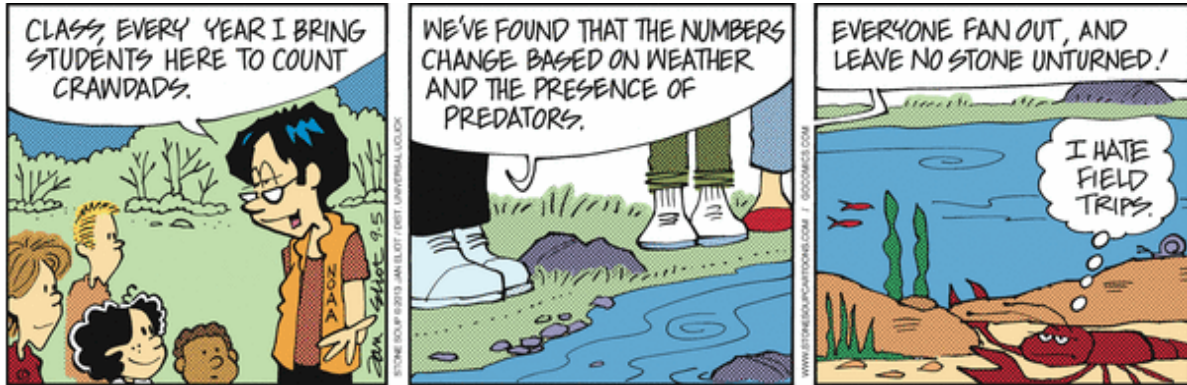


## APESreview Ch 9: Species Approach



### Top 15 Terms for This Exam

Endangered Species  
Introduced Species  
Biological Extinction  
Local Extinction  
Bioaccumulation  
CITES  
Biophilia  
Poaching

Threatened Species  
Mass Extinction  
Ecological Extinction  
Seed Bank  
Biomagnification  
ESA  
Flyway

### The Gimme Question for This Exam

In the acronym HIPPCO, the "O" stands for

- a. overfishing
- b. overexploitation
- c. organism
- d. organic

### Video Review Links

[Keystone vs. Indicator Species](#)

[Invasive Species](#)

### College Board Objectives & Essential Knowledge

*STB-3J. Describe the effects of bioaccumulation and biomagnification.*

STB-3.J.1. Some effects that can occur in an ecosystem when a persistent substance is biomagnified in a food chain include eggshell thinning and developmental deformities in top carnivores of the higher trophic levels.

*EIN-4.A. Explain the environmental problems associated with invasive species and strategies to control them.*

EIN-4.A.1. Invasive species are species that can live, and sometimes thrive, outside of their normal habitat. Invasive species can sometimes be beneficial, but they are considered invasive when they threaten native species.

EIN-4.A.2. Invasive species are often generalist, r-selected species and therefore may outcompete native species for resources.

EIN-4.A.3. Invasive species can be controlled through a variety of human interventions.

*EIN-4.B. Explain how species become endangered and strategies to combat the problem.*

EIN-4.B.1. A variety of factors can lead to a species becoming threatened with extinction, such as being extensively hunted, having limited diet, being outcompeted by invasive species, or having specific and limited habitat requirements.

EIN-4.B.2. Not all species will be in danger of extinction when exposed to the same changes in their ecosystem. Species that are able to adapt to changes in their environment or that are able to move to a new environment are less likely to face extinction.

EIN-4.B.5. Strategies to protect animal populations include criminalizing poaching, protecting animal habitats, and legislation.

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

EIN-4.C.1. HIPPCO (habitat destruction, invasive species, population growth, pollution, climate change, and over exploitation) describes the main factors leading to a decrease in biodiversity.

EIN-4.C.5. Some organisms have been somewhat or completely domesticated and are now managed for economic returns, such as honeybee colonies and domestic livestock. This domestication can have a negative impact on the biodiversity of that organism.

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