

Question 1: Design an Investigation**10 points**

A	Describe one reproductive strategy used by a K-selected species such as the chickadee. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: (K-selected species) provide considerable parental care for offspring. (K-selected species) have few offspring. (The parents) expend significant energy for each offspring. (Individuals) reproduce more than once in their lifetime. (K-selected species) have a long gestation period/reach reproductive maturity later.	Point 01
B	Based on the information provided, explain how a decrease in spider populations could affect a lower trophic level. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Insects/insect populations would increase because the insects are not being preyed on/eaten as much. - Plants/plant populations would decrease because the number of insects that eat plants will increase.	Point 02
C	Based on the data in Figure 1, identify the number of spiders per sample at 25% nonnative plants. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: 2.0 2	Point 03
D	Based on the data in Figure 1, describe the trend in the number of insects per sample in relation to the percentage of nonnative plants. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - As nonnative plant percentage/percent increases, the number of insects decreases. - As nonnative plant percentage/percent decreases, the number of insects increases. - They have an inverse/indirect/negative relationship.	Point 04
E	Scientists hypothesized that the population of chickadees would be stable or growing with fewer than 25% nonnative plants. Describe one way that the data in Figure 2 support this hypothesis. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Below this level/With fewer than 25%, the growth rate is at/above replacement level. - Below this level/With fewer than 25%, enough reproduction is occurring to replace the population. - Below this level/With fewer than 25%, the population growth rate is positive.	Point 05

F	(i) Identify a likely scientific question for the students' investigation of ant diversity. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Does the number of species/species richness/biodiversity differ between an urban park and a grassland? - Does mowing affect the number of species/species richness/biodiversity?	Point 06
	(ii) Identify the dependent variable in the students' investigation. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Number of ant species - Ant species richness - Presence/absence of different ant species	Point 07
G	(i) Explain why the ant community of the unmowed grassland would be more likely to recover from a disturbance, such as a flood or fire, than the ant community in the mowed urban park would. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - With a larger number of species, the grassland is more likely to have some species/individuals with adaptations that allow them to survive. - The grassland is more diverse, so the loss of one species is less likely to cause a collapse (of the whole ecosystem).	Point 08
	(ii) Explain how the results of the investigation could have been altered if students had measured ant biodiversity at a paved playground rather than in the grassland. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: (The playground) would have fewer species (than the grassland/urban park) because the paved area is not suitable habitat for many ant species. (The playground) would have fewer species (than the grassland/urban park) because humans could trample the ants/ant habitat.	Point 09
H	Describe one effect a paved road in a forest can have on animal species such as deer or bears. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Animals can get hit by cars when trying to cross the road/hunt/migrate. - Fragmentation can lead to isolation of individuals/loss of genetic diversity. - Noise pollution can damage hearing/cause stress/mask the sounds used to communicate/hunt. - The road/noise pollution can cause changes in migratory routes/prevent movement of animals (to access resources). - Species that thrive in edge habitats might increase.	Point 10

Question 2: Analyze an Environmental Problem and Propose a Solution 10 points

- (a) Based on the data in the graphs, **identify** the amount of land required to produce 1 kilogram of chicken protein. **1 point**
- 50 m²
- (b) Based on the information provided, **identify** the type of survivorship curve exhibited by the darkling beetle. **1 point**
- Type III
- (c) **Explain** why the reproductive strategy of the darkling beetle is an advantage for using mealworms as an alternative protein source for the rapidly growing human population. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following:
- Darkling beetles reproduce quickly, which allows for a large amount of protein to be produced in a short period of time.
 - Darkling beetles have many offspring, which allows for a large amount of protein to be produced in a short period of time.
- (d) Based on the data in the graphs, **explain** whether producing 1 kilogram of chicken protein or 1 kilogram of pork protein would cause less environmental damage. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following:
- Chicken production has a lower global warming potential than pork production, so it would cause less environmental damage because chicken production releases less greenhouse gas.
 - Chicken production has a lower land use than pork production, so it would cause less environmental damage because there would be less deforestation/habitat destruction/soil erosion/fossil fuel use.
- (e) Based on the data in the graphs, **explain** why the production of 1 kilogram of beef protein has a different impact on global warming than the production of 1 kilogram of protein from any of the other animals studied would have. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following:
- Beef has a larger impact because methane has a high global warming potential.
 - Beef has a larger impact because methane is a greenhouse gas.
 - Beef requires more land use, which results in loss of forests/habitat/grasslands leading to release of CO₂/reduction in carbon storage.

