- Monitoring that natural environment allows scientists to observe the indicators of a healthy environment and understand the factors that affect it.
- Aside from enabling society to improve its knowledge of the natural world, natural environment is also a venue for learning.

V. Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services:
- Plants and trees form part of a rich biodiversity and can affect the climate of a place.
- Trees serve as filters which take out the harmful pollutants in the air.
- These natural areas are also wildlife habitat that contribute substantially to the biodiversity of the surrounding environment.

VI. Food Control and Prevention of Soil Erosion:
- Rainforests are like sponges that absorb and soak up rain water and moisture.
- Vegetation of the banks of rivers and lakes prevent soil erosion covered by waver and surface water flow.
- Mangrove forests likewise provide a barrier along the coastline from the crashing waves, thereby preventing erosion.

VII. Agriculture, Crop Pollination and Soil Fertility:
- Biodiversity has other important benefits to agriculture such as improving production as well as being the source of natural insecticides.
- Many flowering plants rely on animals to help the climate ensuring fertilization.
- Natural forest soil has a higher content of total nutrients and biomass.