Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- a sustainable resource is produced **as fast as it is used up**, so it never runs out

2.2

- any **one** of: closed seasons / quotas / mesh size / protected areas / monitoring

2.3

- any one of: habitat destruction, hunting, pollution, introduced species, climate change

2.4

- a store of seeds kept cold and dry, so that plant species can be grown again if they become rare or extinct

3.1 B

- **captive breeding** conserves an endangered animal species
- A, C and D harm species

3.2

(a)

- any **two** of: keep up biodiversity / reduce extinction / protect ecosystems / food, drugs or genes

(b)

- a small population has **less genetic variation**
- so it is harder to survive future **change or disease**

3.3

(a)

- a limit on the mass (number) of fish that may be caught

(b)

- young (small) fish escape through the net
- so they survive to breed and replace the fish that are caught

3.4

- new trees replace the trees that are cut down
- so the forest (and the habitats it provides) is not used up, and wood can be harvested again in future

3.5

- captive breeding, to increase the number of animals
- releasing animals back into the wild, or educating the public, or research into the species