YOKOLUŞLAR...

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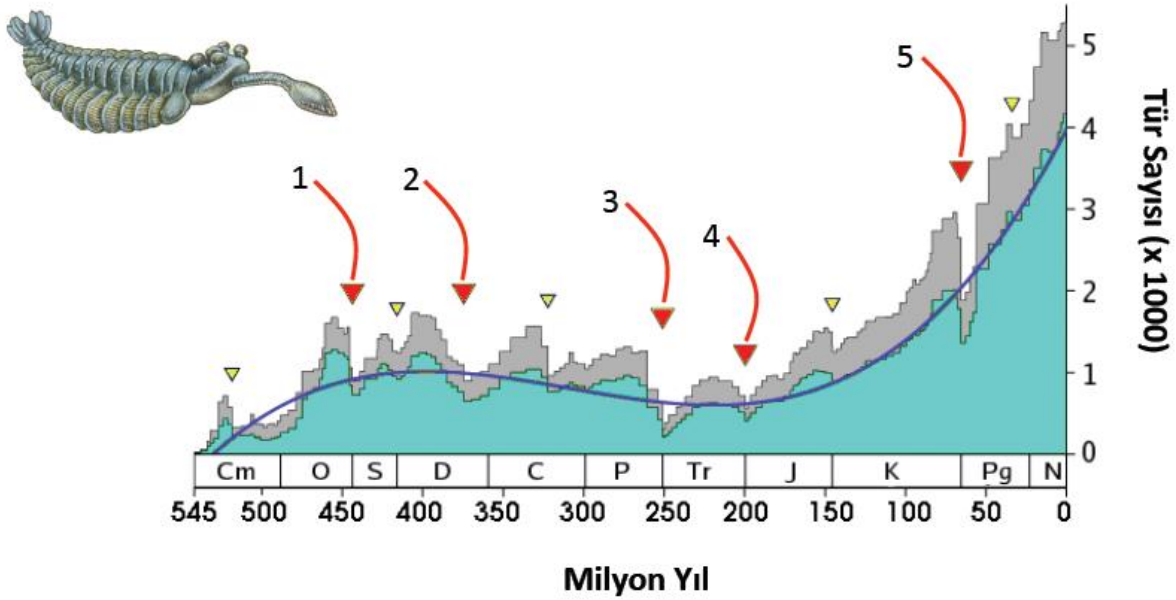
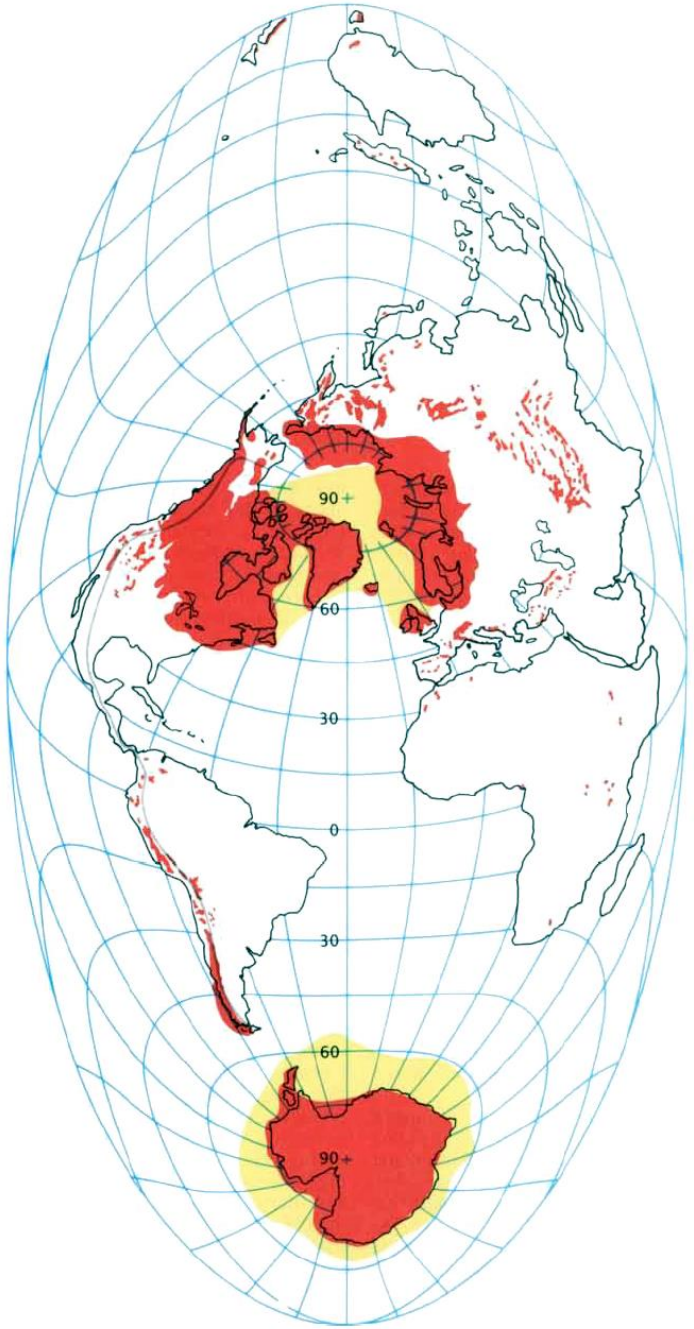
