

1. List three different uses that humans have for land once we have cleared it of forest.

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2. What does deforestation mean?

- ☐ Cutting down trees
- ☐ Building on farmer's fields
- ☐ Burning fossil fuels

3. Fill in the gaps using the words provided.

biodiversity   shelter   food   dependent   start   move   survive

Deforestation results in a loss of \_\_\_\_\_, not only from the loss of the tree species but from other species which are \_\_\_\_\_ on them for food and \_\_\_\_\_. Photosynthesising plants are the \_\_\_\_\_ of most \_\_\_\_\_ chains so even species which are able to \_\_\_\_\_ away may not \_\_\_\_\_ for long without them.

4. Give two ways in which carbon dioxide can be released as a result of deforestation.

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5. How do trees remove carbon dioxide from the air?

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6. How do peat bogs keep carbon locked in?

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7. Which of these is **not** a way of protecting ecosystems?

- ☐ Habitat protection
- ☐ Waste reduction
- ☐ Preventing global warming
- ☐ Draining peat bogs
- ☐ Breeding programmes

8. What is a field margin?

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9. The government wants to protect the environment by reducing carbon emissions and global warming. What challenges are they likely to face in implementing this policy?

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## Answers

1. Housing / Industry / Retail / Offices / Farming / Landfill
2. Cutting down trees
3. Deforestation results in a loss of **biodiversity**, not only from the loss of the tree species but from other species which are **dependent** on them for food and **shelter**. Photosynthesising plants are the **start** of most **food** chains so even species which are able to **move** away may not **survive** for long without them.
4. Burning trees to clear land and respiration of the organisms which feed on dead wood.
5. They use carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. The carbon is then locked in their biomolecules, particularly in their wood. This can remove it from the atmosphere for centuries.
6. Peat bogs are too acidic/low oxygen for decay microorganisms to work. Carbon is locked in partially decayed plants.
7. Draining peat bogs
8. An area around a farmer's field where wildflowers and grasses are allowed to grow.
9. Reference to cost (e.g. cost of land for planting trees, cost of renewable energy).

Accountability; people to check that industry are following the carbon emission rules

Growing population- if we don't clear land for housing where will people live?

Economic cost (e.g. building jobs)

Impact on cost of living (most people want to own their own car etc)

Conflict between biodiversity and food security. Without pesticides and herbicides farms would produce far less food.