	Adaptation (+)	**(-)**	**Mitigation (+)**	**(-)**	**Geo-engineering (+)**	**(-)**
Biodiversity	Conservation within zoos - helps prevent extinction, raise awareness and reintegrate species into habitat	Removing animals from natural habitat, reduces the opportunity for genetic diversity	Giving cows “mordal” or a Fish diet to reduce the amount of methane and co2 they emit.	This is not a natural food for cows to eat	Use of biomass- When plant organisms die, the biomass degrades releasing carbon dioxide. An alternative is to harvest and use the biomass to generate fuel (replace use of fossil fuel) or to bury the material.	
Water	Stronger defences can be built against flooding from rising sea levels	It can be Expensive, and have negative impacts in the environment	Taking out the amount of co2 in the atmosphere Gets rid of the problem.	Not cost effective	Photosynthetic phytoplankton absorbs carbon dioxide and is stored within sediments → known as the biological pump	
Atmosphere	To produce electric cars, that will not pollute into the air with CO2 or nitrogen gases	Adaptation does nothing to change the composition of the atmosphere.	Solar panels		Reflecting solar rays by placing panels in the atmosphere - This will help prevent further global warming	Extremely effective, may cause agriculture (crops) to fail
Agriculture and	Changing the	Moving away from			- Land management	

Fisheries	type of crop to fit the changing conditions (eg crops that need less water) - means that economy and population can still be provided for	a culturally fitting food, to a genetically modified or selectively bred food that people might be intolerant to			is used to protect plants and help them absorb more carbon dioxide, reducing atmosphere. “Carbon Sinks” and protected by reducing deforestation and restoring degraded land	