Start here. There are an array of factors that contribute to and cause ecosystems to become at risk. Importantly we must recognize the role humans now in reducing ecosystem resilience and thus increasing their vulnerability to stress events. As seen through Cúc Phuong National Park in Vietnam and the Great Barrier Reef there are a array of factors that place ecosystems at risk, and threaten the existence of the valuable ecosystem, its habitat and its inhabitants.

A reduction of natural ecosystems creats a loss of biodiversity and makes ecosystems susceptible to degredation and loss of flora and fauna. As seen through Mibamurra rainforest in NSW, once a ecosystem is made smaller it is at risk. Habitats can only supply enough organic matter for a certain threshold of species. Once an area such as Cúc Phuong Natural Park is made smaller it to can only support a certain amount of organic matter. Most of deforestation means the risk of disease is far larger. Diseases and pests can now easily spread through the Cúc Phuong Natural Park. Perhaps

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creates a pocket of monoculture as seen in Minnamurra rainforest. Here it can be seen that Deforestation, a human induced impact can severely reduce the Natural Parks biodiversity and subsequently place the ecosystem at risk. Perhaps even native Vietnamese species will be endangered as they fail like in proximity to their own respective groups, thus reducing the gene pool, a greater risk of extinction arises.

Tourism is another impact on ecosystems that lead to Soil compaction, erosion and Rubbish on Forest floors. Again it can be seen the negative effect of human interaction. Study of coastal dunes reveals that soil compaction reduces organic matter and can effect several other into soil. This reduces the ability of vegetation growth thus leaving sections of the rainforest bare. This may well result in the National Park it is centred to be managed poorly and if designated paths are not created. Furthermore the resilience of the ecosystem is hindered and by the ecosystem fails

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at risk, to the extent where species of flora and fauna may be lost and further disrupting the complex symbiotic relationships of the flora and fauna in the Cúc Phương National Park forest.

As previously mentioned, humans interaction with the biosphere may certainly reduce ecosystem resilience and thus make ecosystems vulnerable. Humans have a significant impact on coral reefs, in particular Australia's Great Barrier Reef located off Qld. Landuse adjacent to the reef has severe effects on the reef ecosystem. 26 river systems flow out onto the reef, bringing deforested soil matter as well as increasing salinity altering salinity levels of the reef after large rainfall events. Agriculture places further stress as harmful pesticides and fertilisers drain off the land through these river systems, which promote algae growth and smother the reef, reducing light penetration. Due to these large cane and banana plantations and their landuse practices the reefs are at the GBR is put at risk, whilst it is already highly specialised

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and easily vulnerable to change. Here it can be seen that highly specialised ecosystem is a factor in itself that places an ecosystem at risk, of which is further threatened by human interaction, with land adjacent to the coral reef ecosystem.

Some factors that place ecosystems are from boundary, such as Global warming. Whilst Australians do contribute to this human induced threat, it is to the cause from a world spread pollution and depletion of the ozone layer. As a result polar ice caps are melting and water particles expanding thus increasing sea levels. The GBR is another immense rich and that young the results of Global warming. It has been ~~Seen that~~ turtles are ~~inexperiencing~~ a gender imbalance as females tend to take in warmer waters. This has unknown effects on other animals that are interconnected in the food chain. An additional food webs are put at a balance by ~~upwell~~ upwellings! Ocean currents effected by global warming attracting small bait fish and as a result larger predators such as sharks to the surface of the water. Coral however is most

threatened by coral bleaching. Which delays coral and turns it white. Coral Bleaching events has already occured on the GBR in 1998 and 2002 effecting 60% and 95% of the reefs. Here the factors of global warming from Global pollution appear most startling and fearful Threaten This fragile ecosystems.

Coral reefs are often put at risk from an array of factors, including tourism of which affects the GBR brings $4 million dollars every year into the economy, However the threats of tourism is too huge, however managed rather effectively by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and their management Strategies. Their use of Traditional management practices from the indigenous partnership was a unit to provides great knowledge and management Strategies. As the GBRMPA suggests the reefs will be overcome one day be depleted as a result of these factors, however management strategies to increase the reefs resilience and pro-long its life.

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There are a array of factors placed upon ecosystems of which reduce biodiversity, resilience and threaten complex food webs with unknown results. Through the study of Cât Phuong National Park and the Great Barrier reef it can be seen effects are contemporary and human are severly impacting ecosystems putting them at risk of ~~extinction~~ disappearing entirely.

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