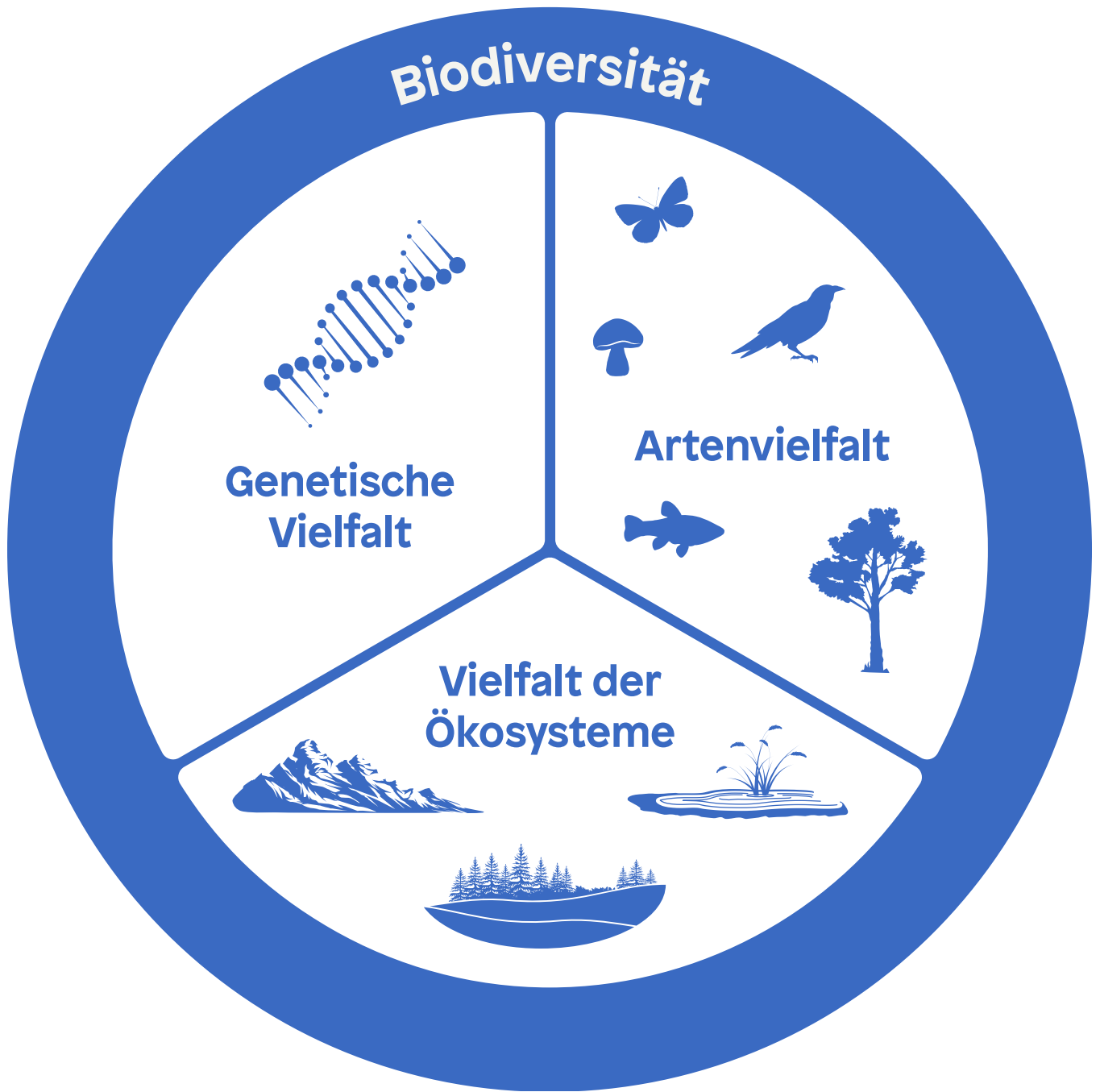


supergut

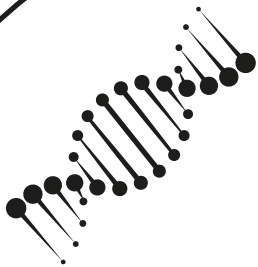
PRÄSENTIERT



Grafiken
aus dem Begleitdossier
«Biologische Vielfalt»



