

Review article**Biodiversity organization, Threats, and Conservation methods: Review**¹Alemayehu Mamo**Abstract**

Biodiversity plays a wonderful functioning in human life and in healthy feature of natural structures even though it is at the manner of depletion dominantly because of anthropogenic activities. This calls for urgent intervention to the conservation of biological resources at different organization levels using in-situ, ex-situ, or circa-situm approach depending on the conservation objectives. As a result, the objective of this paper was to review different literatures related to biodiversity conservation, factors threatening the resources and available conservation approaches for the better management of biological resources. Lately, biodiversity is being misplaced at an alarming charge due to natural and more importantly by anthropogenic elements. The major threats to biodiversity are agricultural expansion, overexploitation, urbanization, industrialization, pollutants, fire incidence, invasive alien species and global climate change, which might be all driven by human population growth. To achieve the purpose of sustainable biodiversity conservation, there's a need to understand what to preserve, in which to preserve, how to preserve and additionally it needs to prioritize species, populations and ecosystems for conservation movements. Moreover, promotion of indigenous resource management practices, involvement of local people in conservation planning and management, involvement of all relevant stakeholders and provision of adequate human, financial and physical resources for conservation efforts are important measures that should be considered to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. To ensure the maintenance of biodiversity, there is a need to take urgent actions to protect biodiversity from different threats, by employing complementary in-situ and ex-situ conservation methods. Furthermore, scholars, policymakers, local communities, academic institutions, conservation organizations, practitioners and all other relevant stakeholders should be work closely in conservation and management of biodiversity to improve human wellbeing.

Keyword: biodiversity; threats; anthropogenic factors; conservation approaches

1. Introduction

Biodiversity conservation refers to the control of human use of biodiversity to get the best sustainable benefit to present and future generations. Thus, conservation of biodiversity embraces the protection, preservation, sustainable utilization, recovery, and enhancement of biodiversity (Kasso and Balakrishnan, 2013). Biodiversity influences us in almost each walk of our existence. Due to the

fact that, Biodiversity offers us with food inside the shape of cereals, grains, end result, vegetarians, meat, milk and eggs (Maier, 2012) However biodiversity is critical for sustainable development and human well-being. It underpins the provision of meals and water; it mitigates and provides resilience to climate change. It helps human fitness, and affords jobs in diverse activities such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry and plenty of different sectors

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(Swaminathan, 2015, Elechi et al., 2022). Apart from the edible things, we get an assortment of materials like gum, resin, rubber, fibers, colour and, disguise, perfumes, insecticides, wax, lubricants, timber, paper which make our lives less difficult (Roth and Lindorf, 2013). Many drug treatments and capsules are both direct plant products, derived from plant products or synthetically produced compounds which mimic the movements of plant produced chemical compounds. Additionally, Coal, petroleum and herbal fuel, all are products of biodiversity (Meyer and Peng, 2016)

Moreover, biodiversity not only provides us provisioning services but also serves to regulation of material cycles (carbon cycle, water cycle, nitrogen cycle etc.), water purification and disease controlling (Maier, 2012, Kumar, 2012). Furthermore, it has protecting capabilities including protection of soil from erosion, protection towards floods and tsunamis by way of reducing their effect. Biodiversity also has a classy in addition to social and cultural cost to us (Delgado et al., 2022, Mariani et al., 2021).

Despite the fact that, biodiversity at the manner of depletion dominantly because of anthropogenic activities which includes; human development and encroachment to the human modified and wild habitat which results in the extinction of biodiversity because of the exhaustive agriculture and conversion of forestlands mining for power demands, transportation development and unregulated undertaking (Oduntan et al., 2013, Iftekhar and Takama, 2008). This loss has negative effects on the delivery of environmental services and similarly on human wellbeing, since it erodes the functionality of the Earth's ecosystems to provide the goods and services that generate monetary, agricultural, public fitness, scientific, cultural, and non-secular benefits (Sekercioglu, 2010, Maes et al., 2015).

Moreover, the poor people are affected the most through biodiversity loss as they directly rely on biodiversity to meet their daily wishes for subsistence life (Billé et al., 2012). Therefore, this calls for greater attention and urgent motion from extraordinary stakeholders, to preserve and

defend biodiversity which should be the number one response, considering the fact that; biodiversity plays an exquisite role in human life and in healthful function of herbal structures (Srivastava, 2018).

For sustainable biodiversity conservation to start with we must ought to consider four matters; why to conserve, what to conserve, and how to conserve and where to conserve, then after we can perform the conservation interest with the necessary management techniques at the vital vicinity primarily based on the conservation goal (Groves et al., 2002). Within the conservation of biological sources considering the numerous organizations of biological range (genes, species and ecosystem) in addition useful variety could be very important due to the fact, that biodiversity conservation could not be succeeded at a single stage (Nonić and Šijačić-Nikolić, 2021). Even though, there are different strategies of biodiversity conservation, but, commonly it may be conserved with two important methods; (in-situ or ex-situ) conservation. Each of the conservation efforts, (in-situ and ex-situ) involves the established order and control of included areas and applicable studies institutes or educational institutions, which set up and manipulate botanical or zoological gardens, tissue culture, and gene (Braverman, 2014).

The idea of ex-situ conservation is basically different from that of in-situ conservation; however, both are critical complementary methods for conservation of biological resources at all levels of biodiversity organization (Pritchard et al., 2012). In this paper, I systematically review recent studies conducted on biodiversity; threats and conservation approaches to understand research trends, identify knowledge gaps, and suggest priority research areas for future biodiversity conservation and management.

