

# Environmental Science Chapter 10 Study Guide

Genetic Diversity	Extinct	Endemic Species
Keystone Species	Ecotourism	Threatened Species
Biodiversity	Captive Breeding	Biodiversity Treaty
Poaching	Biotechnology	Hybrids
Exotic Species	Endangered Species	Germ-plasm banks
Biodiversity Hotspots	Mass Extinction	Ecosystem Diversity

1. Scientists believe there are more than 10 million species living on planet Earth. (10.1)
2. Earth's various organisms are concentrated in certain biomes. (10.1)
3. Reasons to preserve diversity – What is good about it? (10.1)
  - Ethical reasons
  - Aesthetic or personal enjoyment
  - Ecotourism
  - Potential products, variety of food, clothing, shelter
4. Biodiversity is important to ecosystems because it helps populations adapt to ecological changes. (10.1)
5. Species diversity is usually referred to as biodiversity. (10.1)
6. Benefits of biodiversity: a variety of food sources, sources of new medicines, and aesthetic or personal enjoyment. (10.1)
7. Many species are still unknown because they are found in remote areas. Smaller species receive less attention than larger organisms. Cataloging is a huge task. Why is it difficult to save individual species? (10.1)
  - Species are dependent upon each other – removal may cause a chain reaction.
8. 25% of all species will become extinct between 1800 and 2100 (10.2)
9. Current rate of species extinctions are due to humans – specific causes are habitat destruction, hunting, pollution, introduction of exotic species. (10.2)
10. The greatest number of species is found in the tropical rain forest. Most extinctions today are occurring here. (10.2)
11. Groups of organisms that are most in danger of extinction – small populations and those that migrate or need special habitats. (10.2)
12. Habitat destruction causes most extinctions because organisms are adapted to survive in particular environments. (10.2)
13. Lemurs are found only on the island of Madagascar. (10.2)
14. Areas of high biodiversity in the U.S. – coastal California, Hawaiian Islands, Florida Everglades. (10.2)
15. Biodiversity hotspots are usually located on islands in tropical rain forests, and coastal areas. (10.2)
16. Endangered Species Act Provisions - (10.3, p. 273)

17. The ecosystem approach to conservation is partly based on the idea that a healthy \_\_biosphere\_\_ requires intact \_\_ecosystems\_\_. (10.3)
18. How can zoos, botanical gardens, and wildlife parks save species? Preserve \_\_threatened\_\_ species – may participate in \_\_captive breeding programs\_\_. (10.3)
19. \_\_Captive breeding \_\_ programs have been used to help increase the population of California Condors. (10.3)