

## SNC1D

### CHAPTER 2: POPULATIONS & SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS

#### 2.3: HUMAN NICHES & POPULATION

To continuously expand, humans must focus on sustainable use of resources.

#### Section 2.3 Review

BLM 2-8

1. Our human brain has allowed us to make our niche \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ our carrying capacity.
2. What is sustainable use?
3. Sketch or describe (in detail) your own niche.
4. We can increase carrying capacity by changing the \_\_\_\_\_ or changing our \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Humans have increased their carrying capacity in these ways:

6. a) Define the term "doubling time."

b) What is the current doubling time of the human population?

7. a) List five things you do that reduce your ecological footprint.

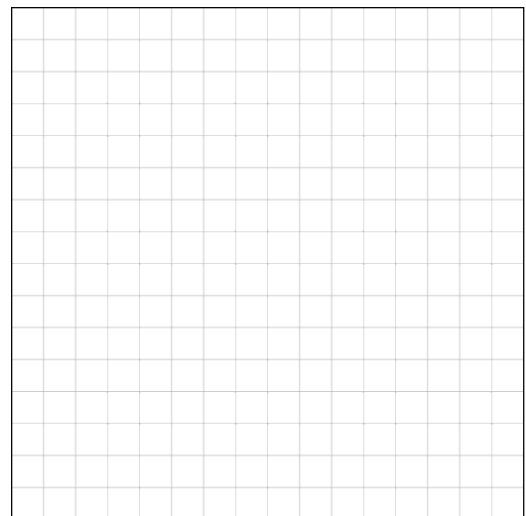
b) List one thing you do that has a big effect on your ecological footprint.

c) What could you do to change your ecological footprint?

8. This table shows the ecological footprint in 8 countries.

**Ecological Footprints**

Country	Ecological Footprint (hectares per person)
Afghanistan	0.1
Brazil	2.1
Ethiopia	0.8
Japan	5.9
Russia	4.4
United Arab Emirates	11.9
United Kingdom	6.3
United States	12.3



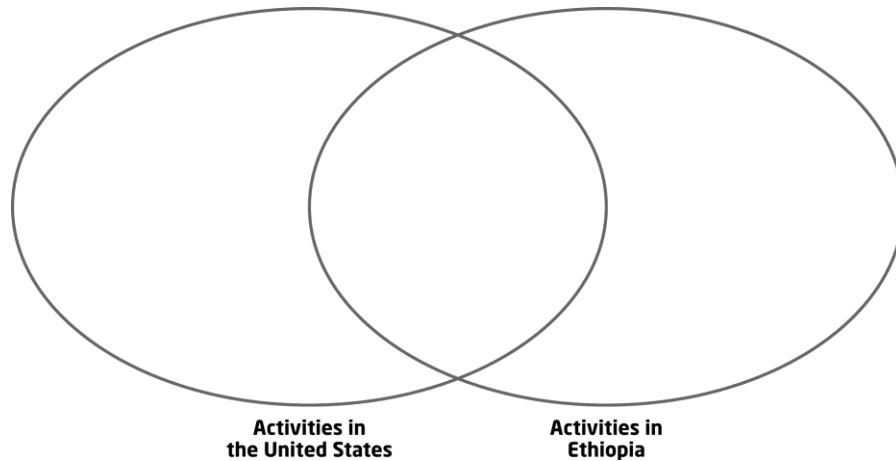
a) Draw a labeled bar graph to show the data.

**b) Refer to your bar graph in part a.** Complete each sentence.

The country with the largest ecological footprint is \_\_\_\_\_

The country with the smallest ecological footprint is \_\_\_\_\_

**c)** The ecological footprint of the United States is much larger than the ecological footprint of Ethiopia. List some activities that might cause this difference. Use this Venn diagram.



**9.** The average ecological footprint on Earth is 2.2 hectares per person. The ecological footprint of Canadians is about 7.7 hectares per person.

a) Some activities that cause Canadians' ecological footprint to be high are:

b) Some geographical reasons (land, climate) Canadians' ecological footprint is high are:

c) Some historical reasons Canadians' ecological footprint is high are: