



ZOOM SUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ

**JOURNÉE D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT
DIS-MOI 10 MOTS
17 MAI 2024**

QUI SUIS-JE ?



MAUD MOUCHET, PHD

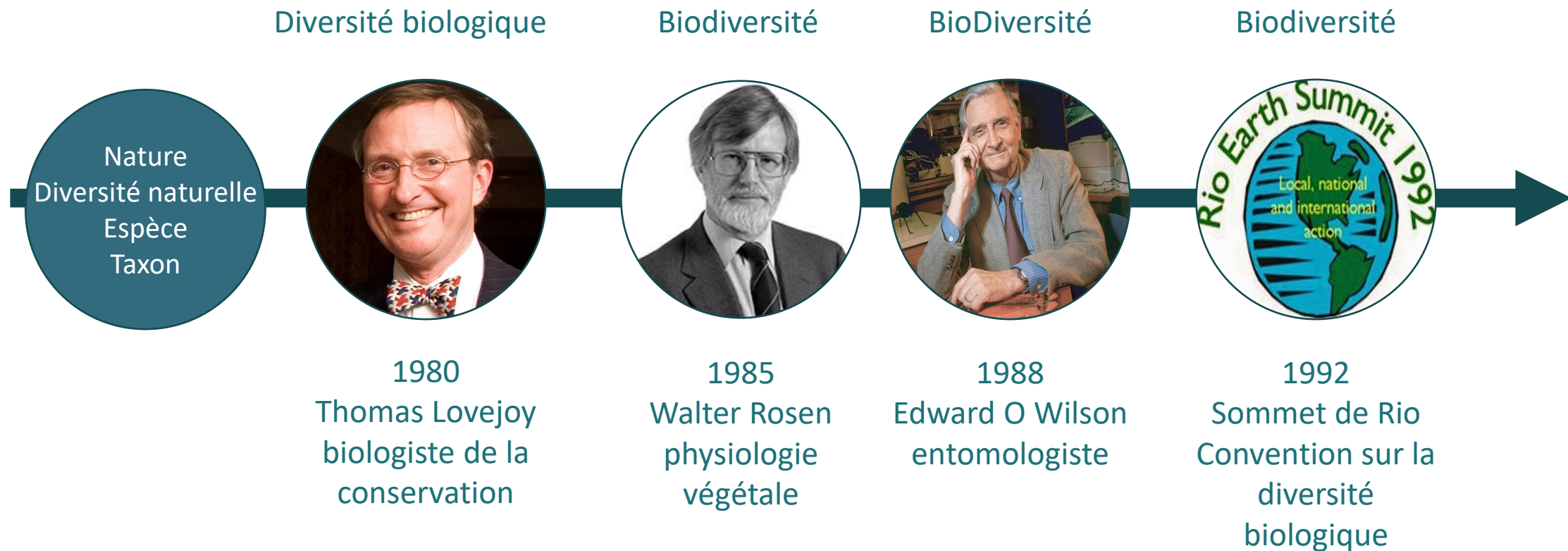
MAITRE DE CONFÉRENCES AU MNHN

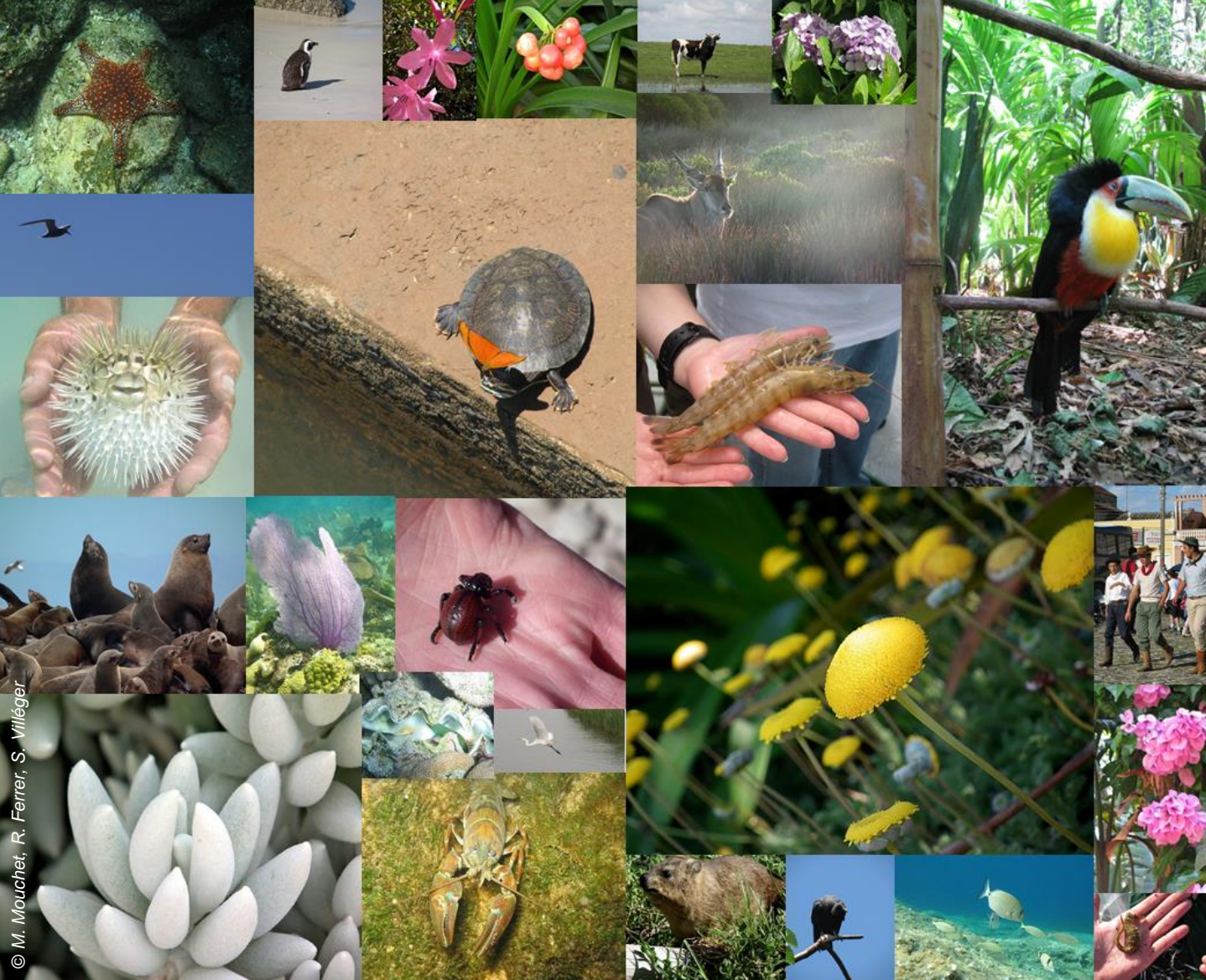
*Centre d'Ecologie et des Sciences de la Conservation
(UMR 7204 CESCO)*

ÉCOLOGUE

"Sociologue des poissons"

Instauration du terme "Biodiversité"





Qu'est-ce que la biodiversité ?

