



## Mains Practice Question

**Q.** Discuss the significance of ecological hotspots in biodiversity conservation. Examine the challenges and strategies for their preservation in the context of climate change. (250 Words)

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### Approach

- Start the answer by introducing the Ecological Hotspots.
- Illustrate the significance of ecological hotspots in biodiversity conservation.
- Evaluate the challenges and strategies for their preservation in the context of climate change.
- Conclude suitably.

### Introduction

Ecological hotspots are regions exhibiting exceptional concentrations of endemic species and high overall species richness. Around the world, 36 areas qualify as hotspots. Their intact habitats represent just 2.5% of Earth's land surface, but they support more than half of the world's plant species as endemics. Protecting ecological hotspots is essential for preserving species diversity, ecosystem functions, and the services they provide to humanity.

### Body

#### Significance of Ecological Hotspots

- **Biodiversity Hotspots:**
  - These regions harbor a disproportionately high number of species, making them crucial for global biodiversity conservation.
  - For instance, the Western Ghats in India are one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, hosting numerous endemic species.
- **Ecosystem Services:**
  - Ecological hotspots provide essential ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water purification, and climate regulation, benefiting both local communities and global populations.
- **Genetic Diversity:**
  - These areas often contain unique genetic resources vital for agricultural and pharmaceutical industries.
  - For example, the Amazon rainforest is a reservoir of genetic diversity that can potentially lead to breakthroughs in medicine and crop improvement.

#### Challenges Facing Ecological Hotspots:

- **Climate Change:**
  - Rapid climate change poses a significant threat to ecological hotspots, altering temperature and precipitation patterns, disrupting habitats, and triggering species migrations.
  - For instance, coral bleaching in the Great Barrier Reef is attributed to rising sea

temperatures.

▪ **Habitat Destruction:**

- Human activities such as deforestation, urbanization, and industrialization continue to degrade and fragment habitats in ecological hotspots, leading to loss of biodiversity.
- The conversion of forests into agricultural land in the Amazon basin exemplifies this challenge.

▪ **Invasive Species:**

- Introduction of non-native species disrupts native ecosystems, outcompeting local species and altering ecosystem dynamics.
- The spread of invasive plants like *Lantana camara* in the Western Ghats poses a threat to native flora and fauna.

**Strategies for Preservation:**

▪ **Protected Areas:**

- Establishing and effectively managing protected areas is crucial for preserving ecological hotspots.
- National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves offer legal protection to biodiversity-rich areas.
- For example, the Sundarbans National Park in India protects the world's largest mangrove forest.

▪ **Community Participation:**

- Involving local communities in conservation efforts enhances sustainability and ensures the protection of ecological hotspots.
- Community-based initiatives like ecotourism provide alternative livelihoods while promoting conservation.
- An example is the community-managed forests in Madagascar, which have helped conserve unique biodiversity.

▪ **Climate Resilience Strategies:**

- Implementing climate-resilient conservation measures such as habitat restoration, assisted migration of species, and creation of ecological corridors can help mitigate the impacts of climate change on ecological hotspots.
- Projects like the Great Green Wall in Africa aim to combat desertification and biodiversity loss.

▪ **International Cooperation:**

- Collaboration among nations and international organizations is essential for conserving transboundary ecological hotspots.
- Agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity facilitate cooperation in biodiversity conservation.
- The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor initiative involves multiple countries in Central America to protect biodiversity.

**Conclusion**

Ecological hotspots are invaluable reservoirs of biodiversity and ecosystem services, but they face numerous challenges, particularly in the context of climate change. However, with strategic conservation efforts focusing on protected areas, community participation, climate resilience, and international cooperation, these vital ecosystems can be preserved for future generations.