

The Diversity of Life

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BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
of the
CONESTOGA CREEK BASIN

A Report to the
SANITARY WATER BOARD
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
by
THE ACADEMY of NATURAL SCIENCES
of PHILADELPHIA

JANUARY 10, 1949



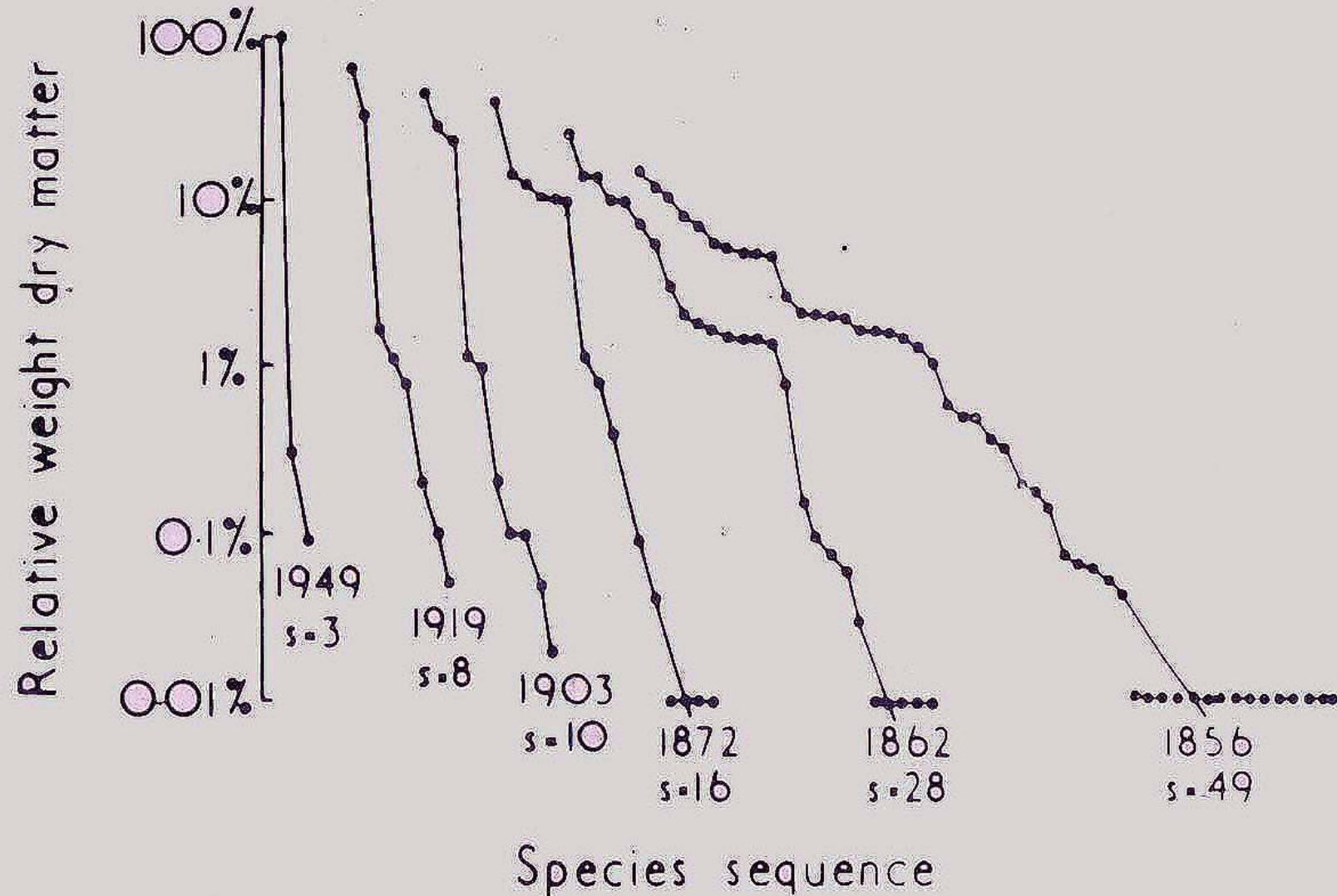


Fig. 4.6 This figure shows changes in the patterns of relative abundance of species in an experimental plot of permanent pasture at Parkgrass, Rothamsted, following continuous application of nitrogen fertiliser since 1856. (Species with abundance less than 0.01 per cent were recorded as 0.01 per cent.) Notice that here time runs from right to left, so that the patterns look like the successional patterns of Fig. 4.5 running backwards in time. From 1985, *The Study of*