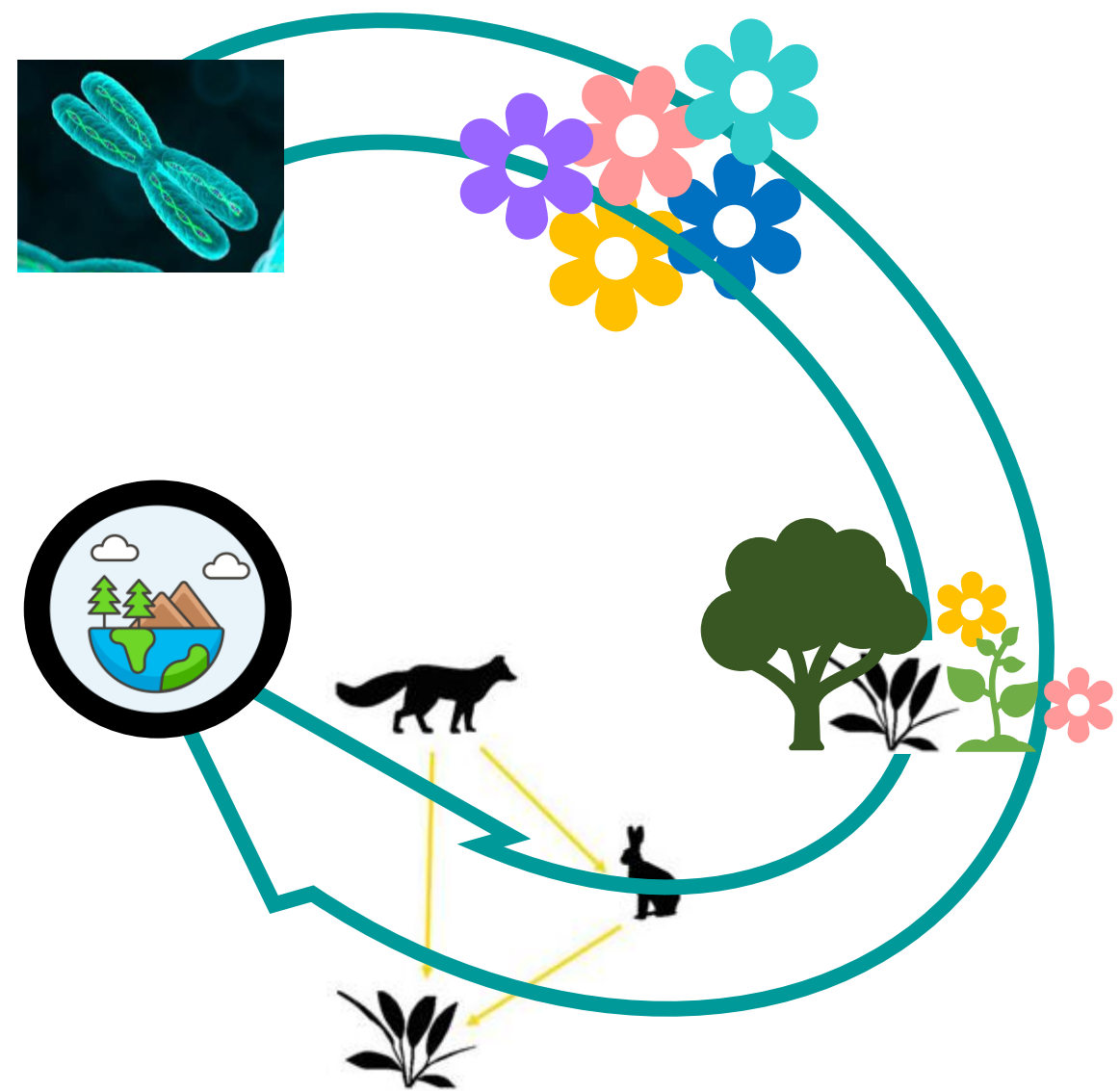
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“







Variabilité des organismes vivants de toute origine y compris, entre autres, les écosystèmes terrestres, marins et autres écosystèmes aquatiques et les complexes écologiques dont ils font partie; cela comprend la diversité au sein des espèces et entre espèces ainsi que celle des écosystèmes.

Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (art. 2)

UN Earth Summit - Rio de Janeiro 1992



Variabiles Essentielles de Biodiversité

					
Composition génétique	Populations et espèces	Traits des espèces	Composition des communautés	Fonctions écosystémiques	Structure des écosystèmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversité allélique• Différentiation génétique des populations• Diversité des lignées et variétés	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution des espèces• Abondance des populations• Structuration des populations par classes d'âge/taille	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phénologie• Morphologie• Reproduction• Physiologie• Mouvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversité taxonomique• Interactions biotiques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPP• Production secondaire• Rétention des nutriments• Régime de perturbation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structure de l'habitat• Etendue de l'écosystème et fragmentation• Composition de l'écosystème par type fonctionnel

<https://geobon.org/>



~1,9 million d'espèces eucaryotes déjà décrites

Les estimations vont de 5,3 millions à 1 billion d'espèces (microbiennes)

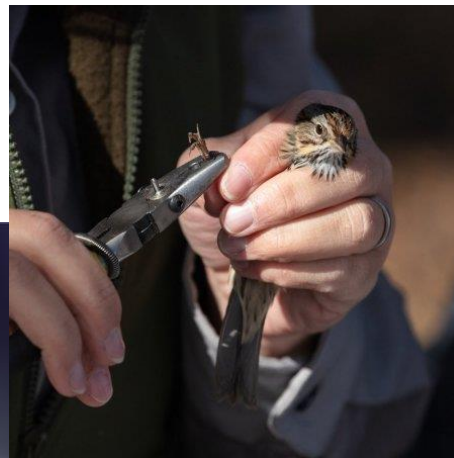
Très probablement environ 8,7 millions => 6,9 millions d'espèces à découvrir !!

=> Comment faire ??

- Méthodes scientifiques “classiques”
- Quadrat, transects, marquage...

- Méthodes automatisées/haute fréquence
- Piège photo, video, son...

- Bancarisation mondiale
- Gbif, OBIS....

