Quizlet NAME _____

20 Multiple choice questions

1. the second most dominant species in an ecosystem in terms of numbers
    a. steady state
    b. sub-dominant
    c. semi-nomadic
    d. succession

2. the vegetation found in a climax community that has been allowed to develop unimpeded over time e.g. remote alpine areas
    a. sedentary cultivation
    b. primary vegetation
    c. primary production
    d. secondary vegetation

3. levels for the production and consumption of food and energy within the flora and fauna of an ecosystem from the simple level of a producer to the highest level of tertiary consumer
    a. utility value
    b. world park
    c. resilience
    d. trophic levels

4. a lifestyle in which humans and their possessions move infrequently across a landscape often due to seasonal climatic patterns
    a. steady state
    b. semi-nomadic
    c. sub-dominant
    d. overload

5. the change from one stage or sere of vegetation in a selected area to another stage or level towards a primary climax vegetation
    a. primary production
    b. seral progression
    c. ozone depletion
    d. succession

6. an area of natural land unimpeded by deliberate human change which allows freedom of movement of animals between two ecological islands
    a. wildlife corridor
    b. world park
    c. resilience
    d. wildlife refuge

7. a concept whereby certain areas are permanently conserved beyond the reach of all nations e.g. Antarctica
    a. steady state
    b. resilience
    c. overload
    d. world park

8. an area of land set aside for the undisturbed development of the natural ecosystems; wildlife is protected, but some controlled hunting may be permitted at times
    a. wildlife refuge
    b. wildlife corridor
    c. resilience
    d. utility value

9. the initial collection and preliminary processing of resources to fulfil a need or want by humans e.g. agriculture, mining, forestry etc.
    a. secondary vegetation
    b. seral progression
    c. primary vegetation
    d. primary production

10. a system of agriculture in which the producer grows only what he needs for his own family
    a. subsistence agriculture
    b. utility value
    c. sustainability
    d. semi-nomadic

11. a term describing stress to an ecosystem as a result of excessive human inputs to the system
    a. overload
    b. semi-nomadic
    c. succession
    d. world park

12. the vegetation which replaces primary vegetation in the short term after fire, disaster, or human interference in an ecosystem
    a. secondary vegetation
    b. primary vegetation
    c. ozone depletion
    d. sedentary cultivation

13. when one land use succeeds in taking over from the original type of land use in an area
    a. sub-dominant
    b. succession
    c. overload
    d. resilience

14. a decrease in the amount of ozone in the stratosphere at about 20-30 km above earth
    a. trophic levels
    b. secondary vegetation
    c. succession
    d. ozone depletion

15. the degree to which ecosystems recover from natural or human impact or change
    a. overload
    b. succession
    c. utility value
    d. resilience

16. the ability to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs
    a. semi-nomadic
    b. sustainability
    c. resilience
    d. sub-dominant

17. an agricultural practice where primary and secondary vegetation is cleared for crop production on a small scale for low yields of a few basic crops, necessitating the moving of the garden every 4 to 7 years
    a. primary vegetation
    b. secondary vegetation
    c. sedentary cultivation
    d. shifting cultivation

18. the production of agricultural crops or livestock in one area
    a. primary vegetation
    b. shifting cultivation
    c. sedentary cultivation
    d. secondary vegetation

19. the balance which is maintained when all inputs and outputs have created a self-sustaining climax community in a particular ecosystem
    a. utility value
    b. sub-dominant
    c. world park
    d. steady state

20. a value placed on an object or area because there is a possible financial return from it, as distinct from an intrinsic value for itself alone
    a. world park
    b. utility value
    c. steady state
    d. resilience