Biodiversität

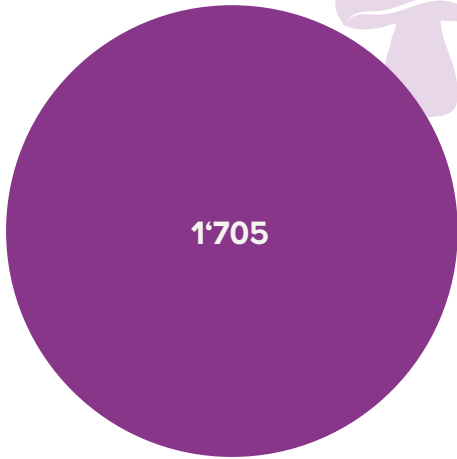




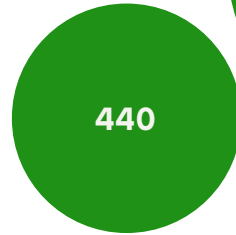


Pilze

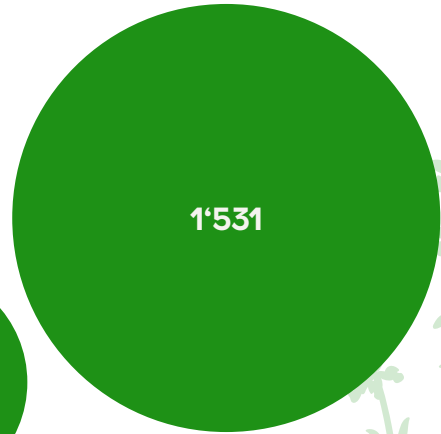
(Prongué et al. 2004)



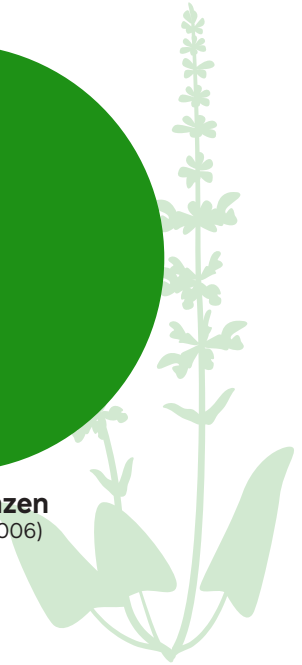
Pflanzen



Moose
(Senn 2000)



Gefäßpflanzen
(Broggi et al. 2006)



44

Libellen
(Amann et al. 2024)

Insekten



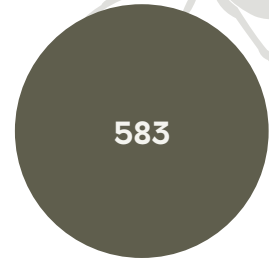
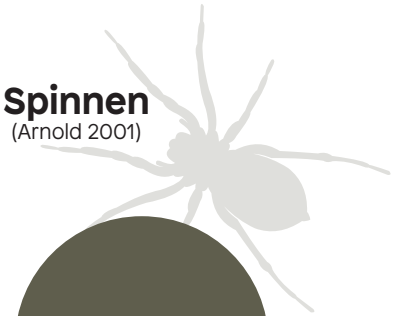
Laufkäfer
(Arnold 1994)



Bienen und Wespen
(Bieri 2002)

Spinnen

(Arnold 2001)



33

Heuschrecken
(Denoth 1995)

120

Tagfalter
(Aistleitner 1996)

66

Ameisen
(Glaser 2009)

146

Spinner und Schwärmer
(Aistleitner 2001)

338

Wanzen
(Bernhardt & Arnold 1994)

Wirbeltiere



Vögel
(Willi 2019)



Säugetiere
(Broggi et al. 2011)

