Chapter 10: Biodiversity Section 1, What is Biodiversity?

| A | World | Rich | in Bi | iodive | ersity |
|---|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| | • | | | | |

| • | short for biological diversity, is: | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | - the of organisms in a given area | | | | | | |
| | - the | within a population | | | | | |
| | the variety of | in a community | | | | | |
| | the variety of | in an ecosystem. | | | | | |
| • | Certain areas of the planet, such as | | , contain an | | | | |
| | extraordinary variety of species. | | | | | | |
| Unkn | nown Diversity | | | | | | |
| • | The number of species known to so | cience is about | _, most of which are | | | | |
| | Actual number of species of | on Earth is | | | | | |
| • | New species are considered known | when they are | | | | | |
| | | scientifical | lly. | | | | |
| Level | ls of Diversity | | | | | | |
| • | Biodiversity can be studied and des | scribed at three levels: | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| • | Species diversity refers to all the _ | between po | pulations of species, as well | | | | |
| | as between different species. | | | | | | |
| • | Ecosystem diversity refers to the _ | of habitats, | communities, and ecological | | | | |
| | processes within and between ecos | ystems. | | | | | |
| • | Genetic diversity refers to all the _ | contain | ned within all members of a | | | | |
| | population. | | | | | | |
| • | A | is a segment of DNA that is located in a chr | omosome and that code for a | | | | |
| | specific hereditary trait. | | | | | | |
| Benef | fits of Biodiversity | | | | | | |
| • | Biodiversity can affect the | of ecosystems and | I the | | | | |
| | of populations. | | | | | | |
| Specie | es Are Connected to Ecosystems | | | | | | |
| • | Every species is probably either | | upon by at least one | | | | |
| | other species in ways that are not a | llways obvious. | | | | | |
| • | A | is a species that is critical to the | ne functioning of the | | | | |
| | ecosystem in which it lives because | e it affects the survival and abundance of many oth | er species in its community. | | | | |
| • | An example is the | | | | | | |

| • | increases the chances that some members of the | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | population may survive environmental pressures of | or changes. | | | | | |
| • | | are less likely to survive such pressures. | | | | | |
| Speci | ies and Population Survival | | | | | | |
| • | When a population shrinks, its genetic diversity _ | as though it is | | | | | |
| | passing through a bottleneck. | | | | | | |
| • | The members of the population may then become | more likely to genetic disease | es. | | | | |
| Medi | ical and Industrial Uses | | | | | | |
| • | About | of the drugs prescribed in the United Sates are | | | | | |
| | derived from plants, and almost all of the antibioti | cs are derived from chemicals found in | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Agric | cultural Uses | | | | | | |
| • | Most of the crops produced around the world orig | Most of the crops produced around the world originated from a few areas of | | | | | |
| | biodiversity. | | | | | | |
| • | Most new crop varieties are | , or crops developed by combing gene | tic | | | | |
| | material from other populations. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Ethic | cs, Aesthetics, and Recreation | | | | | | |
| • | | is a form of tourism that supports the conservation | on | | | | |
| | and sustainable development of ecologically uniqu | | | | | | |
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