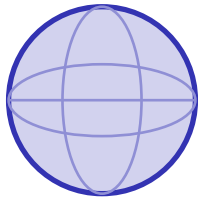


Human Influences on Ecosystems

IGCSE Biology ■ Topic 20

IGCSE Biology



What we will cover

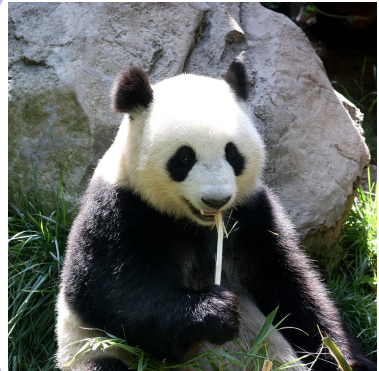
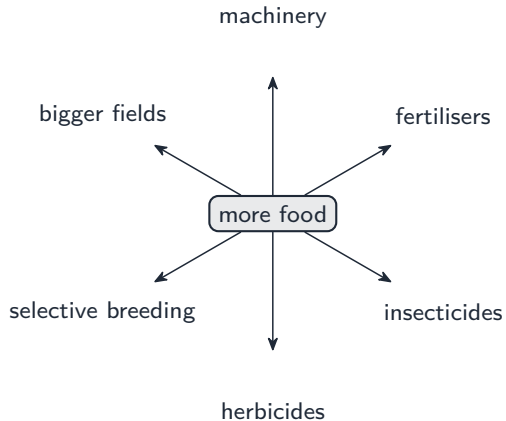
- 1 Increasing food supply
- 2 Habitat destruction
- 3 Water pollution
- 4 Plastics & climate change
- 5 Conservation



protect, do not clear

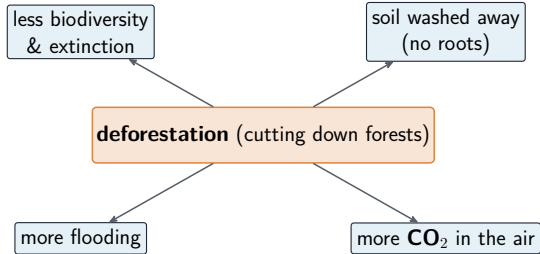
conservation

Increasing food supply



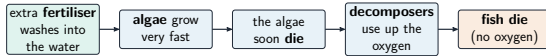
Endangered species need habitat protection

Habitat destruction



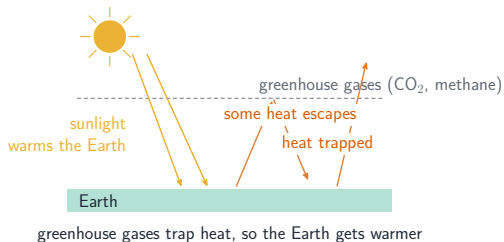
Habitat loss drives extinction risk

Water pollution: eutrophication



Pollution damages living systems

Plastics and climate change



Non-biodegradable 不可降解 plastics build up & harm wildlife.

Greenhouse gases 温室气体 (CO₂, methane 甲烷) trap heat, strengthening the **greenhouse effect** 温室效应 & driving climate change.

Conservation

sustainable 可持续 use

quotas 配额, closed

seasons 禁渔期,

mesh sizes, replanting

saving species

protected areas, **cap-**

tive breeding 圈养繁殖,

seed banks 种子库

A very small population loses **genetic variation 变异**, making it harder to survive change.

Worked example – eutrophication

Fertiliser washes into a river and the fish die. Put the steps in order.

- Fertiliser **leaches** into the water, adding nitrate.
- Algae grow rapidly – an **algal bloom** 藻华 – and cover the surface.
- The bloom **blocks the light**, so the plants below die.
- **Decomposer bacteria** feed on the dead plants and multiply.
- They **respire aerobically**, using up the dissolved oxygen $\Rightarrow$ **the fish suffocate**.

The fish die of **no oxygen**, not of poisoning. The bacteria – not the algae – take the oxygen. Get that order right and the marks follow.

Topic 20 – key takeaways

1

Food

machinery, chemicals, breeding;
monoculture risk

2

Deforestation

less biodiversity, soil loss, more
CO₂

3

Eutrophication

fertiliser → algae → no oxygen →
fish die

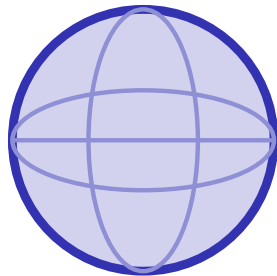
4

Conservation

quotas, captive breeding, seed
banks

Check yourself

- 1 Why is a monoculture risky?
- 2 Name one effect of deforestation.
- 3 What uses up the oxygen in eutrophication?
- 4 Name one way to save an endangered species.



Answers 1. one disease can destroy the whole crop 2. e.g. soil loss / more CO₂
3. decomposers 4. e.g. captive breeding