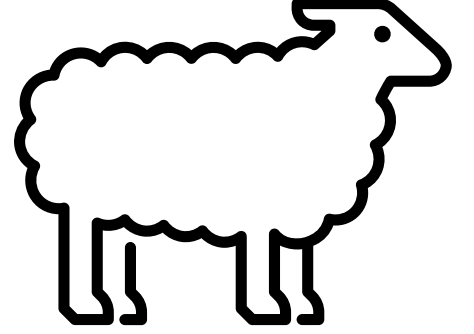
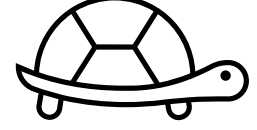


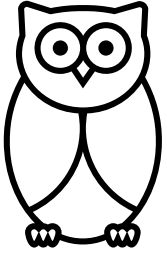


BİYOÇEŞİTLİLİĞİ TEHDİT EDEN FAKTÖRLER

- Aşırı nüfus artışı
- Çevre kirliliği
- Çayır, mera ve otlak alanların aşırı otlatılması.
- Erozyonla toprağın yok olması
- Tarımda zirai ilaç kullanımı
- Sulak alanların kurutulması
- Doğal afetler
- Ormanların tahrip edilmesi
- Küresel ısınma sonucu oluşan iklim değişikliği

YAPIŞTIR



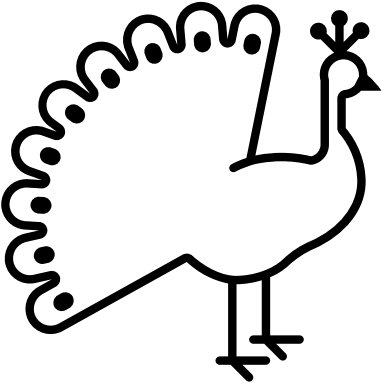
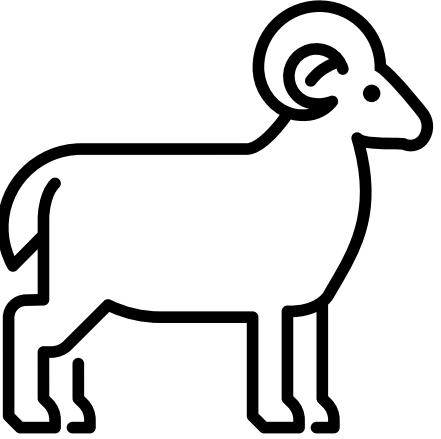
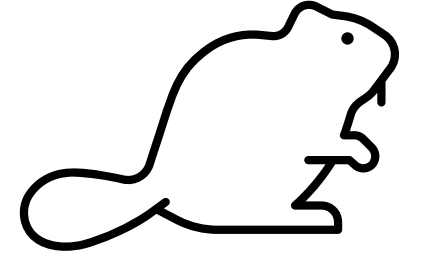
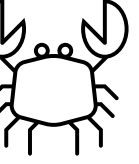
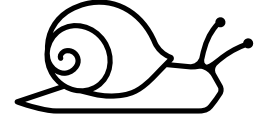
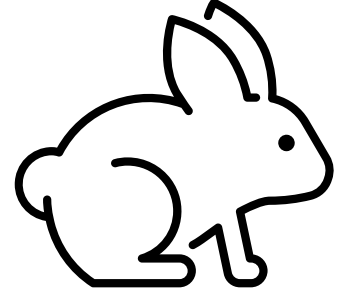


✓ Biyoçeşitliliğin fazla olması tarım ve sanayi alanında katkı sağlar.

BIYOÇEŞİTLİLİĞİN ÖNEMİ NEDİR

- ✓ Biyoçeşitlilik ekosistemin işleyişini kolaylaştırır.
- ✓ Biyoçeşitlilik doğal zenginliktir.

YAPIŞTIR

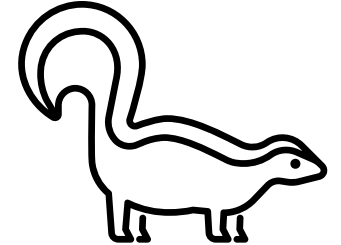
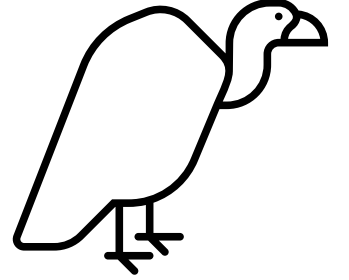
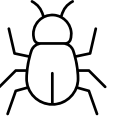
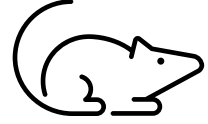
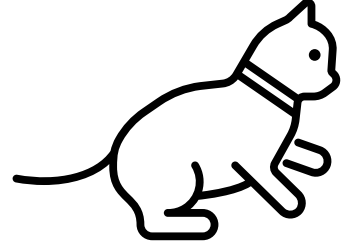
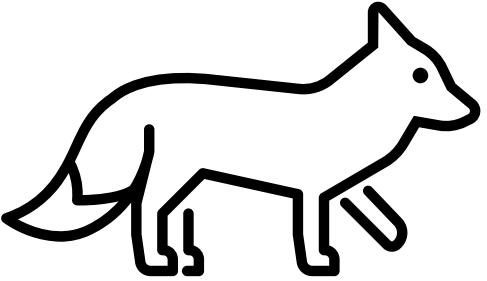
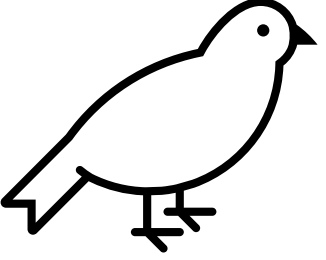


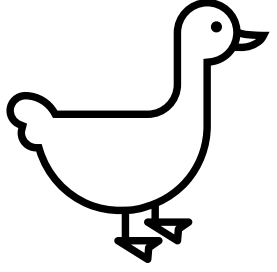
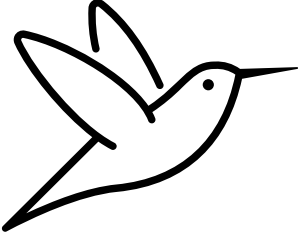
BIYOÇEŞİTLİLİK

Bir bölgede yaşayan
canlı türlerinin sayı ve
çeşitçe zenginliğine
**biyoçeşitlilik (biyolojik
çeşitlilik)** denir.



YAPIŞTIR





Biyçeřitilięi zengin
olan bölge

Biyçeřitilięi fakir
olan bölge

YAPIŖTIR