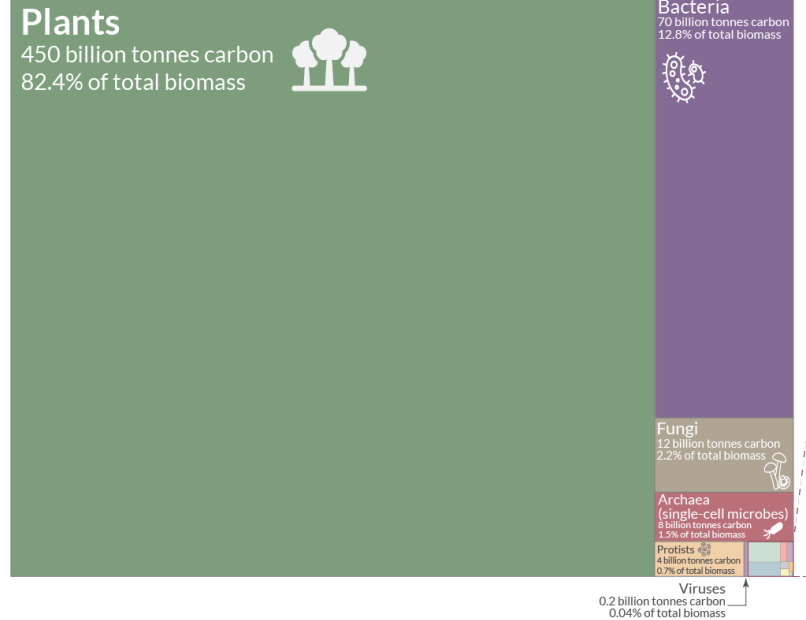


Life on Earth: the distribution of all global biomass

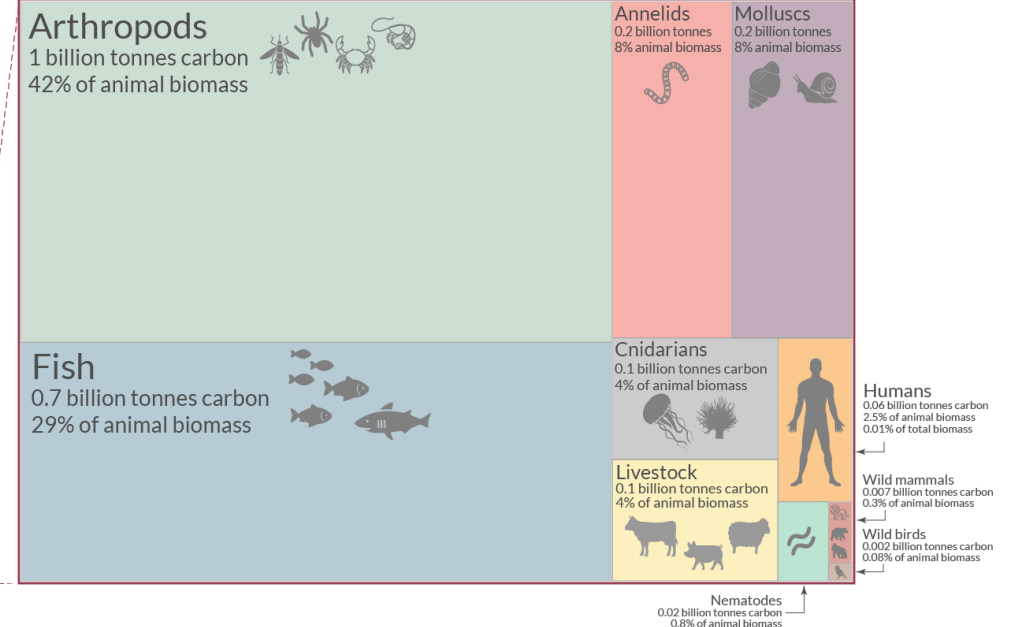
Biomass is measured in tonnes of carbon. The global distribution of Earth's biomass is shown by group of organism (taxa).



Global biomass: 546 billion tonnes of carbon



Animal biomass: 2 billion tonnes of carbon (0.4% of total biomass)



Data source: Bar-On, Y. M., Phillips, R., & Milo, R. (2018). The biomass distribution on Earth. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Icons from Noun Project.

OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

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60
million tonnes
Wild mammals

630
million tonnes
Domesticated



390
million tonnes
Humans

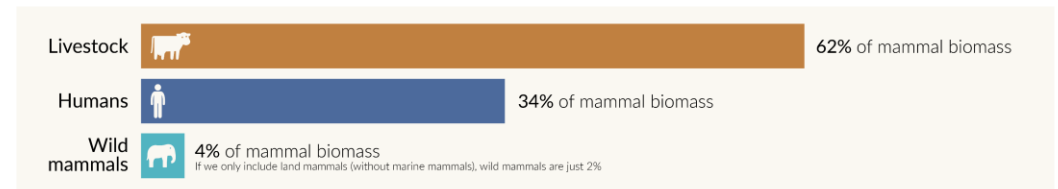
Only **6%** of the combined weight
of mammals on Earth is wild

Wild mammals and birds are just a fraction of humans and our livestock

Animals are compared in terms of biomass, measured in tonnes of carbon.

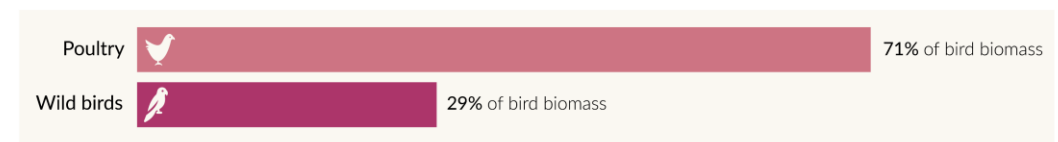
Mammals

All mammals – including land and marine – have a combined biomass of around **174 million tonnes of carbon**.
Wild mammals are just 4% of global mammal biomass



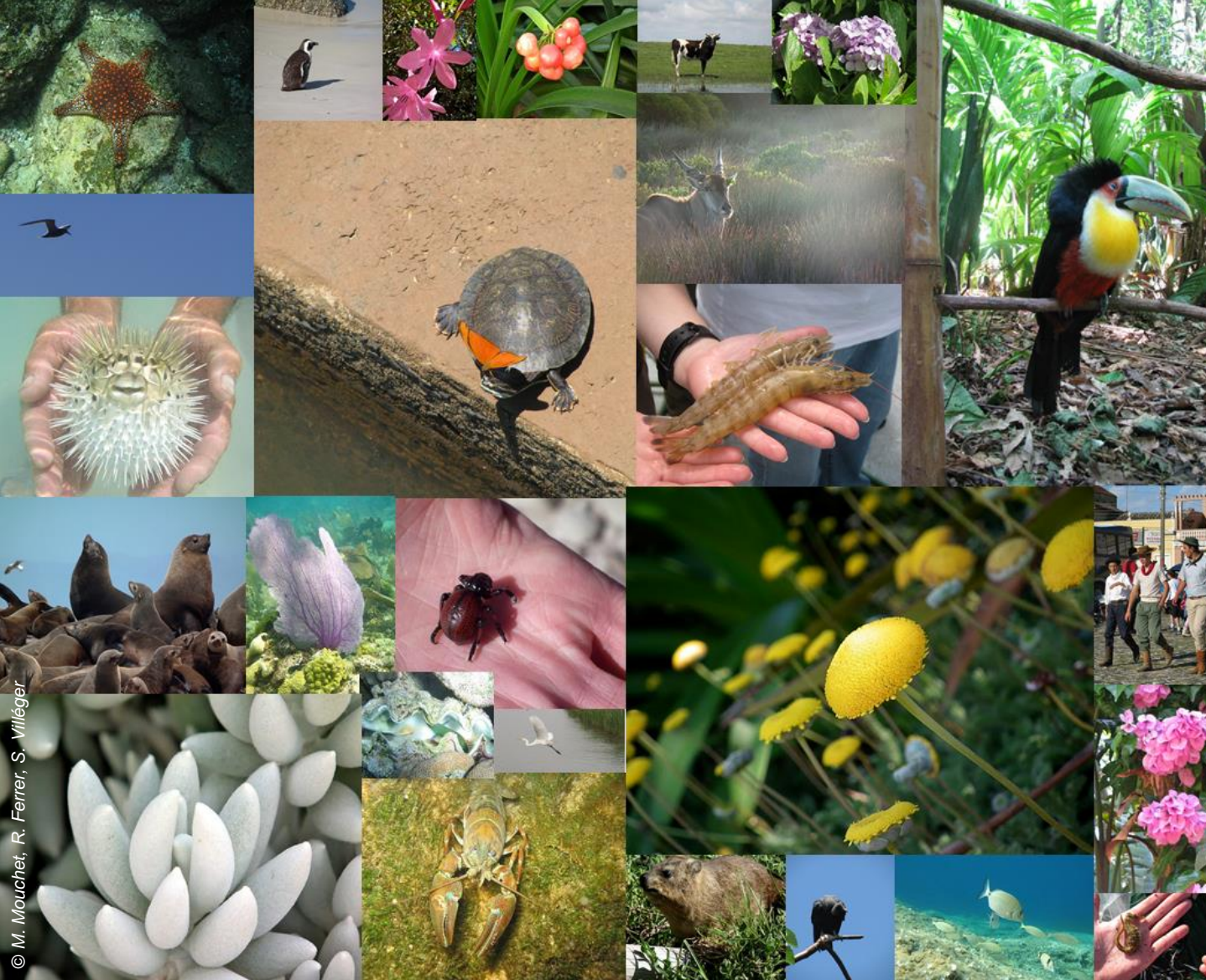
Birds

All birds have a combined biomass of around **7 million tonnes of carbon**.
Poultry – mostly chickens – biomass weigh more than twice that of wild birds.

