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BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGES IN THE CARIBBEAN

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Abstract:

The Caribbean is a region of great biodiversity and is home to a large number of unique species of plants and animals. However, this biodiversity is threatened by climate change, which is having a significant impact on the region.

One of the biggest threats to biodiversity in the Caribbean is rising sea levels, which are caused by the melting of glaciers and polar ice caps. As sea levels rise, coastal habitats such as mangroves and coral reefs are being destroyed, which is having a significant impact on the many species that depend on these habitats for their survival. For example, coral reefs are home to a huge variety of marine life, including fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. As the reefs are destroyed, many of these species are losing their habitats and becoming endangered.

Another major impact of climate change on the Caribbean is the increase in temperature. This is causing changes in rainfall patterns, which in turn is affecting the growth and distribution of many plant species. In addition, many animal species are struggling to adapt to the changing climate, which is leading to declines in their populations.

Overall, the impacts of climate change on biodiversity in the Caribbean are complex and varied. However, it is clear that urgent action is needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit the impacts of climate change on the region's rich and diverse ecosystems.



• Introduction

- In addition to the impacts I mentioned earlier, climate change is also affecting the Caribbean in other ways that are putting further pressure on its biodiversity. Here are a few more examples:
- Increased frequency and intensity of hurricanes:** The Caribbean is no stranger to hurricanes, but climate change is making these storms more frequent and more severe. Hurricanes can cause widespread destruction to habitats, and can also directly harm wildlife populations.
- Ocean acidification:** As carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere rise, more CO₂ is absorbed by the ocean, leading to ocean acidification. This is particularly problematic for organisms with shells or skeletons made of calcium carbonate, such as coral and some species of plankton. The more acidic water makes it harder for these organisms to build and maintain their shells, which can lead to declines in their populations.
- Changes in the timing of seasonal events:** As temperatures rise, the timing of seasonal events such as flowering, migration, and breeding is shifting. This can cause mismatches between species that rely on each other for food or pollination, which can have cascading effects throughout the ecosystem.
- Changes in the distribution of species:** Some species may be able to adapt to changing climate conditions by moving to new areas. However, many species may not be able to move fast enough to keep up with the pace of change. This can lead to declines in some species and increases in others, potentially altering the balance of the ecosystem.

