Ecological Succession; Stability & Human Impact on Biodiversity Test Review

1. _____ is the gradual and sequential change in species composition of a community over time.
2. _____ occurs in a lifeless area, with no soil, where no community existed before.
3. _____ occurs after the disturbance of an existing community; rebuilding on existing soil.
4. During ecological succession, _____ -selected species are the first to arrive, are large in numbers and poor competitors.
5. Give an example of a pioneer species. _____
6. ___-selected species arrive later and replace pioneer species.
7. Last successional community or biome, is known as the _____ community.
8. List 3 differences between r-selected species and K-selected species.

   _____
9. _____ is an event by a biotic or abiotic factor that changes the population size or community composition.
10. How easily is the ecosystem disturbed is known as _____.
11. How quickly the ecosystem is able to return to its original state after a disturbance is known as _____.
12. Give an example of a localized disturbance. _____
13. Give an example of a severe disturbance. _____
14. Give an example of a regular re-occurring disturbance. _____
15. _____ change is a high intensity disturbance that effects ecosystems gradually.
16. An ecological community that has reached equilibrium is known as a _____ community.
17. List the **4 factors** that are most important in affecting ecosystem stability.

    _____
18. _____ is when a species moves in or out of an environment.
19. When an entire species dies off this is called _____.
20. When one species evolves into 2 species, this is called _____.
21. A species, such as an otter, that has a large effect on its ecosystem regardless of its population size is known as a _____ species.
22. According to the pika lab, which 2 factors influence pika density the most?

    _____
23. In a high magnitude disturbance, the conditions cannot be reversed and the ____-selected species are eliminated.
24. Are all ecological disturbances bad? Why or why not? _____
25. Ecosystem _____ are processes by which the environment produces resources.
26. Products obtained from ecosystems such as food and raw materials are known as _____ services
27. Control of climate and disease, such as purifying water and air are known as _____ services.
28. Necessary for the production of all other ecosystems, such as pollination are known as _____ services.
29. Spiritual and recreational benefits such as using nature in books, film, and painting are known as _____ services.
30. The human population is growing at an _____ rate due to better sanitation, medicine, and nutrition.
31. _____ changes are changes caused by humans.

32. Fill in: H_____
I_____
P_____
P_____
O_____
C_____

33. Habitat destruction in which habitats are separated into patches or islands is known as _____.

34. Habitats converted for other uses such as houses or road are known as _____.

35. An _____ species is an accidental or intentional introduction of a foreign species into an area where it is not native.

36. _____ growth is the central cause of the environmental crisis.

37. _____ occurs when small amounts of pollutants become concentrated in organisms near the top of the food chain.

38. List 3 examples of overexploitation. _____

39. Name 3 types of natural types of climate change. _____

40. Name 3 types of Anthropogenic Causes of Climate Change _____

41. Compare and contrast the effects climate change and overpopulation can have on an ecosystem.

42. List **natural (4)** and **anthropogenic (6)** causes of climate change.

43. The loss of _____ can reduce ecosystem services, can cause species to lose genetic variation, and can cause extinction.

44. The name of the process when two species arise from one is called _____.

45. _____ occurs when more that 50% of species disappear from the planet in a short period of time.

46. _____ is the most common cause to the extinction of a species.

47. Hybridization is the mixing of _____ of different species.

48. _____ is living off the earth's natural resources without depleting or degrading ecological services.

49. Scientists suspect that temperatures are increasing on this planet because increasing _____ in the atmosphere is trapping more heat.

50. List 3 solutions to the environmental and biodiversity crisis.

51. Warming of the Earth due to gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and water vapor that trap the heat that should escape into the atmosphere is known as _____.

52. Educating women and reducing poverty will help to _____ population growth worldwide.

53. Stocking _____ banks , freezing plant cuttings, stocking seeds, and freezing animal sperm and eggs can all help to sustain species.