

### Feb. 1-5 Station 6: Explain Biodiversity Loss from Eutrophication

In station 5 you saw how humans can affect water quality by dumping treated water from sewage back in to ponds and lakes. The increased nutrients in this treated water can cause eutrophication in ponds and lakes. In this activity, you will explain the causes of eutrophication, the process of eutrophication and how it relates to biodiversity loss in aquatic ecosystems. Use your notes from previous weeks when we've talked about eutrophication.

Directions: Fill in the blanks below with the correct words and phrases.



Eutrophication occurs \_\_\_\_\_. As the nutrients \_\_\_\_\_, algae multiplies and grows at a rate faster than the natural rate. Eventually, the algae grows so large that it covers \_\_\_\_\_. One effect of this mass growth is that \_\_\_\_\_ is blocked from entering the body of water, which deprives other aquatic plants from the necessary resource that it needs to survive. Once these plants die, \_\_\_\_\_. Additionally, \_\_\_\_\_ take up more oxygen as they decompose. This \_\_\_\_\_ impacts the aquatic animals living in the environment by \_\_\_\_\_. These animals can then suffocate and die. This would \_\_\_\_\_ the biodiversity in the environment because species of plants and animals in the area are dying.