



Informe Planeta Vivo

El estado de la biodiversidad.



Seminario Técnico. Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Rural y Marino

14 de diciembre de 2009



WWF





WWF[®]

40 años

defendiendo la
naturaleza



WWF en el mundo



Countries with : ■ WWF Offices ■ Associate Organizations ■ Active Projects ● International Secretariat

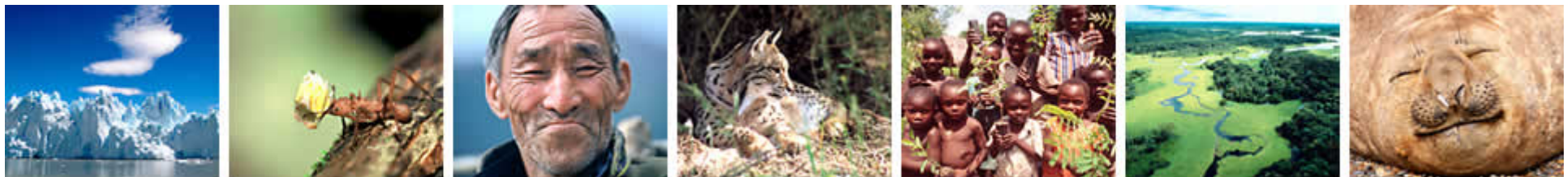
The material and the geographical designations on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WWF concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



La Misión de WWF

WWF/Adena trabaja por un planeta vivo y su misión es detener la degradación ambiental de la Tierra y construir un futuro en el que el ser humano viva en armonía con la naturaleza:

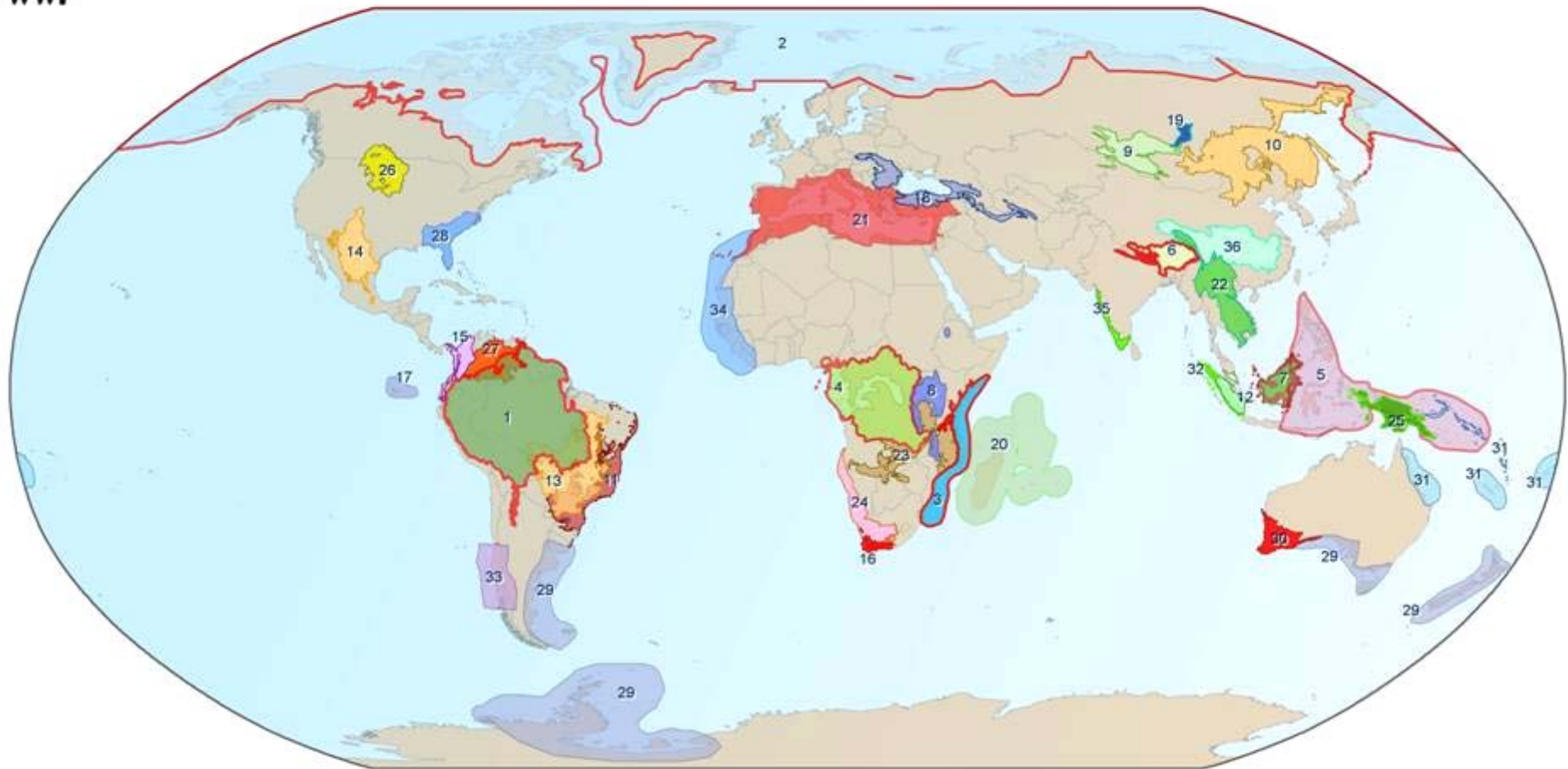
- Conservando la diversidad biológica mundial
- Asegurando que el uso de los recursos naturales renovables sea sostenible
- Promoviendo la reducción de la contaminación **y del consumo desmedido**







WWF Network Priority Places and Network Initiatives



- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| WWF Network Priority Places | 7, Heart of Borneo | 14, Chihuahuan desert and freshwater | 22, Mekong Complex | 30, Southwest Australia |
| WWF Network Initiatives | 15, Choco-Darien | 16, Fynbos | 23, Miombo Woodlands | 31, Southwest Pacific |
| 1, Amazon | 8, African Rift Lakes Region | 17, Galapagos | 24, Namib-Karoo-Kaokoveld | 32, Sumatra |
| 2, Arctic | 9, Altai-Sayan Montane Forests | 18, Greater Black Sea Basin | 25, New Guinea and Offshore Islands | 33, Valdivia |
| 3, Coastal East Africa | 10, Amur Heilong | 19, Lake Baikal | 26, Northern Great Plains | 34, West Africa Marine |
| 4, Green Heart of Africa | 11, Atlantic Forests | 20, Madagascar | 27, Orinoco River and Flooded Forests | 35, Western Ghats |
| 5, Coral Triangle | 12, Borneo | 21, Mediterranean | 28, Southeastern Rivers and Streams | 36, Yangtze Basin |
| 6, Living Himalayas | 13, Cerrado Pantanal | | 29, Southern Ocean | |





Klimaschutz:

Jetzt Ja zu Kyoto,
Herr Putin!



