

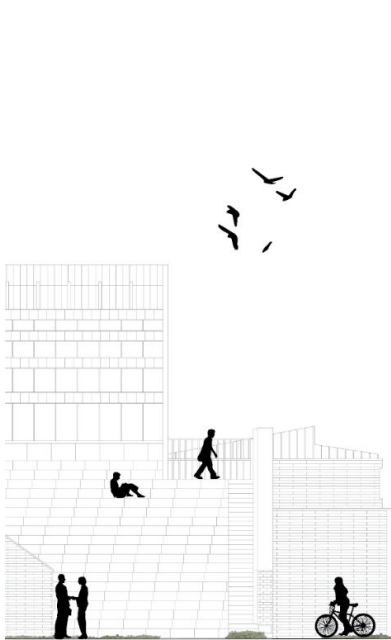
NON-HUMAN RESIDENTS

# Flora & Fauna

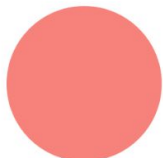
GROUP 1

JIMIN HONG  
SUSANNA LUMME  
KAZUMA MIYAJIMA

FLORA AND FAUNA



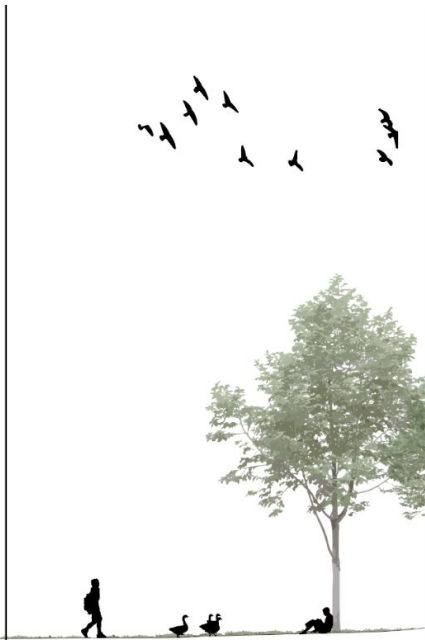
BUILT AREA



human



flora & fauna



GRASS AREA



human



flora & fauna



FORREST-LIKE AREA



human



flora & fauna



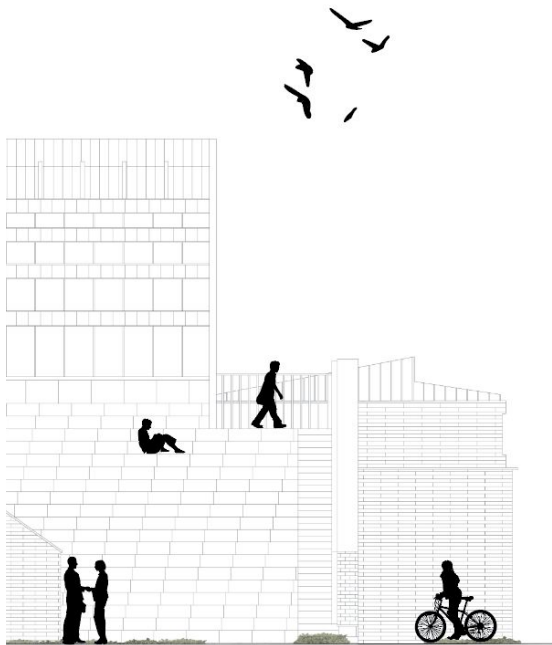
WATERFRONT AREA



human



flora & fauna



# BUILT AREA



sparrow



daurian




pigeon



herring gull



bat

 endangered species



# GRASS AREA



sparrow



daurian



bat



pigeon



herring gull



barnacle goose



grass

 endangered species



## FORREST-LIKE AREA



sparrow



daurian



bat



red fox



birch



blueberry



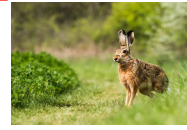
pigeon



herring gull



red squirrel



brown hare



pine



lingonberry



eurasian blackbird tit



flying squirrel



flying squirrel



spruce



alder



chaffinch

 endangered species



# WATERFRONT AREA



sparrow



daurian



bat



pigeon



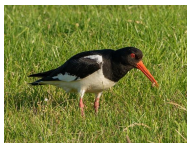
herring gull



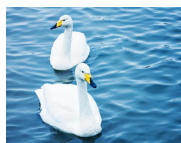
water vole



reed



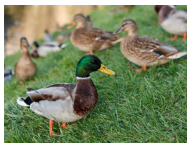
oystercatcher



swan



skunk cabbage



mallard duck

 endangered species

THREAT





## FRAGMENTED NATURE

As human activities and land uses have increasingly fragmented terrestrial and aquatic habitats, connectivity has been dramatically reduced.

For instance, roads and fences are some of the more obvious physical barriers to movement, but also land conversion due to deforestation.

These developments impact species and ecosystems directly, and diminish their resilience to threats, including their ability to adapt to climate change.

Loss of ecological connectivity through environmental degradation also impacts the livelihoods and well-being of those that live within affected areas, including through loss of ecosystem services such as pollination, clean water, soil regeneration and flood mitigation.

# THANK YOU

GROUP 1

JIMIN HONG  
SUSANNA LUMME  
KAZUMA MIYAJIMA