- (f) **Describe** how water quality can be altered by cattle grazing that occurs near a stream or river. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following:
- Cattle cause erosion, which increases sedimentation/turbidity in water.
 - Cattle feces can add nutrients/nitrogen/phosphorus to waterways.
 - Cattle feces may contaminate waterways with bacteria.
- (g) **Propose** a solution to reduce the negative impacts on waterways that result from cattle grazing, while still allowing cattle to graze. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following:
- Practice rotational grazing/alternate grazing parcels.
 - Eat a diet with less meat/beef.
 - Fence/barricade the riparian zone.
 - Provide other water sources for the cattle.
- (h) Crop production can cause soil erosion. **Describe** a sustainable agricultural practice used to reduce soil erosion. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following:
- Switch crops to perennial plants.
 - Plant crops on terraces.
 - Implement contour plowing/farming.
 - Use no-till farming/cover crops.

- (i) **Justify** the use of the sustainable practice described in part (h) by describing an additional advantage, other than the reduction of soil erosion. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

Solution proposed in (h)	Justification of solution with additional advantage other than the reduction of soil erosion
Switch to perennial plants	- Reduces the use of fossil fuels. - Reduces the cost of farming. - Increases/maintains carbon storage in soils. - Preserves habitats for organisms in soils.
Plant crops on terraces	- Allows areas to be farmed that are otherwise too steep. - Sediments and other contaminants settle out behind the terrace ridge reducing the amount of soil that runs off. - Increases groundwater absorption.
Implement contour plowing/farming	- Allows areas to be farmed that are otherwise too steep. - Increases groundwater absorption.
Use no-till farming/cover crops	- Reduces the use of fossil fuels. - Reduces the cost of farming. - Increases/maintains carbon storage in soils. - Preserves habitats for organisms in soils. - Cover crops can be used as green manure.

- (j) Crop production around the world is affected by climate change. **Describe** how crop production could be negatively affected by climate change. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Crop production/yields could decrease because of:
 - Increased drought
 - Increased flooding
 - Increased insect infestation from warmer temperatures
 - Increased temperature
 - Changes in seasonal rain patterns (or temperatures)
 - Expansion of geographic range of invasive pests/species
 - Climate may be outside range of tolerance of crops

Total for question 2 10 points

Question 2: Analyze an Environmental Problem and Propose a Solution 10 points

- (a) Based on the information in the diagram, **identify** the temperature range of the water through which the majority of the adult manatee's daily movement occurs. **1 point**

- 13–19°C

- (b) Large groups of manatees are often observed in shallow waters near the waste water released by the electrical power plant during the winter. Based on the information in the diagram, **identify** a characteristic of the power plant waste water that would attract the manatees. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- The waste water/It is warm.
- The waste water/It is between 24–26°C.

- (c) Based on the information in the diagram, **describe** a potential negative impact of the waste water released by the power plant on other aquatic species. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Warming of the water near where the waste water/it is released reduces the amount of dissolved oxygen available for aquatic organisms to use/breathe.
- Warming of the water near where the waste water/it is released could impact the survival/health of species with a range of tolerance for the original/lower water temperatures.
- Warming of the water near where the waste water/it is released could alter/affect the timing of reproductive cycles for aquatic species.

- (d) (i) **Describe** a characteristic of the manatees that increases their vulnerability to the recent decline of seagrasses. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- They eat seagrass/are herbivores, so they would have less food/starve.
- They require a lot of energy to survive, so they would have less food/starve.
- They inhabit warm water, so they would need to travel to colder waters/further to find food/seagrass.
- They have a low reproductive/maturation rate, so they would take longer to recover from loss of food source.

- (d) (ii) **Describe** the change in energy flow through the trophic levels that occurs when there is a significant loss of seagrasses. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Less energy will flow/is available to organisms in higher trophic levels.
- Less energy from the Sun is stored by producers.

