

Human impacts, biodiversity and food security

Give a positive and a negative effect of fish farming.

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What is a non-indigenous species?

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How can a non-indigenous species reduce biodiversity?

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What is eutrophication?

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Give the order of events in eutrophication.

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Give a benefit of maintaining biodiversity.

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How can animal species be conserved?

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What is reforestation and how does it help?

A species that has been introduced to an area where it does not naturally live.

Positive: reduces overfishing. Negative: waste can cause eutrophication, or disease can spread to wild fish.

Too many nutrients, such as nitrates, entering water, causing algal growth and then lack of oxygen.

It can out-compete, eat or infect native species, so their numbers fall.

More stable ecosystems, and a source of food, materials and medicines.

Nitrates in, algal bloom, light blocked, plants die, bacteria increase and use up oxygen, fish die.

Replanting trees. It restores habitats, absorbs carbon dioxide and reduces soil erosion.

Protecting habitats, captive breeding programmes and laws against hunting.