

Editorial Note:

BUILDING STRONG MULTIDIMENSIONAL BIODIVERSITY SCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

The United Nation's General Assembly on 25th September 2015, put forward a resolution to adopt an agenda, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". For implication, later the world comes to know the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. These ensure some basic human needs like reduction of poverty and hunger, Health, Education, Gender issues, Water and sanitation, Industrial revolution, Peace and justice, Partnerships as well as Biodiversity and conservation of which notably the SDG 14 and 15 goals exclusively focused on the biodiversity and conservation issues. In addition, the SDG 14 goal, Life below Water, focused on the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic environment and its resources. The SDG 15 goal, Life on Land, also concerns with the protection, restore and promotion of sustainable use of forest ecosystems. Which includes terrestrial, managed forests, desertification and halt and reverse the biodiversity loss within the land area of this planet.

The quality of life is essential for good living. Nature is vital for earth, people and ecosystems. It was evident that, where there is more diverse flora and fauna, there are more ecological benefits. The ecosystem services and biodiversity are related to each other, and the tradeoff drives many changes in the world. However, it was evident that nature's character is unequally distributed in the earth's biogeographical regions.

Now, changes are visible as of rapid declines in ecosystem, biodiversity and genomics pertinent to the population and climate changes. Human indeed change the land use patterns and the ecosystems for their need. Bill McKibben in his book 'The End of Nature (1990)' focused on an ecological holocaust with the plea for restoration of ecosystem. While, working on global issues, Riccardo Petrella in the book 'The Water Manifesto (2001)' explains how the essential water turned into a commodity for business and struggle for others. Urbanization now creates a new so called 'urban biodiversity' issues. Writer Menno Schilthuizen in his 'Darwin comes of Town (2018)' explains the proactive impact of urbanization on diversity of life. Keep in mind when nature can be conserved where it will act as safeguard to a country and the global environment collectively.

There is still some knowledge gap on local and global biodiversity changes, habitat changes, over exploitation, exotic species, and pollution impact issues. The government, politician, academia, civil society, non-governmental organs, researchers, market actors and even financial institutions have to act together. For a sustainable agro based food system for Bangladesh, a national diversity-based food-related plan need to be established. Protected areas, sanctuaries, peri-urban agriculture, community garden, green rooftop housing, etc. needs to be promoted. Urban planners, architects, engineers together with the zoologists should engage for the landscape, seascape and wetland planning. Technology for nursery and rearing of animals, floating garden in flood plain, aquaponics, bio-flock, cage fish culture, post-harvest technology etc. need to be widely expanded. This could meet the challenge to improve the food production without changing the carrying capacity of ecosystem of the planet earth. For safeguarding the global sustainable economy, the future research needs to be focused on the land-based mitigation plan blended with nature-based solutions for sustainable agrobased business. Coming to the point we began this writing, working in the 5th industrial revolution, Artificial intelligence can be used as tool for the reestablishment and conversation of biodiversity.

The Zoological education in the major universities of Bangladesh covers all 17 SDG goals in their education and research arena. Since of its first publication in 7th December 1973, the Bangladesh Journal of Zoology, the lone of its kind in Bangladesh has published more than 1500 scientific articles and notes. A good number of the published data can be used for the baseline of the species, ecosystem, environmental and biodiversity research of the region. The challenge ahead is how to transform this knowledge for a sustainable benefit to the society and economy.

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