Total for part (d) 2 points

- (e) (i) **Propose** a solution to reduce nutrient or sediment pollution in an estuary that is surrounded by urban development. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Replace existing pavement with permeable pavement.
- Add vegetation where it will intercept runoff.
- Reduce fertilizer use in the area.
- Install barriers/Construct fences where they will intercept runoff.
- Improve wastewater treatment plants in the area.

- (e) (ii) **Justify** the solution proposed in part (e)(i) by providing an additional advantage of reduced nutrients in an estuary, other than one related to manatees. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Reduces eutrophication.
- Increases biodiversity/species richness.
- Improves water clarity.
- Increases ecotourism.
- Reduces cost of water treatment.
- Increases profits for commercial fisherman.

Total for part (e) 2 points

- (f) **Describe** how summertime weather conditions can increase the frequency of photochemical smog. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Sunlight is more intense/there is more sunlight in summer, and more primary pollutants/nitrogen oxides/ NO_x react in sunlight.
- Summertime temperatures are warmer than other seasons, and chemical reactions occur more quickly in warmer temperatures.
- Trees release more VOCs in summer leading to more reactions that form photochemical smog.

- (g) **Identify** one ecological problem that results from exposure to photochemical smog. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Causes respiratory problems/eye irritation in animals.
- Reduces photosynthesis.
- Slows/Inhibits/Stunts plant growth.
- Increases the susceptibility of plants to pests and disease.

- (h) **Describe** a potential disadvantage of using hydrogen fuel cells to power automobiles. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- High cost to manufacture automobiles that use hydrogen fuel cells.
- Obtaining hydrogen requires a lot of energy/may consume more energy than the hydrogen fuel can produce.
- Hydrogen is explosive/flammable (may catch fire).
- Lack of infrastructure (such as fueling stations) for hydrogen fuel.
- Obtaining hydrogen often uses fossil fuels.
- Hydrogen must be obtained by separating it from natural gas or water.

Total for question 2 10 points

AP[®] Environmental Science

2016 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

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

- (a) Diseases can devastate populations; however, most diseases do not drive their host to extinction. **Provide** one explanation for why diseases seldom cause extinction.

(1 point for a correct explanation for why diseases seldom cause extinction)

- Genetic diversity in wild populations enables some resistant organisms to survive and reproduce.
- Disease organisms often co-evolve with their hosts, allowing the host to evolve adaptations that resist the disease.
- Disease organisms/pathogens that cause the extinction of their host population jeopardize their own survival.
- Initial deaths thin (reduce density of) populations and make the disease less likely to spread.

- (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.

(2 points: 1 point for each description of a threat. Only the first two descriptions can earn a point.)

- Difficulty finding mates when populations are small, widely dispersed, or have a skewed sex ratio
- Competition from other species with a similar niche (e.g., nesting sites, food)
- Problems associated with a reduction of genetic diversity (small gene pool, lack of hybrid vigor, diseases that affect one will affect all members of the population, bottle-neck, etc.)
- Susceptibility to reduced fitness as a result of decreased protection by the group (e.g., not enough individuals to create heat, less protection by group members, increase in probability of becoming prey without the advantage conferred by group size)
- Increased vulnerability to environmental disturbances (need to name specific disturbance)

- (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.

(1 point for a correct discussion of a correct aspect of bat biology that might slow their recovery)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Low fecundity/ few babies per year | • Advanced age at first reproduction |
| • Long generation times in bats | • Increased parental care |

- (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.

(2 points: 1 point for each correct description. Only the first two descriptions can earn a point.)

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Question 1 (continued)

- Increase in bat food sources.
- Increase in West Nile and other insect-borne diseases
- Decrease in the spread of rabies
- Decrease in fungus that causes WNS
- Decrease in bat guano (tied to organism)
- Decline in plants pollinated or dispersed by bats
- Decline in bat predators due to decreased food supply.
- Increase in numbers of animals with similar food and habitat needs
- Causes a trophic cascade

(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.

(2 points: 1 point for each correct ecosystem service with an explanation of how the service benefits human society)

Acceptable responses may include the following:

Ecosystem Service	Benefit to Humans
Resource material (tree/forest)	Lumber, building materials, fuel, paper, food
Oxygen production	Human respiration
Soil formation/protection	Forestry, agriculture, flood control, water quality
Protection of water supplies	Drinking water, recreation, irrigation, fishing
Habitat (e.g. specify shade, temperature moderation, etc.)	Animals or plants desired by humans for fishing, hunting, food
Biodiversity	Food, medicine, gene diversity, breeding stock
Carbon sink (sequestering)	Slows climate change
Aesthetics/cultural/social	Connection with nature (inspiration for art, music, poetry, etc.), research, education, recreation, tourism

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.

