## Chapter 10: Biodiversity Section 1, What is Biodiversity?

## A World Rich in Biodiversity

•		short for biological diversity, is:			
	– the	of organisms in a given area			
	– the	within a population			
	<ul><li>the variety of</li></ul>	in a community			
	<ul><li>the variety of</li></ul>	in an ecosystem.			
•	Certain areas of the planet, such as _		, contain an		
	extraordinary variety of species.				
Unkn	own Diversity				
•	The number of species known to sci	ience is about	, most of which are		
		n Earth is			
•	New species are considered known	when they are			
		scientific	ally.		
Level	s of Diversity				
•	Biodiversity can be studied and deso	cribed at three levels:			
•	Species diversity refers to all the	between p	opulations of species, as well		
	as between different species.				
•	Ecosystem diversity refers to the	of habitats	s, communities, and ecological		
	processes within and between ecosy	/stems.			
•	Genetic diversity refers to all the	conta	ained within all members of a		
	population.				
•		is a segment of DNA that is located in a ch	nromosome and that code for a		
	specific hereditary trait.	-			
Benef	fits of Biodiversity				
•	·	of ecosystems ar	nd the		
		of populations.			
Speci	es Are Connected to Ecosystems	1 1			
•	•		upon by at least one		
	other species in ways that are not al		1 ,		
•	•	is a species that is critical to	the functioning of the		
	ecosystem in which it lives because it affects the survival and abundance of many other species in its comm		-		
•	An example is the				
•		increases the chances that so	ome members of the		
	population may survive environmental pressures or changes.				
•	• •	are less likely to survive	e such pressures.		
Speci	es and Population Survival				
•	-	etic diversity	as though it is		
	passing through a bottleneck.		ws viis ugii iv is		
•		y then become more likely to	genetic diseases		
	cal and Industrial Uses	more more many to	Senere discuses.		
•		of the drugs prescrib	ned in the United Sates are		
•		of the antibiotics are derived from chemicals fou			
	derived from plants, and annost an	or the unitoroties are derived from enemicals four	me III		

Agricu	ıltural Uses			
•	Most of the crops produced around the world origin	ated from a few areas of	<del></del>	
	biodiversity.			
•	Most new crop varieties are	, or crops devel	oped by combing genetic	
	material from other populations.			
Ethics	, Aesthetics, and Recreation			
•		is a form of tourism that s	supports the conservation	
	and sustainable development of ecologically unique areas.			
	Chapter 10	: Biodiversity		
	Section 2, Bio	diversity at Risk		
Biodiv	ersity at Risk			
•	The extinction of many species in a relatively short	•		
Curre	nt Extinctions	<del></del>		
•	The rate of extinctions is estimated to have increase	d by a multiple of	since 1800, with up to	
	25 percent of all species on Earth becoming extinct	between 1800 and 2100.		
•	The current mass extinction is different from those	of the past because humans are the		
	cause of the extin	actions.		
Specie	s Prone to Extinction			
•	Large populations that adapt easily too many habita	ts are	to become	
	extinct.			
•	However,	in limited areas can easily b	ecome extinct.	
•	Species that are especially at risk of extinction are t	hose that	, those that need	
	large or special habitats, and those that are exploited	d by humans.		
•	An	is a species that has be	een identified to be in	
	danger of extinction throughout all or a significant p	part of its range, and that is thus und	er protection by	
	regulations or conservation measures.			
•	A	is a species that has	been identified to be likely	
	to become endangered in the foreseeable future.			
How I	Oo Humans Cause Extinctions?			
•	The major causes of extinction today are			
	•			
	•			
	•			
	•			
Habita	nt Destruction and Fragmentation			
•	In the process, we		the habitats of	
	other species.			
•	It is estimated that habitat loss causes almost		of the	
	extinctions now occurring.			
Invasi	ve Exotic Species			
•	An	•		
•	Exotic species can	native species that have no nat	tural defenses against	
	them.			
Harve	sting, Hunting, and Poaching			
•		is the illegal harvesting of fish, gam	ne, or other species.	

Pollut	tion		
•	The bald eagle was endangered because of a pesticide known as	Although DDT is	
	now illegal to use in the United States, it is still manufactured here and used around	the world.	
Areas	s of Critical Biodiversity		
•	An is a species that is native to	a particular place and that is	
	found only there.	•	
•	Ecologists often use the numbers of endemic species of plants as an	of overall	
	biodiversity because plants form the basis of ecosystems on land.		
Tronic	ical Rain Forests		
•	Biologist estimate that over half of the world's species live in these forests even thou	igh they cover only	
	of the Earth's land surface.	agn they cover only	
Coral	Reefs and Coastal Ecosystem		
•	•	agtanad by human activities	
·			
Talan d	such as pollution, development along waterways, and overfishing.		
Island		c ·	
•	When an island rises from the sea, it is colonized by a	-	
D: 11	from the mainland. These colonizing species may then evolve into several new species	ies.	
Biodiv	versity Hotspots		
•	The most threatened areas of high species diversity on Earth have been labeled		
	and include mostly tropical ra	inforests, coastal areas, and	
	islands.		
•	Most of these hotspots have lost at least	of their original natural	
	vegetation.		
Biodiv	versity in the United States		
•	The United States includes a wide variety of unique ecosystems, including the		
	, the California coastal region	on, Hawaii, the Midwestern	
	prairies, and the forests of the Pacific Northwest.		
Biodiv	versity in the United States		
•	The, a biodic	versity hotspot, is home to	
	3,488 native plant species.		
	Chapter 10: Biodiversity		
	Section 3, The Future of the Biodiversity		
Saving	g Species One at a Time		
•	Methods to preserve individual species often involve		
	the species in captivity.		
Captiv	ve-Breeding Programs		
•	Wildlife experts may attempt to restore the population of a species through		
•	These programs involve breeding species in	, with the hopes of	
	reintroducing populations to their natural habitats.		
•	This type of program has been used successfully with the	. for	
	example. But the question remains whether or not these restored populations will evo		
Preser	rving Genetic Material	· F	
•	is hereditary material (chron	mosomes and genes) that is	
	usually contained in the protoplasm of germ cells and may be stored as seeds, sperm	_	
More	Study Needed	, 0865, or pure DIM.	
	•	ectious diseases and genetic	
•	disorders caused by inbreeding.	conous discuses and genetic	
	dibordors oddbod by morooding.		

Prese	erving Habitats and Ecosystems	
•	The most effective way to save species is to	their habitats.
•	Therefore, protecting the habitats of endange	red and threatened species often means
Cons	servation Strategies	
•	One strategy is to	areas of native habitat that can be preserved,
	restored, and linked into large networks.	
•		products that have been harvested with sustainable
	practices.	
Lega]	al Protection for Species	
Lega:	-	is designed to protect any plant or animal specie
·	in danger of extinction.	is designed to protect any plant of animal specie
TIC I	Laws	
		Cassing Act the U.C. Fish and Wildlife Coming (UCFWC) much
•		Species Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must
		a list of all endangered and threatened species in the United States.
•	115 01 2002,	
•		listed species from human harm.
•	The third provision	the federal government from carrying out any project that
	jeopardizes a listed species.	
Reco	overy Plans	
•	Under the fourth main provision of the Endar	ngered Species Act, the USFWS must
	a species recovery plan for each listed specie	s.
Habi	itat Conservation Plans	
•	A	is a land-use plan that attempts to
	protect threatened or endangered species acro	oss a given area by allowing some tradeoffs between harm to the
	species and additional conservation commitm	nents among cooperating parties.
Inter	rnational Cooperation	
•	At the global level, the International Union for	or the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
	facilitates	s efforts to protect species and habitats.
•		of species in danger of extinction around the world,
		r natural resources, and works with groups like the World Wildlife
	Fund to sponsor projects such as attempting t	
Inter	national Trade and Poaching	o stop pouching in egunuar
•	· ·	ational treaty called(the
	Convention on International Trade in Endang	
		•
•		rt to the slaughter of African elephants
<b>.</b>	being killed by poachers who would then sell	the ivory tusks.
	Biodiversity Treaty	
•		nvironmental issues on a worldwide scale was the United Nations
		nt, also known as the first
	An important result of the Earth Summit was	
•	The	is an international agreement aimed at strengthening
	national control and preservation of biologica	al resources.
The I	Biodiversity Treaty	
•	The treaty's goals are to	biodiversity and ensure the sustainable and fair use
	of genetic resources in all countries.	