9

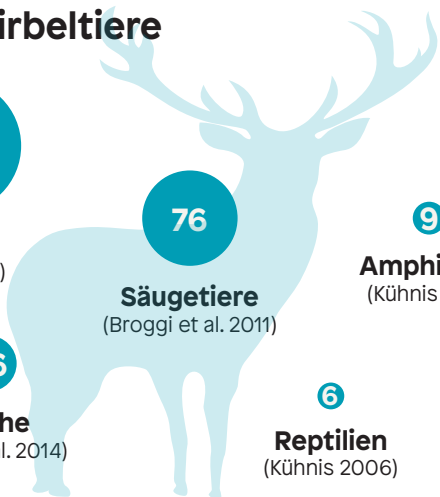
Amphibien
(Kühnis 2011)

26

Fische
(Bohl et al. 2014)

6

Reptilien
(Kühnis 2006)



Mollusken

(Trüb 1988)

19

Wasserschnecken



98

Landschnecken

4

Muscheln



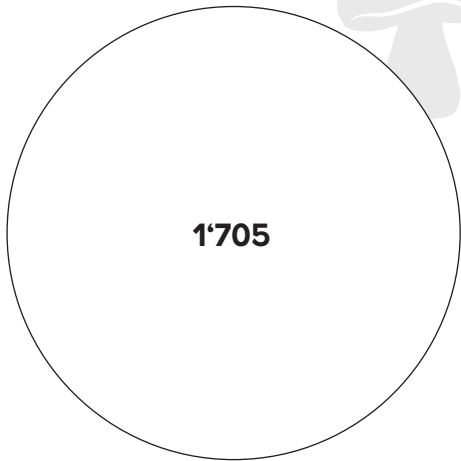
Flusskrebse

(Bohl et al. 2014)

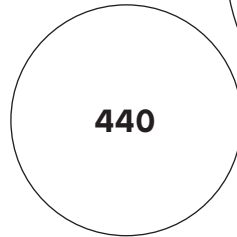
2

Pilze

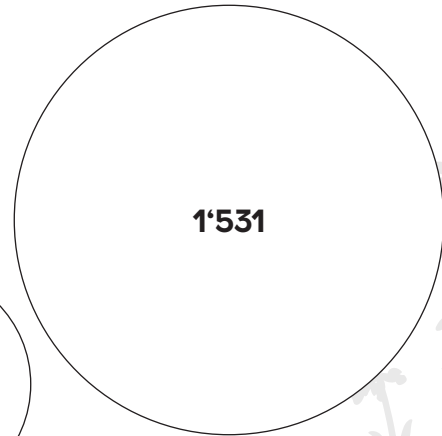
(Prongué et al. 2004)



Pflanzen



Moose
(Senn 2000)



Gefäßpflanzen
(Broggi et al. 2006)

Insekten

44

Libellen

(Amann et al. 2024)

122

Laufkäfer

(Arnold 1994)

410

Bienen und
Wespen

(Bieri 2002)

Spinnen

(Arnold 2001)

33

Heuschrecken

(Denoth 1995)

120

Tagfalter

(Aistleitner 1996)

338

Wanzen

(Bernhardt & Arnold 1994)

583

66

Ameisen

(Glaser 2009)

146

Spinner und
Schwärmer

(Aistleitner 2001)

Wirbeltiere

151

Vögel

(Willi 2019)

76

Säugetiere

(Broggi et al. 2011)

9

Amphibien

(Kühnis 2011)

26

Fische

(Bohl et al. 2014)

6

Reptilien

(Kühnis 2006)

Mollusken

(Trüb 1988)

19

Wasser-
schnecken

98

Landschnecken

4

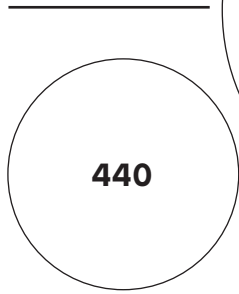
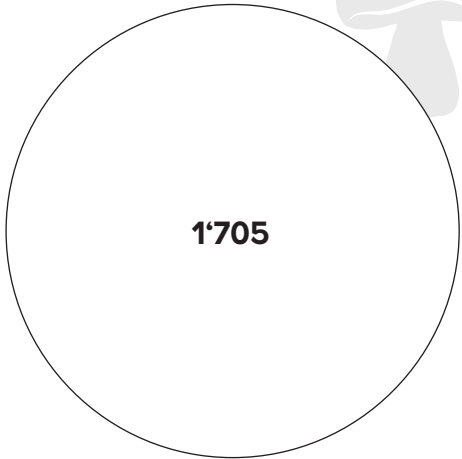
Muscheln