(2 points: 1 point for a correct reason for the increase in emerging infectious diseases. 1 point for a correct explanation of how the reason likely increases the emerging diseases affecting human populations.)

Acceptable responses may include the following:

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Question 1 (continued)

Reason for Increase	Explanation
Climate change, global warming	Allows pathogens and disease vectors to survive in places that were previously too cold or dry
Increase in global travel	Increased likelihood of contracting/spreading disease
Increased exposure to animals (zoonotic)	Changes in agricultural practices increase rodents, etc; trade in exotic species, intrusion into wild habitats, urban sprawl
Increase in population density/distribution	Increased likelihood of contracting /spreading disease from others
Lack of vaccinations	Increase human susceptibility to disease, reduce herd immunity
Antibiotic resistance	New disease strains evolve
Decrease in medical care/public health	Poverty, war, migration, human behavior (refusing to use condoms/sharing needles/refusing aid)

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Question 2

Use the data below to respond to the following. For each calculation, show all your work.

Calculate the weight (in tons) of rock waste produced globally each year when iron ore is converted to pig iron.

(1 point for the correct answer with work shown)

1.6 billion tons of iron ore – 1.2 billion tons of pig iron = 0.4 billion tons of waste

OR

$$1.6 \times 10^9 - 1.2 \times 10^9 = 4 \times 10^8$$

Calculate the weight (in tons) of pig iron that could be produced if all of the estimated global iron ore reserves were used for pig iron production.

(2 points: 1 point for the correct setup and 1 point for the correct answer)

$$\frac{1.2 \text{ billion tons pig iron}}{1.6 \text{ billion tons iron ore}} \times 800 \text{ billion tons iron ore} = 600 \text{ billion tons iron}$$

OR

$$\frac{1.2}{1.6} = 0.75 \quad 0.75 \times 800 \text{ billion} = 600 \text{ billion} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{1.2}{1.6} = \frac{x}{800}$$

OR

$$\frac{1.2 \times 10^9}{1.6 \times 10^9} \times 8.0 \times 10^{11} = 6.0 \times 10^{11}$$

Calculate the weight (in tons) of the current global iron ore reserves that would be used to make steel if the current trends continue.

(1 point for the correct answer with work shown)

$0.95 \times 800 \text{ billion tons of iron} = 760 \text{ billion tons iron ore used to make steel}$

OR

$$0.95 \times 800 = 760 \text{ billion}$$

OR

$$9.5 \times 10^{-1} \times 8 \times 10^{11} = 7.6 \times 10^{11}$$

Calculate the weight (in tons) of coal that is conserved each year in North America by recycling steel.

(1 point for a correct answer with work shown)

$$\frac{0.7 \text{ fewer tons coal used}}{1 \text{ ton steel recycled}} \times 80 \text{ million tons steel recycled} = 56 \text{ million tons coal saved per year in North America}$$

OR

$$0.7 \times 80 = 56 \text{ million}$$

OR

$$7.0 \times 10^{-1} \times 8.0 \times 10^7 = 5.6 \times 10^7$$

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Question 2 (continued)

Describe TWO environmental problems that are associated with abandoned coal mine sites.

(2 points: 1 point for each correct description of an environmental problem. Only the first two descriptions can earn a point.)

- Subsidence/sinkholes as shafts collapse
- Habitat destruction/slow to recover
- Stream/water quality degradation
- Acid mine drainage
- Heavy metal runoff
- Tailings alter landscape and drainage patterns
- Increased soil erosion
- Particulate/dust pollution
- Animals fall in
- Methane release
- Underground fires difficult to extinguish

Describe one method that can be used to mitigate one of the problems you identified in part (c).

