

IELTS LISTENING – Ocean Biodiversity S1T4



IELTS LISTENING

Ocean Biodiversity

I've been looking at ocean biodiversity, that's the diversity of species that live in the world's oceans. About 20 years ago biologist developed the idea of what they called 'biodiversity hotspots'.

These are the areas which have the greatest mixture of species, so one example is Madagascar. These hotspots are significant because they allowed us to locate key areas for focusing efforts at **Q31 conservation**. Biologists can identify hotspots on land, fairly easily, but until recent, very knew if hotspots existed there.



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Then a Canadian biologist called Boris Worm did some research in 2005 on data on ocean species that he got from the fishing industry. Worm located five hotspots for large ocean predators like sharks, and looked at what they had in common. The main thing he'd expected to find was that they had very high concentration of **Q32 food**, but to his surprise that was only true for four of the hotspots- the remaining hotspot was quite badly off in that regard. But what he did find was that in all cases, the water at the **Q33 surface** of the ocean had relatively high temperatures, even when it was cool at greater depth, so this seemed to be a factor in supporting a diverse range of these large predators. However, this wasn't enough on its own, because he also found that the water needed to have enough **Q34 oxygen** in it- so these two factors seemed necessary to support the high metabolic rate of these large fish.

A couple of years later, in 2007, researcher called Lisa Ballance, who was working interested in was marine **Q35 mammals**, things like seals. And she found three places in the oceans which were hotspots, and what these had in common was that these hotspots were all located at boundaries between ocean currents, an this seems to be the sort of place that has lots of plankton that some of these species feed on.

So now people who wanted to protect the species that are endangered need to get as much information as possible. For example, there's an international project called the Census of Marine Life. They've been surveying oceans all over the world, including the Arctic. One thing they found there which stunned other researchers was that there were large numbers of species which live below the **Q36 ice** – sometimes under a layer up to 20 meters thick. Some of these species had never seen before. They've even found species of octopus living in these conditions. And other scientists working on the same project, but researching very different habitats on the ocean floor, have found a large number of species congregating around volcanoes, attracted to them by the warmth and nutrients there.

However, biologists still don't know how serious the threat to their survival is for each individual species. So a body called the Global Marine Species Assessment is now creating a list of endangered species on land, so they consider things like the size of the population- how many members of one species there are in a particular place- and then they look at their distribution in geographical terms, although this is quite difficult when you're looking at fish, because they've so mobile, and then thirdly they calculate the rate at which the **Q37 decline** of the species is happening.

So far only 1500 species have been assessed, but they want to increases this figure to 20,000. For each one, they assess they use the data they collect on that species to produce a **Q38 map** showing its distribution. Ultimately they will be able to use these to figure out not only where most species are located but also where they are most threatened.

So finally, what can be done to retain the diversity of species in the world's oceans? Firstly. we need to set up more reserves in our oceans, places where marine species are protected. We have some, but not enough. In additional, to preserve species such as leatherback turtles, which live out in the high seas but have their nesting sites on the American coast, we need to create corridors for **Q39 migration**, so they can get from one area to another safely. As well as this action, needs to be taken to lower the level of fishing quotas to prevent overfishing of endangered species. And finally, there's the problem of 'by-catch'.This refers to the catching of unwanted fish by fishing boats used equipment which was more selective so that only the fishing wanted for **Q40 consumption** were caught this problem could be overcome.

OK. So does anyone have any...

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