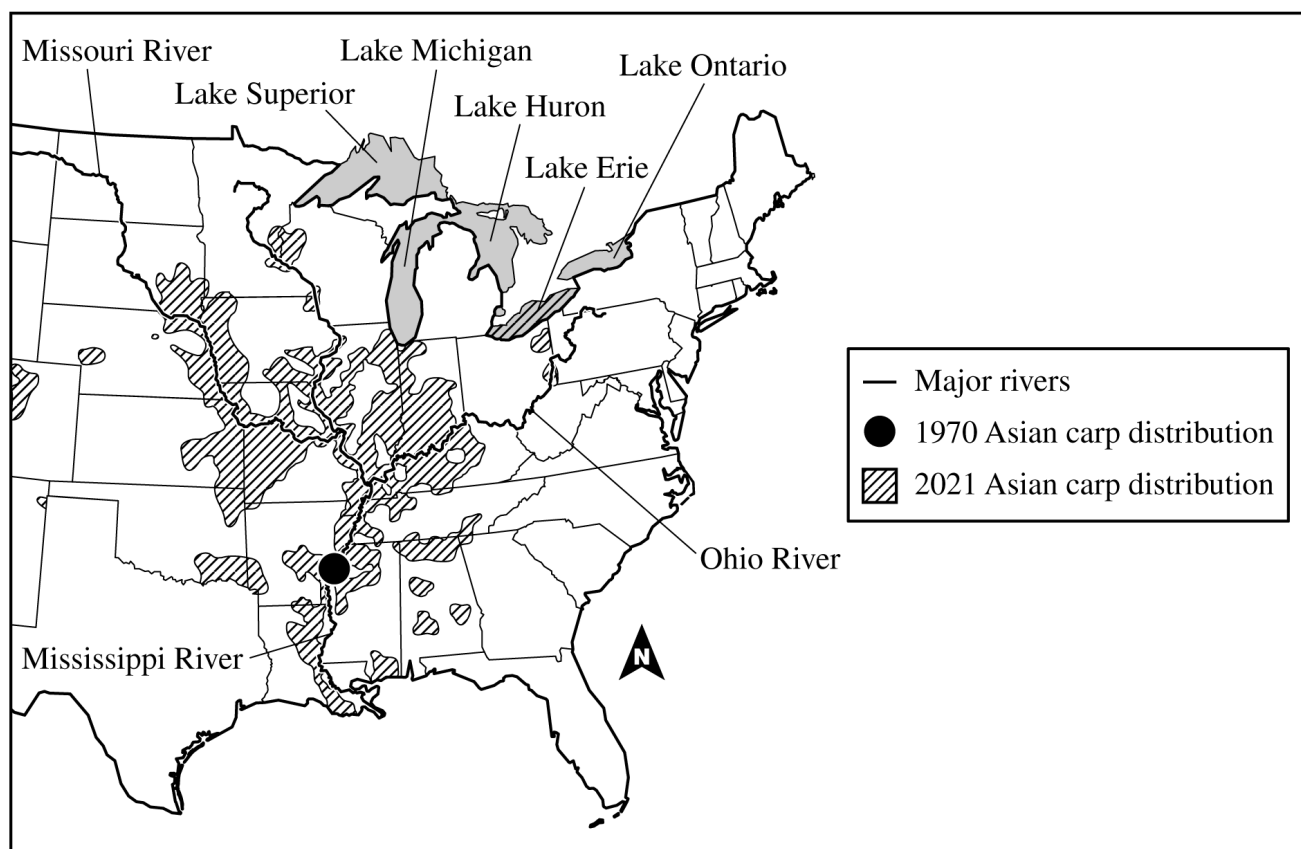


2. Asian carp were first introduced in the southern United States in the 1970s by fish farmers wanting to control algal growth in fish ponds. Asian carp can eat up to 40% of their body weight in algae each day, and a female carp can produce up to 1 million eggs every year.

Distribution of the Asian Carp in the United States



- (a) Based on the information given, **identify** a body of water invaded by Asian carp that is labeled on the map.
- (b) Based on the information shown in the map, **describe** the change in the distribution of Asian carp since their introduction in the 1970s.

The Great Lakes are a group of five major freshwater inland lakes that all share the same watershed.

- (c) **Describe** one impact the introduction of Asian carp could have on the ecosystem services provided by the Great Lakes region.
- (d) **Propose** a realistic solution to help reduce the spread of the Asian carp from their current distribution.
- (e) **Justify** the solution proposed in part (d) by providing an additional advantage.

