

## Biodiversity Environment to Global Covid-19 Situation

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### Abstract

The evolution of living organisms involves variation following the environment that the organism resides and capability in transferring features and struggling to survive. These three factors allow some organisms to adapt better than others, which results in their survival, safety, and reproductive ability. The organisms slow to the adaptation are, therefore, less or extinct. Such adaptation is slow, but over time, the characteristics appear to increase in the next generation, called natural selection. Scientists in modern times have found that the mechanisms that drive to evolve are due to 2 reasons: mutations and the survival of the better. The classification of biological organisms is an important basis for the preservation, conservation, and improvement of species according to the use of humans in each community by classifying the 5 groups of living things on earth, the Kingdom Monera is the kingdom of prokaryotes, single-celled, non-nuclei, which are several types of bacteria containing 6,000 species members. The Kingdom of Protista (Kingdom Protista) is the kingdom of single-celled Eukaryote containing about 60,000 members, the cell is developed to have a nucleus encircling the chromosome and to create organs that perform specific functions. The Kingdom Plantae contains 250,000 species, which are organisms like Autotrophs which use green chlorophyll in turning carbon dioxide into food and release the oxygen. Kingdom Fungi has about 70,000 members. They are plant-like but they are Heterotrophic that consumes organic substances that other organisms create. Thus we can see that mushrooms tend to grow in the remains of trees while mold and yeast tend to grow on the food. The Kingdom Animalia contains about 1,000,000 species, classified as an autotrophic species which consume as a food chain system in layers

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### Introduction

For alteration of the environment of the world toward the biodiversity, where the world is a planet that is constantly changing when the solar system was just born, the sun was still small, and the crust of the earth emits carbon dioxide from the inside to create a greenhouse effect, so the oceans become warm until living things can live. Once the sun gets larger, oceanic organisms produce chlorophyll for the photosynthesis and release oxygen into the atmosphere causing the greenhouse effect to reduce. Oxygen gas then floats up into the upper atmosphere absorbing ultraviolet radiation and then turns into ozone gas allowing the species to propagate increasingly to live on the land. After that, there is an evolution of herbivores to control the excessive amount of oxygen.

The earth has a multitude of organisms living together interdependently and connected. The whole land is covered with vegetation while the ocean is surfaced with plankton. The earth is full of life because it receives the proper amount of energy from the sun. The greenhouse effect makes the world warmer resulting in water in all three states. Water and the atmosphere cause the transformation of energy while the earth changes its morphology making the soil rich with nutrients. Organisms are created from the environment and influence environmental alteration too. Therefore, for the biosphere change, it is important to know what life is, what it needs to live, factors that make the world a habitat, the origin of life, elements of life, the evolution of living things, biodiversity, the influence of life on the earth's atmosphere.

As the world's population multiplies resulting in diverse communities and different lifestyles according to the locality which, therefore, causes the need for a living space. The industrial revolution caused more need for raw materials for feeding to the factories. Modern lifestyle requires more energy, leading to the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere causing changes in the chemical composition of the air. These also result in various phenomena such as global warming, ozone holes, etc. Therefore, for the biosphere changes, it's important to know about the balance mechanism of the earth, greenhouse effect, global warming, and deforestation of tropical rainforests, climate change, El Niño, and La Niña, the reduction of ozone.

Nowadays, biodiversity has been destroyed largely and likely to increase rapidly. Therefore, responsibility for natural resources, environment, and ecology is important and necessary for business operations. There are 8 factors affecting responsibility for biodiversity which include human, economic, social, environmental, legal, technological, political, and organizational. Global climate change is a phenomenon that causes the earth to rise in temperature. The main cause is the increase in greenhouse gases resulting from human activities. And if the greenhouse gas



emission conditions do not change from the model, the climate prediction for the next 100 years, the world temperature will rise to 2-4 degrees Celsius resulting in sea level to rise of around  $1 \pm 0.5$  M resulting in 18-35 percent of the organisms to become extinct. According to the current research evidence around the world, it reflects that the effects of global warming result distinctively on biodiversity whether it is in terms of impact on physiology, impact on biological climate science, or the impact on the propagation of organisms. Therefore, if the global warming situation has not received attention and correction, global warming will largely affect biological resources causing enormous losses.

Biodiversity at the community level and changes in the current social environment come in many forms. There are 3 main types of changes which are

(1) Evolutionary change. This change is generally a slow, gradual change that may occur unknowingly. This type of change will not have much effect on human feelings or lifestyle. And it is mostly cultural changes that take a long time.

(2) Reform change, which has the following important characteristics; a change divided into parts or different individual matters including steps of the gradual change in sequences. It does not change suddenly by removing the old. Instead, it merely improves the old since the reform often results from a sense of social value to seek justice, goodness, and the peace of society with very little emotional involvement (3) Revolutionary change; the revolutionary social change is a radical change or change for the whole social system by removing the old and then reorganize into a whole new system and act rapidly. Such change often has a greater effect on people's thoughts than the reformation change.

Biodiversity at the community level is important to human life. It's very relevant to the changing conditions of the social environment and community can utilize the advantages of biodiversity sustainably if the community has conservation which is an appropriate use, the substitution, and prevention of the imbalance of biodiversity. Therefore, in the promotion of the preservation of biodiversity of the community, the learning and local areas linked with the exchange of learning exchange should be manipulated including raising public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and equitable sharing and use, conservation and restoration of biodiversity. And in Thailand, there is a clear use of biodiversity at the community level in agriculture and community tourism.

As for the agricultural biodiversity which is the indicator to create biodiversity in agriculture and the sustainable use according to the concept of exquisite agriculture, in the case of 12 networks of northeastern agricultural philosophers in using indicators of ecological biodiversity, there are 7



indicators used ; planting tuber, home-grown vegetable, ivy, perennials, fruit tree, and perennials; making bio-fertilizer; building the soil - water - plants - animal to be abundant; never use chemicals ; building food security ; management and planning and; creating fresh air. And in using indicators for sustainable use, there are 10 indicators consisting of; variety of perennials; nature to support nature; safe food; fertile soil; making use of bio-fertilizer; abundant natural foods; good conscience; abundance for selling; and exchange; herbs and plants combined to generate income. Biodiversity and community tourism, in which the sustainable utilization of biodiversity and local knowledge for sustainable tourist attraction development by using principles such as maintaining the existing tourism management pattern and the study in the potential and appropriateness of the ecotourism development including creating ecotourism models that are suitable for the context of the locality as well as the preparation of measures, plans and guidelines for ecotourism in the area and making recommendations for sustainable resource conservation, biodiversity, and local knowledge, in this regard, there is a case study of the Kung Bang Krachao area where there are biodiversity resources and the abundance of resources and culture. The existing tourism model of this area includes tourism in nature, cultural sources, and special interests which has the potential and suitability for the development of ecotourism. Ecotourism styles suitable for the context of the area are ecotourism and a bicycle tour. And there are ecological activities organized in the area resulting from the participation of the community, tourists, and relevant departments. As for the measures, plans, and guidelines, there are ecological strategies, participation, marketing promotion, and the promotion for tourism development.

For the diversity in local wisdom and culture to find for guidelines in tourism development, there is a case study of Na Bo Kham community tourism by experimenting the tour guiding with community participation led by community leaders, local scholars, leaders of academic groups, SAO (Sub-district Administration Organization) representatives and members of the group which is found that there is the diversity of local wisdom and culture which consist of 6 areas, namely, local nutrition and living, local technology, tradition, rituals, beliefs, folklore and beliefs, local healthcare , and the management of biodiversity. The areas that are the most predominant for developing into ecotourism are local nutrition and living, local technology and the management of biodiversity because results from the survey indicate that Nong Ping Kai and Ban Soi Suwan communities have the potential to be developed into the destinations of eco-tourism. There are 2 types of tourist routes of the communities: half-day route and one day route. From the experiment of travel using marketing students to work voluntarily as local tour guides, the results suggest that the overall satisfaction at the highest level considering in each aspect, the



accessibility conditions to tourist attractions are found to be at a high level while the service process is at the highest level. The exhibition center and product are at the highest level. And the aspects that need to be developed the most include accommodation, restaurants, souvenir shops, traffic signage.

However, the impact of the evolution of the biodiversity of small particles such as viruses is the most important factor nowadays that has an impact on society, economy, and environment. In the case of genetic variation in the new strain like Corona virus, a contagious disease occurred in 2019 that the World Health Organization called this disease as COVID-19, which has severe symptoms with difficulty in breathing, pneumonia, coughing, high fever, this currently causes the world to experience global epidemic and physical prevention and vaccination research. Therefore, people in every country must have to protect themselves and prevent the spread to others in every way, for example, by washing hands thoroughly with soap or washing using alcohol for 20 seconds and wearing a face mask to protect your mouth and nose from exposing to pathogen and preventing the pathogen from spreading to others when coughing or sneezing, avoiding close contact with others or using social or biological distancing for less than 6 feet and staying and working at home.

### Conclusion

Biodiversity is the variability between terrestrial, freshwater and marine life on Earth. including the ecosystems they are part of Biodiversity is essential to the future of all life on Earth. It is also the foundation for ecosystem goods and services that enable human society to thrive. Biodiversity provides us with food, water and materials, as well as services such as climate control, pollination, disaster prevention. and nutrient circulation

Biodiversity is therefore an indispensable asset that plays a crucial role in sustainable development. Managing this asset requires full participation from governments at all levels. civil society organizations, the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities, among others.

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