# Ecosystem Degradation and Loss

## Preview

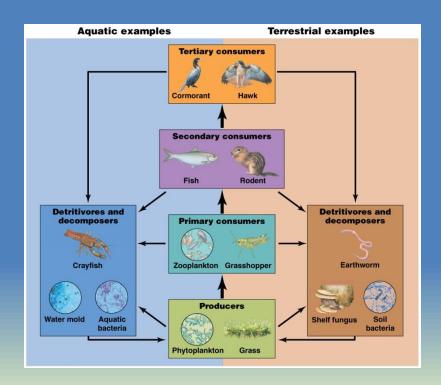
- 1. Habitats and Ecosystems
- 2. Types of Degradation

- Habitat
  - -FWSS
  - -A species' "address"



1.

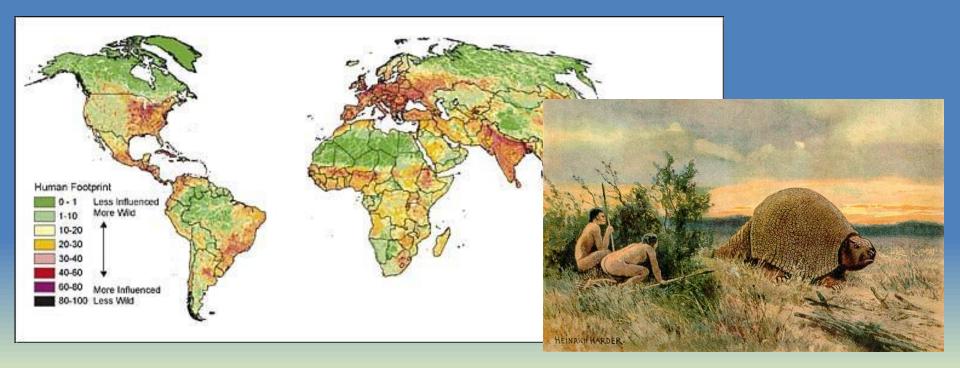
- Niche
  - –A species' "job description"



1.







- Competition
  - –Two or more species accessing the same resource
  - -Coexistence  $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  exclusion

#### Whose habitat is this?

1950



2005 2010 2020

2000

1985

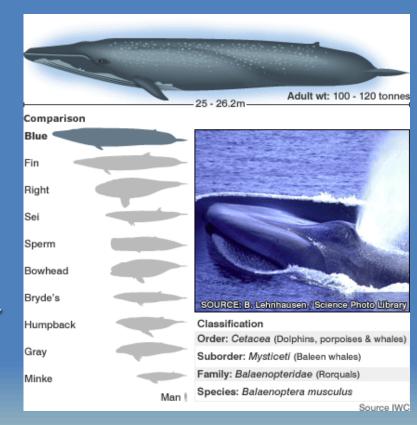
**Borneo Video** 

**BBC** Borneo

- Habitat = address
  - -Physical & biological
  - –Used by:
    - An individual
    - One species = population
    - Group of species = community

- Ecosystem
  - Heavier focus on patterns and processes that govern organisms' interactions
  - E.g., precipitation, temperature, nutrient availability
  - Provides context for understanding habitat

- Habitat
  - Deep water areas
  - -Areas rich in krill
- Ecosystem
  - –Marine
  - –Migrates from temperate to cooler water



- Habitat usually refers to species
- Habitat and ecosystem do not always correspond
  - –Ecosystems include >1 habitat
  - -Habitats can include >1 ecosystem

#### European Starling

- Abundant
- Breeding: needs natural or artificial cavities
- Winter: gregarious, with largest concentrations around cities, feedlots



animals.nationageographic.com

- Degradation and Loss
  - Quality vs. quantity
  - -Habitat:
    - Foraging
    - Breeding
    - Overwintering
  - Ecosystem:
    - Degradation: Increased temperature, climate change
    - Loss: replacement by "new" ecosystem

- Habitat management
  - Removal of snags (dead trees) from woodland to reduce fire danger
  - -Groups dependent on snags
    - Wood-boring insects
    - Woodpeckers
    - Fungi
    - Lichens
    - Bats

2.









- Habitat degradation
- Habitat loss
- Ecosystem degradation
- Ecosystem loss





- Humans have three major effects on the environment
  - –Additions
  - Modifications
  - –Removal/destruction

- Additions
  - -Contaminants
    - Air (Clean Air Act)
    - Water (Clean Water Act)
    - Land (CERCLA)
  - -Physical structures
    - Dams
    - Roads



- Manipulations
  - -Soil erosion
  - Disturbance
  - -Water/Aquifers



- Removals/Destruction
  - Deforestation
  - –Desertification
  - –Drainage



### Resources

#### **Publications**

Hunter Jr., M. L., and J. Gibbs. 2007. Fundamentals of Conservation Biology, 3rd Edition. Blackwell, Malden.