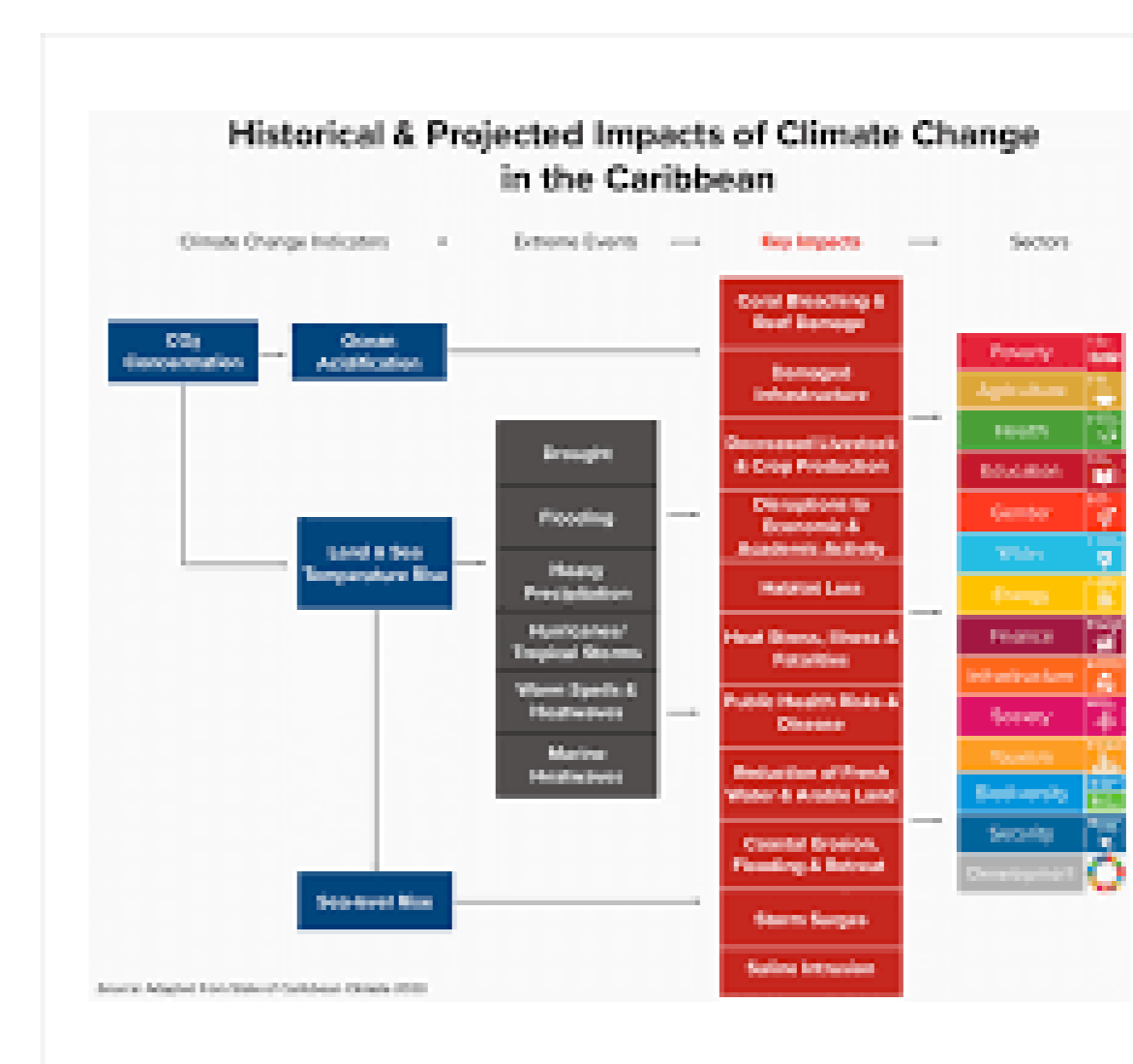


1. Material and methods

- Protected Areas and Conservation Planning:** Establishing protected areas is a fundamental strategy for conserving biodiversity. This involves designating specific regions as protected, limiting human activities that may harm ecosystems, and implementing effective management practices. Conservation planning techniques, such as identifying key biodiversity areas and establishing networks of protected areas, can help prioritize conservation efforts.
- Sustainable Land and Coastal Management:** Implementing sustainable land and coastal management practices can help mitigate the impacts of climate change on terrestrial and marine ecosystems. This includes measures such as reducing deforestation, promoting reforestation and afforestation, implementing sustainable agriculture practices, and controlling coastal development to protect critical habitats like mangroves and seagrass beds.
 - Climate Change Adaptation Strategies:** Developing and implementing adaptation strategies is essential to help ecosystems and species cope with the changing climate. This can involve actions like restoring degraded habitats, creating climate-resilient corridors to facilitate species movement, and employing habitat management techniques to enhance ecosystem resilience.
 - Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture:** Ensuring sustainable fishing practices, such as implementing catch limits and regulating fishing gear, can help maintain fish populations and the overall health of marine ecosystems. Promoting sustainable aquaculture practices can also provide alternative food sources while reducing pressure on wild fish populations.
 - Environmental Education and Awareness:** Increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity and the impacts of

• Results and discussions

- The results of climate change on biodiversity in the Caribbean could be significant and wide-ranging. Here are some potential outcomes:
- Loss of Coral Reefs:** Rising sea temperatures and ocean acidification can lead to widespread coral bleaching and degradation. This could result in the loss of coral reef ecosystems, which are crucial for supporting diverse marine life and providing coastal protection against erosion and storms.
- Decline in Marine Biodiversity:** The loss of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves can have cascading effects on marine biodiversity. Many fish species, including commercially important ones, rely on these habitats for breeding, feeding, and shelter. The decline in these habitats can lead to a reduction in fish populations and a loss of biodiversity in the marine environment.
- Altered Terrestrial Ecosystems:** Changing rainfall patterns and increased temperatures can affect the distribution and composition of plant species in the Caribbean. Some species may struggle to adapt, leading to declines or even local extinctions. This, in turn, can impact herbivores, pollinators, and other animals that rely on specific plants for food and habitat.
- Shifts in Species Ranges:** Climate change can cause shifts in the geographical ranges of various species. Some species may move further north or to higher elevations to find suitable conditions, while others may become isolated or face barriers to migration. These changes can disrupt ecological interactions and result in imbalances within ecosystems.
- Increased Vulnerability to Extinction:** The combination of habitat loss, changes in temperature and precipitation, and increased frequency of extreme weather events can make many species in the Caribbean more vulnerable to extinction. Endemic species, those found exclusively in the region, are particularly at risk as they often have limited ranges and may lack the ability to adapt quickly to changing conditions.
- Disruption of Ecosystem Services:** Biodiversity loss can have far-reaching consequences for ecosystem services, such as pollination, water filtration, and carbon storage. These services are essential for human well-being, and their disruption can have economic and social impacts on local communities that rely on natural resources for their livelihoods.



• Conclusions

- Based on the current understanding of climate change impacts on biodiversity in the Caribbean, here are some clear and realistic conclusions:

 - Coral reefs in the Caribbean are under significant threat. Without effective measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate local stressors, such as pollution and overfishing, the loss of coral reefs is likely to continue, leading to a decline in marine biodiversity and ecosystem services.
 - Coastal habitats, including mangroves and seagrass beds, face degradation and loss due to rising sea levels, storm intensity, and human activities. This will result in the loss of critical nursery areas for many marine species, affecting the overall health and diversity of coastal ecosystems.
 - Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns will likely lead to shifts in the distribution and abundance of plant and animal species in the Caribbean. Some species may struggle to adapt, leading to declines in biodiversity, while others may expand their ranges and potentially become invasive, further disrupting native ecosystems.
 - The increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, pose a significant threat to both terrestrial and marine biodiversity in the Caribbean. These events can cause widespread destruction, habitat loss, and population declines of various species, exacerbating the challenges faced by already vulnerable ecosystems.
 - The loss of biodiversity in the Caribbean will have direct and indirect consequences for human communities that depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. Fishing, tourism, and other industries tied to the region's ecosystems will be negatively affected, potentially leading to economic losses and social disruptions.
 - Adaptation and conservation efforts are crucial for mitigating the impacts of climate change on Caribbean biodiversity. This includes establishing protected areas, implementing sustainable management practices, and promoting ecosystem restoration. Collaborative efforts between governments, conservation organizations, local communities, and international entities are necessary to effectively address the challenges and enhance resilience in the face of climate change.

 - While these conclusions are based on scientific understanding, it is important to acknowledge that the future is uncertain, and the specific outcomes will depend on the actions taken to address climate change and protect biodiversity in the Caribbean.

