

- 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 caused by waves 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 them mate ensuring fertilization.
 - Natural forest soil has a higher content of total nutrients and biomass.

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