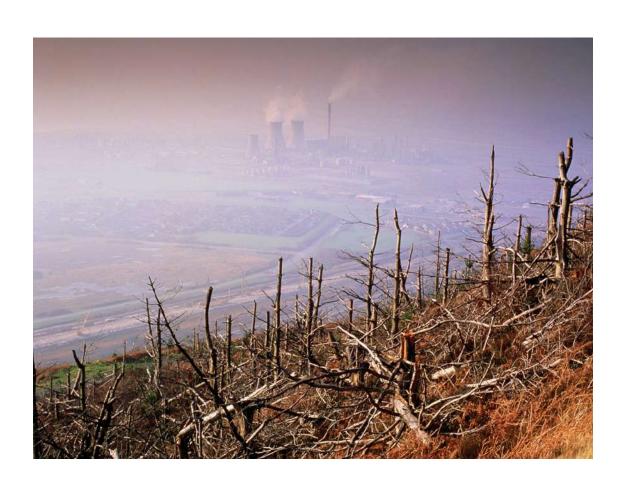
KEY CONCEPT

The impact of a growing human population threatens biodiversity.

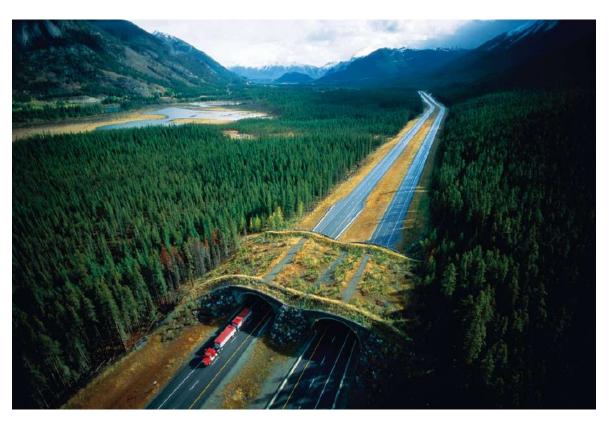


- Preserving biodiversity is important to the future of the biosphere.
 - The loss of biodiversity has long-term effects.
 - loss of medical and technological advances
 - extinction of species
 - loss of ecosystem stability

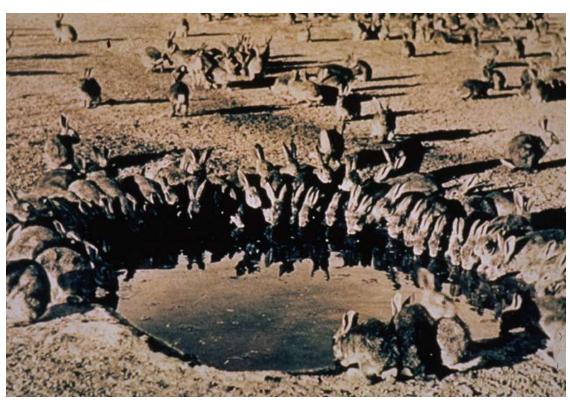


- Loss of habitat eliminates species.
 - Habitat fragmentation prevents an organism from accessing its entire home range.
 - occurs when a barrier forms within the habitat
 - often caused by human development

- Habitat corridors are a solution to the problem.
 - corridors can be road overpasses or underpasses
 - allow species to move between different areas of habitat



- Introduced species can disrupt stable relationships in an ecosystem.
 - An introduced species is one that is brought to an ecosystem by humans.
 - accidental
 - purposeful
 - Invasive species can have an environmental and economic impact.



- Invasive species often push out native species.
 - Burmese python (Florida Everglades)



- Invasive species often push out native species.
 - mice (Australia)



- Invasive species often push out native species.
 - kudzu (southeastern United States)