2. Levels of biodiversity

Biodiversity has distinctive levels of business enterprise (biological organization) which include genes, populations, species, communities, ecosystems, landscapes and regions (Winn and Pogutz, 2013). Life is dynamic

and includes multi-scale ecological patterns and tactics. Although each scale is important, the interdependence of scales desires to be understood and assessed if you want to preserve biodiversity (Clergue et al., 2009). Even though there are various ranges of biodiversity, but for this paper I've centered at the 3 very vital tiers of biodiversity (genetic diversity, species range and ecological range).

2.1. Genetic diversity

Earlier than beginning to conserve biodiversity, we should consider the significance and trouble of genetic variation in conservation. Genetic distinction refers to the variation of genes inside the species stores as massive amount of genetic records (Maiden et al., 2013, Allendorf et al., 2012). Genetic version is visible a number of the individuals within a species. For example, in livestock there are numerous varieties with appreciate to coloration, milk yield, and size or ailment resistance. This genetic variability contained in the genetic material allows diversifications in an organism and constitutes the genetic range of a species (Coates et al., 2018). The greater the genetic variability, the greater a species is likely to conform and live to tell the tale natural selection and other environmental pressures. Lesser the genetic variability, more are the chances of a species to be susceptible to threats like fungal, parasitic and insect infestations and sicknesses (Hardie and Hutchings, 2010).

According to Nonić and Šijačić-Nikolić (2021) a key source of biodiversity is genetic diversity that is the significance of genetic variability within a population or the genetic make-up of the variation of organisms and species on earth (Hoban et al., 2022). Genetic diversity is the variation of genes amongst species and populations as well as within those populations that separate distinct breeds or races from one another. a few species have as many as four hundred,000 genes, e.g., humans have ~25,000 genes, whilst rice has >56,000. In dynamic ecosystems, genetic variability is critical for populace survival and often rises with environmental variability due to the fact

alterations in environmental variables have an effect on genetic diversity within (Boopathi and Hoffmann, 2016). Even species with giant capability for gene drift are stricken by environmental impacts of their dynamics (Pennisi, 2005). Failure to retain genetic variability restricts the potential of a populace to conform to a converting environmental situation, making it susceptible to the likelihood of extinction (Willi et al., 2006).

2.2. Species diversity

Species diversity refers to the diverse species located within a place. It's far variability discovered inside a species or between special species of a network and can be measured by way of species richness (range of species according to unit region) and evenness or equitability (evenness within the quantity of individuals of a species) (Tuomisto, 2011). Within the case of species richness, better species variety represents greater species range whilst, evenness of species represents better species diversity (Kark, 2013). Right here, species richness refers to the total quantity of individuals inside each species, even as, Species composition refers to the total wide variety of various species inside a network and Species diversity is the mixture of the species composition as well as the species richness. Species range has two primary components, i.e., species richness (the quantity of species in a network) and species composition (the identification of the species found in a community) which has a first-rate impact on atmosphere functioning and stability (Tylianakis et al., 2010, Mason et al., 2005).

Species play crucial roles in ecosystems and species variety is essential for financial, organic, social, and cultural reasons, consequently nearby and worldwide species losses should threaten the steadiness of the atmosphere (Martín-López et al., 2007). The network and atmosphere tactics became extra solid as species range stepped forward (Tilman et al., 2001). The role that a species plays in its environment is referred to as its "ecological area of interest". Species can be widely divided into

generalist and professional (Keesing et al., 2006), these are: (1) *Generalist species*: they have extensive niches. Those can stay in lots of places and can eat a selection of meals. They can thrive in rapidly converting environmental conditions. E.g. cockroaches, rats, mice, flies, white-tailed deer, raccoons, humans, and many others (Palacio et al., 2016), (2) *Specialist species*: they have a narrow niche, found in only one form of habitat and feed on a few forms of meals. They may be greater vulnerable to disturbances within the environmental circumstance and cannot tolerate the alternate and environmental pressure (Botts et al., 2013). in the tropical rain forests where environmental conditions are pretty constant, professional species hold an advantage as they've fewer competitors for the assets (Kolmann et al., 2018).

2.3. Ecosystem diversity

Diversity of environment is refers back to the variations within the organic groups in which the species stay or the variety of ecosystems found in a location constitutes its surroundings variety (Kimmins, 2004). Earth harbor's a huge type of ecosystems which may be divided into terrestrial and aquatic. Aquatic ecosystems can similarly be classified into marine, freshwater and wetlands. Whereas, numerous styles of terrestrial ecosystems are woodland, grassland, wilderness, wetland, and tundra (Dixon et al., 2014). Larger ecological structures are composed of biomes, which can be fundamental devices labeled on the bottom of plants and climatic parameters. Ecosystems like grasslands, rainforests, deserts, and other ecosystems inclusive of aquatic ecosystems may be located in a region and make it atmosphere numerous. Diverse ecosystems are capable of face up to environmental strain, which results in elevated productiveness (Sayre et al., 2020, Canadell et al., 2007). For this reason, the environment degree conservation gives an effective approach for the included control of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable manner (Naumann et al., 2011). The atmosphere technique is based totally on the utility of suitable medical methodologies centered on tiers of

organic company, which embody the essential shape, techniques, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It additionally acknowledges that people, with their cultural diversity, are an imperative thing of many ecosystems (Ashford et al., 2018).

The Millennium development desires (MDG) and mainly the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) turned into hooked up a useful hyperlink among biodiversity, fitness, and human well-being. This hyperlink is expressed through the notion of "atmosphere offerings" (MEA, 2005). The degradation of ecosystem functioning, and related losses of biodiversity has negative impacts on the nice of ecosystem services, hence affecting the protection, health, and welfare of populations. The belief of ecosystem services emerged from the ecosystem method, which is also defined by using the convention on biological diversity (CBD) (Watson et al., 2019, Essl et al., 2020, Nicholson et al., 2021).