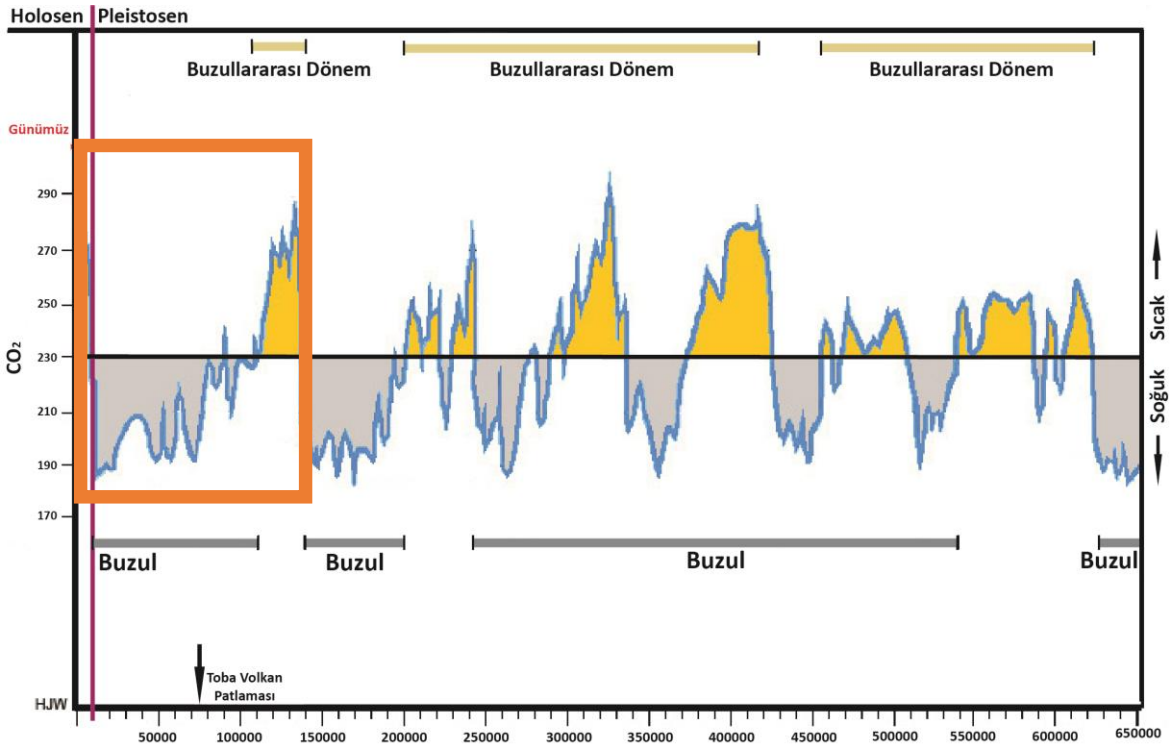
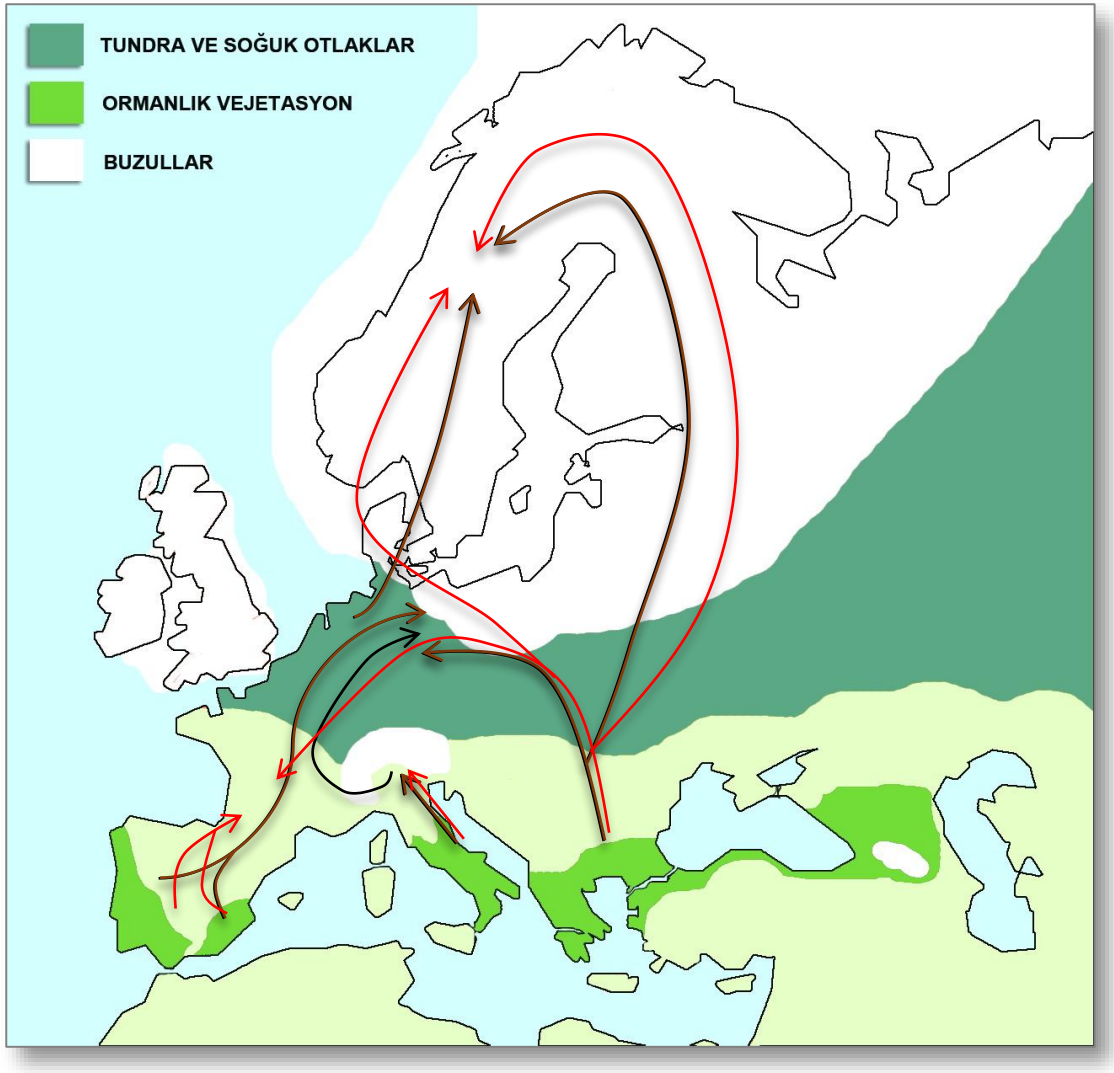