Владимирович!
ио й протокол
нуж ЕГОДНЯ!





por un planeta vivo

INFORME PLANETA VIVO 2008



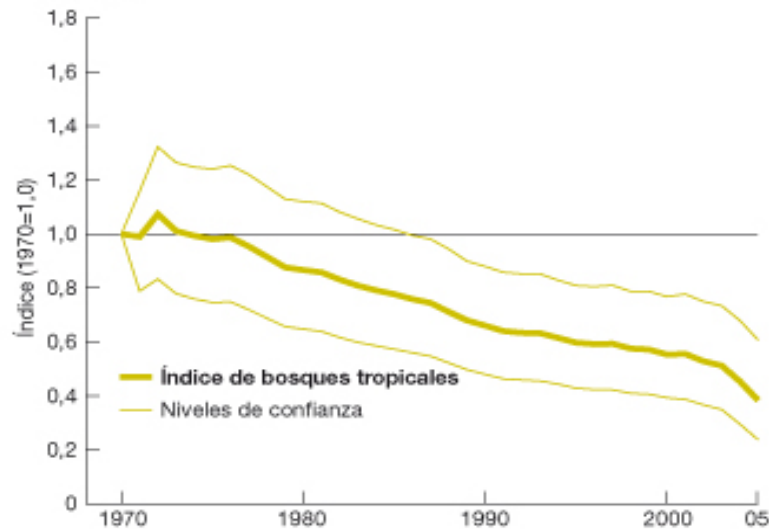
ZSL
LIVING CONSERVATION





Bosques tropicales

Fig. 12: ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO DE BOSQUES TROPICALES, 1970-2005

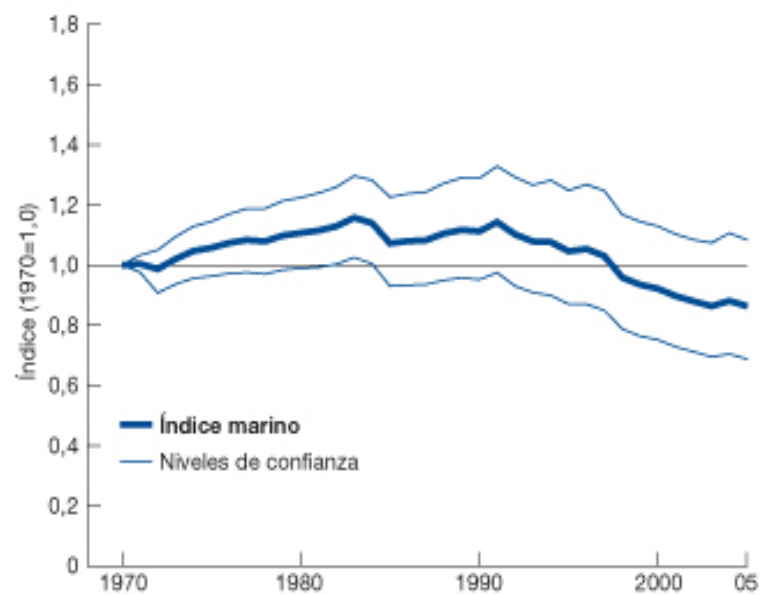






Mares

Fig. 10: **ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO MARINO,**
1970-2005

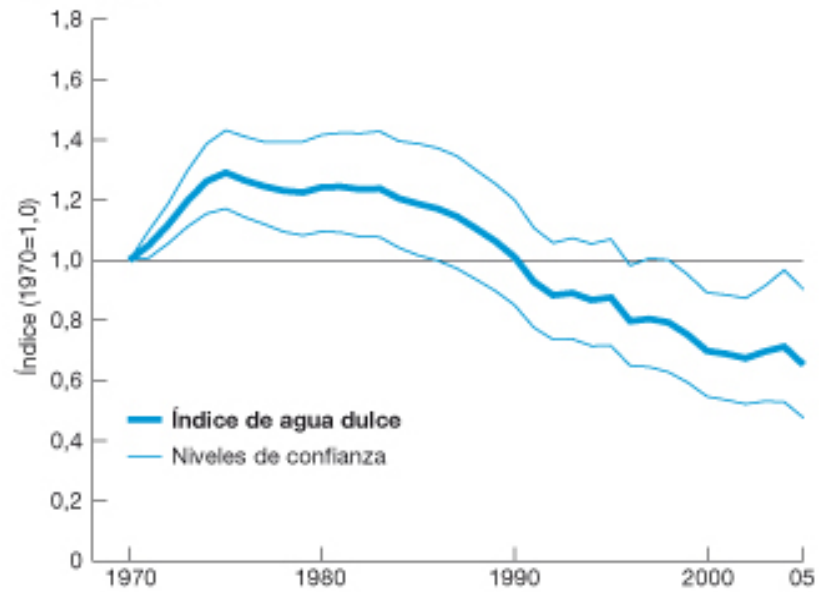






Aguas dulces

Fig. 11: ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO DE AGUA DULCE,
1970-2005

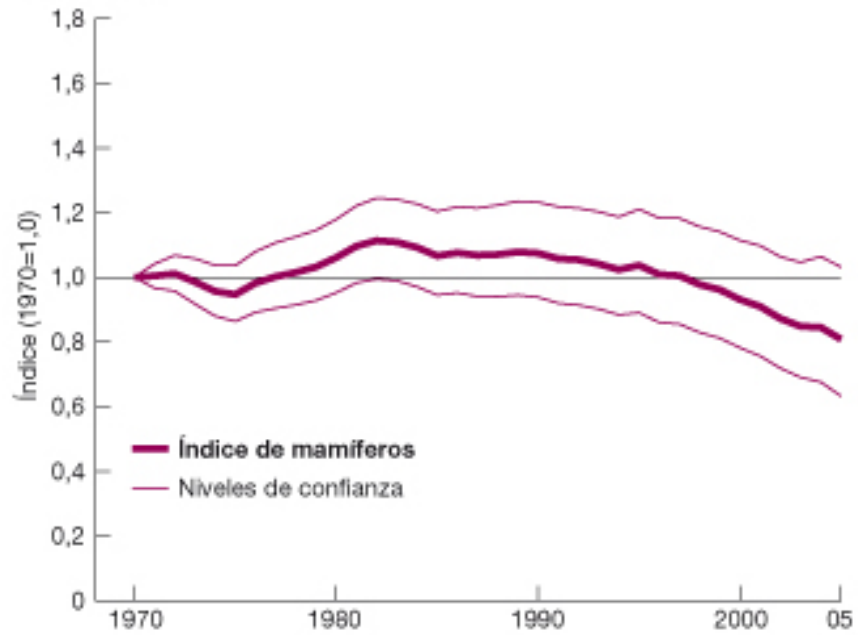






Mamíferos

Fig. 21: ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO DE MAMÍFEROS,
1970-2005