The following is an example of a simple food chain in the Great Lakes.

Algae → Zooplankton → Macroinvertebrates → Yellow perch → Rainbow trout

- (f) **Identify** the primary consumer in the Great Lakes food chain.
- (g) **Describe** what the arrows in the aquatic food chain represent.

(h) **Describe** one possible effect of the introduction of the Asian carp on the Great Lakes food chain.

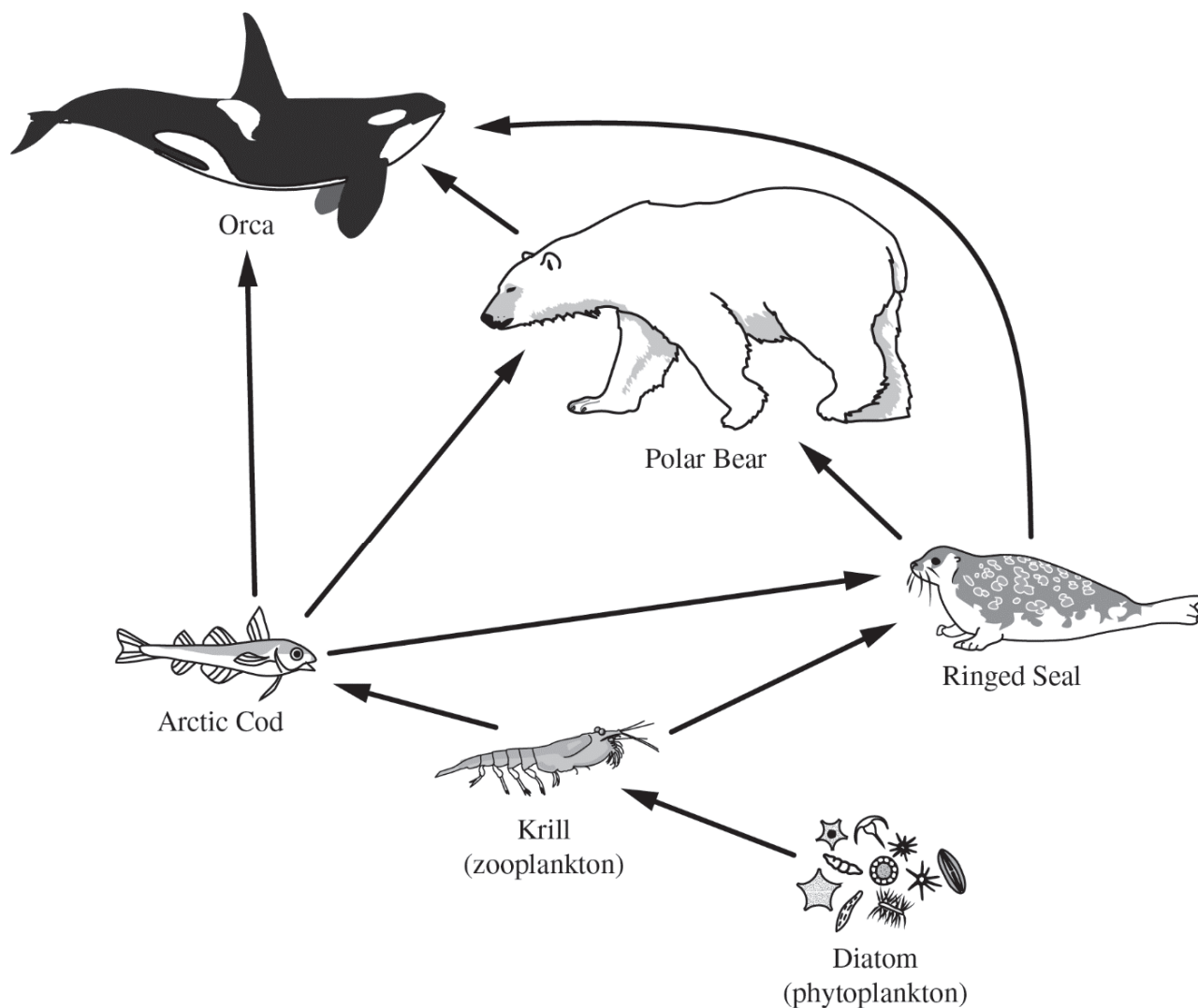
The blue pike, a fish that was endemic to the Great Lakes, was commercially fished from the late 1800s until their population crashed in 1958. In 1970, the species was declared to be extinct.

