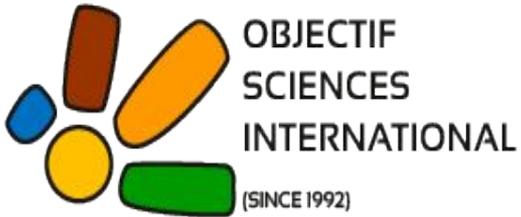
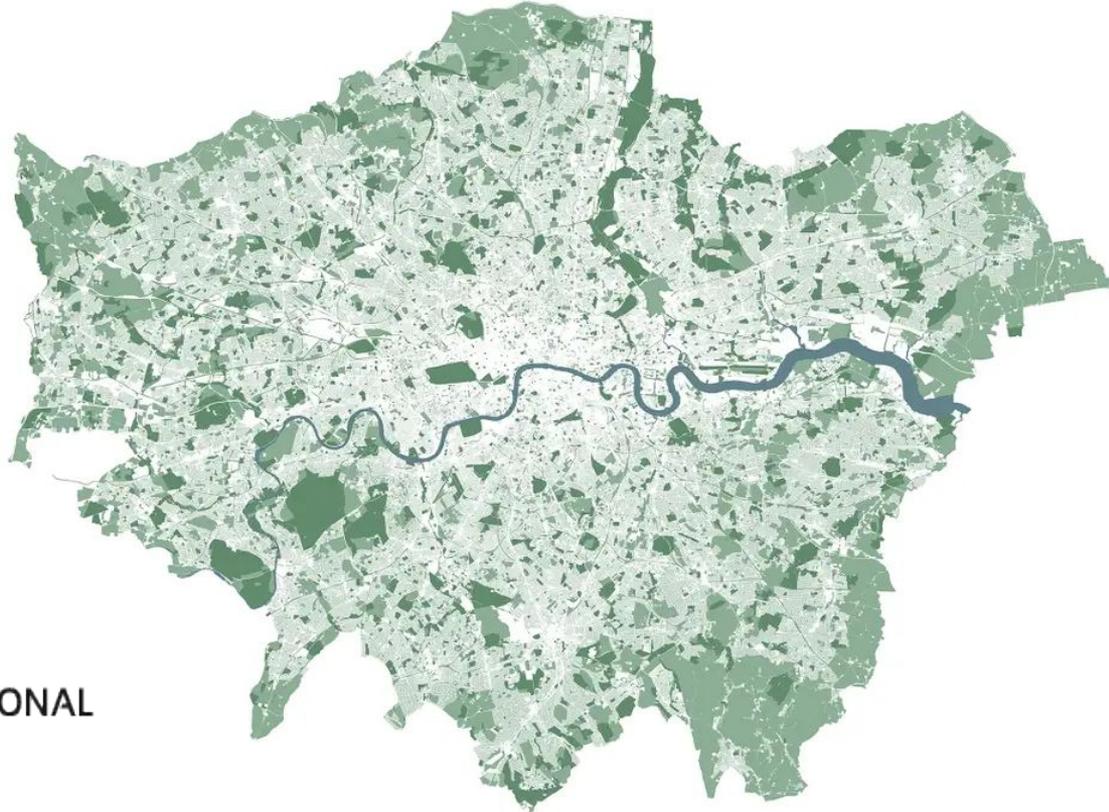


OSI Meetings of Excellence



Introduction:

In what ways do megacities have an impact on their ecosystems? With the example of London.

Plan:

I/Ecosystems

II/ Positive impacts of megacities on their ecosystems

III/Negative impacts of megacities on their ecosystems



FOOD CHAINS

Many things live and feed on each other in parks and the rest of the world. This is called a food chain. It shows how energy flows from plants to animals. Plants are eaten by insects, birds, and other animals. These animals are then eaten by other animals. This is how energy flows through the park.

Plants are eaten by small birds and insects like bees, butterflies, and ants. These are called primary consumers. They eat plants and other plants. These plants are eaten by other animals like foxes and birds. These are called secondary consumers.

Some food chains combined together make a food web. This is how energy flows through the park. It shows how energy flows from plants to animals. Plants are eaten by insects, birds, and other animals. These animals are then eaten by other animals. This is how energy flows through the park.

SEE IF YOU CAN SPOT LOCAL HABITATS IN THIS PARK WHERE INSECTS, BIRDS AND SMALL ANIMALS MIGHT LIVE.

Lambeth Parks



HABITATS

What is a habitat? Animals need food and water to survive and a place where they can find shelter to raise their young.

For example, squirrels make homes in trees near plants that produce the nuts and berries which they eat. Plants and animals are usually found in habitats that suit them, because their physical makeup and behaviour have adapted to the conditions and food available there.

