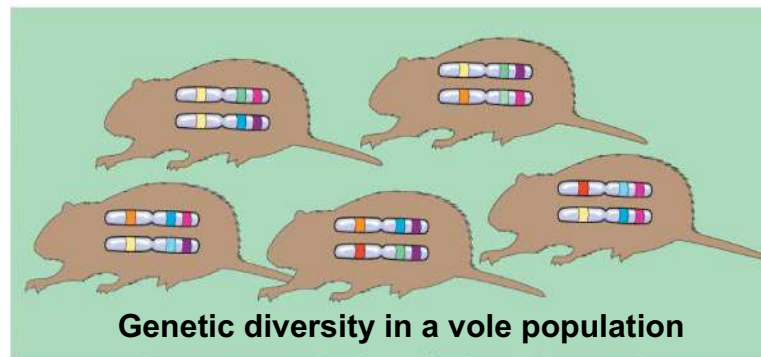


Fig. 56-1



Fig. 56-2





(a) Philippine eagle



(b) Yangtze River dolphin



(c) Javan rhinoceros





(a) Philippine eagle

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(b) Yangtze River dolphin



(c) Javan rhinoceros

Fig. 56-5



Fig. 56-6



Fig. 56-7





(a) Brown tree snake

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(b) Kudzu



(a) Brown tree snake

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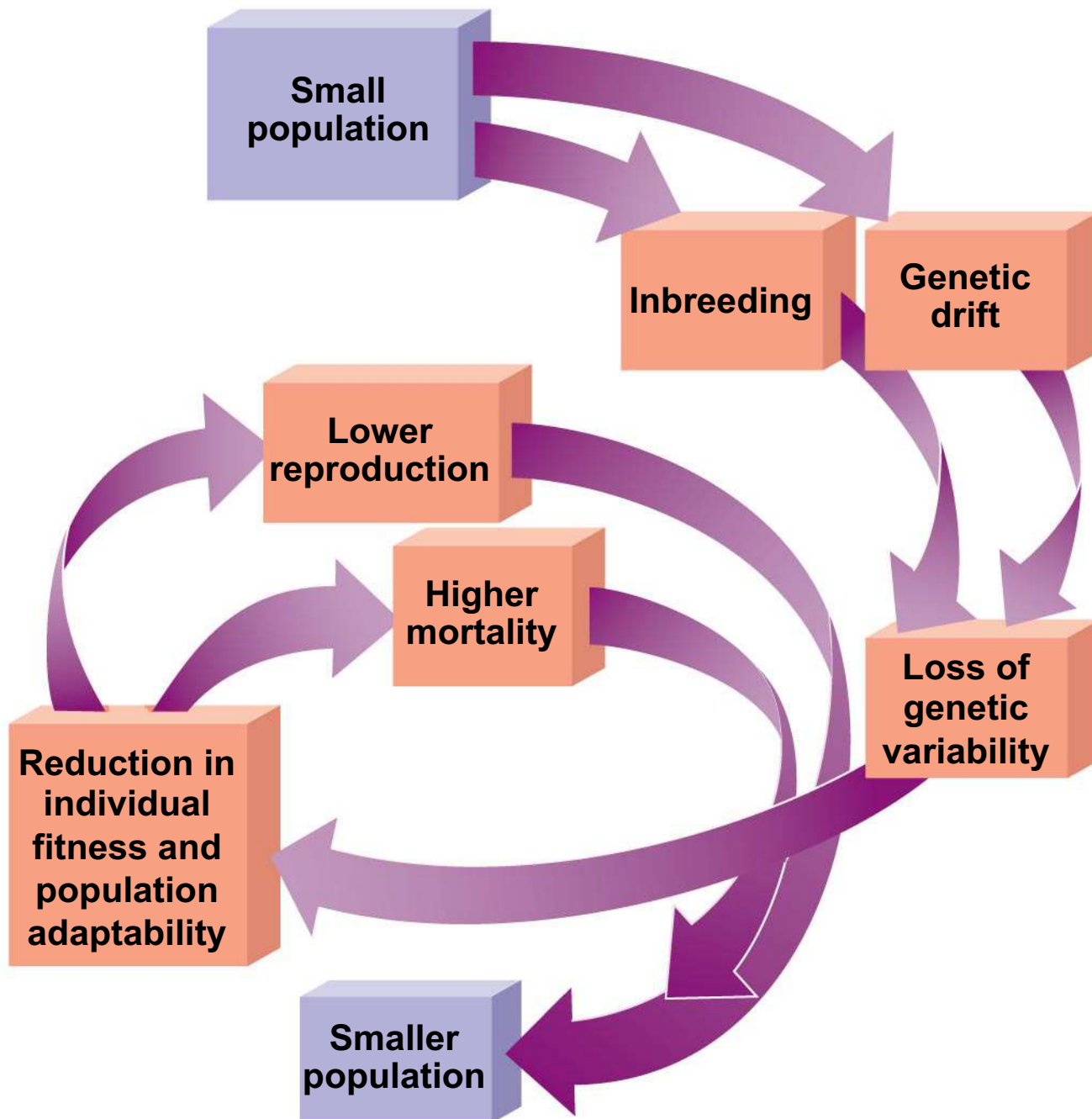
(b) Kudzu

