



* Sustainability: when a population of plants, animals and other living organisms can continue to interact and reproduce indefinitely

Biodiversity

- * Biodiversity: number of different types of organisms in an area
- * The greater the number of organisms in an area, the greater the biodiversity of that area
- * High biodiversity levels are connected with a healthy, sustainable



* Species richness (the number of species in one area) is a common measure of biodiversity.

* Often higher at the equator.





- * 5 Major Causes of Decreased Biodiversity
- * Habitat change
- * Overexploitation
- * Pollution
- * Invasive species
- * Climate change

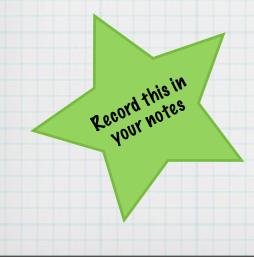


Classification System for Species at Risk

* When a population's size decline below a certain number, the species will no longer be able to fill it's ecological niche.

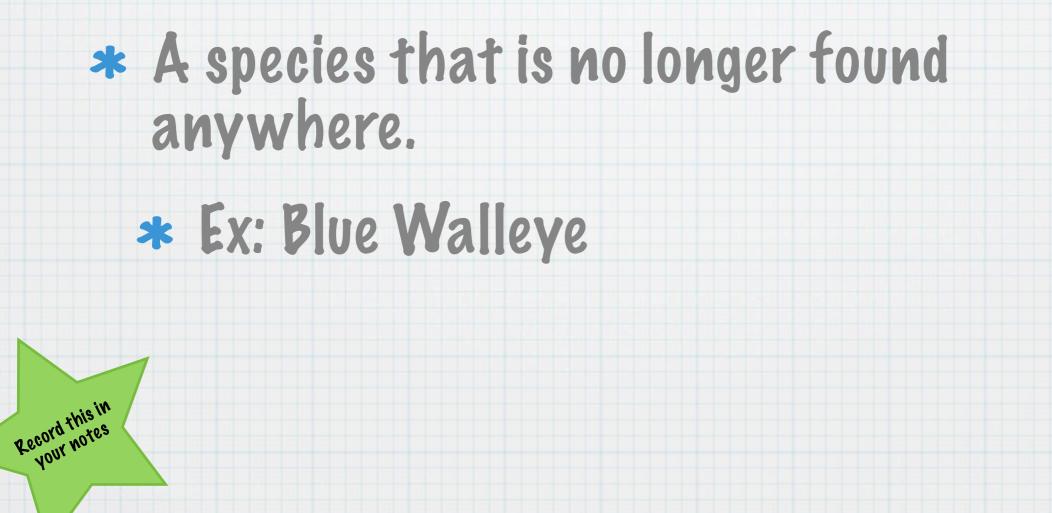
* This has consequences for the rest of the ecosystem.

* Ecological niche: a role or position a species has in the environment.



In Canada, the status of species is monitored by the Committee of the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).







* A species that is close to extinction in all parts of Canada or in a significantly large area.

* Ex. Eastern Cougar, Barn Owl, Swift Cricket Frog





* Any species that no longer exists in one part of Canada but can be found in others.

* Grizzly bear no longer in Manitoba or Saskatchewan but still in parts of Alberta and BC

Monday, October 3, 16

Record this in Your notes



* Any species that is likely to become endangered if factors that make it vulnerable are note reversed.

* Example: Tuberculosis has recently placed the wood bison on the threatened list.

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Vulnerable

- * Any species that is at risk because of low or declining number at the fringe of its range or in some restricted area.
 - Example: Grey fox is beginning to return to south Ontario but needs more woodlands.

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