

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Human Impact on Ecosystems

1. As the human population grows, the demand for resources \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Carrying capacity - \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals an environment can support.
3. Earth's population is around \_\_\_\_\_.
4. List 4 ways humans have modified their environment.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
5. List two examples of technology impact on the human population.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The growing human population exerts pressure on natural resources. List two natural resources that have a large impact on our ecosystem.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
7. How are oil and coal formed? \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be replenished by natural processes.
9. List three examples of nonrenewable resources:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Growing use of this type of resource will eventually lead to an \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are replaced or generate over time.
12. List two examples of renewable resources.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Renewable resources are \_\_\_\_\_ unlimited.
14. Freshwater is a renewable resource but can become limited by \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Pollution and overuse threaten drinking water supplies. List three ways drinking water is threatened.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Sustainable use is a way of using a natural resource at a rate that does not \_\_\_\_\_.
17. A sustainable system operates without causing \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ on which it depends.

18. List three examples of sustainable use.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

19. An ecological footprint is \_\_\_\_\_.

20. For land to be beneficial, it must produce and maintain enough:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

21. Two factors affect an ecological footprint:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ of resource use.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ of waste products.

22. Pollution is describe as any \_\_\_\_\_ that is added to the air, water, or soil.

23. List three examples of pollutants added to air, water, or soil.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

24. Most common air pollution come from the waste products produced by burning \_\_\_\_\_  
such as \_\_\_\_\_.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is one type of air pollution.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is the principal component of smog.

27. The ozone layer plays a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Earth's upper atmosphere.

28. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by fossil fuel emissions.

29. Acid rain is produced when pollutants enter the water cycle and causes the rain \_\_\_\_\_.

30. Acid rain pH \_\_\_\_\_.

31. Normal rain pH \_\_\_\_\_.

32. Air pollution changes the Earth's biosphere. High levels of \_\_\_\_\_ are typical during the Earth's warmer periods.

33. The greenhouse effect \_\_\_\_\_.

34. What would the planet be like if the greenhouse effect did not exist?

35. Global warming refers to the trend of \_\_\_\_\_.

36. How much has the global temperature risen in the past 100 years?

37. List two causes of rising global temperatures and their impact on global warming.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

38. Water pollution \_\_\_\_\_ ecosystems.

39. List three examples of water pollution.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
40. Water pollution destroys aquatic habitats. \_\_\_\_\_ get into streams and cause algal blooms.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ in runoff cause sickness and death in aquatic organisms
42. An indicator species is way in which scientists determine the \_\_\_\_\_.
43. Also known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
44. Indicator species is define as a species that provides a \_\_\_\_\_, of the quality of the ecosystem's environmental conditions.
45. An example of an indicator species is \_\_\_\_\_.
46. \_\_\_\_\_ causes accumulation of toxins in the food chain.
47. Biomagnification is defined as a \_\_\_\_\_ moves up the food chain as predators eat prey accumulating in higher concentrations in the bodies of predators.
48. Pollution is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
49. Biodiversity is \_\_\_\_\_ of the genetically based variety of all organisms in the biosphere.
50. Why is biodiversity important?
- Reason 1: It is the \_\_\_\_\_ of much of our world
  - Reason 2: Many \_\_\_\_\_ come from nature
  - Reason 3: \_\_\_\_\_ has long term effects. When it is gone, it is gone forever!
  - It \_\_\_\_\_ and makes it more difficult for the ecosystem to handle future change
51. Threat to Biodiversity: Habitat Fragmentation - occurs when a \_\_\_\_\_ forms that prevents an organism from accessing its entire home range
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - It is caused by the \_\_\_\_\_ or the harvesting of forests
52. Threat to Biodiversity: \_\_\_\_\_ can disrupt stable relationships in an ecosystem
- Defined as any organism that was brought to an ecosystem as the result of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Also called an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Can \_\_\_\_\_ out native species
53. List three types of invasive species.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

54. Umbrellas species - defined as species whose being protected under the \_\_\_\_\_ leads to the preservation of its habitat and all of the other organisms in its community
55. \_\_\_\_\_ -Signed into law in 1970, helped increase air quality; regulates emissions from factories and automobiles
56. \_\_\_\_\_ -Signed into law in 1972, provides safe waterways for swimming and drinking
57. \_\_\_\_\_ - Signed into law in 1973, provides safety for animals in danger of becoming extinct