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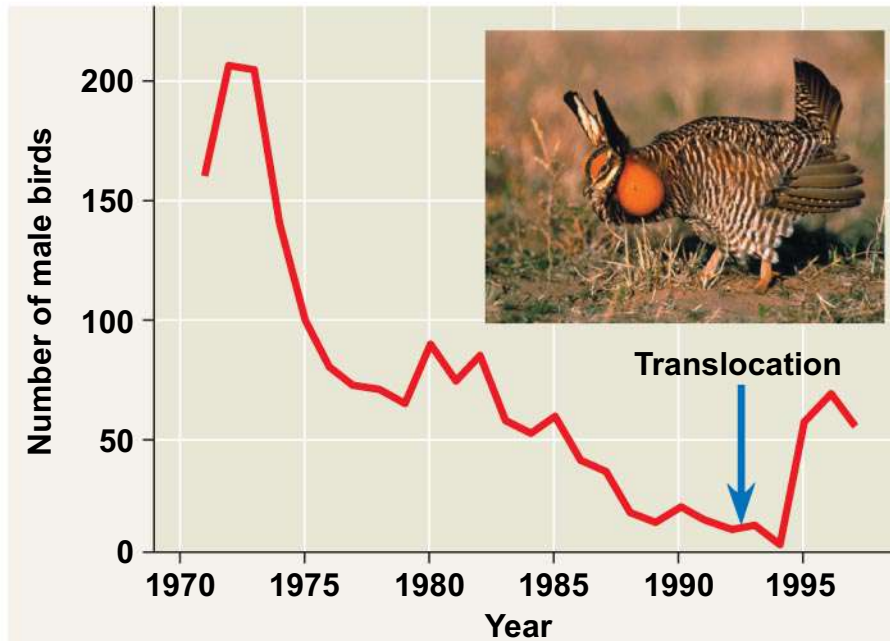
Fig. 56-9



