## Blackline Master 2-1 SAMPLE RESPONSE KEY Levels of Biodiversity

The word *biodiversity* comes from *biological diversity*. It refers to the diversity of living organisms and their interconnectedness.

The Canadian Biodiversity Strategy defined biodiversity as:

The variety of species and ecosystems on earth and the ecological processes of which they are a part – including ecosystem, species and genetic diversity. (Source: Taking Nature's Pulse p 5.) Use this table to record information about the levels of biodiversity

	Genetic biodiversity	Species biodiversity	Ecosystem biodiversity
Facts and Ideas	<ul> <li>foundation of all biodiversity</li> <li>toolkit for life</li> <li>genes change to adapt to</li> <li>changes in environment</li> <li>changes through natural</li> <li>selection</li> <li>change through random</li> <li>mutations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>species are units of genetic diversity</li> <li>mate among themselves but not with others</li> <li>species adapt to habit through genetics</li> <li>species are interdependent on other species</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a unique community of many species interacting as one unit</li> <li>made up of land, water, plants, animals and microorganisms</li> <li>some regions have few ecosystems (low diversity) and some have higher diversity of ecoystems</li> </ul>
Examples	-The white Spirit or Kermode bear is a genetic variation of the black bear	- The coastal wolf is a genetically distinct subspecies of the grey wolf - The woodland caribou is a subspecies of caribou	- A watershed can have a high diversity of ecosystems e.g. alpine, forest, river, grasslands, estuary
Questions	- Why is genetic diversity called the tool kit for life? - Why is genetic diversity important for survival? - How might genetic biodiversity react to climate change?	- What causes a new species to develop? - Why is it important to have species diversity? - What could happen if one species disappeared?	- How high or low is the ecosystem biodiversity in our region?