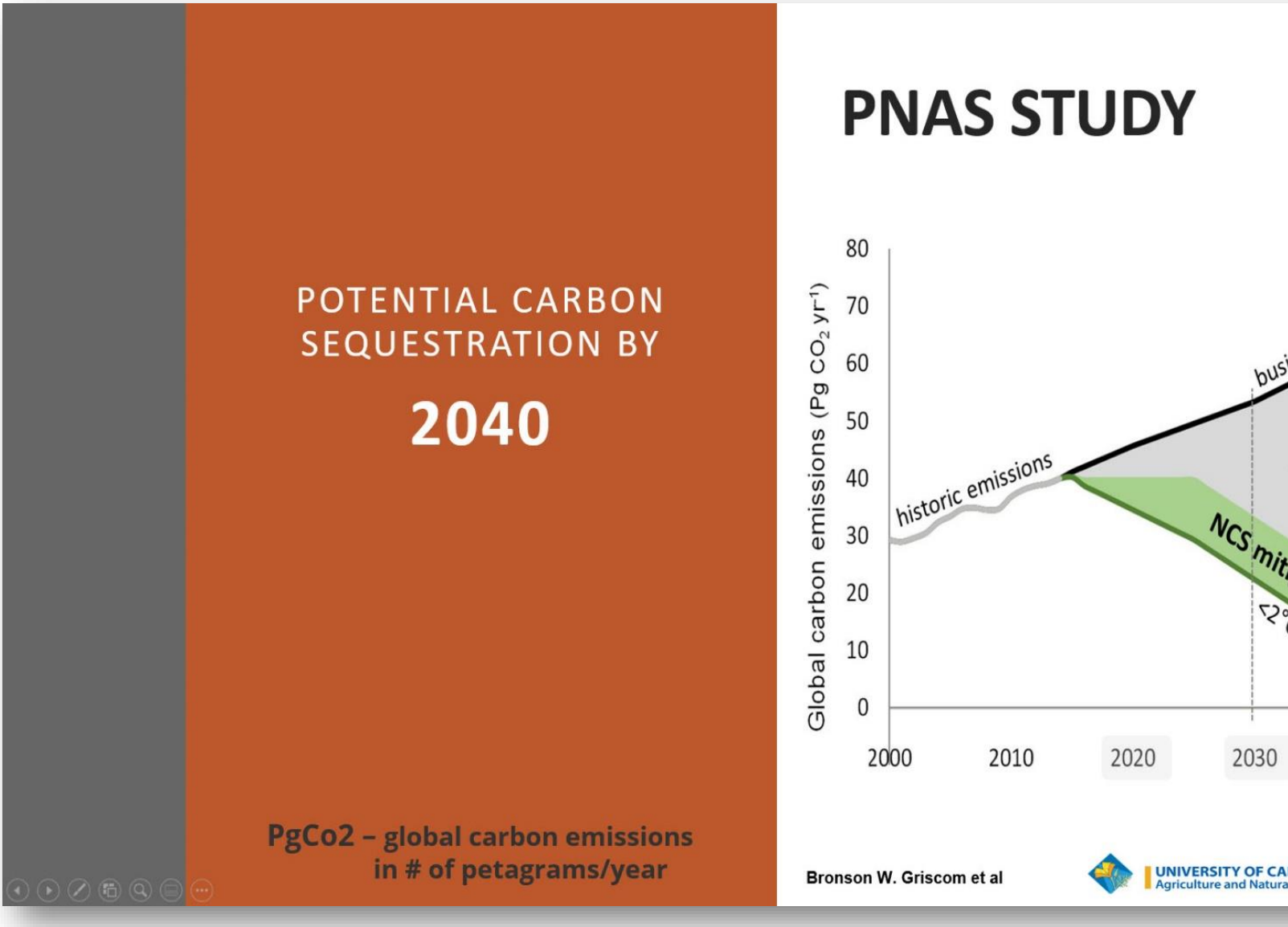

Reference

Data

Predictive Modeling Data using Past Scientific Data

Website

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Sacramento Valley Native Plant Society
https://www.sacvalleycnps.org/

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calscape.org

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https://www.ecolandscaping.org/02

/designing-ecological-landscapes/edible-landscaping
/what-is-rewilding/

Scientists call for solving climate and biodiversity crises together

https://news.mongabay.com/2021/06/scientists-call-for-solving-climate-and-biodiversity-crises-together/

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Launch of IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Climate Change

https://ipbes.net/events/launch-ipbes-ipcc-co-sponsored-workshop-report-biodiversity-and-climate-change

Date
Thursday, 10 June, 2021

- *A new report from United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) highlights the importance of confronting climate change and biodiversity loss together.*
- *Global climate change and the unprecedented loss of species currently underway result from a similar suite of human-driven causes, the report's authors write.*
- *As a result, solutions that take both issues into account have the best chance of success, they conclude.*

2.2.2 Reducing non-climatic stressors ‘Doing everything else better’ – to maximize the opportunity for wild organisms and ecosystems to adapt to and survive
climate change, non-climate stressors such as habitat loss, invasive species, pollution, disease and over-exploitation must be minimized
(Field et al., 2014; IPBES, 2019; Samways et al., 2020; Wanger et al., 2020).

. Minimizing the negative impacts of non-climatic stressors has been a dominant focus of biodiversity conservation to date, and growing evidence on the effectiveness of interventions is leading to rapid and ongoing 21
/// SECTION 2 - BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN LIGHT OF A CHANGING CLIMATE improvements in conservation practice (Sutherland et al., 2016). Further, reducing these stressors improves the ability of wild organisms and ecosystems to adapt to and survive climate change (Field et al., 2014; Räsänen et al., 2016). Given climate change’s multiplier effect on non-climatic stressors, measures to address non-climatic stressors must be upscaled and integrated into climate change focused conservation policies and practices

Habitat corridors may be critical for facilitating species range shifts under climate change, leading to their widespread inclusion in climate adaptation strategies (Keeley et al., 2018; Littlefield et al., 2019

Definitions –

Anthropogenic:

https://www.google.com/search?q=define+anthropogenic&oq=define+anthropogenic&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l9.7552j1j1&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

Anthropogenic means of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature. **Anthropogenic** emissions of pollutants have significantly and rapidly altered the function of ecosystems, including our own, however these pollutants are being produced because of our need for energy. ...Aug 26, 2015=

refugia

1. an area in which a population of organisms can survive through a period of unfavorable conditions, especially glaciation.
2. a geographical region that has remained unaltered by a climatic change affecting surrounding regions and that therefore forms a haven for relict fauna and flora.