Human Impacts on Biodiversity

Fill in the gaps, create the word list and solve the word find!

Human _____ can impact on the magnitude, duration and speed of _____ change in a number of ways. These include: _____ destruction, fragmentation or degradation, including erosion and dryland salinity; the introduction of _____ species unsustainable ___ of natural resources; the impact of _____, including biomagnification and _____; emissions contributing to the enhanced greenhouse effect which impact _____ change.

Habitat loss directly influences _____ by its negative impact on species _____, _____ diversity, _____ richness and species _____. Habitat loss indirectly influences biodiversity by decreasing _____ growth, reducing ecosystem _____ capacity, disrupting species _____, reducing _____ chain length, diminishing _____ ___ ability & _____ success, altering _____ rate, and _____ incidence and impact of _____.

Habitat loss is the _____ or elimination of the space in which a species or _____ of organisms lives and reproduces. It can be caused by _____ disturbances (such as volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides), but is largely the product of human _____ of natural areas for _____ (such as _____ strip mining, agriculture, and _____ or commercial development) and resultant pollution. After a _____ point of lost habitat, ecosystems may no longer be able to _____ the environmental _____ needed to ensure the _____ of the plants, animals, and other forms of life that live there, increasing their chances of becoming _____.

Habitat _____ is the division of habitat into _____ and more _____ patches of habitat. Causes of habitat fragmentation include development and construction, _____, logging, _____, and _____ sprawl. As roads or developments branch out they ___ off and isolate pieces of habitat from each other, creating more _____ and eroding the core of the habitat. When habitats are fragmented, species are _____ from crossing into other fragmented sections.

Created by Dr Catherine Baudains, Environmental and Sustainability Education Consultant
ABN 36403173447

Human Impacts on Biodiversity
Fill in the gaps, create the word list and solve the word find!

SOLUTIONS

Human activities can impact on the magnitude, duration and speed of ecosystem change in a number of ways. These include: habitat destruction, fragmentation or degradation, including erosion and dryland salinity; the introduction of invasive species unsustainable use of natural resources; the impact of pollutants, including biomagnification and eutrophication; emissions contributing to the enhanced greenhouse effect which impact climate change.

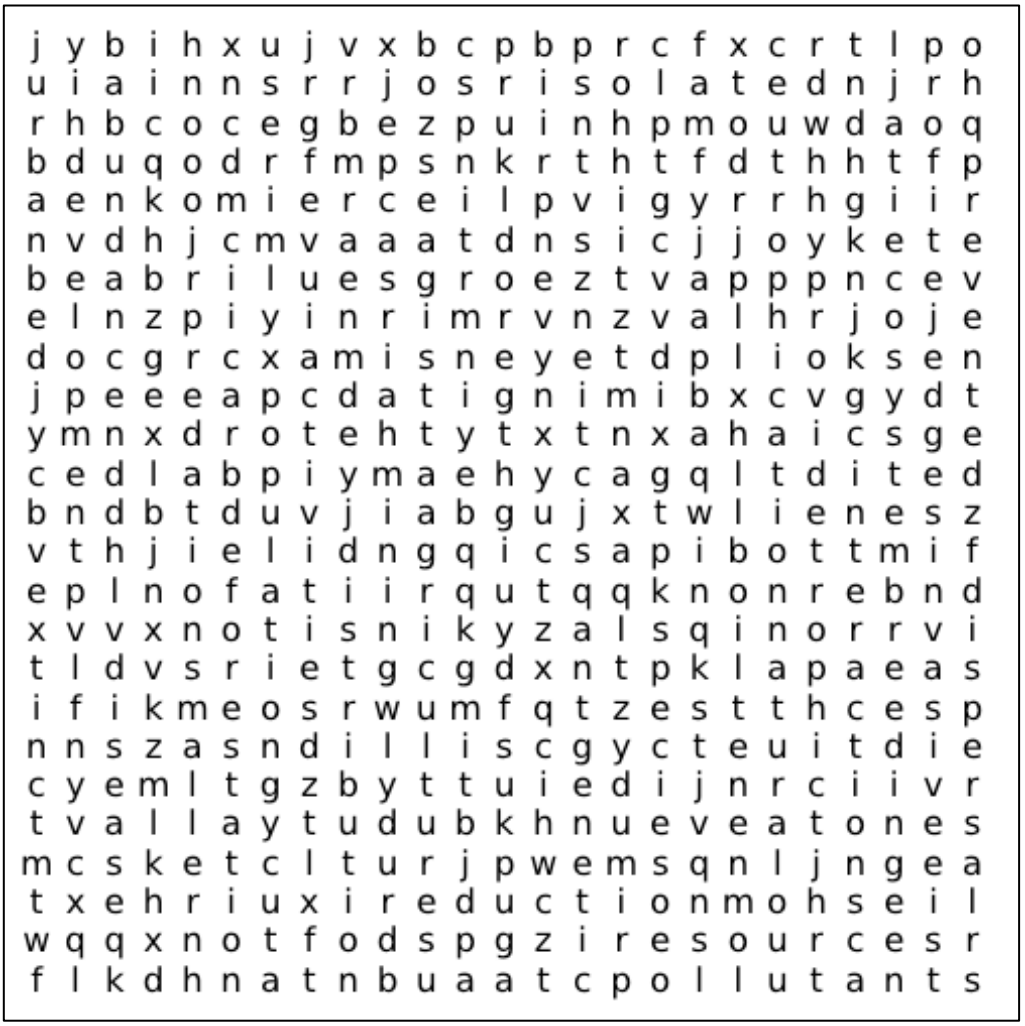
Habitat loss directly influences biodiversity by its negative impact on species abundance, genetic diversity, species richness and species distribution. Habitat loss indirectly influences biodiversity by decreasing population growth, reducing ecosystem carrying capacity, disrupting species interactions, reducing trophic chain length, diminishing dispersal ability & breeding success, altering predation rate, and increasing incidence and impact of disease.