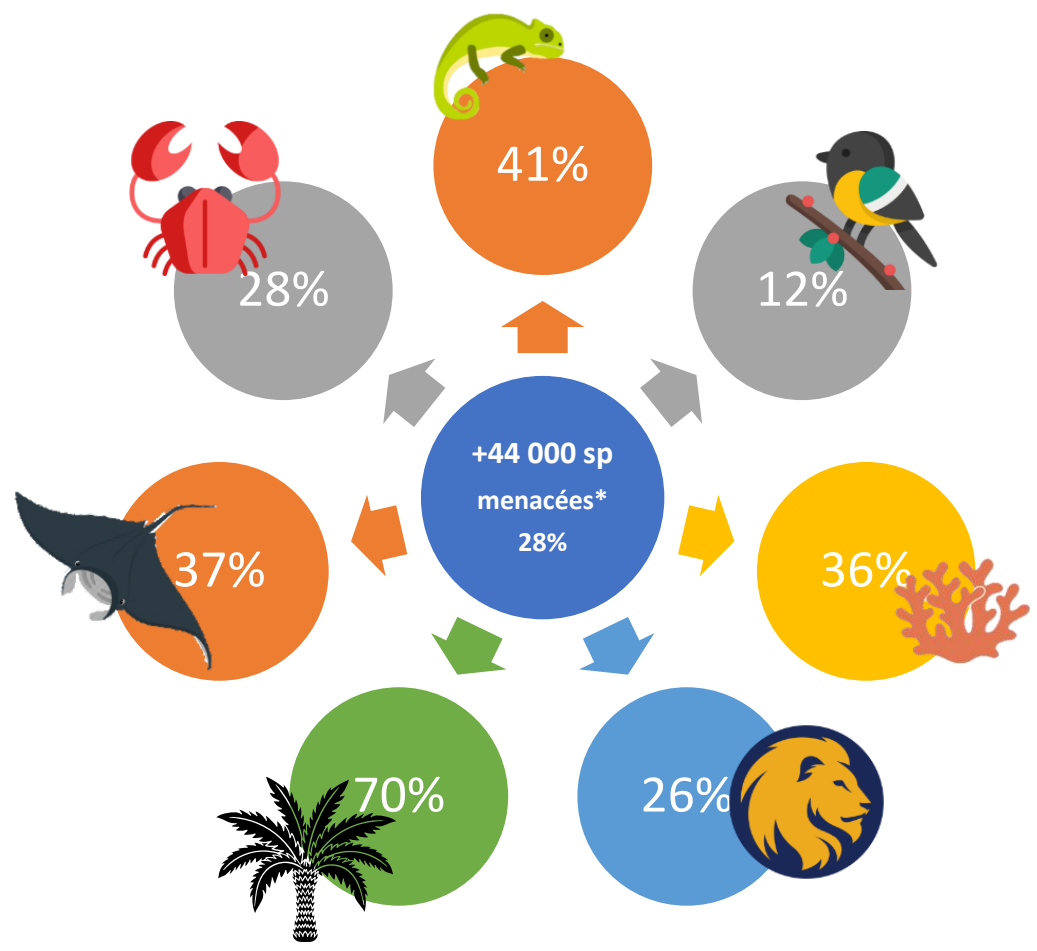


Source: Bar-On et al. (2018). The biomass distribution on Earth. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.
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Combien d'espèces menacées ?



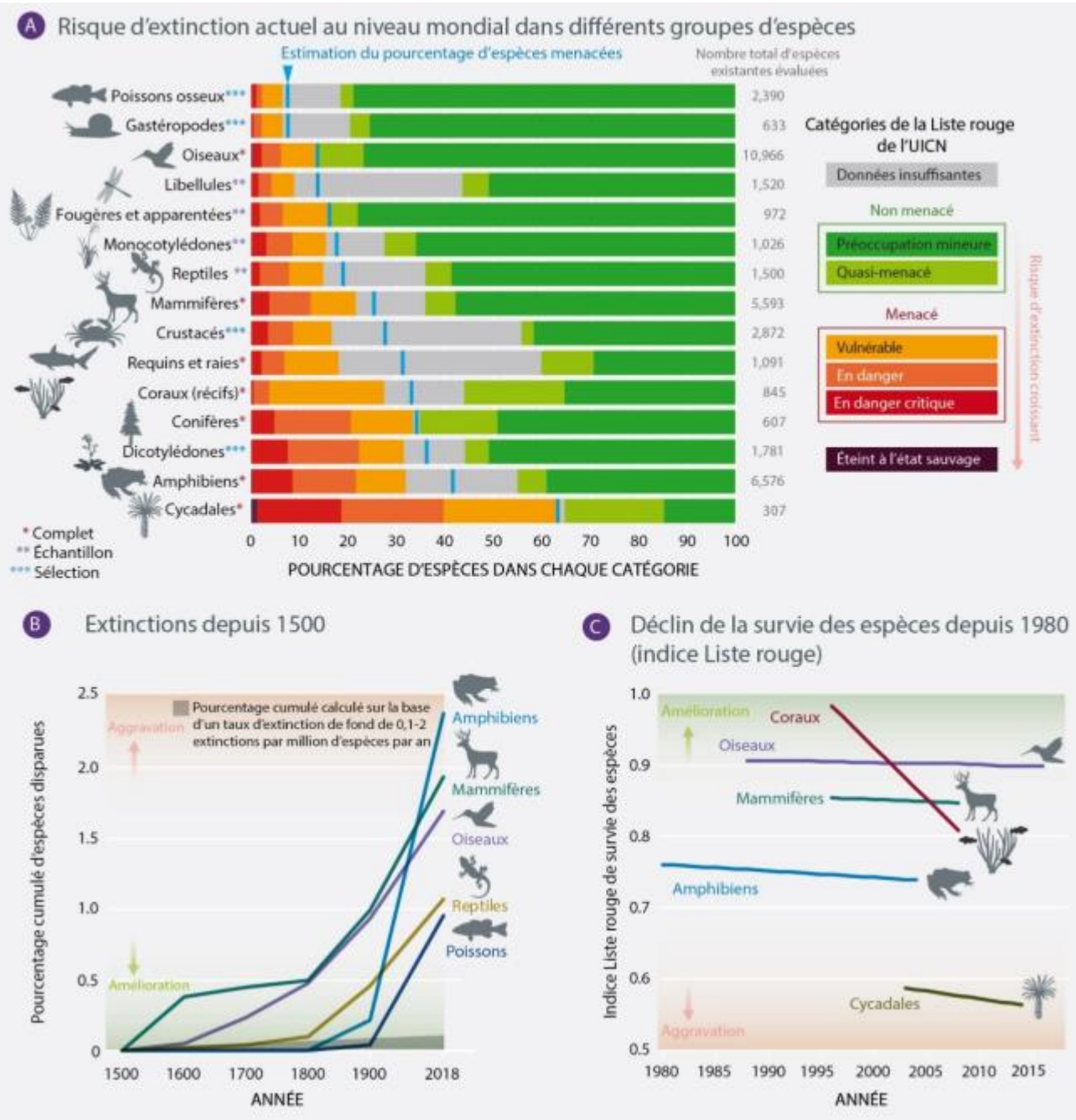
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**sur 157 190 sp évaluées par l'IUCN*