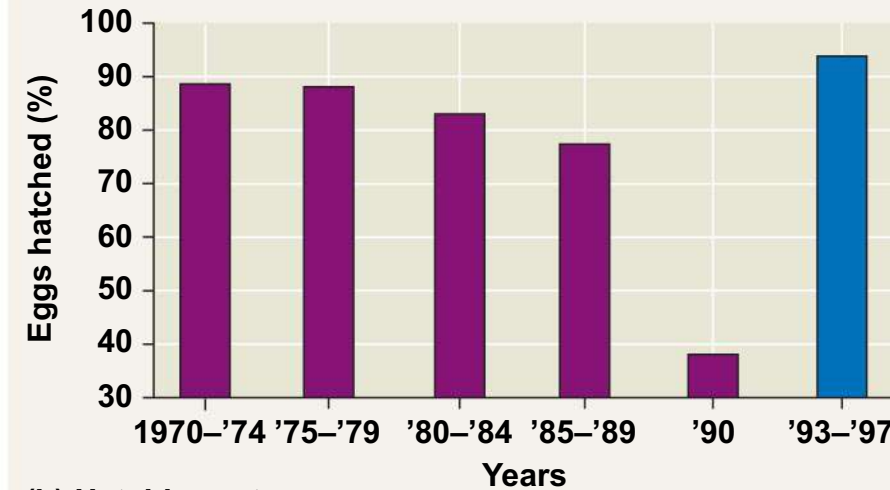
Fig. 56-10



RESULTS

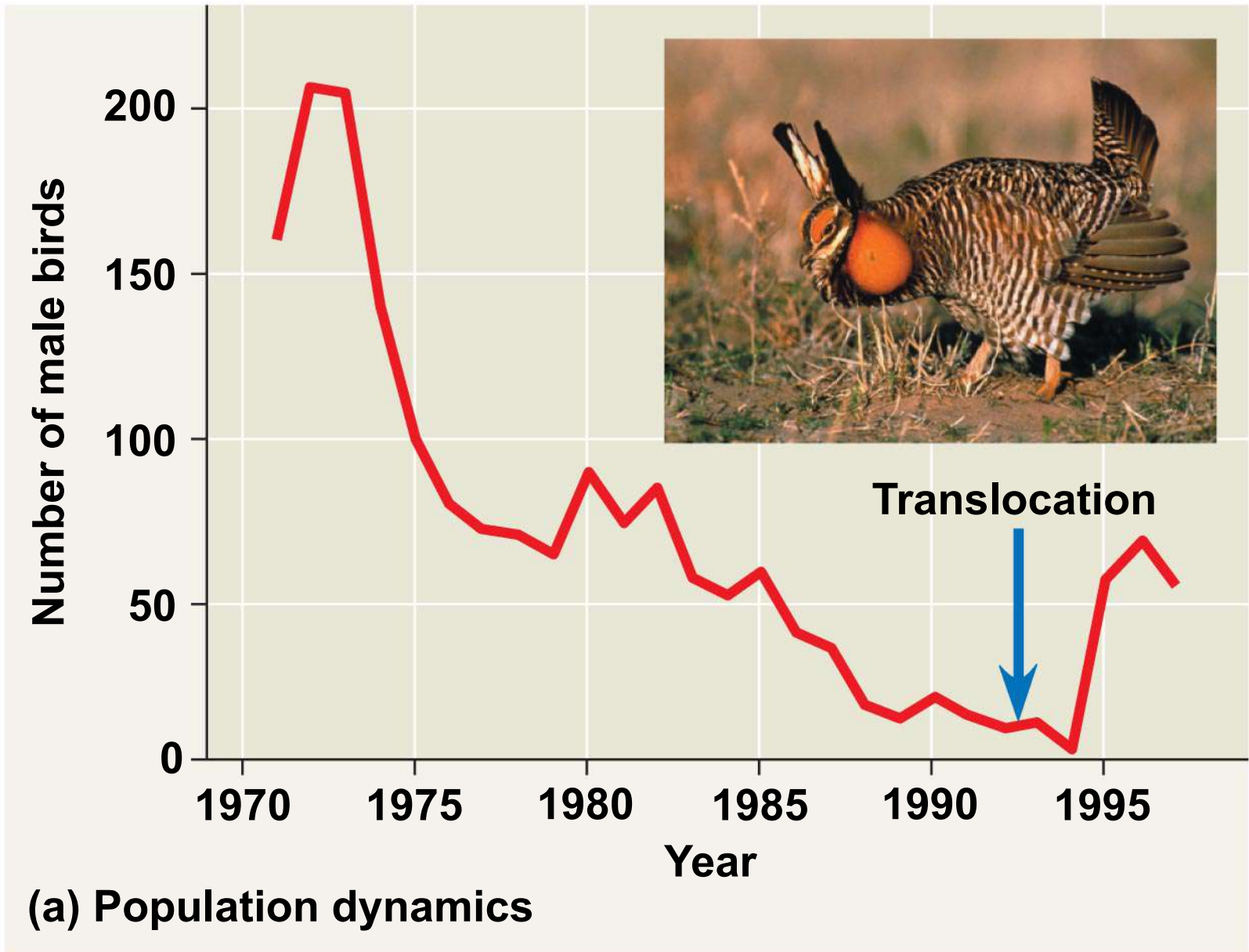


(a) Population dynamics



(b) Hatching rate

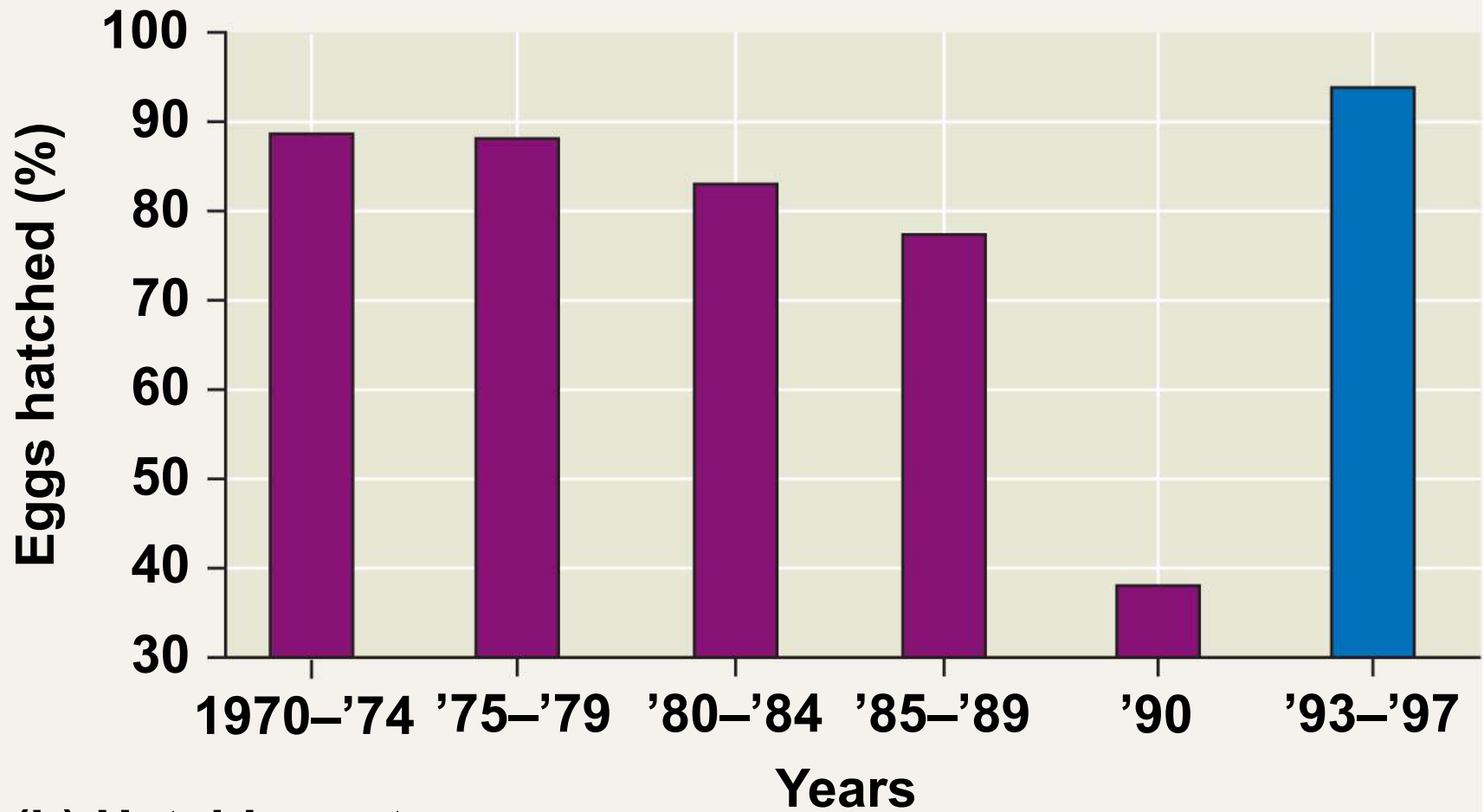
RESULTS



Translocation



RESULTS



(b) Hatching rate

Fig. 56-12





**Red-cockaded
woodpecker**



(a) Forests with low undergrowth



(b) Forests with high, dense undergrowth



(a) Forests with low undergrowth



(b) Forests with high, dense undergrowth