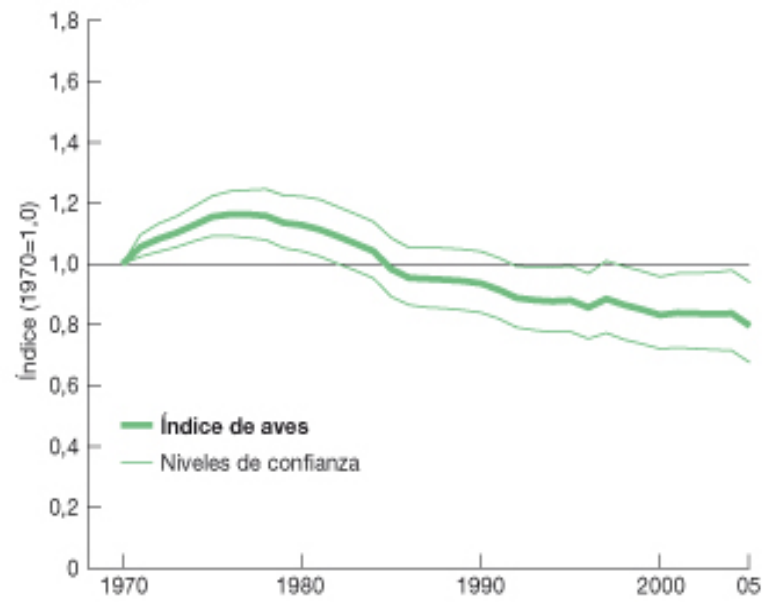






Aves

Fig. 20: ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO DE AVES,
1970-2005

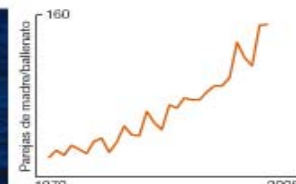




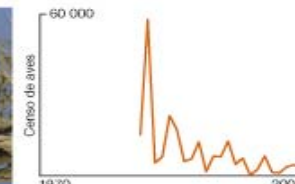
Y algunos otros ejemplos...



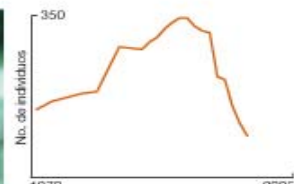
Cernicalo de la Isla Mauricio (*Falco punctatus*), Mauricio



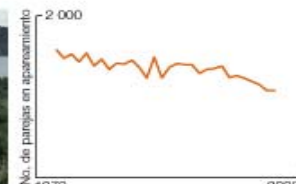
Ballena franca austral (*Eubalaena australis*), Océano Índico (costa sur de Sudáfrica)



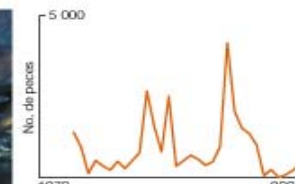
Cigüeñuela común (*Himantopus himantopus*), oriente de Australia



Mono aullador rojo (*Alouatta seniculus*), Hato Masaguaral, Estado de Guárico, Venezuela



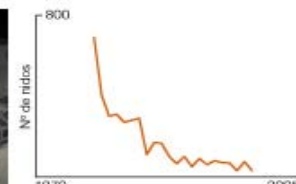
Albatros errante o viajero (*Diomedea exulans*), Océano Atlántico Sur (Isla Bird, Georgia del Sur)



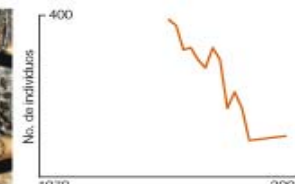
Salmón coho o plateado (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), Río Yukon, Alaska, Estados Unidos de América



Yaca (*Thylamys elegans*), Reserva Nacional Las Chinchillas, Auco, Chile



Tortuga caguama (*Caretta caretta*), Océano Pacífico Sur (Isla Wreck, Australia)



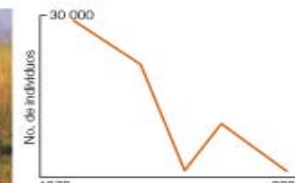
Tortuga de dorso diamantino (*Malaclemys terrapin*), Río Kiawa, Carolina del Sur, Estados Unidos de América



Rana arbórea gris (*Hyla versicolor*), Wisconsin, Estados Unidos de América



Tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), Océano Índico (Mar Adamin, Tailandia)



Hipopótamo (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), República Democrática del Congo