UNE PERTE UNIVERSELLE



Il y a eu 5 grandes extinctions de masse dans le passé

Mais l'actuelle sera la première causée par les activités humaines...



Extinction de masse => perte rapide de biodiversité dans le monde entier sur une courte période

- ✓ 75% d'espèces perdues en < 2 millions d'année
- ✓ 0.1-2 extinction pour 10 000 espèces par siècle
- ✓ étendue géographique mondiale

1. ORDOVICIAN-SILURIAN EXTINCTION
440 MILLION YEARS AGO (MA)

GLACIATION EVENT + HEATING EVENT

MARINE SPECIES (E.G. CORALS, CONODONTES)



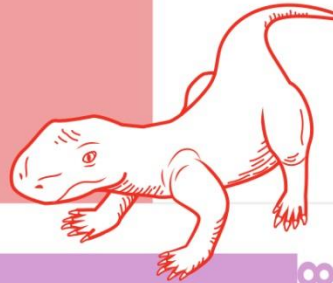
86% LOSS

3. PERMIAN-TRIASSIC EXTINCTION
—252 MA

ERUPTION OF THE SIBERIAN TRAPS

TRILOBITES

96% LOSS



2. LATE DEVONIAN EXTINCTION
—365 MA

GLOBAL COOLING + HEATING —
MASSIVE OCEANIC ANOXIA



STROMATOPOROIDEA

75% LOSS

4. TRIASSIC-JURASSIC EXTINCTION
—201.3 MA

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN THE
CENTRAL ATLANTIC MAGMATIC
PROVINCE

MAMMALS, CROCODILIANS

80% LOSS



5. CRETACEOUS-PALEOGENE EXTINCTION—66 MA

ASTEROID IN THE YUCATÁN
PENINSULA

DINOSAURS



60-76% LOSS

<1 MILLION SPECIES AT RISK
EXTINCTION RATE = 1000 X
BACKGROUND EXTINCTION RATE
47% OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS
ARE DEGRADED



6TH MASS EXTINCTION?