Flusskrebse

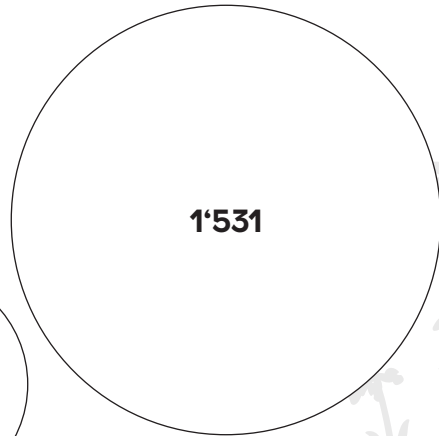
(Bohl et al. 2014)

2

(Prongué et al. 2004)



Moose
(Senn 2000)



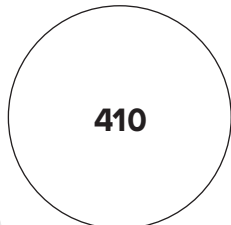
Gefässpflanzen
(Broggi et al. 2006)



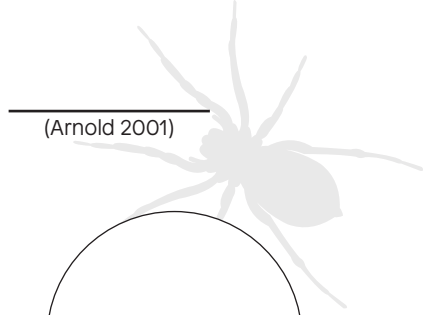
Libellen
(Amann et al. 2024)



Laufkäfer
(Arnold 1994)



Bienen und Wespen
(Bieri 2002)



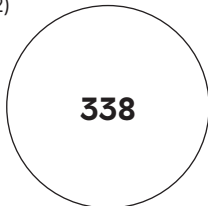
(Arnold 2001)



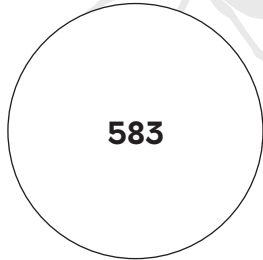
Heuschrecken
(Denoth 1995)



Tagfalter
(Aistleitner 1996)



Wanzen
(Bernhardt & Arnold 1994)

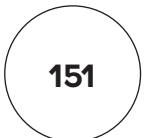


Ameisen
(Glaser 2009)



Spinner und Schwärmer
(Aistleitner 2001)

(Trüb 1988)



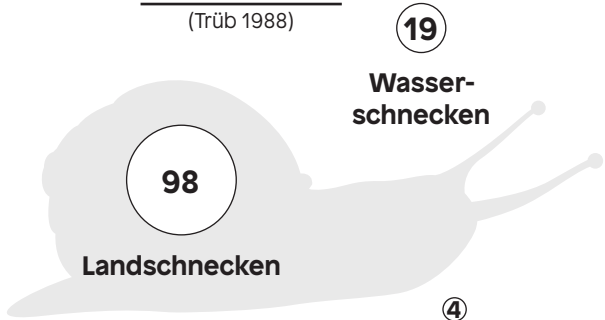
Vögel
(Willi 2019)



Säugetiere
(Broggi et al. 2011)



Amphibien
(Kühnis 2011)



98

Landschnecken



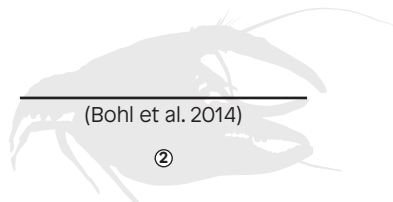
Muscheln



Fische
(Bohl et al. 2014)



Reptilien
(Kühnis 2006)