(1 point for a correct description of a mitigation method for one of the two environmental problems described in part (c))

- Plant trees or other plants to restore cover/reduce erosion
- Fill in/fence off abandoned shafts to stop subsidence or reduce access
- Prevent acid mine drainage and leaching from sites using retaining ponds, berms, other BMPs
- Treat acid mine drainage with limestone
- Return tailings to excavation sites
- Recontour the land
- Place gravel on surface to reduce wind erosion

Discuss one reason why surface coal mining is generally less expensive than subsurface mining.

(2 points for correct identification of a reason linked with a discussion of why surface mining is less expensive)

Reason	Economic Discussion
Wages	Fewer workers needed above ground Workers paid less above ground
Healthcare	Workman's compensation Insurance
Safety	Increased likelihood below ground of ○ severe accidents ○ death ○ black lung
Legal costs	Lawsuits from injuries, accidents, rescues

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Question 3

Municipal solid waste (MSW) is the trash collected from households and businesses.

- (a) Use the data provided in the graph to respond to the following.
- (i) **Explain** one probable cause (other than increased composting) for the change in per capita waste generation from 2000 to 2012.
(1 point for a correct explanation for the change in per capita generation from 2000 - 2012)
- People or businesses practicing one of the following: refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, or repurpose.
 - Lighter materials contribute to less MSW creation (e.g. plastic bottles not glass bottles)
 - Less material used in products (newspapers smaller, aluminum cans less massive)
 - Technology reduces waste generation (e.g., reading magazines online → less paper)
 - Economic recession → less consumption → less MSW produced
- (ii) **Calculate** the percent increase in total MSW generation from 1980 to 2012.
(1 point for the correct answer with work shown)

$$\frac{(250 \text{ million tons} - 150 \text{ million tons})}{150 \text{ million tons}} \times 100 = 66\% \text{ to } 67\%$$

- (b) Two ways of managing MSW are incineration and disposal in landfills.
- (i) **Identify** one disadvantage of waste incineration.
(1 point for a correct identification of a disadvantage of waste incineration)
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific air pollutant (e.g., CO, CO₂, dioxin, halogens, particulates, SO_x, NO_x) • Ash disposal necessary • Incinerator is expensive to construct and/or operate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSW supply and quality may be limited requiring additional fuel • Reduced quality of life and property value due to incinerator and supply trucks |
|---|--|
- (ii) **Identify** one disadvantage of waste disposal in landfills.
(1 point for a correct identification of a disadvantage of waste disposal in landfills)
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground water, surface water, or soil contamination through some transport mechanism • Reduced quality of life and property value due to landfill and supply trucks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of methane or CC • Odor source • Attracts vermin • Habitat destruction • Preclusion of other land uses • Explosion/seepage hazard from methane produced |
|---|--|

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Question 3 (continued)

Trash incineration is one way to generate electricity from MSW. Electricity can also be generated from waste buried in landfills.

Describe the specific steps of a process used to produce electricity from waste buried in a landfill
(3 points – 1 point for each step in the process of generating electricity from landfill gas)

Step	Description of Step
Acquire fuel (chemical energy)	Methane collected or gathered
Use fuel (chemical → mechanical)	Fuel is combusted to produce steam or hot air
Generate electricity (mechanical → electricity)	Steam or hot air spins/turns/rotates a turbine/generator to generate/produce electricity

- (d) Many landfills do not accept used tires. As a result, the tires are often dumped in poorly regulated piles. **Describe** one human health problem associated with piles of discarded tires.
(1 point for a correct description of a human health problem associated with piles of discarded tires)
- Discarded tires provide habitat for mosquitoes/pests that can be disease vectors.
 - Tires may catch fire and release air pollutants that cause respiratory issues in humans.
- (e) Composting is one way to reduce the amount of waste that enters a landfill.
- (i) Other than reducing the volume of waste, **identify** one advantage of composting.
(1 point for a correct identification of an advantage of composting)
- The resulting compost can be used or sold as fertilizer or soil amendments.
 - Municipal composting facilities may provide jobs.
 - MSW may emit less foul odor if organic material is composted.
 - Tipping fees and trash removal costs may be reduced due to removal of dense compostable material.
- (ii) **Identify** one disadvantage of composting.
(1 point for a correct identification of a disadvantage of composting)
- Compost may attract undesirable animals (vermin).
 - Compost may emit foul odors or spontaneously combust.
 - Nutrients released from decomposing organic matter may run off into surface waters and cause water quality problems.
 - Compost may release methane.
 - Composting organic material requires a great investment of time and labor by humans.