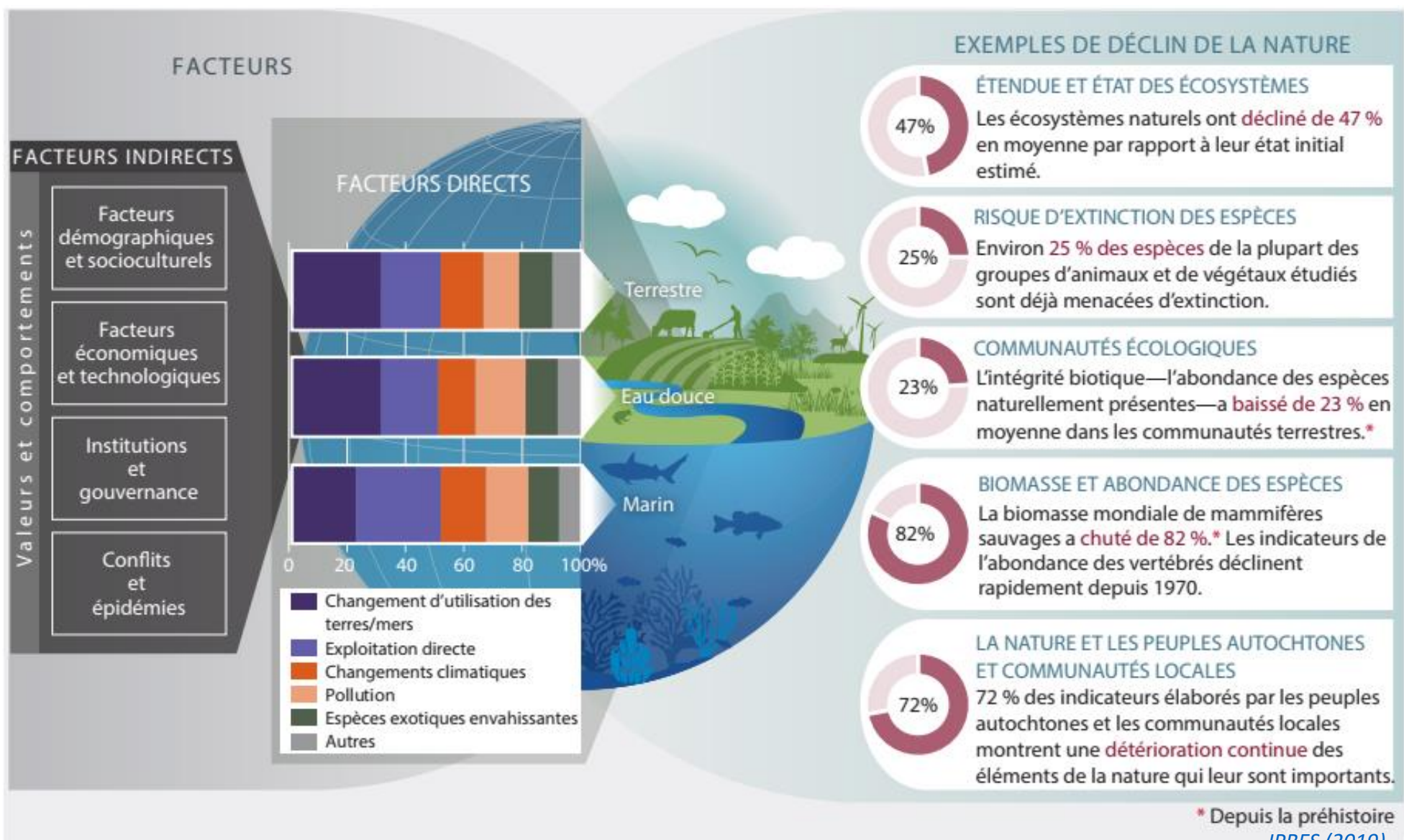
NUMBER OF GENERA

4000
3000
2000
1000

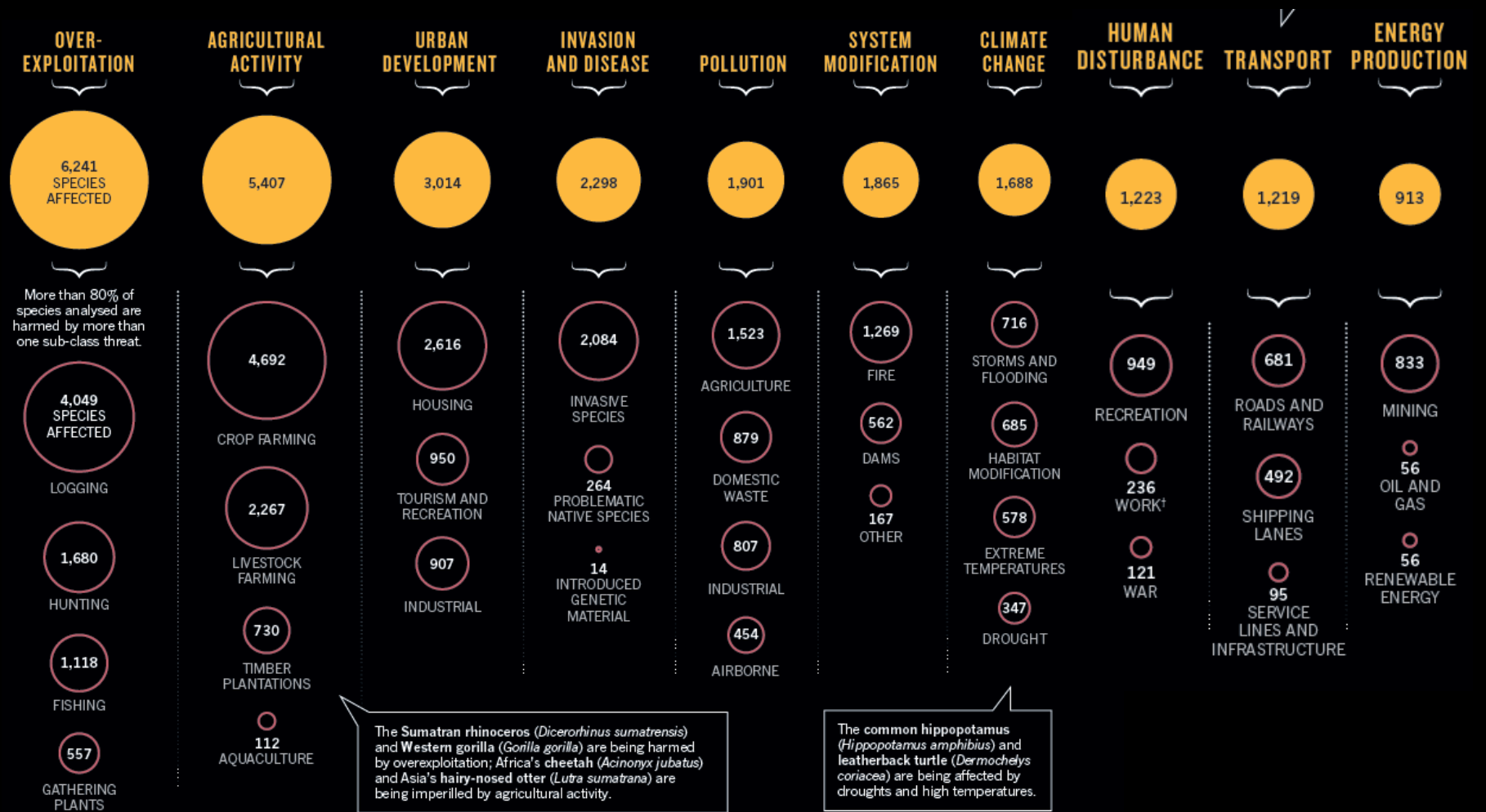
Cambrian Ordovician Silurian Devonian Carboniferous Permian Triassic Jurassic Cretaceous Cenozoic

GEOLOGIC TIME IN MILLIONS OF YEARS

MENACES



MENACES



What are the main pressures on Europe's nature?

Europe's biodiversity continues to be shaped by human activity. Pressures to habitats and species remain high and more than 67 000 individual pressures have been reported at the EU level.

With 21 %, agriculture is

the most frequently reported pressure for habitats and species.

Abandonment of grasslands and intensification is particularly impacting pollinator species, farmland birds and semi-natural habitats.

Invasive alien species

such as the False Indigo-bush, particularly affect dunes and sclerophyllous scrubs as well as species such as breeding seabirds.

Forestry activities represent 11 % of all

pressures, particularly affecting forest habitats, and woodland species.

Climate change

is reported as a rising threat, particularly due to ongoing changes in the temperature and decrease of precipitation.



Urbanisation and leisure activities account for 13 % of all reported pressures, representing

48 % of all marine pressures.

The modification on water regimes, physical alterations of water bodies and removal of sediments predominantly affect

freshwater habitats and fish.

13 % of all pressures

for birds stem from the exploitation of species, mainly relating to illegal killing and hunting.

In Europe, the annual hunting bag amounts to at least **52 million birds.**

Almost 50 % of all pressures related to pollution

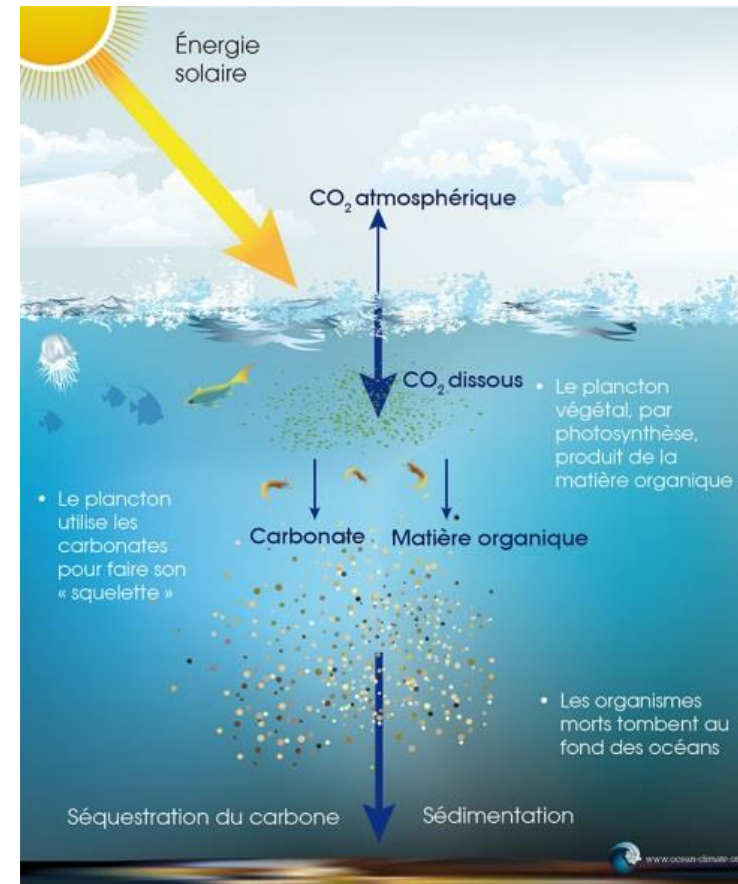
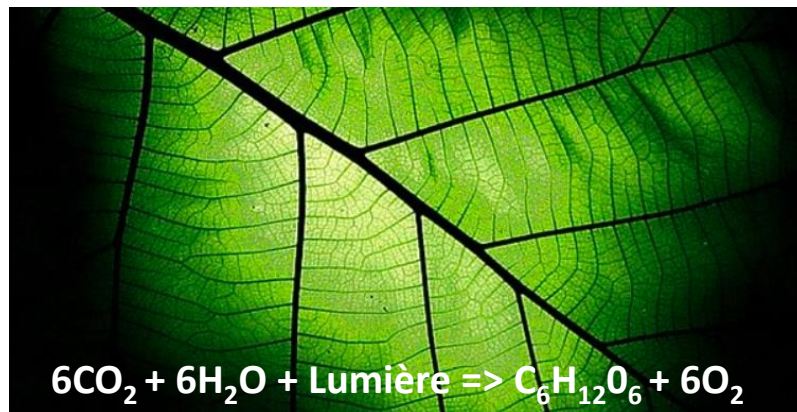
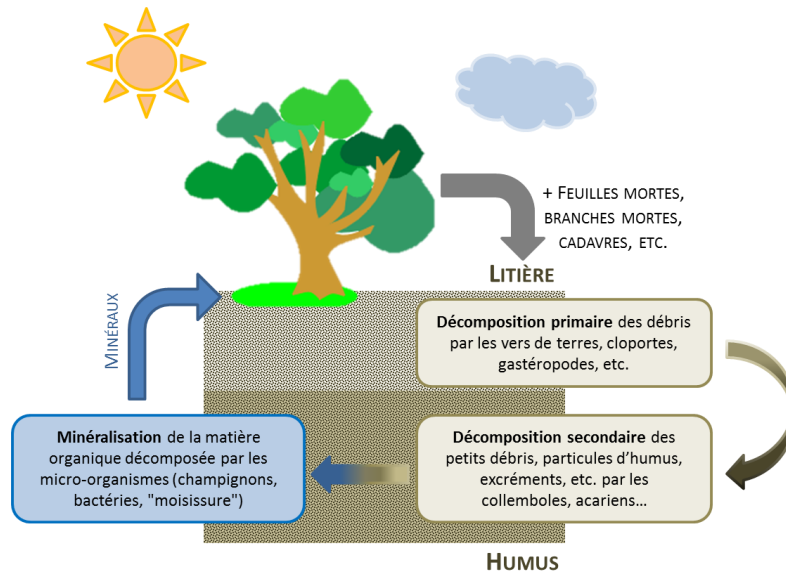
can be attributed to air, water and soil pollution caused by agriculture.

