

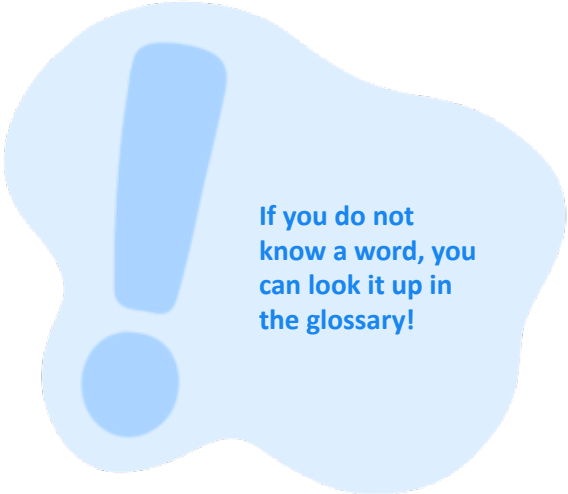
The current biodiversity crisis is closely linked to the climate crisis. The loss of intact biotic communities threatens the global climate. At the same time, global climate change is exacerbating the loss of biodiversity. Climate protection and biodiversity conservation must therefore be thought of together.



[Here](#) you will find a text that explains this connection in more detail.

Read the linked text and complete the following tasks in English or in German. The last two tasks should be concluded in the alternating language. However, you can also use any other language than German and English here.

1. Explain the relationship between biodiversity loss and climate change.
2. Define the term "nature-based solutions".
3. Name and explain the solution strategies.
4. Explain the concluding remark of the authors.



If you do not know a word, you can look it up in the glossary!

### Glossary

**landmark** – richtungsweisend

**senior** – führend, vorrangig

**to tackle** – angehen, anpacken

**soil** – Boden

**to accelerate** – beschleunigen

**intertwined** – verflochten

**to exacerbate** – verschärfen

#### Reference for the linked text:

Smith, P. et al. (2021). Four ways to tackle the climate and biodiversity crises simultaneously. In: *The Conversation*. <https://theconversation.com/four-ways-to-tackle-the-climate-and-biodiversity-crises-simultaneously-162631> (26.07.2021).



**doomed to fail** – zum Scheitern verurteilt

**to store** – speichern

**resilient** – robust

**to restore** – etw. wiederherstellen

**pristine** – unberührt

**dire need** – dringe Not

**Mangrove swamp** – Mangrovensumpf

**nursery** – (hier) Brutplatz

**peatland** – Moor

**soggy** – matschig

**bog** – Sumpf

**marshes** – Marschen (= Ablagerung von Schlick und feinem Sand, z.B. in seichten, gezeitenaktiven Küstenabschnitten oder an Flussmündungen, Lexikon der

Geowissenschaften: [Marschen](#))

**fen** – Sumpfland

**red grouse** – Moorschneehuhn

**mountain hare** – Schneehase

**marsh earwort** – Nierenlappiges Spaltenmoos, *Scapania uliginosa* (Urmi et al. 2020: 1)

**bounce back** – (hier) sich erholen

**topsoil** – Obererde, Humusboden im oberen Bereich

**seaded** – Meeresboden

**vast** – riesig

**seagrass meadow** – Seegraswiese

**contributor** – Mitwirkende(r)

**to plough up** – umpflügen

**pasture** – Weideland

**livestock rearing** – Viehzucht

**dairy** – Milch

**highly processed** – hoch verarbeitet



Urmi, E. et al. (2020). *Scapania uliginosa* (Lindenb.) Dumort. In: *Swissbryophytes Working Group*. [https://www.zora.uzh.ch/id/eprint/197520/1/scapania\\_uliginosa\\_swissbryophytes\\_20201108.pdf](https://www.zora.uzh.ch/id/eprint/197520/1/scapania_uliginosa_swissbryophytes_20201108.pdf) (zuletzt abgerufen am: 26.07.2021).

Lexikon der Geowissenschaften. *Marschen*. Spektrum der Wissenschaft Verlagsgesellschaft mbH. <https://www.spektrum.de/lexikon/geowissenschaften/marschen/10038> (zuletzt zugegriffen am: 26.07.2021).