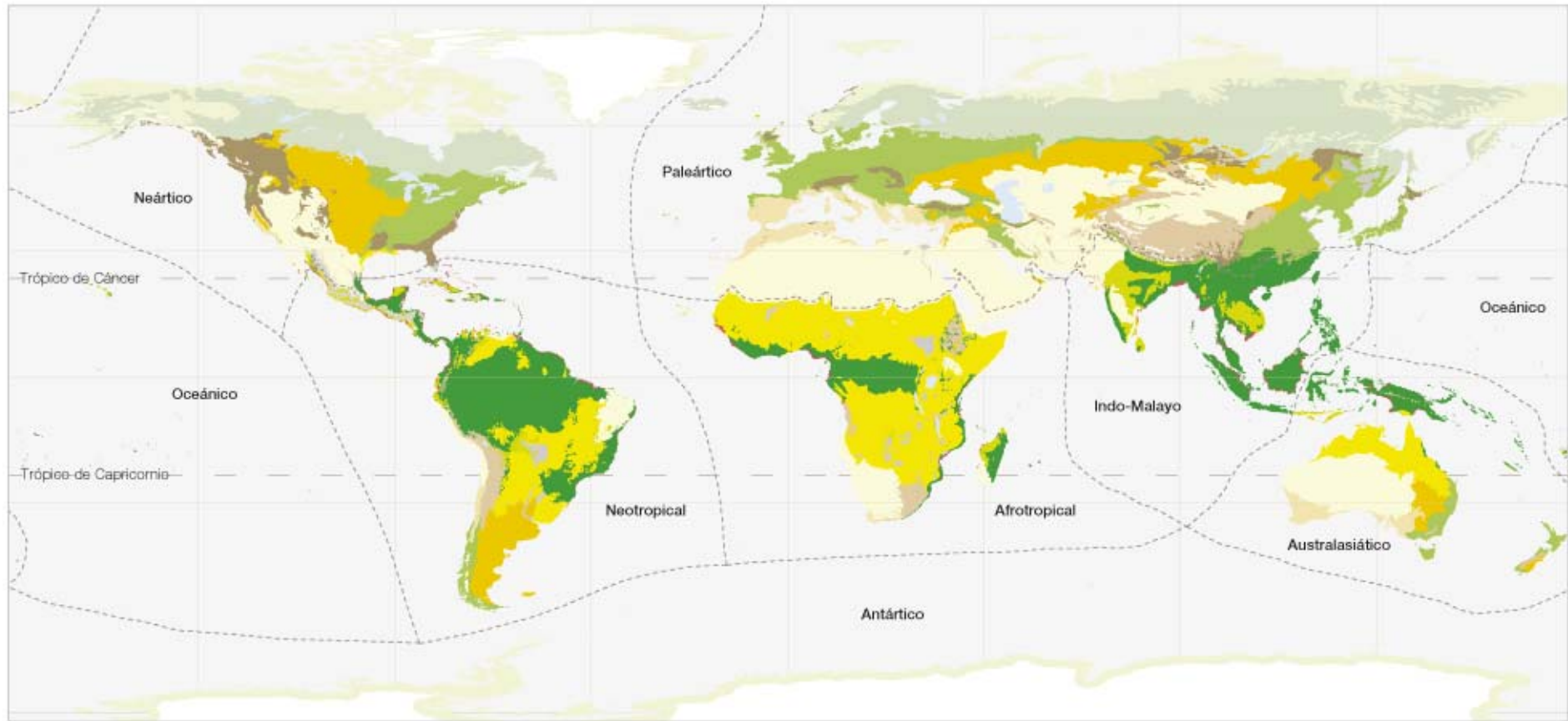


Fig. 8: REINOS Y BIOMAS BIOGEOGRÁFICOS TERRESTRES

- | | |
|---|---|
| ■ Bosques tropicales y subtropicales húmedos de hojas anchas | ■ Praderas y sabanas inundadas |
| ■ Bosques tropicales y subtropicales secos de hojas anchas | ■ Praderas y matorrales montañosos |
| ■ Bosques tropicales y subtropicales de coníferas | ■ Tundra |
| ■ Bosques templados de hojas anchas y mixtos | ■ Bosques, montes y matorrales mediterráneos |
| ■ Bosques templados de coníferas | ■ Desiertos y matorrales xerofíticos |
| ■ Bosques boreales/Taiga | ■ Manglares |
| ■ Praderas, sabanas y matorrales tropicales y subtropicales | ■ Espejos de agua |
| ■ Praderas, sabanas y matorrales templados | ■ Roca y hielo |



Paleártico y neártico

Fig. 17: ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO PALEÁRTICO, 1970-2005

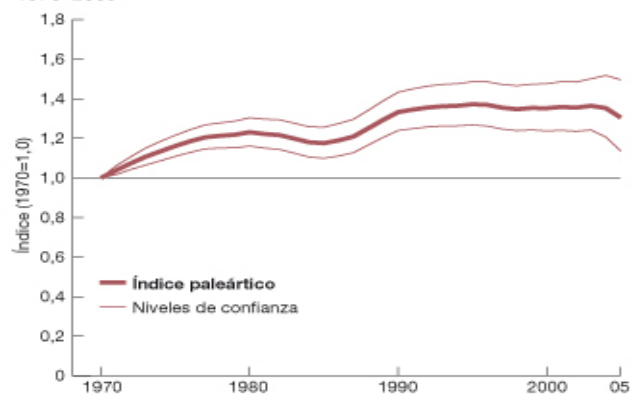
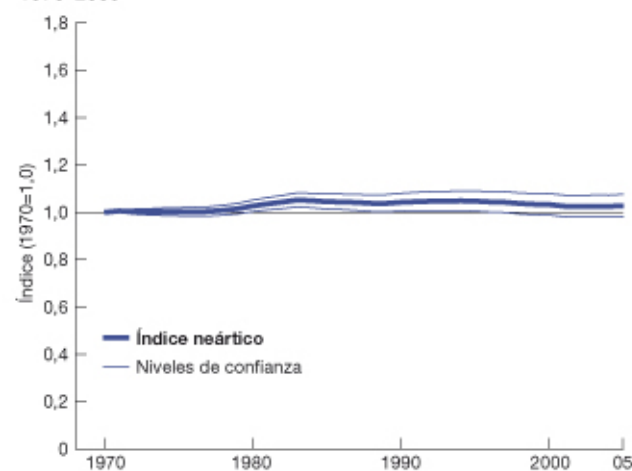


Fig. 15: ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO NEÁRTICO, 1970-2005