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Question 4

Soil is a complex mixture of living organisms and organic material, along with minerals and other abiotic components. Soils help sustain life and provide ecosystem functions.

- (a) **Describe** how TWO climate factors affect the rate of soil formation.

(2 points: 1 point for each correct description of how a climate factor affects the rate of soil formation. Only the first two descriptions can earn a point.)

Climate Factor		Effect
Temperature	High	Increases rates of biological activity (decomposition) and chemical activity – increases rates of soil formation
	Low	Decreases rates of biological activity (decomposition) – decreases rates of soil formation Increases the rate of weathering (frozen water expands, breaking rock) – increases the rate of soil formation
Precipitation/ Humidity	High	Increases biological activity and weathering – increases the rate of soil formation Increases erosion, runoff – decreases the rate of soil formation
	Low	Decreases biological activity and weathering – decreases the rate of soil formation
Wind		Can carry in particles – increases rates of accumulation Can hasten rates of soil erosion – decreases rates of accumulation

(Note: No point earned for merely identifying a climate factor.)

- (b) As soils form, distinct layers known as horizons develop over time. One of these is the A horizon.

- (i) **Identify** one specific biotic component of the A horizon.
(ii) **Identify** one abiotic component of the A horizon.

(2 points: 1 point for a correct identification of a specific biotic factor and 1 point for a correct identification of an abiotic factor.)

Examples of components include:	
Biotic	Humus, microorganisms, bacteria, earthworms, macroinvertebrates, roots, fungi, beetles, decomposers, insects
Abiotic	Sand, silt, clay, water, air, nutrients (N,P, K compounds), decomposing parent material, minerals, rocks, pebbles

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Question 4 (continued)

- (c) Nitrate levels exceeding the United States Environmental Protection Agency's primary drinking water standard have been found in the groundwater of areas with intensive agriculture.

- (i) **Identify** one agricultural practice that can lead to elevated nitrate levels in groundwater.

(1 point for a correct agricultural practice that leads to elevated nitrate levels in groundwater.)

- Application of fertilizer
- Improper sealing of feedlots
- Improper construction or maintenance of animal waste lagoons

- (ii) **Describe** how the practice you identified in (c)(i) leads to elevated nitrate levels in ground water.

(1 point for a correct description linked to the practice identified in part (c)(i).)

- Nitrates infiltrate/percolate/seep into ground water.
- Nitrates entering surface waters that recharge aquifers (must connect surface with ground water).

- (d) Acid deposition has affected soil quality in many parts of the northeastern United States.

- (i) **Explain** one way acid deposition onto soil can affect plant health.

(1 point for a correct explanation of one way acid deposition onto soil can affect plant health.)

- Increased soil acidity may be outside of the optimal range of tolerance for the plant, resulting in poor plant growth or death.
- Acid can leach cations/metal ions/nutrients from soil, making them less available to plants, thus decreasing growth.
- Aluminum is released and can be toxic to plants.
- Acid can diminish the ability of soil to buffer, leading to poor plant growth.
- Increased soil acidity can damage plant root systems, stressing plants.
- Sulfur and nitrogen from acid deposition can build up to levels toxic to plants (or can fertilize the soils).

- (ii) **Describe** one method for remediating soil affected by acid deposition.

(1 point for a correct description of a method of remediation.)

- Add crushed limestone / lime / marble dust / bone meal / crushed egg shells or oyster shells

- (e) Climate change is causing far-reaching ecosystem changes, including soil degradation in many of the world's biomes. **Describe** TWO ways that climate change can degrade soil.

(2 points: 1 point for each correct description of how a change in climate has resulted in soil degradation.)

- Increased global temperatures and decreased precipitation cause desertification.
- Increased temperatures lead to increased evaporation of irrigation water, resulting in soil salinization.
- Increased erosion and/or leaching can result from increased precipitation in certain areas.
- Increased temperature can lead to faster breakdown of organic matter (less organic matter in the soil).
- Increased temperatures and shifting climatic belts result in longer growing seasons, which can deplete nutrients from the soil.
- Rising sea levels can result in flooding of coastal areas, leading to salinization of soil and increased soil erosion.
- Increased temperatures can lead to soil desiccation.