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Factors that place ecosystems at risk can be either natural or human-induced. ~~The same~~. Human-induced factors do seem to be the more harmful of the two, with the ecosystem generally adaptive to nature since it has more than likely been a natural occurrence, eg bush fire, cyclones in the tropics. There are many different factors under both natural and human-induced harms which can cause considerable damage, especially to precious sites like the Great Barrier Reef.

The Great Barrier Reef runs almost parallel to the northern coast of Queensland, Australia, stretching over 2000 km long and covering a total area of around 348,000 km². The site is on the World Heritage List and is ~~the~~ the largest coral reef in the world. One of the biggest natural harms that ~~occur~~ happen to the Great Barrier Reef is tropical cyclones. Not only do they strike with harsh weather, vicious winds and rain, the ~~after~~ after effect is the most hazardous to the reef. With a large amount of fresh water running onto the reef it affects salinity levels, salinity levels are usually needed high so the reefs can continue to gain nutrients from the water.

Another result of the aftermath of ~~the~~ a tropical

Cyclone is turbidity. Turbidity is the disturbance of mud and sand in the water, making it murky and dark. Turbidity usually happens when the coastal rivers flood. Turbidity ~~results in the~~ restricts the light penetration of the water, which in turn affects photosynthesis which is how the ~~corals~~ ~~see~~ underwater plants make their food. The origin of an atmosphere catastrophe mixed with the lithosphere (dirt, mud) ~~harms~~ the ~~biosphere~~ hydrosphere naturally.

A significantly ~~damaging~~ harmful human-induced factor, such as poor sewage and waste management can prove very dangerous for the environment. If the correct ~~controls~~ precautions and proper management strategies are not taken the waste can pollute the environment resulting in harm to the wildlife (birds, fish) and biophysical environment. If tourism resorts on the Great Barrier Reef and tourists themselves do not push themselves to help and be more effective towards cleaning up and not polluting further restrictions and rules will have to be applied. Little management strategies such as anti-pollution signs and more waste removal bins will be effective against this problem.

Các Phương National Park has felt both natural and human-induced harm as well. These include soil compaction and erosion and man-made pollution.

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Over the years the effects of poorly managed tourism has shown, with photographic evidence of man-made rubbish. The effects of this can be severe, ~~degrading~~ harming wildlife and the environment, key to sustaining a clean national park would be to gain more trained and educated park rangers and tourism operators, also with government help to continually clean and sustain the national park.

~~Soil~~ Soil compaction and erosion is result of the atmosphere changes, most likely also tropical storms/cyclones. ~~This damage~~ This damage to the lithosphere can create a ripple effect of problems, on the ground floor where the area may become bare from the compaction and erosion it may leave grazing animals to struggle for food, also creating it ~~harder~~ harder for flora to grow in these locations of compaction and erosion and overall degradation.

Factors like these, both natural and human-induced can have ~~severe~~ severe results and can easily put an ecosystem at risk if it is not cared for and attended too properly, with use of proper management strategies.

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