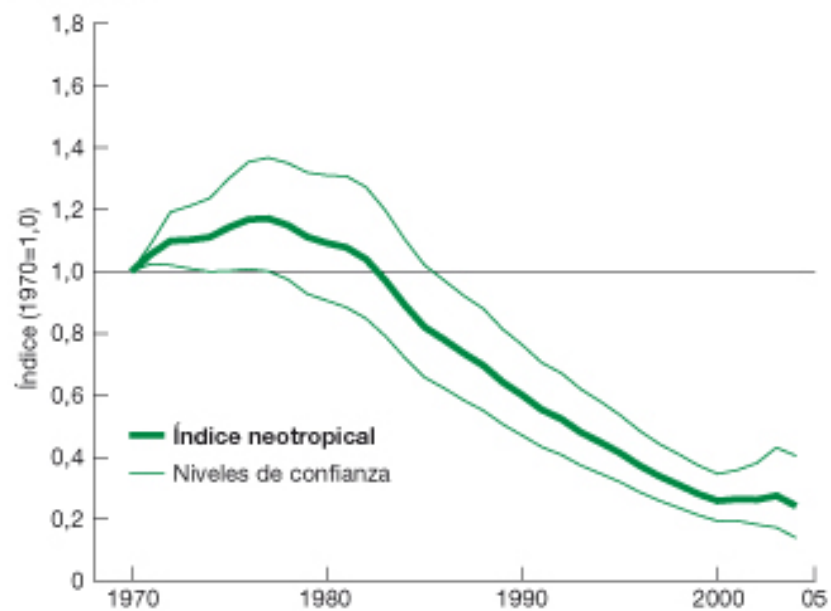


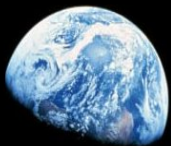




Neotropical

Fig. 16: ÍNDICE PLANETA VIVO NEOTROPICAL,
1970-2004

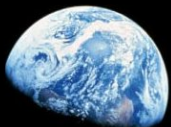
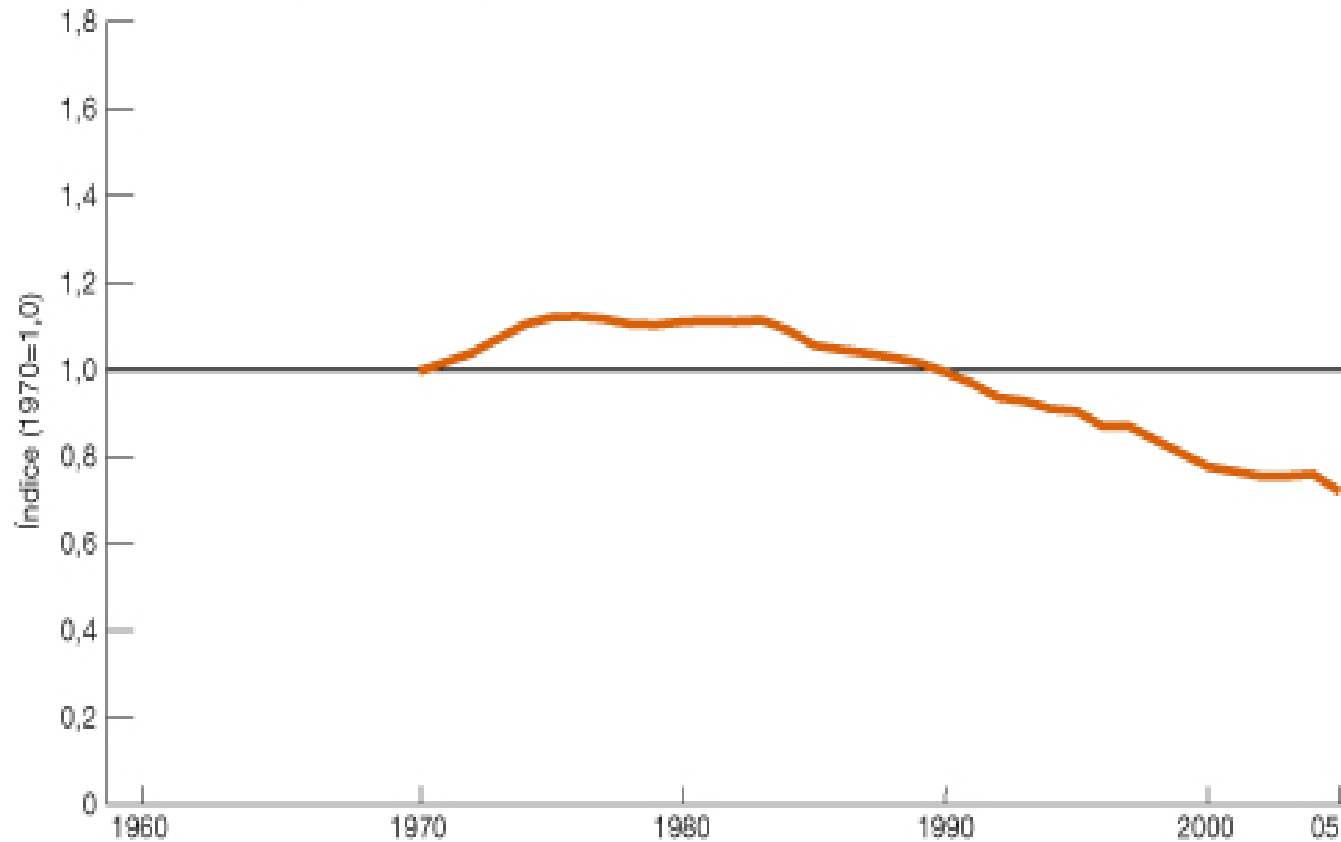




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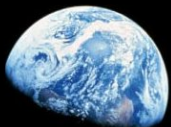
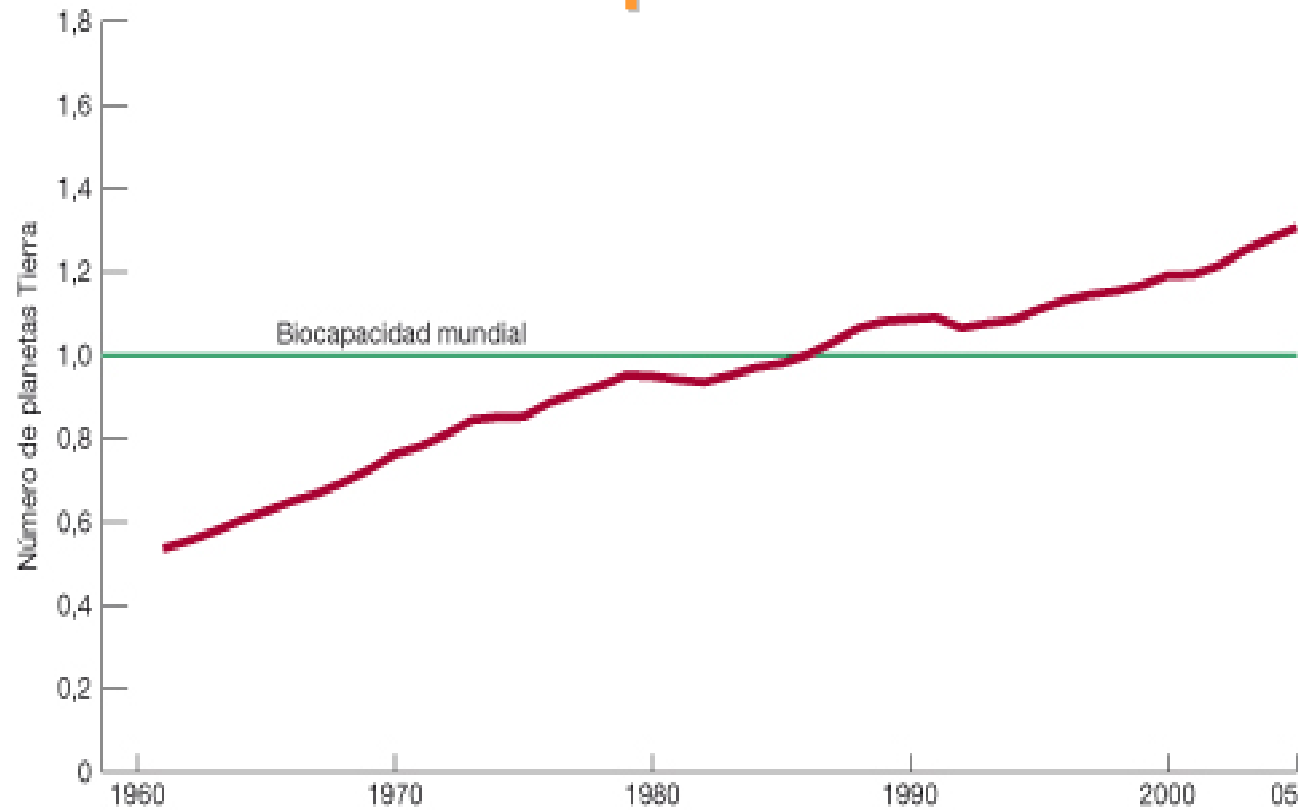


