

# APESreview Ch 10-11: Sustaining Terrestrial & Aquatic Biodiversity



## Top 15 Terms for This Exam

Tree Harvesting Techniques  
Deforestation  
Industrial Forestry  
Marine Protected Areas  
Bycatch  
Keystone Species  
Old Growth Forest  
Estuaries

Fish Harvesting Techniques  
Subsidies  
Biodiversity Hot Spots  
Wild Rivers  
Poaching  
Forest Fires  
Overgrazing

## The Gimme Question for This Exam

Nontarget fish species or other marine mammals caught in nets or through other fishing methods are called

- bycatch
- surplus species
- trash fish
- game species

## Video Review Links

[Keystone Species](#)  
[Forests](#)

[Trawling](#)

## College Board Objectives & Essential Knowledge

*ERT-2.B. Describe ecosystem services.*

ERT-2.B.1. There are four categories of ecosystem services: provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting.

*ERT-2.C. Describe the results of human disruptions to ecosystem services.*

ERT-2.C.1. Anthropogenic activities can disrupt ecosystem services, potentially resulting in economic and ecological consequences.

*EIN-2.B. Describe the effect of clearcutting on forests.*

EIN-2.B.1. Clearcutting can be economically advantageous but leads to soil erosion, increased soil and stream temperatures, and flooding.

EIN-2.B.2. Forests contain trees that absorb pollutants and store carbon dioxide. The cutting and burning of trees releases carbon dioxide and contributes to climate change.

*EIN-2.J. Describe causes of and problems related to overfishing.*

EIN-2.J.1. Overfishing has led to the extreme scarcity of some fish species, which can lessen biodiversity in aquatic systems and harm people who depend on fishing for food and commerce.

*STB-1.G. Describe methods for mitigating human impact on forests.*

STB-1.G.1. Some of the methods for mitigating deforestation include reforestation, using and buying wood harvested by ecologically sustainable forestry techniques, and reusing wood.

STB-1.G.3. Prescribed burn is a method by which forests are set on fire under controlled conditions in order to reduce the occurrence of natural fires.

*STB-3.E. Describe the impacts of human activity on wetlands and mangroves.*

STB-3.E.3. Threats to wetlands and mangroves include commercial development, dam construction, overfishing, and pollutants from agriculture and industrial waste.

*EIN-4.C. Explain how human activities affect biodiversity and strategies to combat the problem.*

EIN-4.C.2. Habitat fragmentation occurs when large habitats are broken into smaller, isolated areas. Causes of habitat fragmentation include the construction of roads and pipelines, clearing for agriculture or development, and logging.

EIN-4.C.3. The scale of habitat fragmentation that has an adverse effect on the inhabitants of a given ecosystem will vary from species to species within that ecosystem.

EIN-4.C.6. Some ways humans can mitigate the impact of loss of biodiversity include creating protected areas, use of habitat corridors, promoting sustainable land use practices, and restoring lost habitats.

*(ENG=Energy Transfer, ERT=Interactions Between Earth Systems, EIN=Interactions Between Species and the Environment, STB=Sustainability)*