Biodiversity:

Also called biodiversity. The science of ecology examines it. It refers to the diversity of habitats occurring on Earth, the diversity of species, and the genetic diversity within the species.

Biodiversity is rapidly decreasing. Nowadays, the rate of extinction of species has increased to 100-1,000 times compared to the previous data. The reasons for this are the rapid growth of the human population, water pollution, deforestation, advanced technology and the use of natural resources.

Biodiversity has 3 levels:

1. Genetic diversity - genetic diversity within a species or population
2. Taxonomic diversity over taxonomic units,
3. The diversity of spatial patterns, interactions and structures created by ecological diversity - populations.

It is examined according to systematic considerations, how many species live in a particular area. It is measured in a monitor system.

Diversity of species shows the diversity of living beings. It can be characterized by four aspects: by the number of species; relative species prevalence; the genetic distance of the species; with temporal patterns. Biodiversity is declining rapidly. Genetic diversity can be interpreted as a large number of genes and combinations of genes encoding different properties. Species with greater genetic changes are more likely to survive and adapt to ever-changing environmental conditions.