

---

**Question 21** (12 marks)

- (a) Recommend ONE primary and ONE secondary geographical method that could be used to assist in the management of an ecosystem at risk that you have studied. 4

A primary geographical method to assist in the management of the Great Barrier Reef would be to set up boundary line and fences to avoid unwanted contact.

A secondary geographical method would be to talk to the visitors and tourism operators, asking them and educating them on how to ~~stop the~~ ~~cause~~ ~~assist~~ manage the Great Barrier Reef.

- (b) Describe the effect of ONE natural and ONE human-induced change on an ecosystem at risk that you have studied. 4

A natural change that affects the Great Barrier Reef is Tropical cyclones, the harsh weather and heavy rain results in altered salinity levels and turbidity.

A human-induced change such as sewage and waste disposal can cause devastating effects in terms of pollution and environmental harm to the Great Barrier Reef. Pollution may harm diverse wildlife.

Question 21 continues on page 10

## Question 21 (continued)

- (c) How could Cúc Phương National Park be managed to respond to human-induced changes which place the ecosystem at risk? In your answer, refer to the Sources on pages 2 and 3 of the Stimulus Booklet. 4

with properly trained and educated tourism operators, a long with government assistance and national park workers, this team should be able to implement new rules helping the environment. Increased restriction on visitors and improved management of the National park could result in an effective response to human-induced changes.

**End of Question 21**