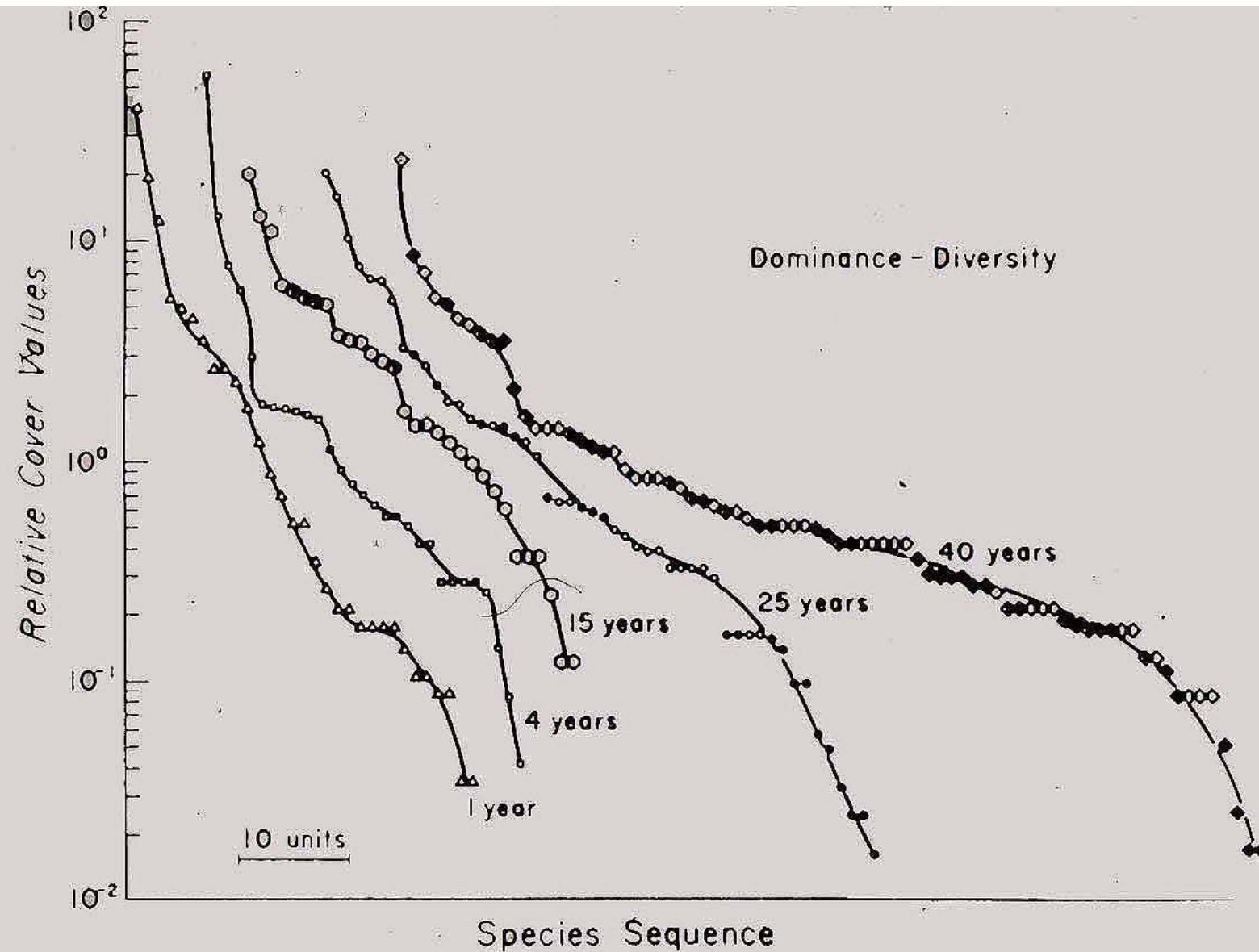
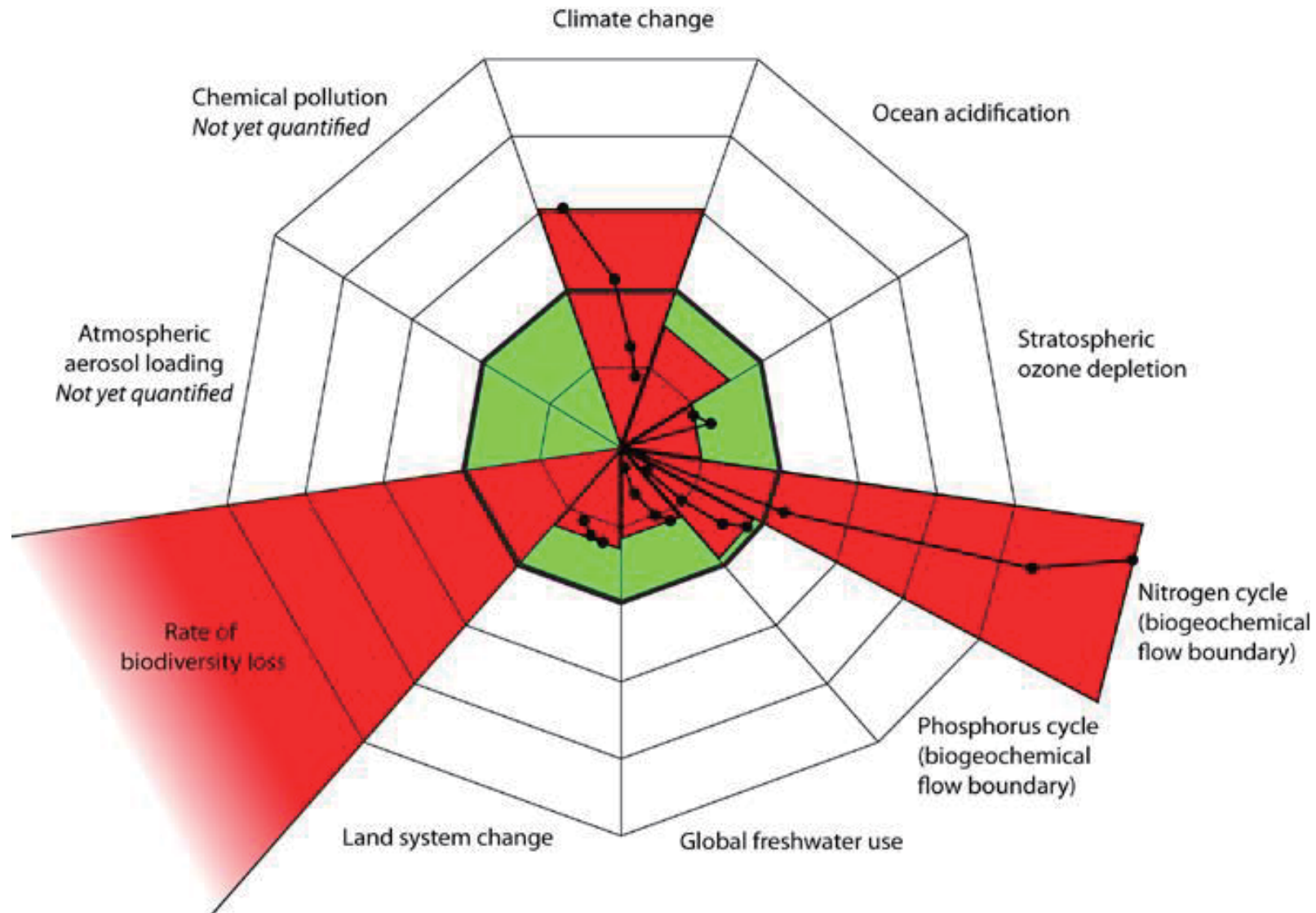


Fig. 4.5 Patterns of species relative abundance at five different stages of abandonment in old fields in southern Illinois. The patterns are expressed as the percentage that a given species contributes to the total area covered by all species in a community, plotted against the species' rank and ordered from most to least abundant. The symbols are open for herbs, half-open for shrubs, and closed for trees. From 1985, *The Study of Populations*, (H. Messel, Ed.)



Planetary Boundaries



Source: Rockström, J. et al. 2009



GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW
Salix alba tristis





