HUMAN IMPACT ANSWERS
1. medicine, light, building materials, flood control, natural pest control, filter out pollution, store carbon, recycle nutrients, make soil, prevent erosion, moderate climate, homes for wildlife, recreation, inspiration
2. Pollutant
3. C. KYOTO
 B. MONTREAL
 A. CITES
 C. 2016 Paris
4. MORE
5. Habitat fragmentation
6. CO2
7. CFC’s (chlorofluorocarbons)
8. Biological magnification
9. Sunburn, skin cancer, cataracts, premature aging/wrinkles, decreased crop yield
10. Burning fossil fuels
11. Invasive species
12. Asian carp, Zebra mussel, Pine bark beetle, leafy spurge, rusty crayfish. . . . there are more
13. All EXCEPT ozone depletion (A) and dead zones (E)
14. DDT
15. eutrophication
16. Ozone depletion
17. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
18. No-till plowing, GPS/satellite technology, crop rotation, controlled grazing, biological pest control, contour plowing, cover crops
19. O3
20. B. water we don’t realize is required to make products we use
21. runoff of fertilizer and manure
22. Trees remove CO2 during photosynthesis; fewer trees =more CO2 stays in atmosphere which increases global warming/climate change
23. C- renewable but limited
24. Contamination of soil/groundwater, earthquakes, ability to light tap water on fire
25. Solar, wind, nuclear, tidal, waves, geothermal, biodiesel, algae, See your alternative energy organizer
26. BPA
27. False; it is natural and acts as a blanket to keep the earth warm. Humans have increases greenhouse gases in the atmosphere making it warmer than normal.
28. desertification
29. endangered
30. Ogallala
31. CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)
32. CO2, Methane, water vapor, CFC’s
33. Carbon footprint
34. Cancer, DNA mutations, birth defects, death
35. Captive
36. Acid rain
37. hotspots
38. monoculture
39. sustainable
40. Legumes have symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria on their roots which put nitrogen into the soil so less fertilizer is needed