

6.3.2 Populations and sustainability

- (a) the factors that determine size of a population
- To include the significance of limiting factors in determining the carrying capacity of a given environment and the impact of these factors on final population size.
- M0.1, M0.2, M0.3, M0.4, M0.5, M1.3, M2.5, M3.1, M3.2* HSW1, HSW2
- (b) interactions between populations
- To include predator–prey relationships considering the effects on both predator and prey populations **AND** interspecific and intraspecific competition.
- (c) the reasons for, and differences between, conservation and preservation
- To include the economic, social and ethical reasons for conservation of biological resources.
- HSW7, HSW9, HSW10, HSW12
- (d) how the management of an ecosystem can provide resources in a sustainable way
- Examples to include timber production and fishing.
- HSW12
- (e) the management of environmental resources and the effects of human activities.
- To include how ecosystems can be managed to balance the conflict between conservation/ preservation and human needs e.g. the Masai Mara region in Kenya and the Terai region of Nepal, peat bogs **AND** the effects of human activities on the animal and plant populations and how these are controlled in environmentally sensitive ecosystems e.g. the Galapagos Islands, Antarctica, Snowdonia National Park, the Lake District.
- HSW7, HSW12