Nature gives us herbal resources, raw materials, and advantages inclusive of insect pollination, soil formation, and improvement of our health and nicely-being. Most folks admire these advantages, or atmosphere services, and we can map their contributions to our economy. People are also part of ecosystems. Following an ecosystem method manner expertise these connections, and taking account of ecosystem offerings in how we manipulate land, freshwater and sea (Zhang et al., 2020b, Atkins et al., 2011).

The surroundings technique conservation is a method for the incorporated control of land, water and dwelling sources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable manner. Hence, the software of the surroundings technique will assist to reach a stability of the three targets of the conference on biological diversity: conservation; sustainable use; and the honest and equitable sharing of the blessings arising out of the usage of genetic resources (Gupta, 2003, Ijnu et al., 2023).

Furthermore, an atmosphere method is primarily based at the software of appropriate medical methodologies centered on ranges of organic organization, which embody the vital

shape, strategies, capabilities and interactions amongst organisms and their environment. It recognizes that people with their cultural range are a vital issue of many ecosystems (Teran, 2016, Gupta, 2004).

It's far obvious that surroundings services are the benefits people attain from ecosystems. these consist of provisioning services together with meals and water; regulating services along with flood and disease manage; cultural offerings together with non-secular, recreational, and cultural advantages; and supporting offerings, including nutrient cycling, that preserve the situations for life on earth" (Butt et al., 2021, Bennett et al., 2009).at the same time as any change in biodiversity can have an impact on the contribution of environment services to human well-being, biodiversity conservation is critical for human improvement and discount of poverty. This was the hyperlinks mounted between the degradation of ecosystems and combat against poverty and its results, such as the nation of health and nicely-being of populations (Zhao, 2022, Daw et al., 2016) .

3. Threats or losses of biodiversity

Lack of biodiversity is the lower in the variety and kind of living things on earth (Cardinale et al., 2012). It could affect genes, species, ecosystems, and the planet as a whole (Singh et al., 2017a). The predominant causes of biodiversity can be natural or human elements, inclusive of weather exchange, Habitat loss and fragmentation, pollution, and over-exploitation of resources (Ogunkunle et al., 2019). Ultimately, it can lead to ecological imbalance and extinction of species (Kolawole and Iyiola, 2023, Jaisankar et al., 2018). According to (Himshikha et al., 2022, Sponsel, 2013). The accelerated charges of species extinctions that the world is facing now are in large part due to human causes, some of these are;

3.1. Habitat loss and fragmentation

This is the most essential motive to using the species of animals and flowers to extinction. The

most dramatic examples of habitat loss come from tropical rain forests (Alroy, 2017). As an example, the Amazon rain woodland (it is so huge that it's miles called the 'lungs of the planet') harboring in all likelihood tens of millions of species is being reduce and cleared for cultivating soya beans or for conversion to grasslands for elevating beef livestock (Ghazoul and Sheil, 2010, Machovina et al., 2015, Carlson and Garrett, 2018). Besides to the entire loss, the degradation of many habitats through pollution additionally threatens the survival of many species. When huge habitats are damaged up into small fragments due to numerous human activities, mammals and birds requiring massive territories and sure animals with migratory behavior are badly affected, leading to population declines (Verma et al., 2017). The habitat destruction is the massive destruction of the natural habitat of the species that it will become incapable of upholding the native ecosystems and the species (Singh et al., 2021). This in the end consequences in species extinction i.e., biodiversity loss (Jantz et al., 2015). The slicing of the forests for getting ready the fields for agricultural use, filling the wetlands and changing land uses for developing residential or industrial sites, harvest of the fossil fuels, and so on. are all examples of habitat destruction (Sodhi et al., 2009). The destruction, degradation and fragmentation of habitat are the three essential classes of habitat loss (Pimm et al., 2014).

The habitat destruction is the large destruction of the herbal habitat of the species that it will become incapable of upholding the local ecosystems and the species. This in the long run consequences in species extinction i.e., biodiversity loss (Rounsevell et al., 2020). An improvement of agricultural practices, decreased assets which includes meals, water, air first-rate, mining, pollution, logging, catastrophic fishing sports, urbanization and the interruption of tactics associated with ecosystem are the predominant factors of decay of habitat. The habitat degradation influences each the species residing in the habitat and the humans each. The erosion, depletion of nutrients and desertification reasons

the further lack of the degraded land (Pilli et al., 2023).

Habitat fragmentation is every other huge issue arisen due to human developmental casual (Bradshaw et al., 2009). humans for the reason of improvement and to meet the by no means ending desires to amplify even on the fee of extinction in their own species converts massive wild regions into smaller fragments of land. These cut up-up regions ruin down the habitats of the animal and plant species, isolate animal communities, compressing genetic diversity (Oliver and Morecroft, 2014).

3.2. Over-exploitation:

Humans have constantly relied on nature for meals and shelter, but whilst 'need' turns to 'extra, it results in over-exploitation of herbal assets (Rawat and Agarwal, 2015). Many species extinctions in the closing 500 had been because of overexploitation of the sources via humans (Hawksworth and Bull, 2008). Presently many marine fish populations round the sector are over harvested, endangering the ongoing existence of some commercially essential species (Ogunkunle et al., 2019).

3.3. Invasive alien species

The introduction of invasive species is the super danger to biodiversity crisis (Pearce, 2016). The species, which isn't local to the ecosystem, arrives or is brought commonly via humans in the new atmosphere and begin to pullulate the local species (Sanu and Newport, 2010). While alien species are introduced accidentally or deliberately for anything motive, a number of them flip invasive, and reason decline or extinction of indigenous species (Albert et al., 2021). For example, the Nile perch introduced into Lake Victoria in east Africa led sooner or later to the extinction of an ecologically precise assemblage of more than two hundred species of cichlid fish within the lake (Taabu-Munyaho et al., 2016). Such species are harmful as they have an effect on the surroundings excessively as compared to any other species. maximum of the new species introduced within the ecosystem do not emerge as invasive, but few of them develop

into invasive species and adversely affect the surroundings (Downing et al., 2013). The invasive species harm the native surroundings in many approaches as they modify the habitat, import pathogens, are herbivorous on vegetation in native ecosystem, lead to decline of genetic range by hybridizing with natives, for the assets they directly compete with and prey on the native species (Pyšek and Richardson, 2010).

3.4. Climate change

The biodiversity and weather alternate are strongly related (Baker et al., 2017). Despite the fact that the climate has consistently altered all through the entire of earth's records with ecological communities and species evolving and extinguishing, extended weather exchange disturbs ecological structures and species functionality to acclimate and as a result the loss in biodiversity enhances (Singh et al., 2021). The speedy weather exchange, stimulating biodiversity loss jeopardize human interests and safety for clean water, air, drug treatments, and extra natural assets we depend on, would be tough to achieve due to reduced or vanished plant life and fauna they're obtained from (Parks and Mulligan, 2010).

3.5. Water pollution

Water pollutants had detrimental effect on biodiversity (Ogidi and Akpan, 2022). Chemical fertilizers generally include nitrogen and phosphorous and are introduced to soil to boost the crop productiveness. Nitrogen and phosphorous sweep far from the soil to the water our bodies or underground (Showva and Rashid, 2019) The presence of these vitamins inside our bodies results in eutrophication or immoderate plant increase. Eutrophication causes the depletion within the oxygen degree which is deleterious for biodiversity. Fish and other aquatic animals die due to lack of dissolved oxygen in water (Kolawole and Iyiola, 2023). Like fertilizers, pesticides may additionally collect in water bodies. The insecticides negatively affect non-flowing water bodies which include lakes and ponds given the fact that fertilizers aren't washed away and animals in

water bodies have difficulty in reproducing (Singh et al., 2021). Numerous anthropogenic activities consisting of production of cement, vehicles; mining and so forth. can ends in the creation of heavy metals which includes arsenic, cadmium, mercury into the water our bodies. Heavy metals have an effect on the behavior as well as the survival costs of aquatic animals particularly fish (Lawrence et al., 2015).

In addition, events which include oil spills greatly impact the wildlife especially inside the deeper oceans. The birds and the bigger animals display the obvious adversarial outcomes. Oil spills reason disruption of the animal senses, suffocation, impair the vital organs of the organisms, discount in increase fees and set off the better mortality of the larvae (Hassall, 2014), like the oil spills, plastic stays inside the surroundings for longer time-period and consequently affect the wildlife. It's been noticed that the seabirds like Layson albatross upon consumption of plastic die prior to fledging the nest. Micro plastics inside the surroundings additionally impact the survival fee of larvae, dwindled food intake and steadily weight loss in aquatic animals (Gasparatos et al., 2017).

3.6. Soil pollutants

A soil pollutant is another component adversely affecting biodiversity (Ramakrishnan et al., 2011). Soil infected with heavy metals greatly affects the welfare of the microorganisms important for the sustaining lifestyles of the dwelling organisms (Zhang et al., 2020a). The extra of heavy metals present in the soil are not without difficulty broken down and are accumulated through plant life (Turbé et al., 2010). Specifically the current over-use of fertilizers, pesticides and antibiotics utilized in agriculture is likewise very deleterious for the biodiversity (Agathokleous et al., 2020). These agricultural pollutants which include nitrogen from fertilizers regulate the pH and the nutrient stage of the soil. The improved presence of vitamins inside the soil reasons the full of life increase of grass species, main to suffocate inside the boom of wildflowers, vital for bees and other

pollinating bugs and this substantially impacts the biodiversity (Cachada et al., 2018, Kolawole and Iyiola, 2023).

3.7. Natural disasters

Natural catastrophes, for instance volcano's, wildfires, floods, hurricanes, draughts, tsunamis and many others. Reason a heavy lack of biodiversity (Upadhyay, 2020). The tropical areas harbor a whole lot of flowers and enormous numbers of animals survive inside the flowers. Because of flooding, large amount of vitamins from the soil receives washed away (Singh et al., 2021). Drought too led to dry soil and decline within the level of water table. In this example, each animals as well as flowers suffer (Rambau et al., 2012). Further, wildfires inside the thickly wooded forests and earthquakes drastically disrupt the life of the organisms and thus affecting biodiversity (RANA, 2023). Volcanoes frequently crash animals and plants in the adjacent areas (Islam et al., 2021). The prevalence of epidemics in nature is normally limited to positive population of animal or plant because the pathogen is commonly species specific (Gad-el-Hak, 2008).

3.8. Co-extinctions:

In line with Verma et al. (2017) while positive species turns into extinct, the plant and animal species associated with it in an obligatory manner additionally emerge as extinct. While a host fish species will become extinct, its unique assemblage of parasites additionally meets the same destiny (Veron et al., 2018). Another instance is the case of a coevolved plant-pollinator mutualism wherein extinction of 1 perpetually results in the extinction of the alternative (Strona, 2015).

3.9. Illegal Hunting

Searching is the root reason of extinction of massive numbers of animals protecting function in food internet. Because of this, the diverse species in the place are adversely affected as they face meals scarcity or whole food unavailability compared with the normal situation (Von Essen et al., 2014, Duffy et al., 2016). Searching is

tremendous operator of loss of biodiversity. Looking activities exert a great burden on flora and fauna, provoking gigantic downturn of flora and fauna and leading to disturbed and inefficient ecosystems (Pohja-Mykrä, 2016). In most extrude situations; overhunting can cause the elimination of large mammals in contrarily healthful unhurt habitat, compelling transition in forest structure (Gandiwa et al., 2013, Zyambo et al., 2022).

4. Biodiversity Conservation Approaches

There are several strategies for conservation of biodiversity; however, the popular conservation techniques can be extensively divided into two methods; in-situ and ex-situ conservation methods. In-situ (on-web page) conservation is the conservation of genetic assets inside the natural ecosystem in which they occur, at the same time as ex-situ (off-website online) conservation is the conservation of genetic resources outdoor their natural environment wherein they arise (Murad, 2021). In-situ and ex-situ conservation are jointly reinforcing and complementary tactics (Rands et al., 2010). If you want to make certain the conservation of the widest feasible variety of biodiversity and limit the threat of genetic erosion, the diverse conservation methods must be combined in an incorporated method (this is, included biodiversity conservation). Certainly, there may be no ordinary technique that may cowl all conservation functions (Gavin et al., 2018).

The development of complementary conservation techniques in which specific conservation tactics and techniques are being combined helps to obtain the maximum stable and cost-powerful conservation attempt for a given gene pool below locally triumphing conditions. Here it is critical to note that each in-situ and ex-situ conservation have merits and demerits (Piaggio et al., 2017). Because of the complexity of biodiversity, fast loss of biodiversity, and expanded recognition of the significance of venture price-effective programs, growing practical and possible strategies and setting priorities for effective conservation and management of genetic sources will constantly be necessary (Lele et al., 2010).

There is a need for identity of motion priorities each in geographical area and organic significance. Certainly, the choice of appropriate conservation techniques relies upon on the targets of the expected genetic conservation and the ecological necessities of the species in query (Gonthier et al., 2014). Conservation is a dynamic method, and requires non-stop assessment primarily based on emerging problems and newly received study's (Brooks et al., 2006).

4.1. In-situ conservation

Biodiversity rich regions are covered as biosphere reserves, national parks and sanctuaries i.e. known as in-situ conservation (Maxted, 2013). In-situ ('on website online', 'in vicinity') conservation is a hard and fast conservation technique involving the designation, management and monitoring of biodiversity in the identical place wherein it's miles encountered. In-situ management strategies can either be focused at populations of decided on species (species targeted processes), or complete ecosystems (atmosphere-based totally procedures) (Braverman, 2014). Each procedure follows the same cause: to allow biodiversity to maintain itself within the context of the ecosystem wherein it has been located, i.e. to enable a species populace to self-mirror and preserve its potential for persevered evolution. This calls for conservation of the components of the herbal gadget (populations, species, communities and biophysical structures) as well as the ecological and evolutionary procedures occurring inside that device (Wang and Li, 2021). Conservation measures are aimed at the environment where a goal-species evolved its different homes. This could be an herbal habitat, or an environment that's closely modified by human activity. For example, agricultural or home species might also have advanced feature traits in human dominated environments. The conservation of agricultural biodiversity therefore requires the conservation of agro-ecosystems by way of farmers, commonly the usage of conventional farming practices (Rotach, 2005).

In-situ conservation continues species in dynamic relationships with the habitat and permits gene glide and geographical distribution (Heywood, 2015). Ecosystems, species and populations are dynamic; they're variable in space and time. Furthermore In-situ conservation allows evolutionary and ecological techniques to take place and promotes genetic variability and adaptability of species to converting environmental situations. Therefore, the conservation of biodiversity is exceptional performed in natural ecosystems (Hunter, 2012). Moreover the in-situ conservation method allows the conservation of a huge quantity of genetic diversity, species variety and ecosystem diversity in a totally extensive and cost-effective manner (Ma et al., 2012). The prices, risks and studies wishes of in-situ conservation are generally low. However, in-situ conservation isn't always possible in regions with high environmental and human pressures. The reconciliation of the conservation sports with instant and fundamental human wishes, for example, for agricultural land, is often tough. Species or populations conserved in-situ may be vulnerable to calamities or deliberate damages (as an instance, fireplace) depending on the extent of disturbance. For this reason, in-situ conservation is not feasible for threatened species due to escalating human stress (Maxted and Kell, 2009). Moreover, in-situ conservation may be impaired via lack of direct have an impact on because of possession. In-situ conservation techniques in general consists of the different included vicinity structures, and on-farm conservation in which cultivated plant life and domesticated animals are conserved within the agro ecosystems in which they had been developed and applied (Perrino and Wagensommer, 2021).

4.1.1. Protected areas

Protected areas are the cornerstone of in-situ conservation, as outlined in Article 8 of the CBD. In view that, protected location network may make contributions to conservation objectives via the preservation of target species and their habitats, as well as the conservation of natural or semi-natural ecosystems (MacKinnon et al.,

2020). The socioeconomic and political context around a threatened habitat can also prevent the establishment or achievement of a included location, and the development of opportunity in-situ conservation control strategies might also show more beneficial in those conditions (Heywood, 2015). Ordinary In-situ projects beyond blanketed regions may also encompass: habitat healing, recovery or rehabilitation, techniques for the sustainable use and management of organic resources, restoration packages for nationally or sub-nationally threatened or endangered wild species, on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation (Heywood, 2015), that is centered at conventional crop varieties and crop wild spouse and children ,genetic reserve conservation, i.e. tracking of genetic range in natural wild populations within a delineated location (called genetic sanctuaries or gene management zones) ,manipulate of threats to biodiversity along with invasive alien species, residing modified organisms or over exploitation, upkeep and preservation of conventional understanding and practices; and implementation of the regulatory, legislation, control or other frameworks had to deliver the safety of species or habitats (Cittadino, 2019).

Traditionally, in-situ conservation was the favored biodiversity conservation approach over ex-situ conservation. Seeing that, In-situ measures are perceived as greater holistic of their method and allow the conservation strategies or habitats that might be blanketed thru ex-situ measures (e.g. soil microbial methods, evolutionary approaches, and precise ecosystems which includes coral reefs or species with noticeably specialized needs) (Jonas, 2017). Covered regions are geographically delineated regions that are precise or regulated and managed to acquire precise conservation targets (Schmitt et al., 2009). Any blanketed areas should have enough size that could permit the upkeep of a given ecosystem or species (Heywood, 2014). Further, there is a need to have covered place structures which can be consultant of fundamental landforms and ecosystems. Because blanketed areas play a splendid position within the conservation of biodiversity. They've

environmental, social, financial, medical, educational and aesthetic values and there are exclusive sorts of covered areas based totally on the management objectives (Marfil et al., 2015).

The sustainability of in-situ conservation in protected areas depends at the lengthy-term protection and effectiveness of control structures. it is vital to offer good enough human and economic sources to make certain the effectiveness of covered areas for maintaining biodiversity. in addition, the improvement and management of covered regions wishes the participation of the local people in making decisions and challenge conservation measures(Zhuang et al., 2023). On the other hand, the conservation of biodiversity in included regions requires the era of suitable incentives from global, local and country wide businesses for useful resource customers both in and around the included regions. it's miles vital to offer incentives of diverse forms (as an example, tax breaks, subsidies) for the local people a good way to make certain the sustainability of protected areas(Perrings and Gadgil, 2003). There's a want to have appropriate mechanisms for sharing advantages which can be generated from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity inside covered regions. As an example, in Cameroon and Zimbabwe, the involvement of nearby people in conservation activities and sharing of advantages derived from the covered areas had been observed handiest (Emerton et al., 2006). However, in many African nations, included regions have didn't meet their conservation goals in particular due to the exclusion of nearby human beings from participation and absence of suitable mechanisms to provide incentives (Abensperg-Traun, 2009).in many developing nations with wealthy tropical biodiversity, government agencies liable for the management of blanketed regions lack the vital technical potential to stem biodiversity loss correctly (Seymour and Busch, 2016).Managers of included regions regularly have restricted access to the considerable and dynamic frame of understanding and equipment in conservation technological know-how. consequently, there may be an pressing and crucial want to transfer

the advances in conservation technology to people and institutions in biodiversity-wealthy nations(Wessling et al., 2020).

4.1. 2.On-farm conservation

On-farm conservation is the conservation of plants and their wild family, cattle, and the agro ecosystems wherein they occur. Agro ecosystems include homegardens, crop fields, agroforestry systems, fallow fields and grazing lands(Pretty and Bharucha, 2014).Agricultural biodiversity, or agro biodiversity, is the factor of biodiversity that contributes to food and agricultural production. Hence on-farm In-situ conservation is essential for upkeep of agro biodiversity (Hohnwald et al., 2015). Indigenous resource management structures and agricultural practices play an essential role in the renovation and diversification of domesticated plants and animals. Low-input agricultural structures are critical assets and custodians of agro biodiversity (Reyes, 2008).Farmers and pastoralists hold a brilliant diversity of crop and livestock sorts around the arena on their farmland (Mohammed et al., 2016).for that reason, indigenous expertise, capabilities and practices of farmers play an essential role within the conservation and management of agricultural bio-variety. They're better options for building the scientific basis of in-situ conservation of agro biodiversity on-farm. as an instance, the farmers' indigenous understanding and practices in germplasm choice, garage and alternate are predominant elements within the conservation of agricultural biodiversity via community gene banks(Patra, 2022). The growth of huge-scale/current agricultural systems, wherein surprisingly some advanced varieties have replaced many farmers' sorts, has induced erosion of agricultural biodiversity(GIZACHEW, 2013). consequently, there is a need for basing the rural development method on conventional farming structures, understanding and agro- ecological techniques so that it will make sure the preservation and continual use of the diverse genetic sources associated with conventional agricultural systems. Farmer-primarily based on-farm conservation of agro-biodiversity has been

determined a greater a hit technique (Dagar and Gupta, 2020).

4.1.3. Opportunities and risks of in-situ conservation

In-situ protection of biodiversity through the status quo of conservation and multiple-use areas gives wonderful benefits over off-web page methods in terms of insurance, viability of the resource, and the economic sustainability of the techniques (McGowan et al., 2017).

1. Insurance: in-situ method can cowl a extensive area and could allow a enormous number of indigenous species and structures to be included, for this reason looking after the unknowns till such time as methods are determined for their investigation and usage (Martin et al., 2023).
2. Viability: as a result of in-situ conservation, herbal selection and community evolution retain and new groups, structures, and genetic fabric are produced (Wambugu and Henry, 2022).
3. Financial sustainability: when a place is set aside as an in-situ conservation approach, a country can preserve precise examples of biodiversity shops up future economic benefits. while the want develops and this variety is very well examined, commercially treasured genetic and biochemical materials may be determined (Hunter, 2012).