<u>Buzul-sığınak</u> hipotezi birçok omurgalı türünün hayatta kalmasında önemli rol oynadığı savunulmaktadır. Hipoteze göre, Pleistosen buzul döneminde ılıman kuşaktaki sığınaklar yaygın türlerinin genetik çeşitliliklerinin korunduğu alanlar olarak kabul edilmektedir.

Buz tabakaları ve dağ buzulları: son buzul maksimumu



İKLİM DEĞİŞİMİNİN BİYOLOJİK ETKİLERİ

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Review

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How does climate change cause extinction?

Abigail E. Cahill†, Matthew E. Aiello-Lammens†, M. Caitlin Fisher-Reid, Xia Hua, Caitlin J. Karanewsky, Hae Yeong Ryu, Gena C. Sbeglia, Fabrizio Spagnolo, John B. Waldron, Omar Warsi and John J. Wiens

Department of Ecology and Evolution, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY 11794, USA

Anthropogenic climate change is predicted to be a major cause of species extinctions in the next 100 years. But what will actually cause these extinctions? For example, will it be limited physiological tolerance to high temperatures, changing biotic interactions or other factors? Here, we systematically review the proximate causes of climate-change related extinctions and their empirical support. We find 136 case studies of climatic impacts that are potentially relevant to this topic. However, only seven identified proximate causes of demonstrated local extinctions due to anthropogenic climate change. Among these seven studies, the proximate causes vary widely. Surprisingly, none show a straightforward relationship between local extinction and limited tolerances to high temperature. Instead, many studies implicate species interactions as an important proximate cause, especially decreases in food availability. We find very similar patterns in studies showing decreases in abundance associated with climate change, and in those studies showing impacts of climatic oscillations. Collectively, these results highlight our disturbingly limited knowledge of this crucial issue but also support the idea that changing species interactions are an important cause of documented population declines and extinctions related to climate change. Finally, we briefly outline general research strategies for identifying these proximate causes in future studies.

Düşük sıcaklık toleransı!…

Su sıcaklıklarındaki artışa bağlı olarak avlarının ortadan kalkması…

Yağış miktarındaki azalma bitki üretimini etkilemiş ve besin kıtlığına neden olmuştur…

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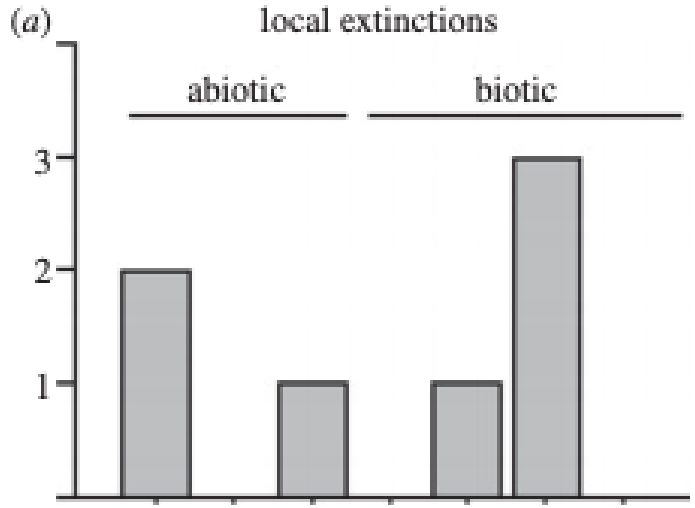

