6-3&4 Biodiversity

Value of Diversity

* Biodiversity is the of all the in all organisms in the
* Ecosystem Diversity – variety of
* Species Diversity – number of different
* Genetic Diversity – All the different forms of
  + Hardest to see but important to
* Biodiversity benefits to include and agriculture, provision of ecosystem
* Medicine –
* Agriculture –
* Ecosystem services – The number and the type of that influence an ecosystem (Sea otter preys on – if there were no sea otters than the urchin food “kelp” )

Threats to Biodiversity

* Species is related to
* The more genetically a species is the for its survival
* Humans reduce biodiversity by , introducing invasive species,
* Altered Habitats

* Hunting
* Introduced Species
* Pollution
* Climate Change

Conserving Biodiversity

* Humans do their part to help changing the to frequently
* Introduction to different & programs help identify, , and protect
* Identifying can be useful to identify the species or habitats that are in

Ecological Footprints

* Describes the total to provide energy for a population
  + Used to calculate humans
* Not a universal system and every form of human need
* Only gives a “ ” of that area of a particular

Ecology in Action

* By recognizing the , researching the , and understand our can humans have a positive impact on global environment
* Scientists need to identify and help find a sustainable condition to
* Look at the picture on page 174, describe the ecological needs of the US and Japan compared to South America or Russia