4.2. Ex-situ conservation

According to KASSO and BALAKHRISHNAN (2013) Ex-situ conservation is the technique of conservation of all levels of biological diversity outside their natural habitats through different techniques like zoo, captive breeding, aquarium, botanical garden, and gene bank. Moreover, ANTOFIE (2011) were defined as; *Ex-situ* conservation infers the maintenance of genetic materials outside of their “normal” environment where the species has evolved and aims to maintain the genetic integrity. Furthermore, *Ex-situ* conservation is a technique of conservation of biological diversity outside its natural habitats, targeting all levels of

biodiversity such as genetic, species, and ecosystems (Kjaer et al., 2001, Young et al., 2007). In some cases, *ex-situ* management will be central to a conservation strategy and in others it will be of secondary importance (Reid et al., 2013). If in-situ conservation is not possible due to various motives, threatened species can best be conserved with *ex-situ* conservation. On the other hand, *ex-situ* conservation serves as a source of material for research and ecosystem recovery. Nonetheless, *ex-situ* conservation interrupts evolutionary and ecological processes and limits genetic variability and flexibility of species to changing environmental conditions (Gurdak, 2018). Moreover, the expenses, dangers and research wishes of *ex-situ* conservation are considerably higher than that of in-situ conservation (Gurdak, 2018).

4.2.1. Botanical al gardens

Botanical al gardens are institutions retaining documented collections of residing flowers for the functions of medical studies, conservation, show and education (Krishnan and Novy, 2017). So, botanical al gardens have performed a critical function within the conservation of the arena’s plant variety (Faraji and Karimi, 2022). A number of the globe’s threatened plant species are represented of their living collections or seed banks which together provide an coverage supporting the upkeep of global biodiversity (Heywood, 2017). In fact, botanical gardens have a strong consciousness on wild species that are endangered of their herbal web page.

In more current years, a few botanical gardens began to just accept new obligations and had been designed to be extensively based totally botanical resource centers. They had been and nevertheless are ideal establishments for handling wild species gene banks with the purpose of maintaining uncommon and threatened vegetation and making the cloth available for studies (Donaldson, 2009). According to Zegeye (2017) botanical gardens are worried inside the conservation of plant life of importance for meals and agriculture, in addition to those used for plenty other monetary functions. Additionally, botanical gardens are concerned in habitat

management and restoration, plant reintroduction, control of invasive species and environmental schooling (Blackmore, 2017). Furthermore, botanic gardens are residing laboratories, and they undertake and sell medical studies on flora especially and organic range in standard. The studies regions include botany, taxonomy, ecology, horticulture, plant breeding, evolutionary biology, conservation biology, population genetics, molecular biology, biotechnology, invasive species biology and manipulate, weather trade and environmental schooling (Cunningham, 2014). Many botanic gardens hold extensive collections and undertake research on beneficial plants of actual or ability value for agriculture, healthcare, horticulture, forestry, habitat control and restoration, amenity and lots of different functions (Hamilton, 2013). However, most botanic gardens do not have enough human, economic and physical sources with a view to gain a great deal effective conservation and research into biodiversity. Even though, botanic gardens play crucial roles inside the evaluation and conservation of biodiversity (Cross and Spencer, 2009).

4.2.2 Captive breeding

It is also referred to as captive propagation, is the system of maintaining flowers or animals in managed environments, such as flora and fauna reserves, zoos, botanic gardens, and different conservation centers. it's far now and again employed to assist species which can be being threatened via the consequences of human sports together with climate alternate, habitat loss, fragmentation, overhunting or fishing, pollutants, predation, sickness, and parasitism (Wani et al., 2021).

Habitat safety by itself is not enough if the expressed intention of the sector Conservation approach and the maintenance of biotic variety are not performed. Established order of self-maintaining captive populations and other supportive intervention might be had to keep away from the lack of many species, specifically the ones at excessive chance in greatly decreased, notably fragmented, and disturbed habitats (Khuroo et al., 2020). Captive breeding

applications want to be established before species are decreased to seriously low numbers, and thereafter need to be coordinated across the world in step with sound biological ideas, so that you can the preserving or re-establishment of viable populations inside the wild (Fa et al., 2011).

Many endangered species are being breed in zoos, to improve populations and reintroduce them into the wild. This advent need to be compatible with the wild ecosystem and ought to no longer be with capability harm with the wild vegetation and fauna. in any other case, that is nugatory if there isn't always good enough habitat left within the wild. In popular, captive breeding technique will become important (Jaisankar et al., 2018).

- (i) Whilst populations in the wild have declined to such low stages that they may not be self-sustaining,
- (ii) Where threats to populations and/or their habitats are so severe that extinction is deemed likely, and/or
- (iii) Where captive people and their offspring can be covered from herbal enemies or different elements inflicting excessive mortality, so that numbers can be built up either to enhance supply populations or to discovered new populations by using translocation or different controlled launch. But, assignment, captive breeding also can reason several problems (SINGH et al., 2017b).
 - (i) potential for ailment transmission from captive animals to each human being and wild species;
 - (ii) capacity for lack of genetic integrity amongst populations of wild species need to they breed with escaped captive animals, which are often non-indigenous or hybridized;
 - (iii) Questionable caring remedy of the animals in captivity; and
 - (iv) Reduced incentive to conserve wild populations and their habitats.