(i) **Describe** one way that overfishing of blue pike illustrates the tragedy of the commons.

(j) One potential solution to reduce overfishing is to use aquaculture. **Describe** one disadvantage of this solution.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

3. An Arctic food web includes the following organisms.



Note: Figures not drawn to scale.

(a) Refer to the food web above to complete the following table.

	Organism from Arctic food web
(i) Identify a primary producer	
(ii) Identify a primary consumer	
(iii) Identify a secondary consumer	

(b) Other than showing which organisms are consumed by other organisms, **describe** what is indicated by the direction of the arrows in the diagram.

As the amount of sea ice has decreased, larger expanses of the Arctic Ocean are now completely free of sea ice for several weeks each summer. Ringed seals, the preferred prey of polar bears, come to holes in the sea ice to breathe.

- (c) **Describe** how the change in sea ice habitat is affecting polar bears' ability to hunt and feed.
- (d) **Explain** how melting sea ice leads to a feedback loop that increases Arctic warming.
- (e) Many species, including some whales and birds, will travel thousands of kilometers during annual migrations.
 - (i) **Provide** one reason a species may migrate a long distance.
 - (ii) The North Atlantic right whale migrates between subtropical and polar waters annually. Nearly 50 percent of right whale deaths are due to human activities. **Describe** one commercial activity, other than whaling, that may result in the death of right whales.
 - (iii) **Describe** one strategy that could reasonably be implemented to decrease right whale deaths caused by the commercial activity you described in part (ii).

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

SECTION II

Time—90 minutes

4 Questions

Directions: Answer all four questions, which are weighted equally; the suggested time is about 22 minutes for answering each question. Write all your answers on the pages following the questions in this book. Where calculations are required, clearly show how you arrived at your answer. Where explanation or discussion is required, support your answers with relevant information and/or specific examples.

1. Read the following article from the *Fremont New Tribune*.

Fremont New Tribune

May 2, 2016

As another winter concludes, biologists are alarmed by the continued spread of white nose syndrome (WNS) in bats. WNS is a fungal disease that is decimating bat populations across eastern North American forests, with mortality rates reaching up to 100 percent at many sites. WNS has been found in at least 25 states in the United States and 5 Canadian provinces.

The fungus (*Pseudogymnoascus destructans*) grows well in cool conditions such as those found in caves and has been observed as white patches on the muzzles, noses, ears, and wings of many cave-dwelling bats. WNS has caused significant population declines for several bat species, including once-numerous species such as the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*).

Little brown bats hunt using echolocation by emitting up to 200 high-frequency calls per second when pursuing their prey. When healthy, the little brown bat can live up to ten years and have one or two offspring (called pups) each year.

"Little brown bats provide tremendous value to the United States economy every year by the essential services they provide to farmers and other people. We need to understand how this deadly disease spreads and attempt to help reduce its impact on the little brown bat and other bat species," said Dr. Duke Serach of the Fremont office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Dr. Serach concluded with, "It may yet be possible to save the little brown bats, but the remaining population will be alarmingly small."

- (a) Diseases can devastate populations; however, most diseases do not drive their host to extinction. **Provide** one explanation for why diseases seldom cause extinction.
- (b) Dr. Serach suggests that even if the impact of WNS on little brown bat populations can be reduced and the extinction of the species avoided, the bat populations are likely to remain alarmingly small.
- (i) **Describe** TWO threats (other than WNS) to the survival of the bat species if the total number of bats becomes very small.
 - (ii) If the little brown bat species does not become extinct and can potentially recover, the rate of recovery is likely to be slow. **Discuss** one aspect of bat biology that might slow the recovery of little brown bat populations to pre-WNS numbers.
- (c) Bats are found in ecosystems around the world. **Describe** TWO ways in which other organisms in an ecosystem could be affected by a decline in a bat population.
- (d) The Eastern deciduous forest in which the little brown bats live is an important ecosystem. **Identify** TWO ecosystem services that forests provide, and **explain** how each service benefits human society.

WNS is an emerging disease in bats. Humans are also subject to emerging diseases, such as Ebola. A recent study suggests that the number of emerging infectious diseases affecting human populations has been steadily increasing in recent decades.

- (e) **Provide** a likely reason for the increase in emerging infectious diseases affecting human populations. Include an explanation for the reason you provided.