Biodiversity   the variety of plants and animals in an area (biological diversity). The greater the
number of different plants and animals in an area the greater its biodiversity
The greater the biodiversity the greater the number of links in the web of life.
The greater the number of links the greater the health of the ecosystem
The reduction in biodiversity (ie: extinction of ONE species) will affect many
other species and may cause the ecosystem to collapse

Classification System for At-Risk- Species

Classification	Description	Example
Extinct	A species no longer found anywhere	Great Auk Newfoundland Wolf Labrador Duck
Extirpated	A species no longer existing in the wild in Canada, but occurring elsewhere or no longer existing in one part of its normal range in Canada but still exists in others	Atlantic Walrus (Northwest Atlantic population)
Endangered	- A species facing imminent extirpation or extinction	Ivory Gulls Newfoundland pine Martin Wolverine (Labrador) Beluga Whale (Labrador) Barrens Willow
Threaten	Any species that is likely to become endangered if factors that make it vulnerable are not reversed	Piping Plover Peregrine Falcon Woodland Caribou Porsild's Bryum
Vulnerable	Any species that is at risk because of low or declining numbers at the fringe of its range or in some restricted area. Also called "Special Concern"	Atlantic cod Harlequin Duck Boreal Felt Lichen Short-eared Owl Mountain Fern

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.   'Biodiversity' is described as:

   (A)   The range of different species in an environment
   (B)   The seasonal and daily changes in an environment
   (C)   The way species differ from one another
   (D)   The influence of physical factors on an environment

2.   Why is biodiversity important to ecosystems?

   (A)   It allows animals to feed permanently from one type of plant.
   (B)   It increases at each level of the food chain.
   (C)   It helps populations adapt to ecological changes.
   (D)   It reduces the number of insects in a given ecosystem.

3.   Which statement is FALSE?

   (A)   Populations compete for food, shelter, and water.
   (B)   The biodiversity of an area can contribute to sustainability.
   (C)   A single population could not survive without some type of interaction with other
            populations.
   (D)   Greater the biodiversity the more unstable an ecosystem

4.   Which of the following is true for biodiversity?

   (A)   It is an abiotic factor
   (B)   Greater the biodiversity, the more unhealthy an ecosystem
   (C)   More species the less biodiveristy
   (D)   Biodiversity is a biotic factor

5.   An endangered species is

   (A)   a species in danger of extinction.
   (B)   a species growing on public land.
   (C)   an organism brought to a place where it has not lived before.
   (D)   a species that has disappeared entirely

6.   The current rate of species extinction is

   (A)   slower than at any other time in this century.
   (B)   attributable to the actions of humans.
   (C)   the result of natural environmental processes.
   (D)   of little consequence to Earth's long-term survival.

7.   Which describes a species that is extinct in some areas but not others?

(A)   Vulnerable
(B)   Extirpated
(C)   Endangered
(D)   Extinct

8.   Which of the following species is extinct in Newfoundland?

(A)   Great Auk
(B)   Green Crab
(C)   Pine Martin
(D)   Snowshoe hare

9.   Which of the following is an effect of extinction?

(A)   increase in disease
(B)   increase in biodiversity
(C)   decrease in number of producers
(D)   decrease in biodiversity

10.   The major reason why species become extinct is:

(A)   climate change
(B)   competition from other species
(C)   small scale disasters
(D)   human interference

11.   The wolf can be found across parts of mainland Canada but was eliminated from the northern United States. What is the wolf's at risk classification for the United States ?

(A)   Endangered
(B)   Threatened
(C)   Extirpated
(D)   Extinct

12.   Any species that is at risk because of low or declining numbers at the fringe of its range or in some restricted area is said to be ....

(A)   Vulnerable
(B)   Threatened
(C)   Extirpated
(D)   Endangered

PART B: MATCHING

13. _____ extinct		A. a species that no longer exists in part of Canada but can be found elsewhere
14. _____ threatened		B. a species that is at risk because of low or declining numbers at the fringe of its range or in some restricted area
15. _____ extirpated		C. a species that is likely to become endangered if factors affecting it are not reversed
16. _____ endangered		D. a species that has disappeared everywhere
17. _____ vulnerable		E. a species that is close to disappearing everywhere