4.2.2. Field gene banks

Field gene bank is one of the strategies within the approach for plant genetic conservation. Its miles an ex-situ approach where genetic version is maintained faraway from its authentic area and

samples of a species, subspecies or range are transferred and conserved as living collections (Mascher et al., 2019). Area gene banks are critical for conservation of plant species that do not produce seeds and propagate vegetative or produce the so-called recalcitrant seeds (seeds which cannot be saved at low temperature) (Peres, 2016). in line with (Panis et al., 2020). The conservation of germplasm in area gene banks includes the amassing of material and planting it in the orchard, or field, in another area. Subject gene banks were used for perennial flowers which include species that produces recalcitrant seeds, species that produces very little seeds, species which are preferably stored as duplicating cloth and species that have a long existence cycle to generate breeding and/or planting fabric. Commonly those difficult-to-preserve species may be maintained as residing collections in discipline gene banks (McCouch et al., 2012). However, conservation in field gene banks calls for sound information at the ecological necessities of the species in query. It desires area of sufficient size and location conditions just like that of the authentic populace however with a decrease environmental strain (Nguyen and Norton, 2020).

4.2.3. Gene banks

It's far an ex-situ approach wherein genetic variant is maintained far from its unique area and samples of a species, subspecies or range are transferred and conserved as residing collections. area gene bank is the maximum not unusual approach of preserving genetic resources with recalcitrant seeds and vegetative propagated flora (Marques Mano Ivo Peres, 2017). Gene banks are important for the conservation of or genetic cloth. Germ plasms that can be saved in gene banks encompass seeds, pollen, spores, semen (sperms), eggs, embryos, cells and tissues. More lately, DNA sequences also are being kept in specialized banks (Rajasekharan, 2015). Based on their storage conduct, seeds are classified into three agencies – orthodox, intermediate and recalcitrant. Orthodox seeds are seeds that may withstand traditional garage conditions (five% moisture content material and -20°C) without

viability loss, while recalcitrant seeds are seeds which can not be saved underneath 20% moisture content and 0°C (Umarani et al., 2015). usually, recalcitrant seeds do no longer display dormancy due to the fact they're in non-stop boom, this is, there's no resting duration. even as, orthodox seeds are commonly used for long-time period storage of plant germplasm (approximately 90% of plant species) (Trusiak et al., 2022).

4.2.4. Opportunities of Ex-situ conservation

The conservation of biodiversity can be executed through an included technique balancing in-situ and ex-situ conservation strategies (Murad, 2021). The maintenance of possible and self-sustainable populations of wild species of their natural nation represents the ultimate aim, however habitat destruction is inevitable and endangered species need to be preserved earlier than they grow to be extinct, through reworking the threatened species to new place (off-web page) (Bukombe et al., 2021).

Ex-situ conservation provide the possibility to take a look at the biology of, and understand the threats to, endangered species which will sooner or later bear in mind success species recovery applications, which might include recuperation and reintroduction. It also has the gain of keeping plant fabric and making it to be had for research purposes, without destructive the natural populations. Ex-situ conservation is therefore complementary to in-situ conservation and can act as an "insurance policy" when species are threatened of their natural habitats (Adane, 2015). Ex-situ conservation, centers offer remarkable opportunities for researchers to examine vegetation, animals, and microorganisms in managed situations, and to improve collection, garage and regeneration strategies, also can be used for germplasm evaluation, as facilities for documentation and records structures and for offering data on genetic assets on a commercial foundation (Kasso and Balakrishnan, 2013). Moreover, captive breeding of wild animals can be used to repair endangered species populations and it's miles essential to increase populations as fast as viable and reintroduce the animals back to

their original habitat to minimize genetic erosion ultimately vegetation also can be re-delivered to their natural regions of incidence (Li and Pritchard, 2009). Nevertheless, ex-situ conservation method has additionally its very own drawbacks unless the re-introductions are completed in the sort of manner that other indigenous species aren't harmed or adversely affected. Similarly, care ought to be taken while accumulating fabric/animals for ex-situ conservation now not to hazard other native species and genetic resources (Canessa et al., 2016). The law and management of such transactions calls for correct statistics to decide the effect of collection on populations and ecosystems (Braverman, 2014).

5. Conclusion and Recommendations'

Biodiversity consists of some unique organizational stages of variant, and it can be measured at diverse levels. The most generally used organizations of organic range are genetic variety, species diversity and atmosphere diversity and additionally consist of cultural range (bio cultural diversity). Biodiversity has environmental, cultural, social, economic, medicinal, clinical, instructional, and aesthetic values. However, lately biodiversity is being lost at an alarming rate because of herbal and greater importantly anthropogenic elements. The threats to biodiversity are agricultural enlargement, overexploitation, urbanization, industrialization, pollution, fire prevalence, invasive alien species, genetically changed organisms (GMO) s and global climate change, which might be all pushed with the aid of human populace boom. In preferred the conservation of biodiversity is completed by means of broad methods which can be known as in-situ and ex-situ conservation. There may be also a need to prioritize species, populations, and ecosystems for conservation movements.

Moreover, advertising of indigenous aid control structures and practices, involvement of local humans in conservation making plans and endeavors, development of suitable benefit sharing mechanisms, consciousness introduction may be important. moreover, advertising of the

involvement of all applicable stakeholders and provision of ok human, economic and physical sources for conservation efforts are important measures that must be taken which will make certain the conservation, management, and sustainable use of biodiversity. Therefore, so that we can make sure the sustainable conservation of biodiversity, there may be a need to take pressing movements to protect biodiversity from extraordinary threats, even as, to make certain the maintenance of biodiversity, employing complementary in-situ and ex-situ conservation is perfect. Moreover, pupils, policymakers, local groups, instructional institutions, conservation groups, practitioners and all different relevant stakeholders want to paint intently for holding biodiversity and enhancing human wellness.

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