Red-cockaded woodpecker

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(a) Natural edges



(b) Edges created by human activity

Fig. 56-14a



(a) Natural edges



(b) Edges created by human activity

Fig. 56-15



Fig. 56-16



Fig. 56-17

■ Terrestrial biodiversity hot spots ▲ Marine biodiversity hot spots

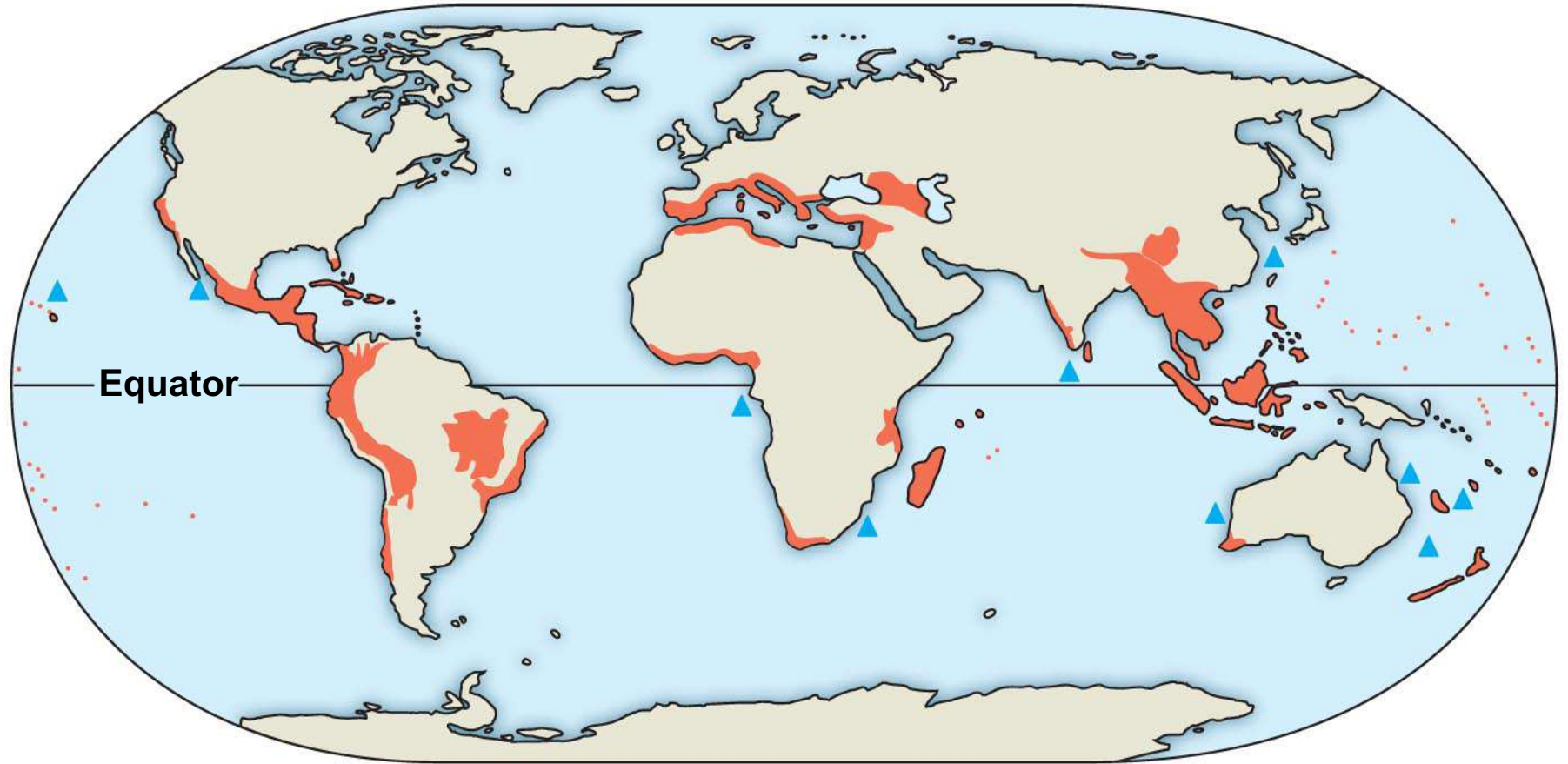


Fig. 56-18

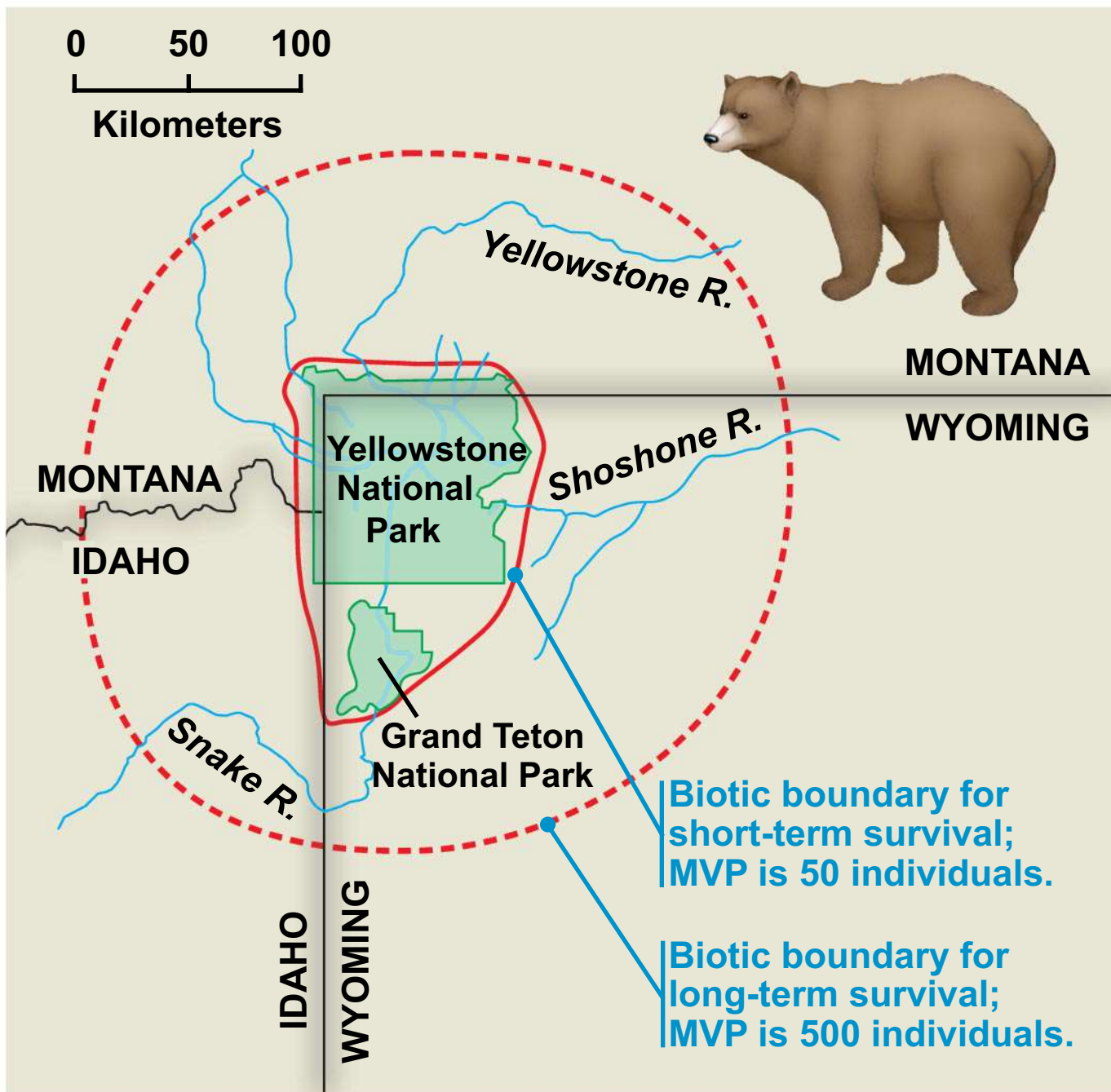


Fig. 56-19



(a) Zoned reserves in Costa Rica



(b) Schoolchildren in one of Costa Rica's reserves



(a) Zoned reserves in Costa Rica



(b) Schoolchildren in one of Costa Rica's reserves

Fig. 56-20





(a) In 1991, before restoration

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(b) In 2000, near the completion of restoration



(a) In 1991, before restoration

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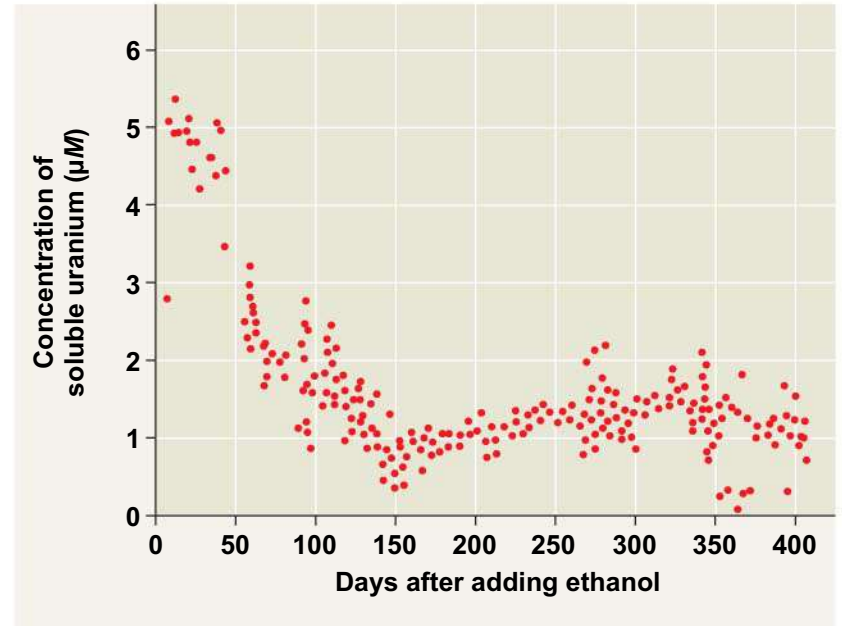


(b) In 2000, near the completion of restoration



(a) Unlined pits filled with wastes containing uranium

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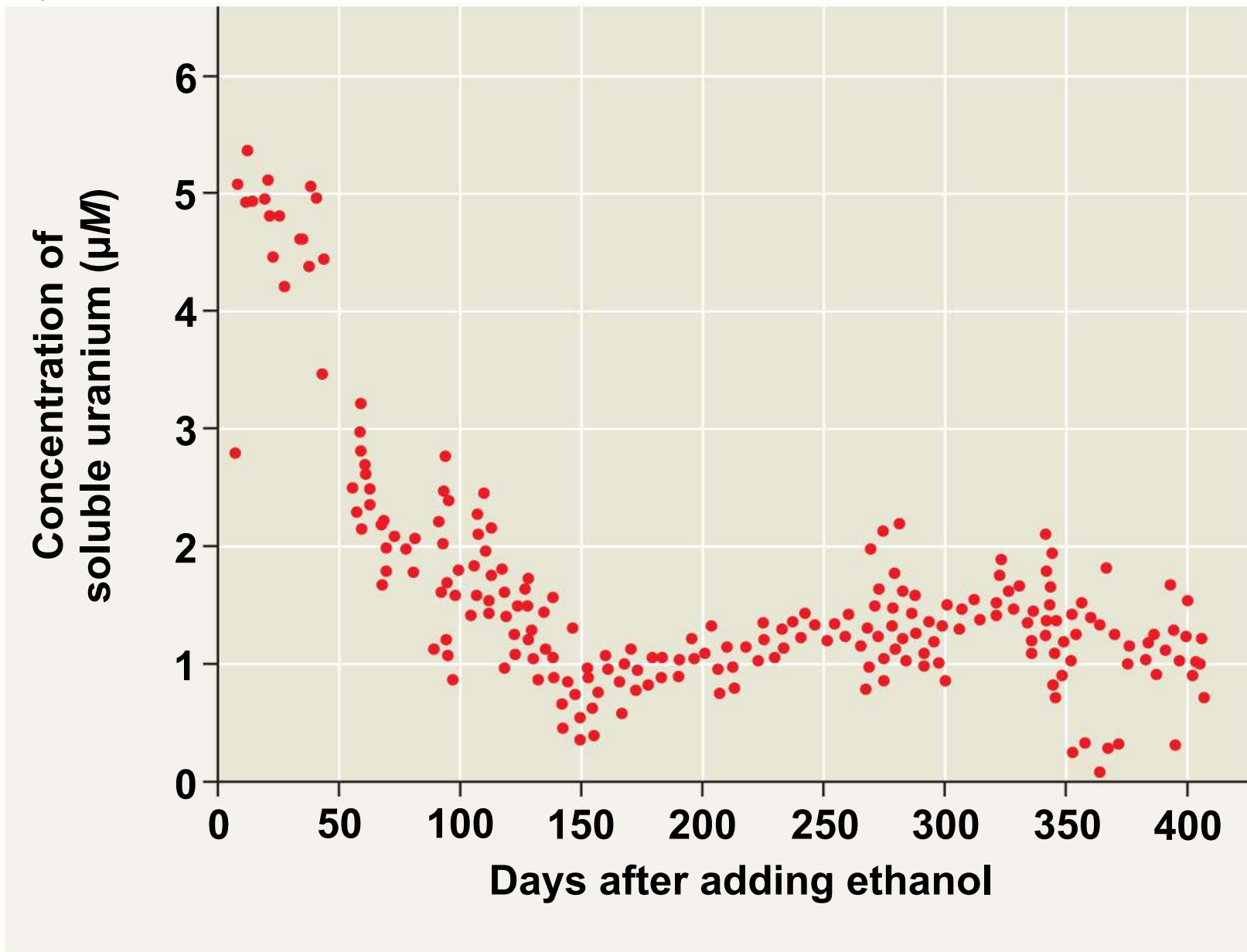


(b) Uranium in groundwater

Fig. 56-22a

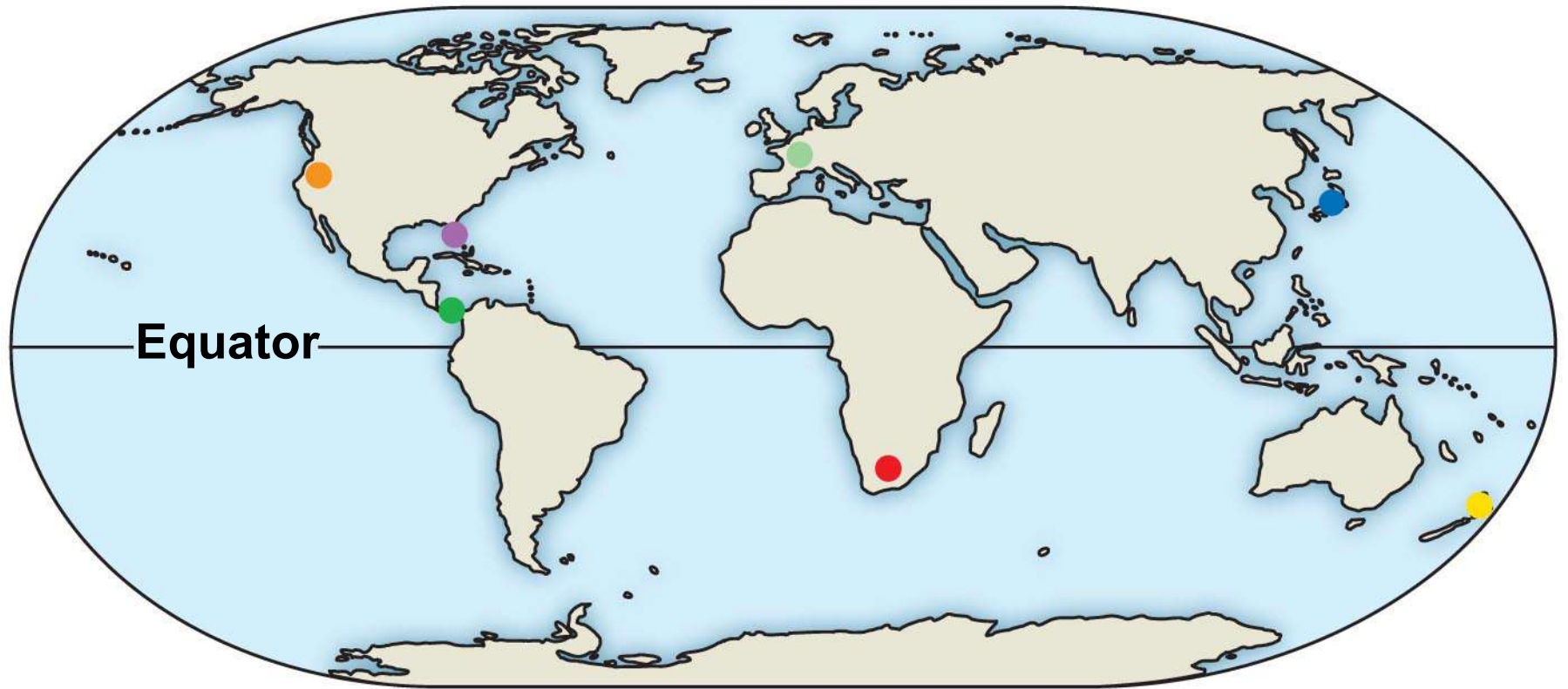


(a) Unlined pits filled with wastes containing uranium



(b) Uranium in groundwater

Fig. 56-23a





● **Truckee River, Nevada**

Fig. 56-23c



● **Kissimmee River, Florida**

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Fig. 56-23d



● **Tropical dry forest, Costa Rica**

Fig. 56-23e



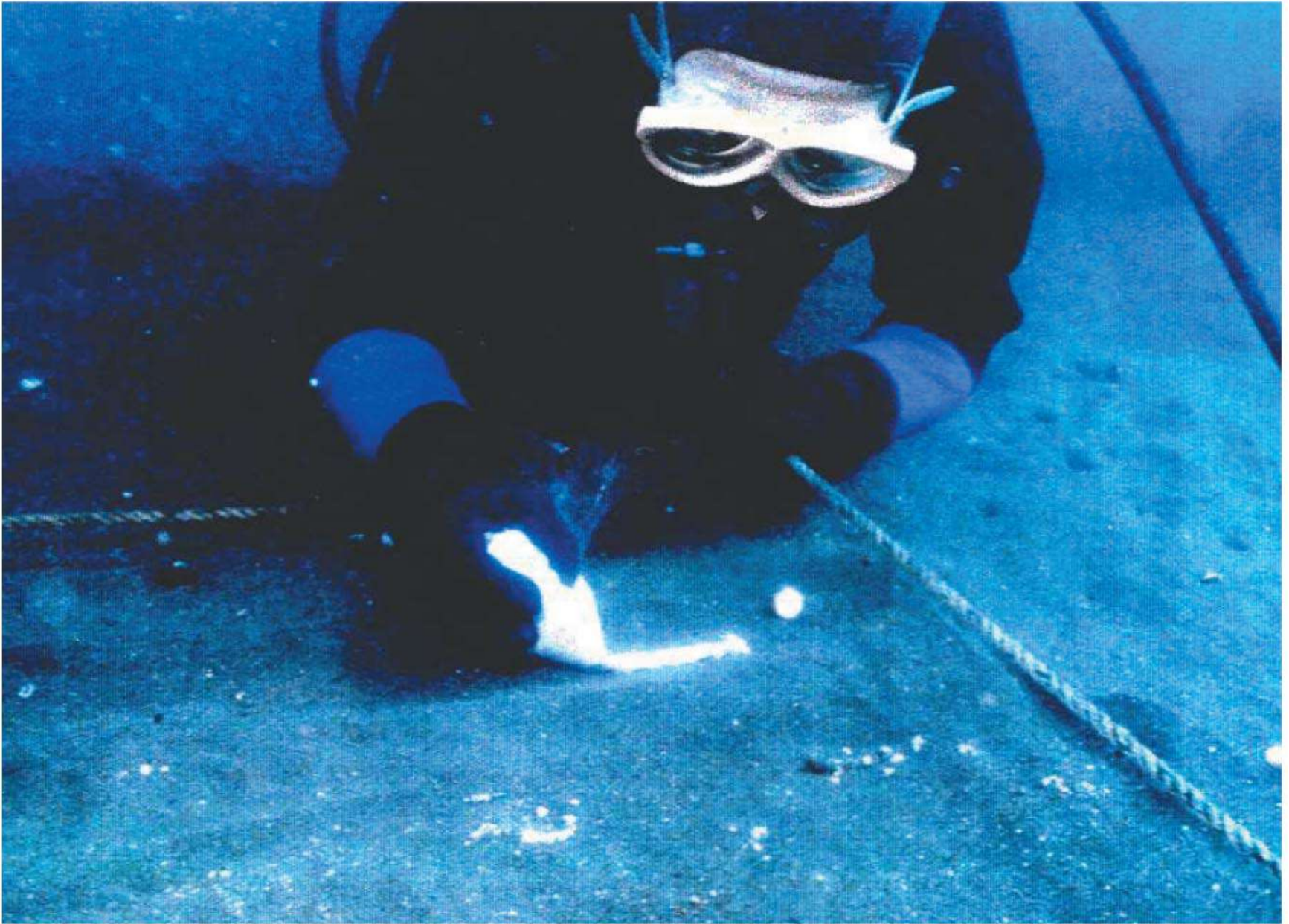
● **Rhine River, Europe**

Fig. 56-23f



● **Succulent Karoo, South Africa**

Fig. 56-23g



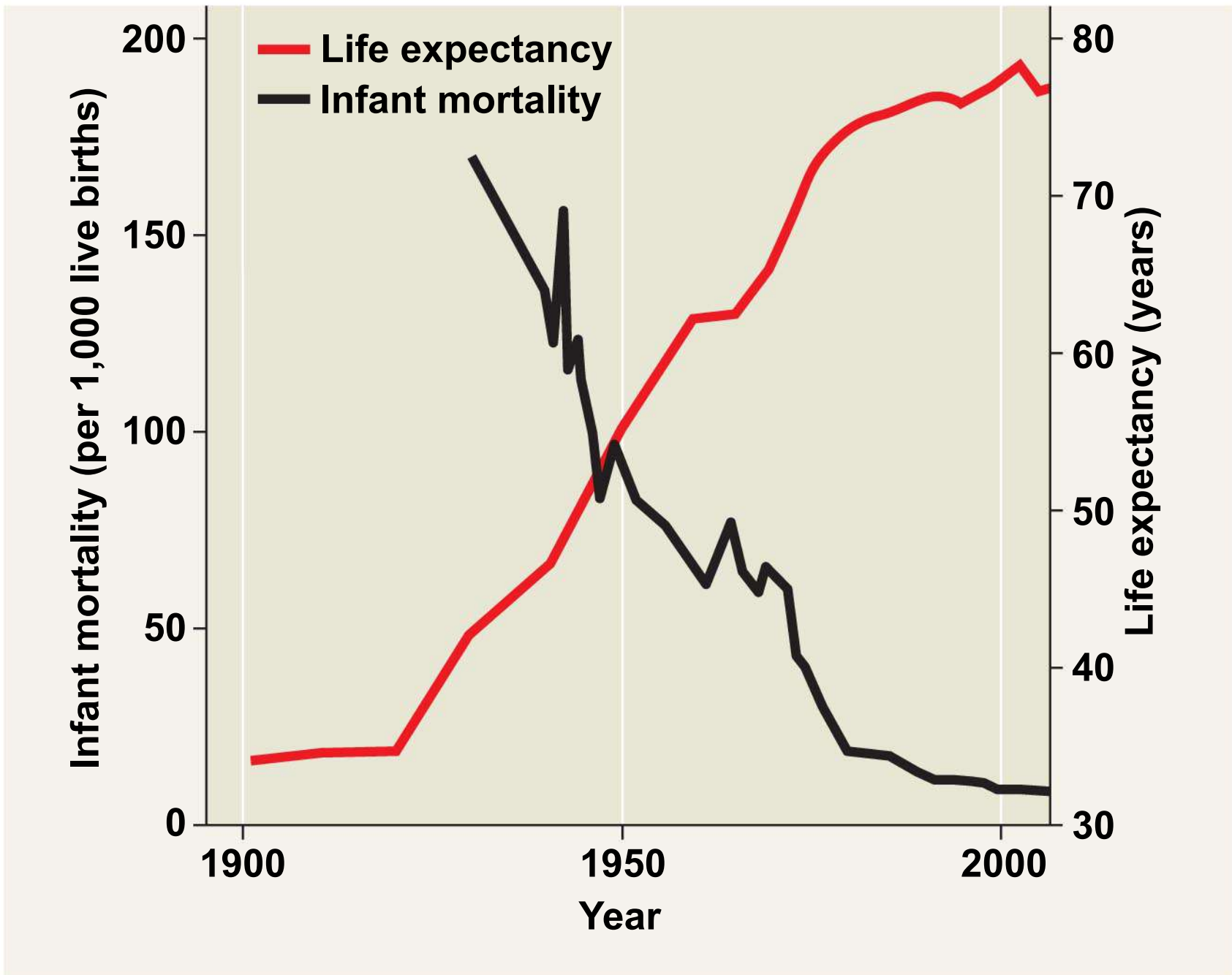
● Coastal Japan

Fig. 56-23h



● **Maungatautari, New Zealand**

Fig. 56-24



(a) Detail of animals in a 36,000-year-old cave painting, Lascaux, France



(b) A 30,000-year-old ivory carving of a water bird, found in Germany

(c) Biologist Carlos Rivera Gonzales examining a tiny tree frog in Peru





(a) Detail of animals in a 36,000-year-old cave painting, Lascaux, France

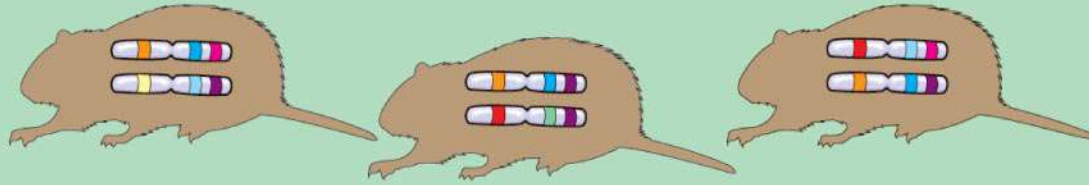


(b) A 30,000-year-old ivory carving of a water bird, found in Germany

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(c) Biologist Carlos Rivera Gonzales examining a tiny tree frog in Peru



Genetic diversity: source of variations that enable populations to adapt to environmental changes



Species diversity: important in maintaining structure of communities and food webs



Ecosystem diversity: Provide life-sustaining services such as nutrient cycling and waste decomposition

Fig. 56-UN2

