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Crash Course - ECOLOGY

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Crash Course Ecology #10: 5 Human Impacts on the Environment

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The natural world provides essential benefits for humans known as _____ services.
2. Ecosystems can only provide these services effectively if their _____ is intact.
3. _____ is the term for the variety of living species in an ecosystem.
4. High biodiversity makes ecosystems more _____ to disturbances.
5. One of the major human impacts on ecosystems is _____, the large-scale removal of forests.
6. The spread of dry, unproductive land due to deforestation and overgrazing is called _____.
7. Excess _____ in the atmosphere, mainly from fossil fuels and deforestation, contributes to global warming.
8. One example of a regulating ecosystem service is _____, which helps moderate Earth's climate.
9. When we harvest more resources than ecosystems can replace, it's called _____.
10. Invasive species often out-compete native species, causing major disruptions in _____.
11. Support services provided by ecosystems include recycling compounds through the _____, water, nitrogen, and phosphorous cycles.
12. Removing trees from forests affects not just biodiversity but also _____ by altering how rainwater moves through ecosystems.
13. The value of ecosystem services has been estimated at around _____ trillion dollars per year.
14. The introduction of nonnative species, either intentionally or unintentionally, can disrupt the _____ of an area.
15. When climate change occurs too quickly for species to adapt or migrate, it leads to a loss of _____.

Crash Course Ecology #10: 5 Human Impacts on the Environment KEY

1. The natural world provides essential benefits for humans known as **ecosystem** services.
2. Ecosystems can only provide these services effectively if their **biodiversity** is intact.
3. **Biodiversity** is the term for the variety of living species in an ecosystem.
4. High biodiversity makes ecosystems more **resilient** to disturbances.
5. One of the major human impacts on ecosystems is **deforestation**, the large-scale removal of forests.
6. The spread of dry, unproductive land due to deforestation and overgrazing is called **desertification**.
7. Excess **carbon dioxide** in the atmosphere, mainly from fossil fuels and deforestation, contributes to global warming.
8. One example of a regulating ecosystem service is **carbon absorption**, which helps moderate Earth's climate.
9. When we harvest more resources than ecosystems can replace, it's called **overharvesting**.
10. Invasive species often out-compete native species, causing major disruptions in **ecosystems**.
11. Support services provided by ecosystems include recycling compounds through the **carbon**, water, nitrogen, and phosphorous cycles.
12. Removing trees from forests affects not just biodiversity but also **water flow** by altering how rainwater moves through ecosystems.
13. The value of ecosystem services has been estimated at around **46** trillion dollars per year.
14. The introduction of nonnative species, either intentionally or unintentionally, can disrupt the **balance** of an area.
15. When climate change occurs too quickly for species to adapt or migrate, it leads to a loss of **biodiversity**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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