

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course - ECOLOGY

12 Episode Series Bundle

- ✓ Classroom Ready - Just Print and Go!
- ✓ Active Engagement - Keep Students' Attention
- ✓ Direct Video Link Included

WATCH VIDEO



ALL 12 Episodes with Answer
Keys and Direct Video Link

CLICK HERE



Crash Course Ecology #12: Conservation and Restoration Ecology

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/Kaeyr5-O2eU7ai~QATWXJLX4Dn45uS>

- _____ biology focuses on protecting biodiversity and preventing species and ecosystems from being lost.
- _____ ecology is the science of repairing damaged or disturbed ecosystems.
- A _____ site is a hazardous waste location the government is responsible for cleaning up.
- The _____ Dam in Montana trapped toxic sediment from copper mining operations.
- The sediment behind the dam contained toxic heavy metals and _____, which leached into groundwater.
- The removal of the dam and sediment is an example of _____ restoration.
- The concept that biodiversity acts as the "glue" holding ecosystems together refers to the importance of _____ diversity.
- _____ diversity refers to differences within and between populations of a species, helping them adapt to change.
- The variety of different ecosystems within a region is known as _____ diversity.
- The term _____ vortex describes the cycle where low population size and low genetic diversity reinforce each other, increasing extinction risk.
- The smallest size at which a population can survive is called the _____ viable population.
- _____ population conservation focuses on species already reduced to very low numbers.
- _____ population conservation is used when populations are declining, regardless of their current size.
- _____ uses organisms like bacteria or plants to clean up pollutants in soil or water.
- _____ augmentation adds organisms to help restore missing materials in ecosystems, like nutrients in soil.

Crash Course Ecology #12: Conservation and Restoration Ecology KEY

- Conservation** biology focuses on protecting biodiversity and preventing species and ecosystems from being lost.
- Restoration** ecology is the science of repairing damaged or disturbed ecosystems.
- A **Superfund** site is a hazardous waste location the government is responsible for cleaning up.
- The **Mittown** Dam in Montana trapped toxic sediment from copper mining operations.
- The sediment behind the dam contained toxic heavy metals and **arsenic**, which leached into groundwater.
- The removal of the dam and sediment is an example of **structural** restoration.
- The concept that biodiversity acts as the "glue" holding ecosystems together refers to the importance of **species** diversity.
- Genetic** diversity refers to differences within and between populations of a species, helping them adapt to change.
- The variety of different ecosystems within a region is known as **ecosystem** diversity.
- The term **extinction** vortex describes the cycle where low population size and low genetic diversity reinforce each other, increasing extinction risk.
- The smallest size at which a population can survive is called the **minimum** viable population.
- Small** population conservation focuses on species already reduced to very low numbers.
- Declining** population conservation is used when populations are declining, regardless of their current size.
- Bioremediation** uses organisms like bacteria or plants to clean up pollutants in soil or water.
- Biological** augmentation adds organisms to help restore missing materials in ecosystems, like nutrients in soil.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

Save 85% per worksheet!