

Urbanization is one of the most intense and biggest factor of homogenization created by human. Cities produce environment which is important just for one species and it is homo sapiens. Very important is also instability of pumping natural resources instead of preservation natural environment.

In consequence of cities expand across the planet, biological homogenization increases because the same urban-adaptable species become increasingly widespread and locally abundant in cities all around the World. Synantropic species adapted to intensely modified built habitats at the urban core are global homogenizers, that we found in cities and urban woodlands worldwide. This species consist of early successional plants and edge animal species as mesopredator mammals and frugivorous birds that can utilize gardens, forest fragmnents and many other habitats available in the suburbs.

The intentional and unintentional importation of species adapted to urban habitats often produces local species diversity and abundance that is usually equal to or greater than the surrounding landscape. Human populations inhabit richly cultivated suburban habitats with a relatively high local floral nad faunal diversity without awerness of the global impoverishment caused by urbanization. Because so many urban species are immigrants adapting to city habitats so they become increasingly disconnected from local indigenous species and their natural ecosystems. Urban conservation should therefore focus on promoting preservation and restoration of local indigenous species.