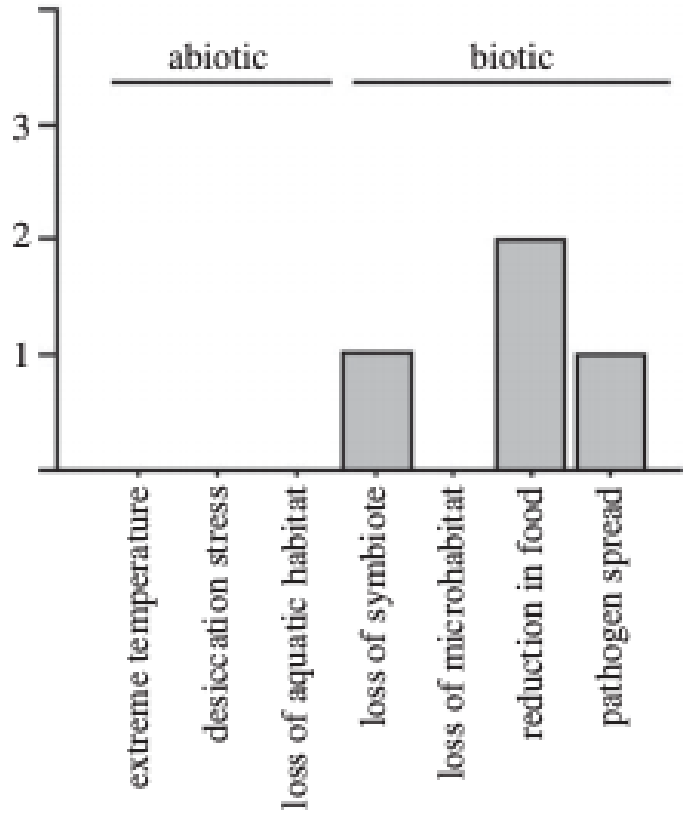

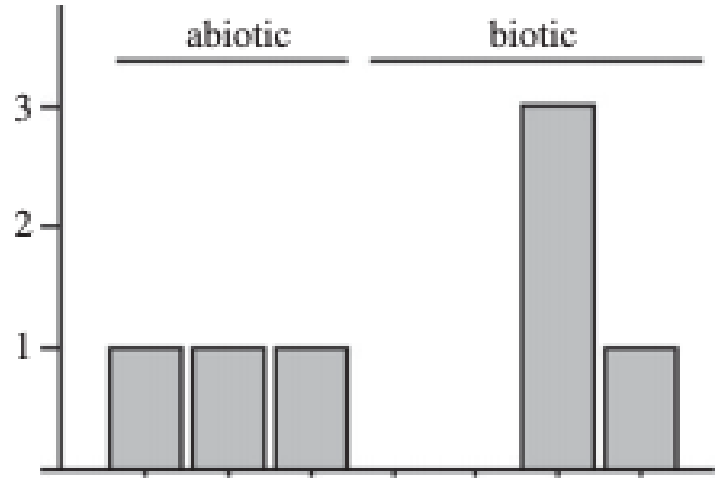

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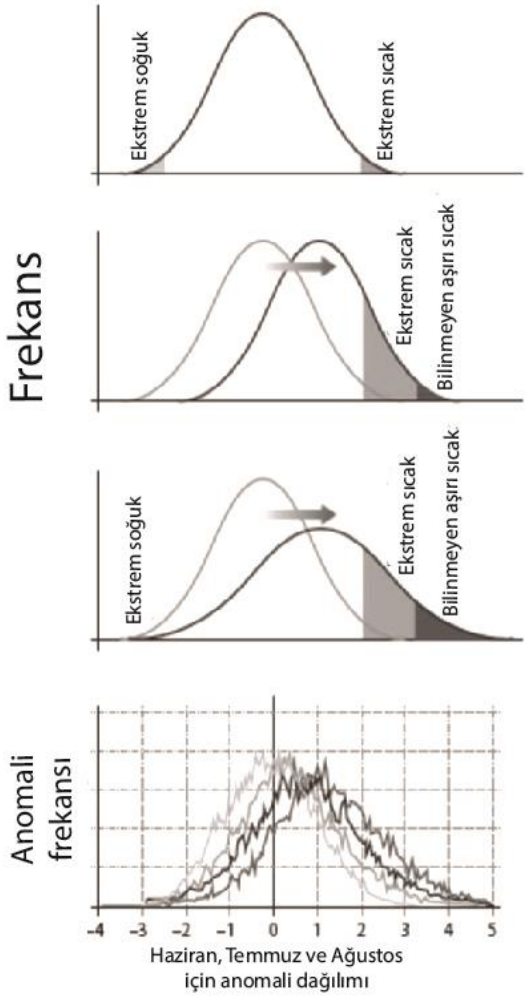
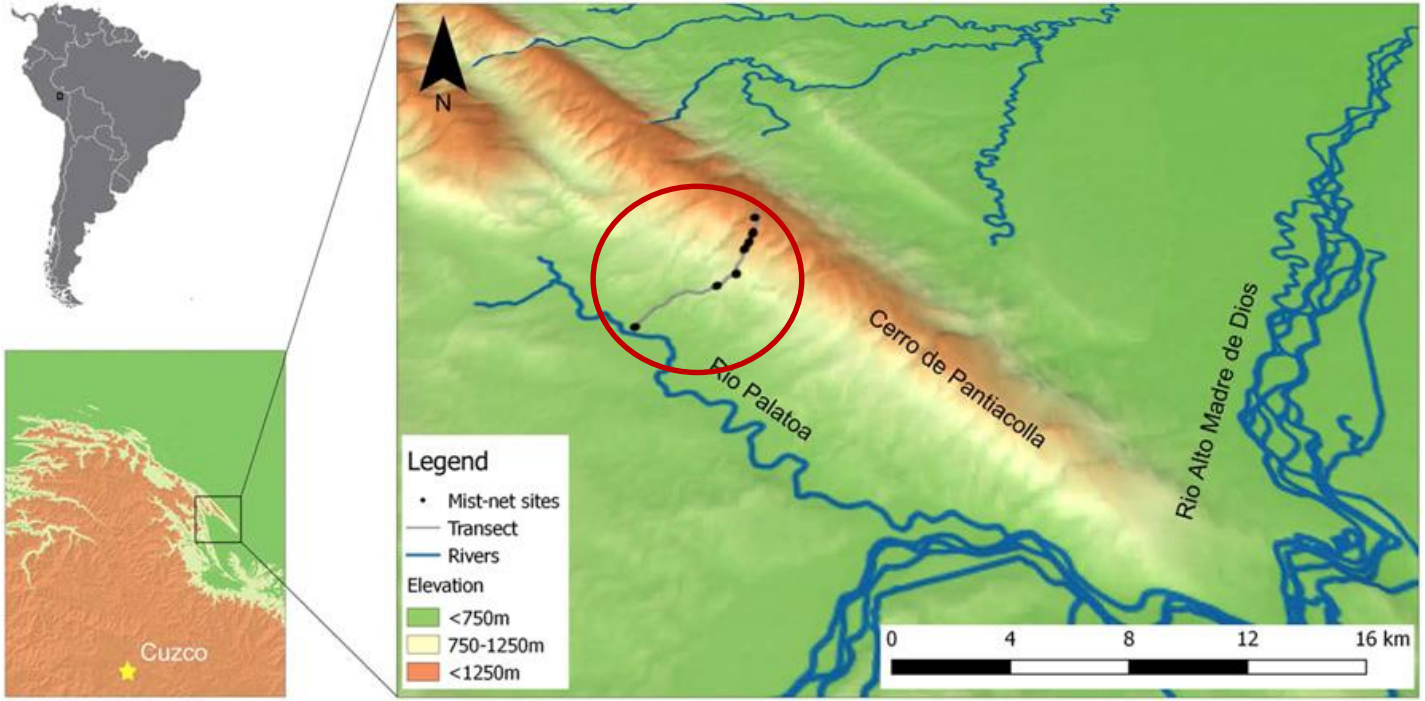


İKLİM DEĞİŞİMİNİN BİYOLOJİK ETKİLERİ

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ TROPİK BİR KUŞ TOPLULUĞUNDA YÜKSEKLERE KAYMAYA VE DAĞ ZİRVELERİNDE YOKOLUŞLARA NEDEN OLUR.



