

Human Influences on Ecosystems

Human activities significantly influence ecosystems, impacting food supply, habitat destruction, pollution, and conservation efforts.

Food Supply:

Modern technology has boosted food production through machinery, fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, and selective breeding. However, monoculture farming and intensive livestock production come with drawbacks such as reduced biodiversity, increased pests, and animal welfare concerns.

Famine:

Factors like uneven food distribution, drought, and population growth contribute to global hunger, requiring social, economic, and environmental strategies to address the issue.

Habitat Destruction:

Human activities, such as deforestation, marine pollution, and land conversion, lead to the destruction of animal habitats, reducing biodiversity, increasing CO₂ levels, and affecting rainfall patterns.

Pollution:

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Various pollutants, such as insecticides, herbicides, nuclear fallout, chemical waste, plastics, and untreated sewage, damage ecosystems. Eutrophication, caused by excess nutrients from fertilizers or sewage, disrupts aquatic ecosystems by depleting oxygen and killing wildlife.

Greenhouse Effect and Acid Rain:

Industrial activities increase greenhouse gases, leading to climate change. Acid rain, caused by nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide, harms plants, aquatic life, and buildings.

Conservation:

To prevent extinction, efforts include monitoring habitats, education, captive breeding, and seed banks. Climate change, pollution, and habitat destruction are major threats to species survival.



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