Índice planeta vivo: en 30 años, un tercio menos de biodiversidad



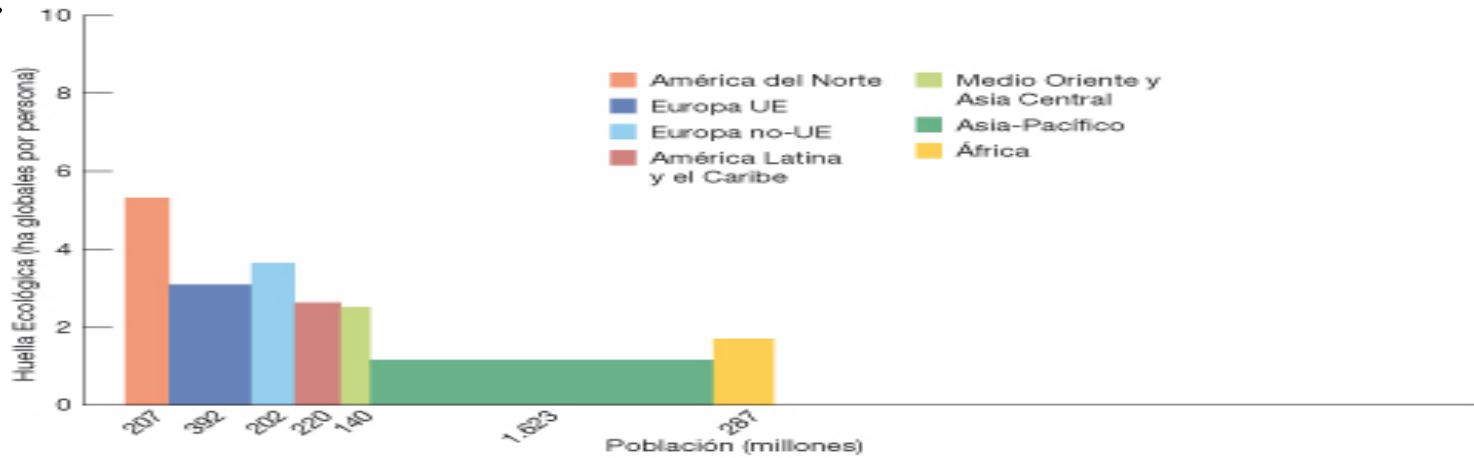


Huella ecológica: por encima de las posibilidades del planeta

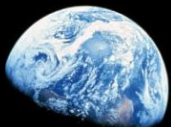
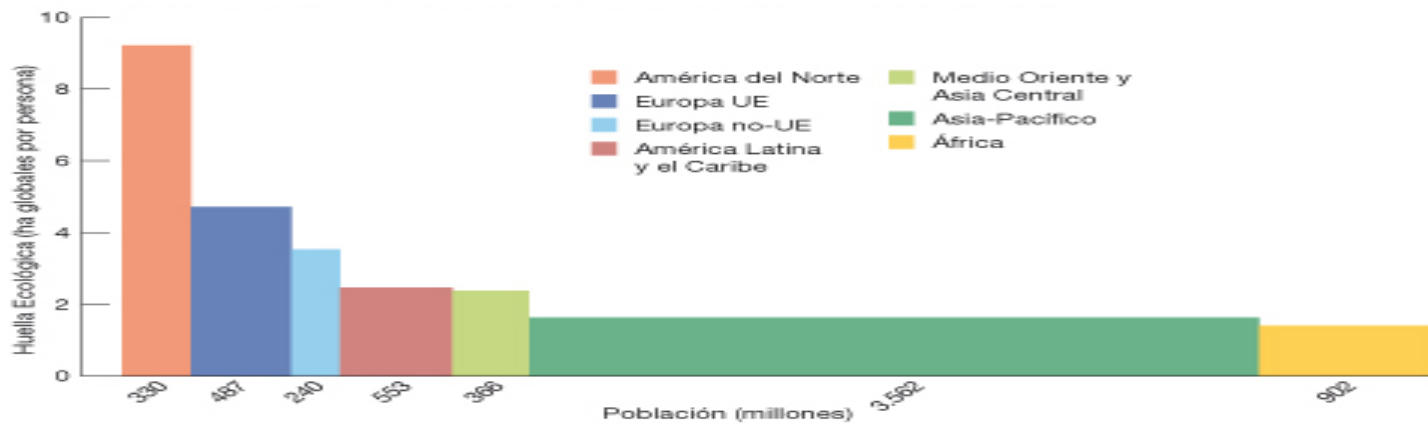




Huella ecológica y población por región, 1961

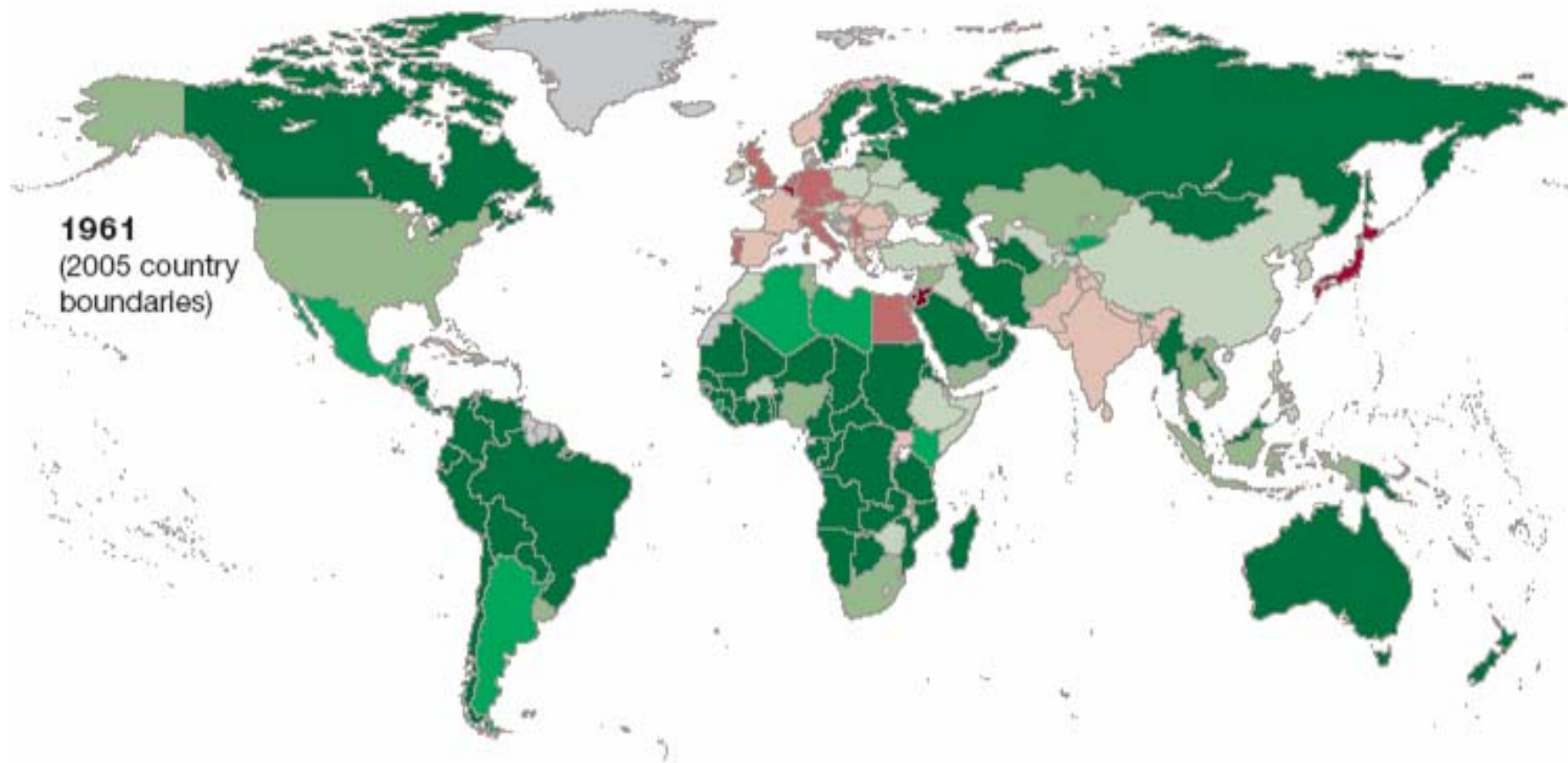


Huella ecológica y población por región, 2005





Países con crédito ecológico y países deudores 1961



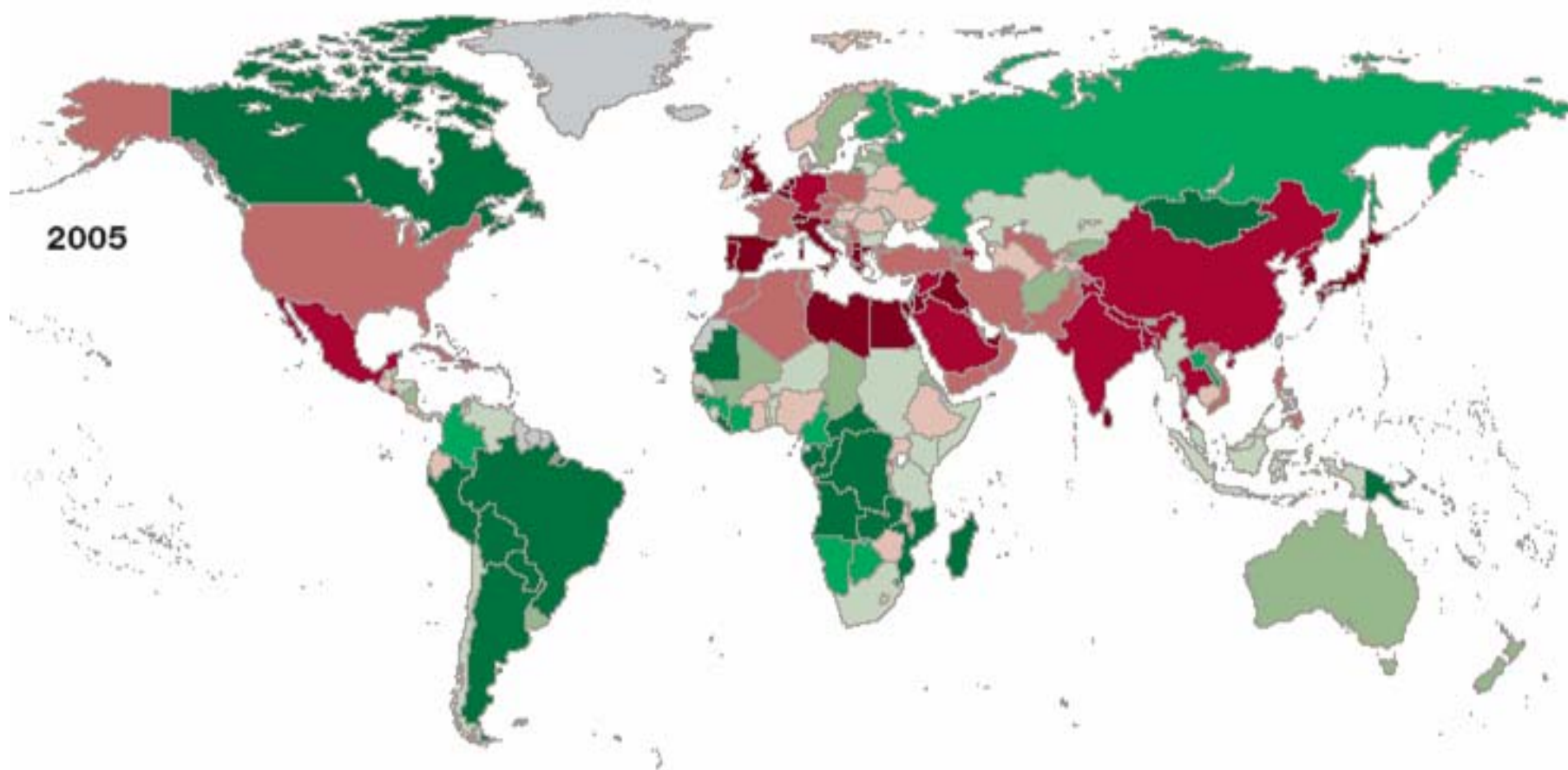
1961
(2005 country boundaries)

Eco-debt: Footprint relative to biocapacity **more than 150% greater** **100-150% greater** **50-100% greater** **0-50% greater** **Insufficient data**
Eco-credit: Biocapacity relative to footprint **0-50% greater** **50-100% greater** **100-150% greater** **more than 150% greater**





Países con crédito ecológico y países deudores 2005

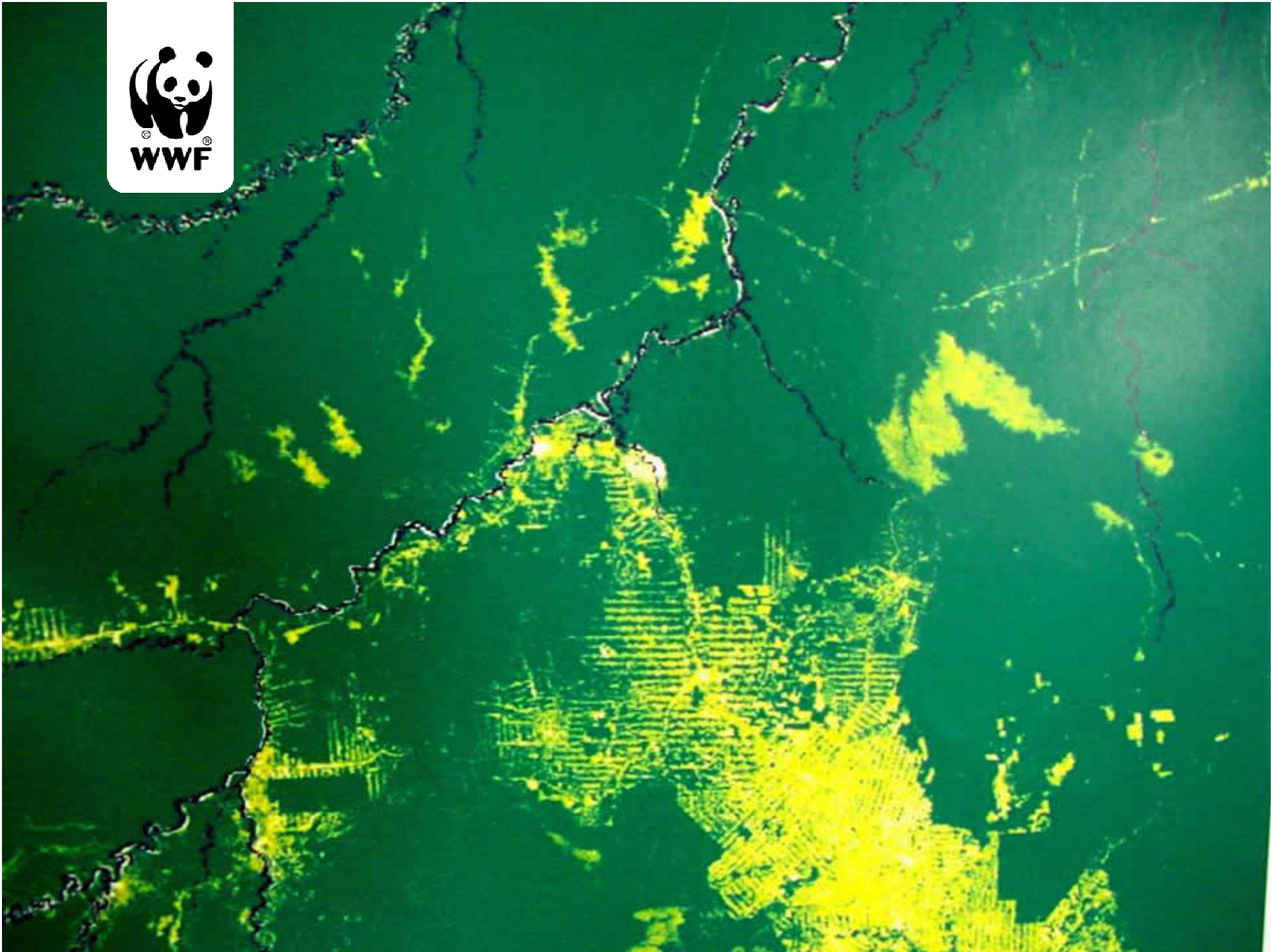


2005

Eco-debt: Footprint relative to biocapacity **more than 150% greater** **100-150% greater** **50-100% greater** **0-50% greater** **Insufficient data**
Eco-credit: Biocapacity relative to footprint **0-50% greater** **50-100% greater** **100-150% greater** **more than 150% greater**











WWF









NORTH
POLE

Since 1979, more than
20% of the Polar Ice Cap
has melted away.

ARCTIC SEA
ICE BOUNDARY IN 1979



INFORME PLANETA VIVO 2008



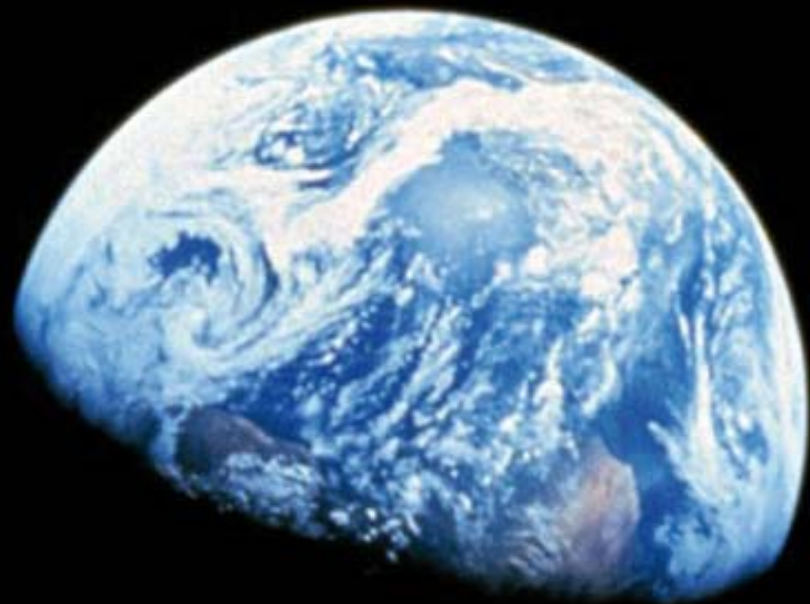
Utiliza energías renovables

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