

You need to know the content of this sheet.

100%



What's the
BIG
idea?

100% Sheet Human Impacts

Ecosystems

Organisms require a supply of energy and materials for which they are often dependent on or in competition with other organisms

Biodiversity is the variety of all living things on earth or in an ecosystem. Human activity can increase/ decrease biodiversity.

Decreasing biodiversity:

Waste management: increasing human population means more waste. Storing/ burning this waste can cause pollution.

Pollution can occur in water, air and land.

Land use:

More humans means more land is used for quarrying (to increase resources for building), building homes, and to dump waste. This loss of land leads to loss of biodiversity.

The destruction of peat bogs removes habitats and the burning of peat for fuel releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Deforestation and global warming:

Reduces habitat and combustion leads to more carbon dioxide which leads to global warming which can lead to extreme climate change (drought/ flooding? Which again, affects biodiversity.

Maintaining biodiversity:

Humans can do things to reduce the loss of species.

- Breeding programmes for endangered species
- Protection and regeneration of rare habitats
- Reintroduction of field margins and hedgerows
- Reduction of deforestation and carbon dioxide emissions by some governments and global agreements
- Recycling resources rather than dumping them

Define biodiversity:

Describe ways in which humans pollute the land and the impacts this has.

Describe ways in which humans pollute the air and the impacts this has.

Describe ways in which humans pollute water and the impacts this has.

Describe and evaluate the different methods of maintaining biodiversity