

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.

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Triple only

What is food security?

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Triple only

List the biological factors affecting food security.

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Triple only

Why does eating more meat reduce food security?

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Triple only

Give two sustainability issues for food production.

Population growth, more animal farming and meat and fish eating, new pests and pathogens, human-caused environmental change, sustainability issues.

Having enough food to feed a population.

Land used for biofuels instead of food, and the cost of agricultural inputs such as fertiliser and feed.

Energy is lost between trophic levels, so more land and crops are needed to produce meat than plant food.