Climate change causes upslope shifts and mountaintop extirpations in a tropical bird community

Benjamin G. Freeman[a,b,1], Micah N. Scholer[a,b], Viviana Ruiz-Gutierrez[c], and John W. Fitzpatrick[c]

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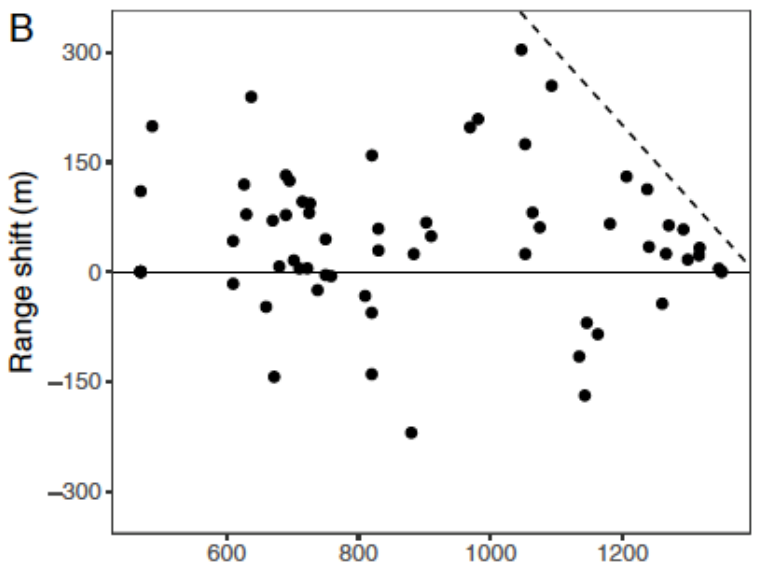
Edited by Alan Hastings, University of California, Davis, CA, and approved September 27, 2018 (received for review March 9, 2018)



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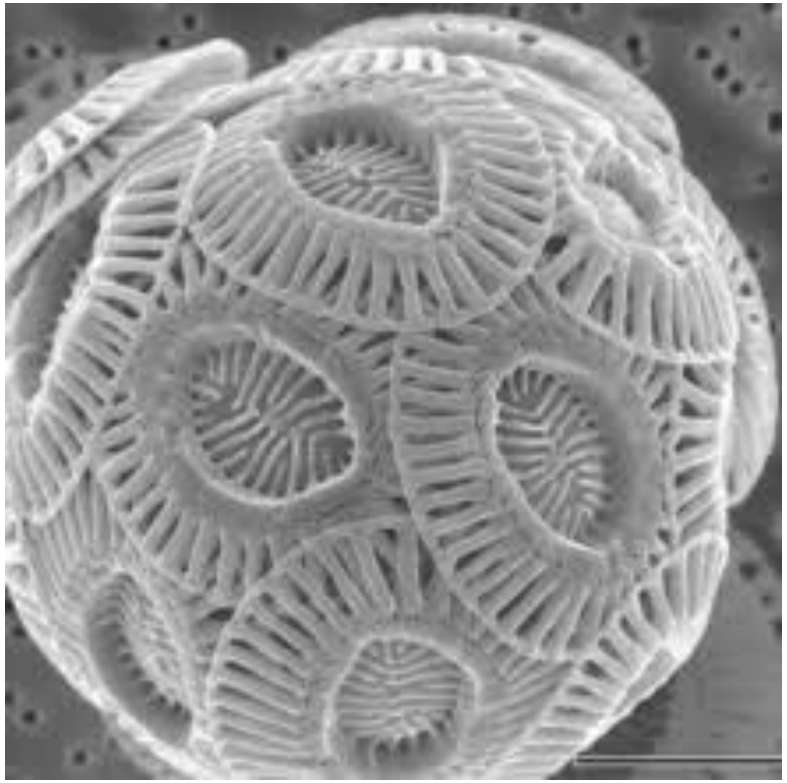

Emiliania huxleyi, bir fitoplankton türü. Okyanus asitlenmesinden olumsuz etkileniyor ve yok olma tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya…

Okyanus asitlenmesi küresel ısınmanın kötü ikizi ve küresel ısınmanın tetiklediği bir süreç.

İKLİM DEĞİŞİMİNİN BİYOLOJİK ETKİLERİ

2000’li yılların başlarında Panama’ya endemik bu kurbağa türü hızla yok olma eğilimi göstermeye başladı. Nedeni neydi?

Atelopus zeteki

Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis