Figure 10.2.3.1.

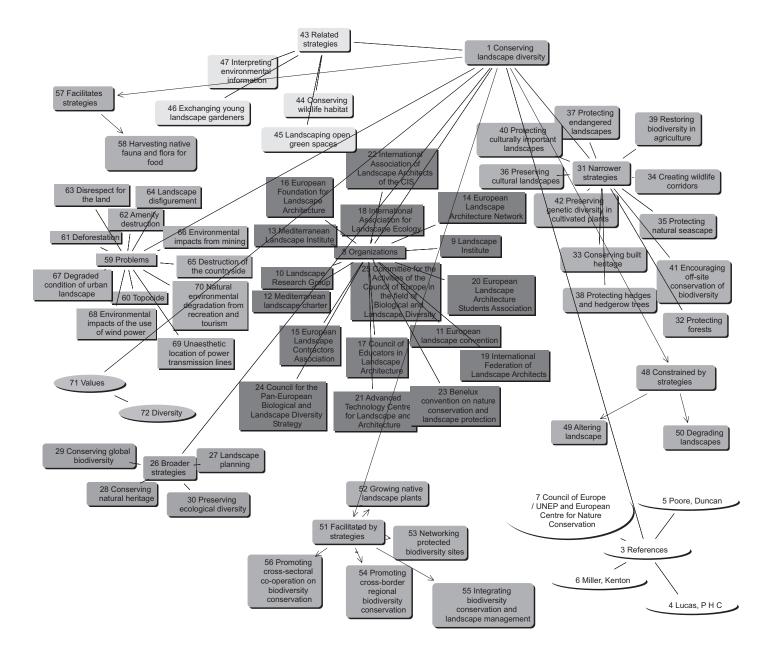
Conserving landscape diversity

Database: Global Strategies and Solutions

Link type: facilitates, facilitated by, constrained by, broader, narrower, problems, values, organizations, and references

Network nodes: 71

UIA database: http://db.uia.org/scripts/sweb.dll/uiaf?DD=ST&DR=J0799 used in Decision Explorer (http://www.banxia.com/)



The enhancement of the ecological function of land cover, including riparian and alluvial vegetation, to combat erosion and maintain the water cycle supporting ecosystems and habitats important for biodiversity. Many countries have areas with special natural qualities characterized by the harmonious interaction between resident populations and the land. Some, but by no means all, such areas are protected landscapes. Land use patterns and practices have a major influence on biodiversity around the world. In some cases land use patterns and practices support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, while in others they cause serious threats. In this context, agriculture generates both benefits and pressures on biodiversity depending, in many cases, on practices, biogeography, grazing periods, etc. Fields and pastures, along with forests and natural areas, form part of the rural landscape. Agricultural land often provides and creates important habitats for wildlife. Land, or the soil itself, plays an important function in the hydrological cycle and in cleansing the air of noxious gases, such as ammonia.