3\_2 notes – Human Impacts, adapted

Natural Resources

-Things found in nature that we use to meet our needs

-Renewable or non-renewable

-Using a renewable resource to fast may cause it to be “non-renewable”

-Sustainable means the resource being used at a rate that allows it to be renewable

Habitat loss

-When a natural environment is destroyed by either man-made actions or a natural disturbance

-When a large area (habitat) is cut up by the action of man the habitat is fragmented.

-Habitat loss is a major cause of species extinction (bears, caribou, marmots, black-footed ferrets, some amphibians and reptiles, etc.)

Introduced species

-a species of plant or animal introduced through the actions of people

-they have no natural predators, and so their population explodes

-they can over-predate natural species, leading to the extinction of the naturally occurring species

-they can often out-compete natural species, leading to the loss of habitat for the natural species, and that species will become extinct.

Examples: rabbits in Australia, Dandelions, Feral horses, House Mouse, Black Rat, House Sparrow, Common Carp, Sea Lamprey, Water Milfoil, Diffuse Knapweed, Scotch Broom, etc.)

Air Pollution

-Burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) contributes to air pollution

-Greenhouse effect (diagram on page 3.12) and Global Warming

Water Pollution

-Acid Rain is when pollutants in the air combine with water vapour to form acids that when they fall as rain cause lakes to become too acidic to support life. It also dissolves limestone (statues, grave stones, etc.)

-Pesticides and other liquids do similar damage.

Land Pollution

-Land fills and garbage? Where does it go, what leaks out?

Endangered Species = “one that is nearly extinct”

Extinct = no longer exists on Earth

Threatened Species = “one that could become endangered” without significant changes to its existing environment (or lack there of)