Pourquoi conserver la biodiversité ?



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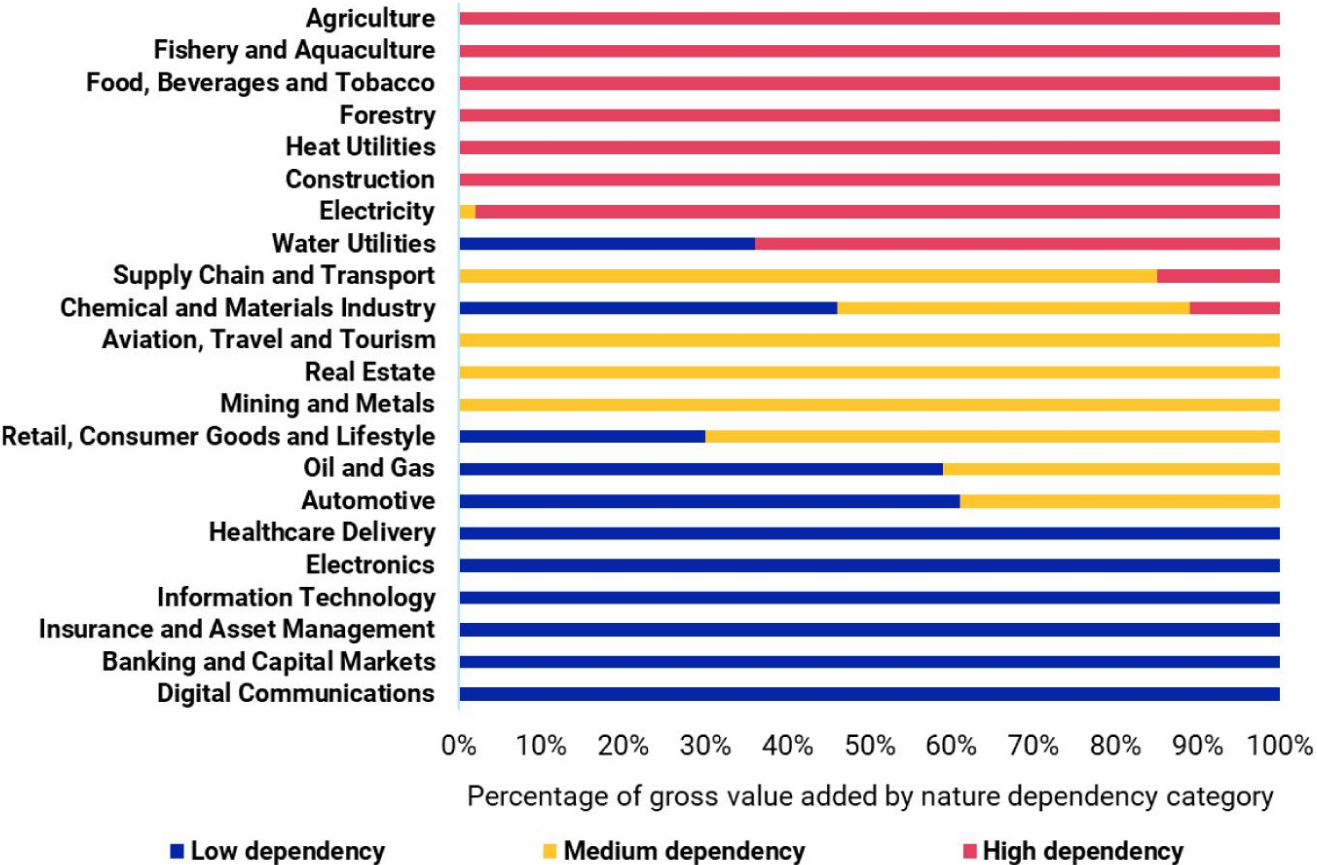
La conservation de la biodiversité : un enjeu crucial



La conservation de la biodiversité : un enjeu crucial



Quelle part de PIB dépend de la biodiversité ?