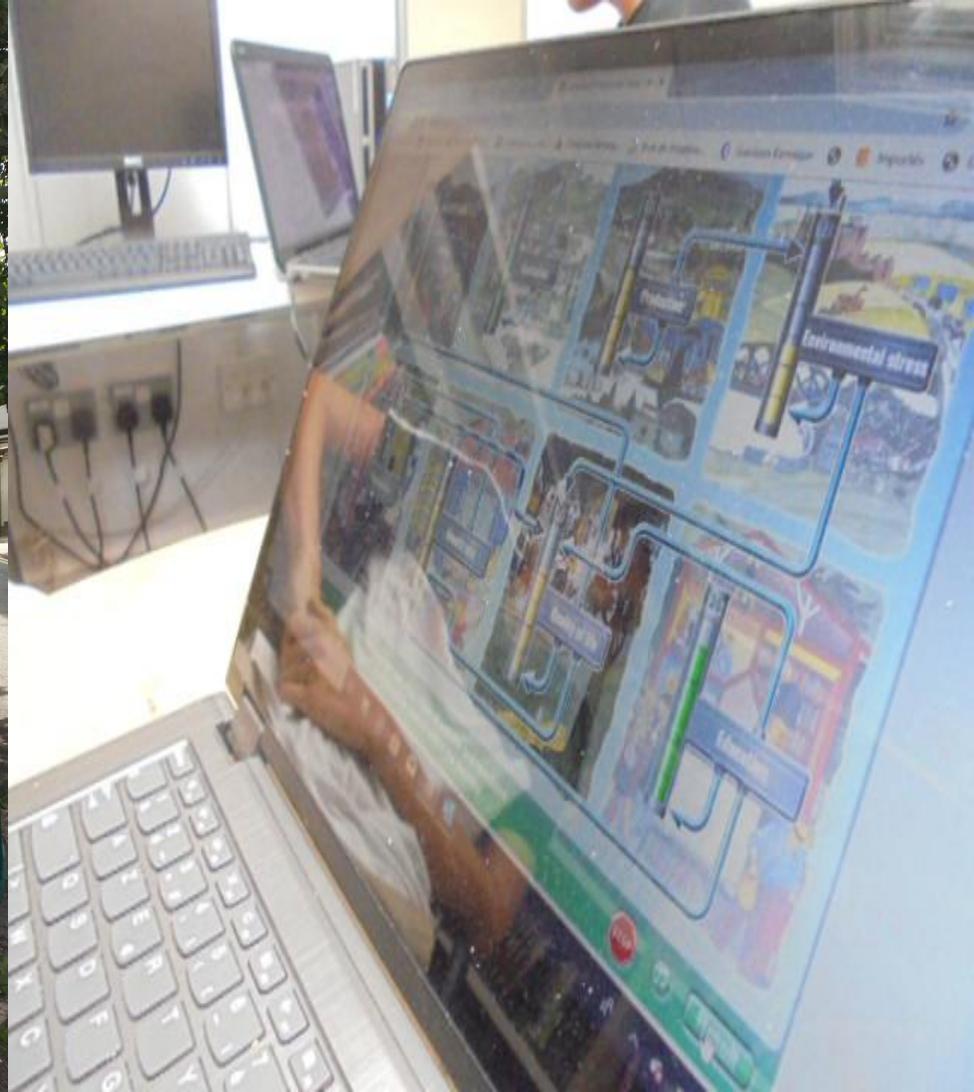
Among factors that influence the habitat are the type of rock, soil and how much rain, wind, sun, shade and altitude there might be. Conditions may vary seasonally and plants and animals will often adapt to seasonal changes. You may have noticed how a cat's or dog's fur gets thicker in the winter to protect it from cold temperatures.

In this park, plants have been chosen to encourage insects, birds and animals to seek a habitat here. Some plants are better than others at surviving in dry or wet habitats. Healthy plants create healthy habitats for other animals.

SEE IF YOU CAN SPOT LOCAL HABITATS IN THIS PARK WHERE INSECTS, BIRDS AND SMALL ANIMALS MIGHT LIVE.

Lambeth Parks





I/Ecosystems



Hyde Park

- A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment
- Interactions between 5 different elements: Earth, Atmosphere, Humans, Wildlife and Flora.

Interactions with humans



Humans became an excellent source of food.



Protection and recovery of these ecosystem



A cleaning project in Hyde park



The mayor planting a tree after his announcement to increase the tree cover from 10 to 23%

II/Positive impacts of megacities on their ecosystems



On three levels:

- Protection
- Evolution
- General advantages

Protection:



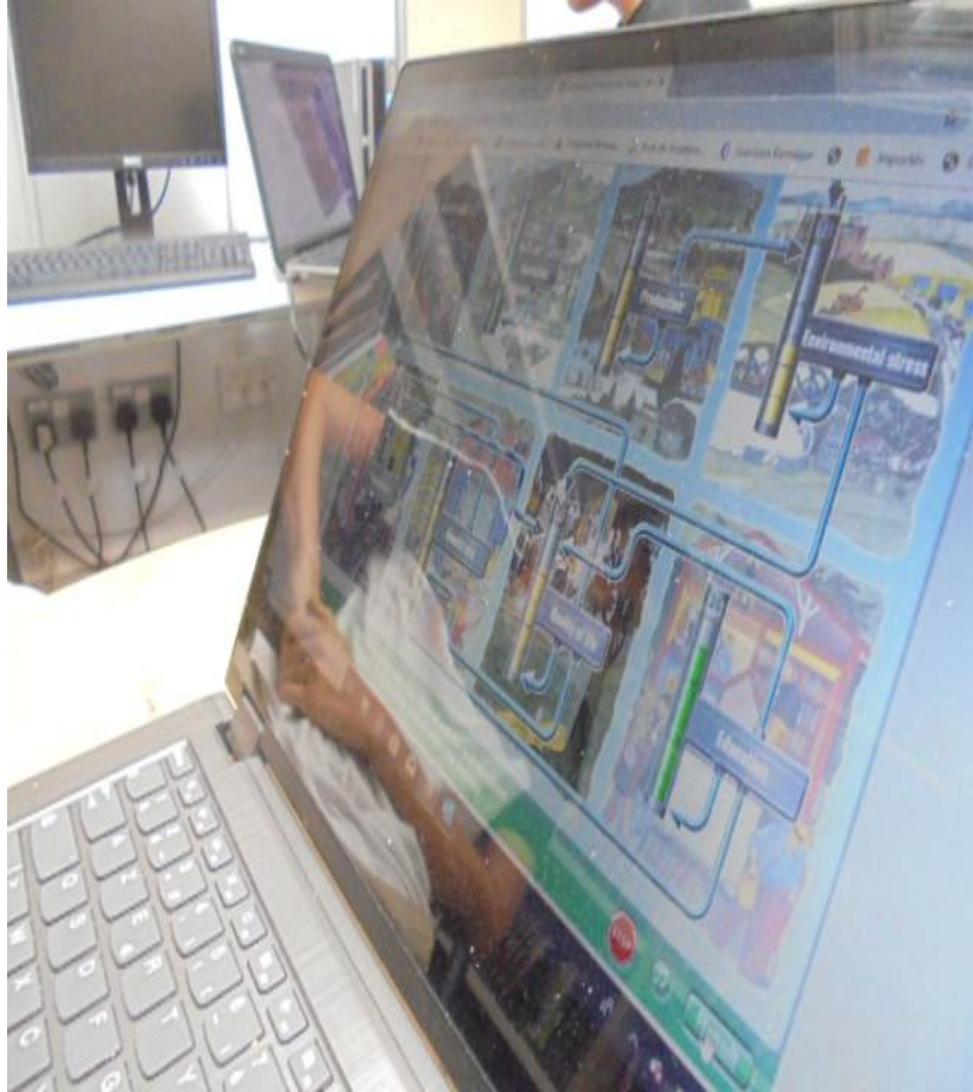
*Small animals shelter

-endangered species

-defenseless creatures

*Evolving society, human protection

*Human built parks creates habitats



Evolution :



***Species characteristics evolve:**

- Lizards
- Fish
- Seeds

***Safer reproduction env:**

- survival rate grows
- studies on living creatures are easier



Positive collateral effects:



***Human edible waste:**

-diet adaptation

-”ecofriendly” recycling method

******However, human waste does not only have positive effects on ecosystems, such as plastic containers or other non bio-degradable waste the following slides will illustrate the worst part of human left-overs.******

III/Negative impacts of megacities on their ecosystems



On three levels:

-Protection

-Evolution

-Pollution

What are Rights of Nature ?

Rights of Nature is the recognition and honoring that Nature has rights. It is the recognition that our ecosystems – including trees, oceans, animals, mountains – have rights just as human beings have rights. Rights of Nature is about balancing what is good for human beings against what is good for other species, what is good for the planet as a world. It is the holistic recognition that all life, all ecosystems on our planet are deeply intertwined.



Tribunaux des droits de la Nature



Camapagne «Droits pour la Terre»



End Ecocide on Earth



Global Alliance for the Rights of Nature



Notre Affaire à tous

Protection:



*Dangerous human activities:

-Transport(cars,bus,tramway)

* Less fear and loss of natural instincts

-Barry Lyga” Fear can keep you alive”



Evolution:



****Loss of hunting instincts***

-humans feeding them(no need to hunt)

****Disturbance:***

-Food chain

-Natural selection(Darwin)

Conclusion:



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