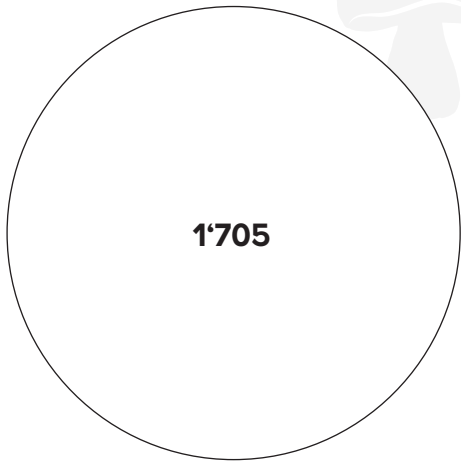


(Bohl et al. 2014)

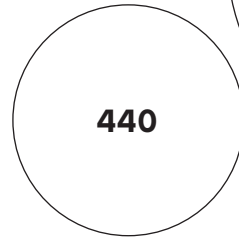


Pilze

(Prongué et al. 2004)



Pflanzen



(Senn 2000)



(Broggi et al. 2006)

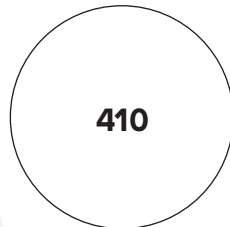
Insekten



(Amann et al. 2024)



(Arnold 1994)



(Bieri 2002)



(Denoth 1995)



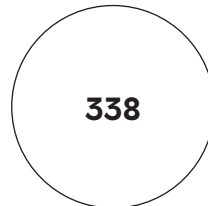
(Aistleitner 1996)



(Glaser 2009)



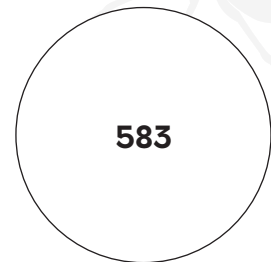
(Aistleitner 2001)



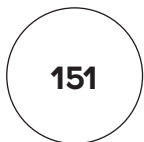
(Bernhardt & Arnold 1994)

Spinnen

(Arnold 2001)



Wirbeltiere



(Willi 2019)



(Broggi et al. 2011)



(Kühnis 2011)



(Bohl et al. 2014)



(Kühnis 2006)

Mollusken

(Trüb 1988)