Habitat loss is the reduction or elimination of the space in which a species or community of organisms lives and reproduces. It can be caused by natural disturbances (such as volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides), but is largely the product of human development of natural areas for profit (such as deforestation, strip mining, agriculture, and residential or commercial development) and resultant pollution. After a critical point of lost habitat, ecosystems may no longer be able to provide the environmental resources needed to ensure the survival of the plants, animals, and other forms of life that live there, increasing their chances of becoming extinct.

Habitat fragmentation is the division of habitat into smaller and more isolated patches of habitat. Causes of habitat fragmentation include development and construction, mining, logging, agriculture, and urban sprawl. As roads or developments branch out they cut off and isolate pieces of habitat from each other, creating more edges and eroding the core of the habitat. When habitats are fragmented, species are prevented from crossing into other fragmented sections.

Created by Dr Catherine Baudains, Environmental and Sustainability Education Consultant
ABN 36403173447

Human Impacts on Biodiversity

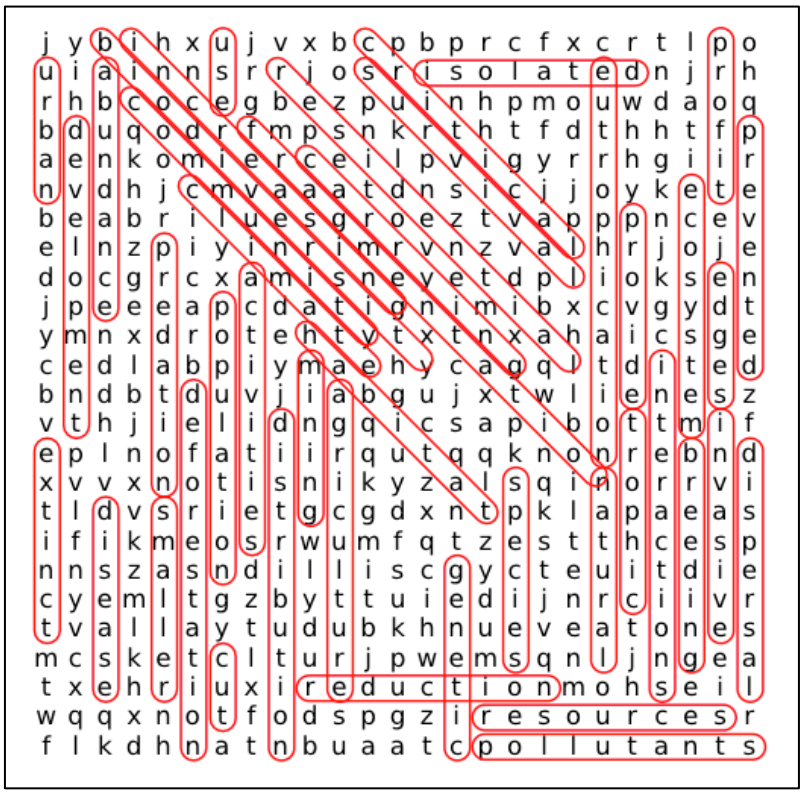


abundance
activities
agriculture
biodiversity
breeding
carrying
climate
community
critical
cut
deforestation
development
disease
dispersal
distribution
ecosystem
edges
eutrophication
extinct
fragmentation
genetic
habitat
increasing
interactions
invasive
isolated
mining
natural
pollutants
population
predation
prevented
profit
provide
reduction
residential
resources
smaller
species
survival
trophic
urban
us

Created by Dr Catherine Baudains, Environmental and Sustainability Education Consultant
ABN 36403173447

Human Impacts on Biodiversity

SOLUTIONS



abundance
activities
agriculture
biodiversity
breeding
carrying
climate
community
critical
cut
deforestation
development
disease
dispersal
distribution
ecosystem
edges
eutrophication
extinct
fragmentation
genetic
habitat
increasing
interactions
invasive
isolated
mining
natural
pollutants
population
predation
prevented
profit
provide
reduction
residential
resources
smaller
species
survival
trophic
urban
use

Created by Dr Catherine Baudains, Environmental and Sustainability Education Consultant
ABN 36403173447