50%

of global GDP is dependent on nature

75%

of global food crops rely on animal pollination

50%

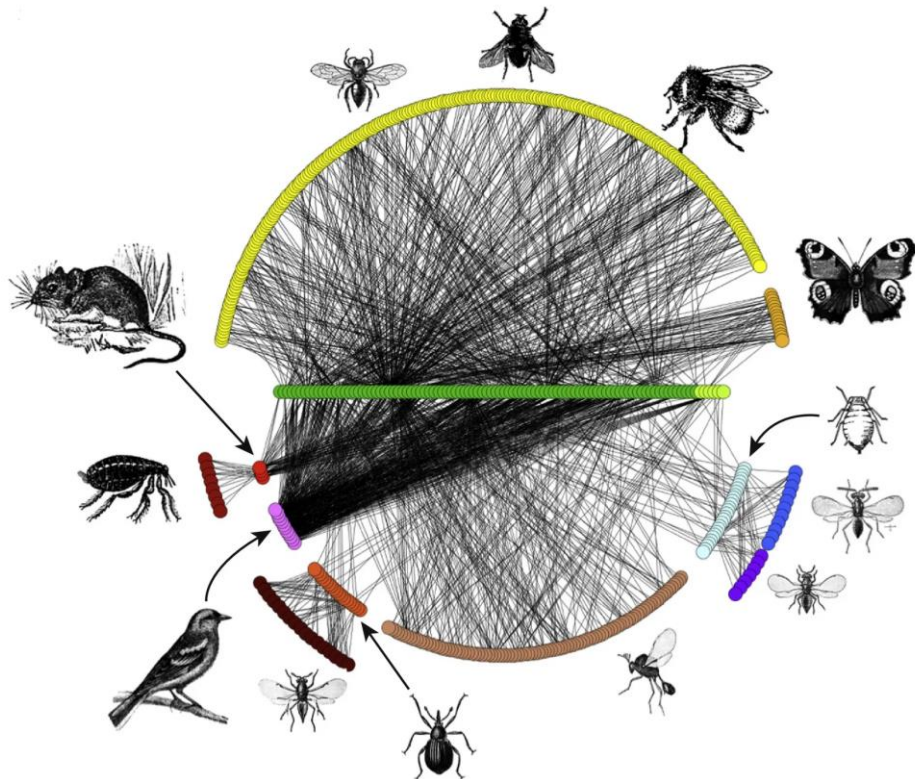
of crops at risk due to soil erosion

Source: MSCI ESG Research, World Economic Forum and PwC, 2020. "Nature Risk Rising: Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy," Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), 2020. "The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services."



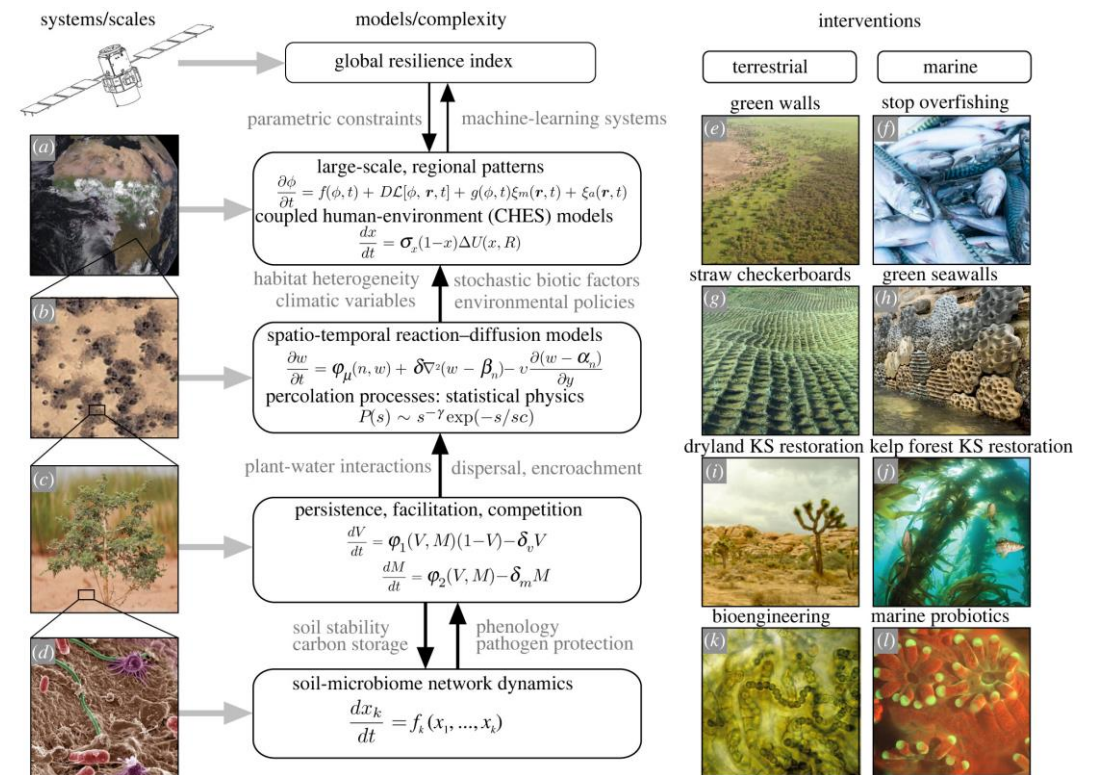
La conservation de la biodiversité : un enjeu crucial

- Biodiversité = complexité et imbrication des niveaux biologiques



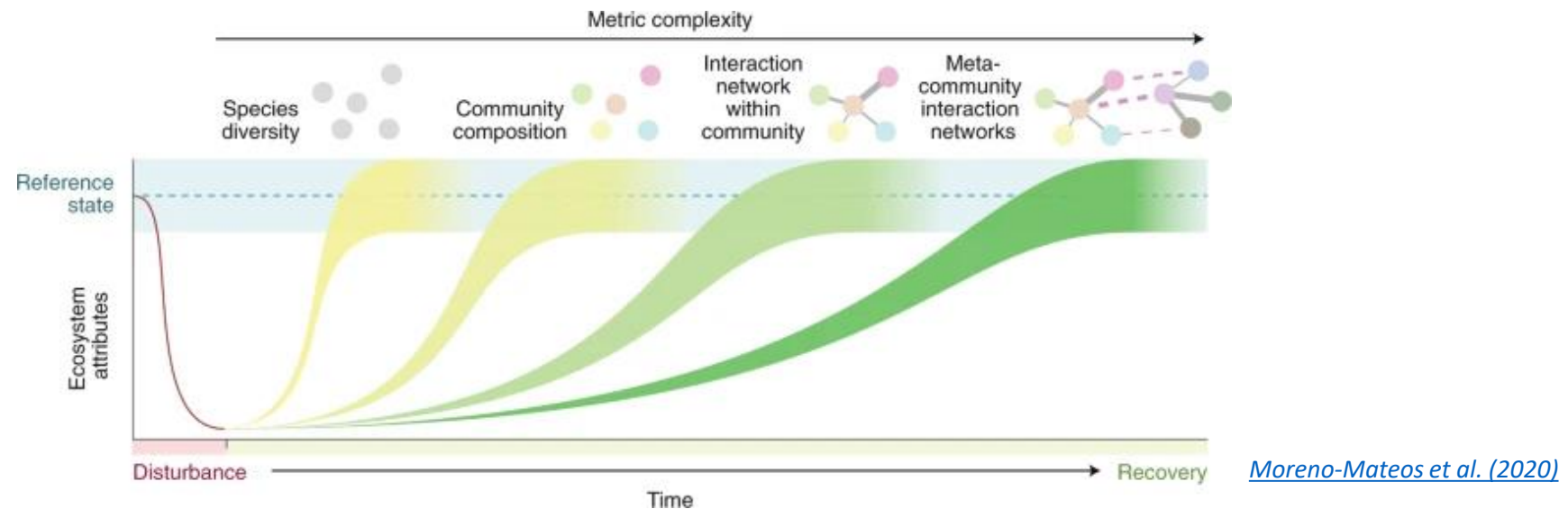
Credit: Quintessence Network DOI: 10.1016/j.tree.2015.12.003

Norwood Farm, UK
[Pocock et al. \(2012\)](#)



La conservation de la biodiversité : un enjeu crucial

La complexité écologique augmente la stabilité des écosystèmes, mais les pressions anthropiques ont tendance à simplifier les réseaux écologiques



La modélisation de cette complexité reste un défi conceptuel et technique

Pour enrayer la perte de biodiversité, il faut des réponses interdisciplinaires

Questions ?

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