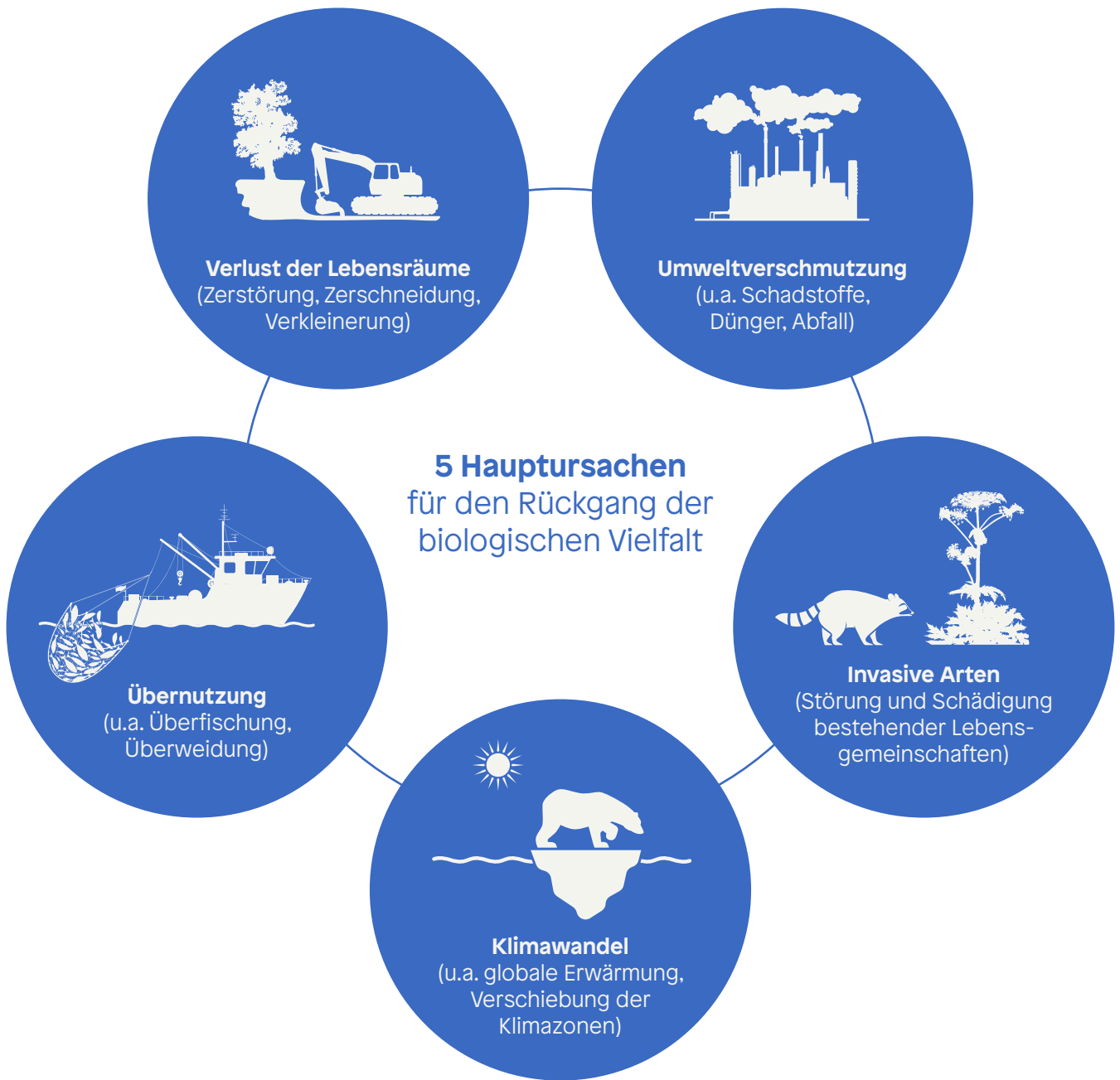


④

Flusskrebse

(Bohl et al. 2014)





Verlust der Lebensräume
(Zerstörung, Zerschneidung, Verkleinerung)

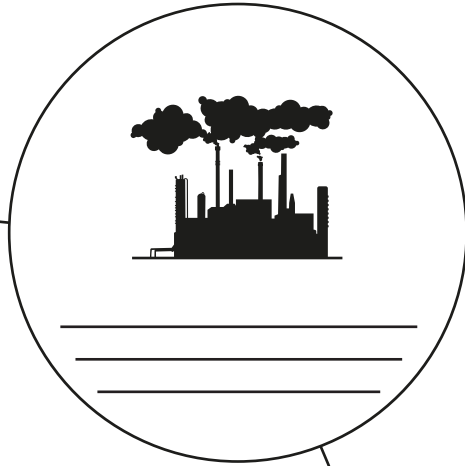
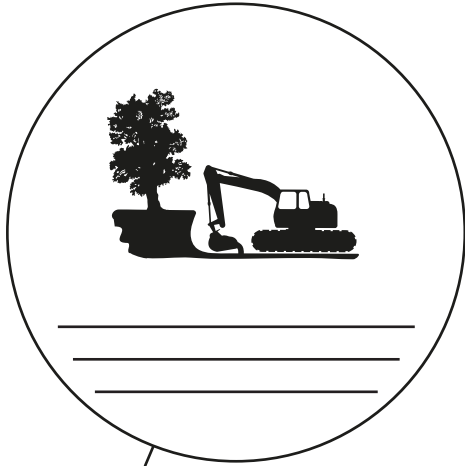
Umweltverschmutzung
(u.a. Schadstoffe, Dünger, Abfall)

**5 Hauptursachen
für den Rückgang der
biologischen Vielfalt**

Übernutzung
(u.a. Überfischung, Überweidung)

Invasive Arten
(Störung und Schädigung bestehender Lebensgemeinschaften)

Klimawandel
(u.a. globale Erwärmung, Verschiebung der Klimazonen)



5 Hauptursachen
für den Rückgang der
biologischen Vielfalt

