



The global strategy for the International Year of Biodiversity, promoted by the Convention on Biological Diversity, includes the following goals:

- To enhance public awareness on the importance of biodiversity and on the underlying threats to biodiversity, including climate change;
- To raise awareness of the accomplishments to date that communities and governments have achieved in efforts to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and its components and to promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources;
- For all individuals, organizations and governments to take the immediate steps needed to halt the loss of biodiversity;
- To promote innovative solutions to reduce these threats; and
- To start the dialogue among stakeholders for steps to be taken in post-2010 period. Actions to accomplish these will be taken with a variety of target groups.

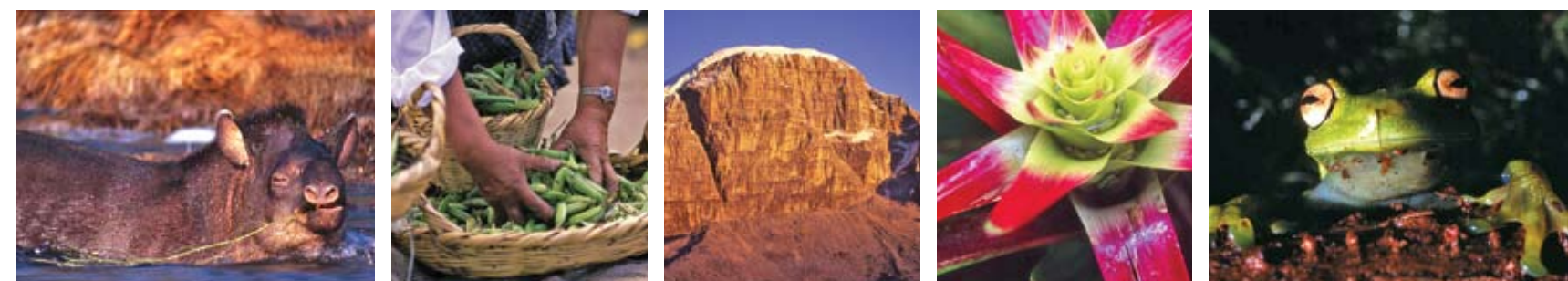
“The required changes will not come from others; they will have to come from all of us.”

Ahmed Djoghlaif
Executive Secretary
Convention on Biological Diversity

For more information on the International Year of Biodiversity, visit:
Colombia's official 2010 site: www.2010colombia.com
The CDB's official site: www.cbd.int/2010/welcome
IUCN Countdown 2010 Initiative: www.countdown2010.net



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The Humboldt Institute's research seeks to understand how they contribute to ecosystem services and Colombians' wellbeing.



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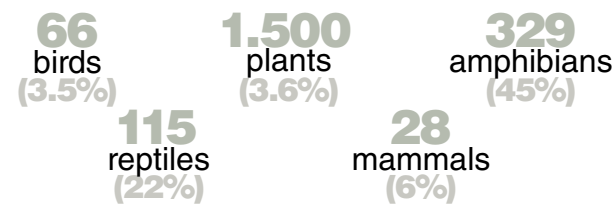
Colombia is the country...

- ... with the most **bird** species
1,885 species
6% of which are threatened
- ... with the second most **plant** species
41,000 species
1.5% of which are threatened
- ... with the second most **amphibian** species
750 species
7% of which are threatened
- ... with the third most **reptile** species
524 species
5% of which are threatened
- ... and with the fifth most **mammal** species.
471 species
9% of which are threatened

Source: Romero M., Cabrera E. and N. Ortiz. 2008. Informe sobre el estado de la biodiversidad en Colombia 2006-2007. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá D. C., Colombia. 181 pp.

Species unique to Colombia

(as a proportion of all species of that class in Colombia)



Sources: Franco A.M., Baptista M.P. and A. Rivera-Bustamante. 2006. "Fauna amenazada, endémica y migratoria". Volume 1, pp. 299-311. In: Chaves M.E. and M. Santamaría (eds). 2006. Informe nacional sobre el avance en el conocimiento y la información de la biodiversidad 1998-2004. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá D.C., Colombia. 2 volúmenes. Informe sobre el estado de la biodiversidad en Colombia (Insee) 2006-2007, p. 108. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá D.C., Colombia.

Colombia has the second most species of **freshwater fish** of any South American country: 1,435 species, 2.5% of which are threatened

Maldonado-Ocampo, J.A., Vari, R.P., and J.S. Ustua. 2008. Checklist of the freshwater fishes of Colombia. *Biota Colombiana* 9 (2): 143-237.

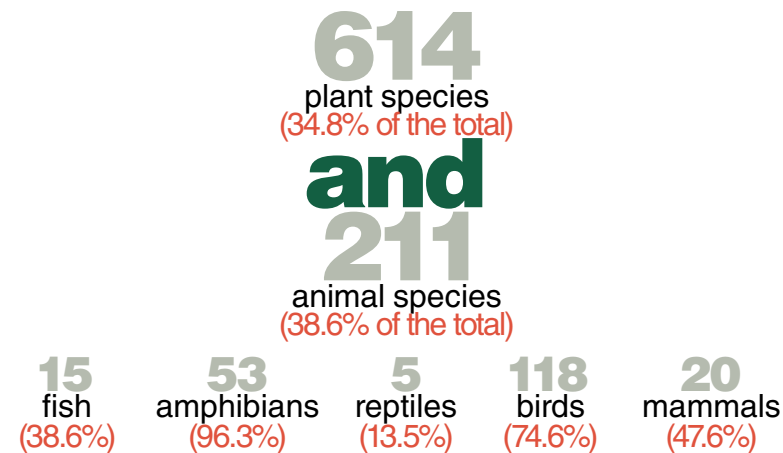
Half the world's páramos are located in Colombia. These unique highland ecosystems represent **1.7%** of the country's land.

Source: Morales M., Otero J., Van der Hammen T., Torres A., Cadena C., Pedraza C., Rodríguez N., Franco C., Betancourth J.C., Olaya E., Posada E., and L. Cárdenas. 2007. Atlas de páramos de Colombia. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá, D.C., Colombia. 208 pp.

Between 1998 and 2004, Colombian authorities seized 52,744 reptiles, 2,254 birds and 364 mammals from traffickers. Worldwide, the **illegal trade in wildlife** is worth between US\$5 billion and US\$7 billion a year.

Source: Olaya-Avaroa A.M. 2006. "Conservación ex situ de la flora". Volume 1, pp. 340-350. In: Chaves M.E. and M. Santamaría (eds). 2006. Informe nacional sobre el avance en el conocimiento y la información de la biodiversidad 1998-2004. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá D.C., Colombia. 2 volúmenes.

In the **Colombian Andes**, threatened species include



Source: Romero M., Cabrera E. and N. Ortiz. 2008. Informe sobre el estado de la biodiversidad en Colombia 2006-2007. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá D. C., Colombia. 181 pp.

We should judge every scrap of biodiversity as priceless while we learn to use it and come to understand what it means to humanity.

Edward O. Wilson, biologist