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**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

In the Great Barrier Reef, a primary geographical method used can be measurements of temperature ~~nutrient~~ level in water to see if it is good for coral growth. A secondary method is analysing an interview conversation for data given by the person who is being interviewed on issues related to 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 effect on the Great Barrier Reef is cyclones. Cyclones help create new colonies of coral to grow and maintain diversity. A human induced change is climate change as the deposition of greenhouses gases can increase water temperature and can lead to coral bleaching.

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## 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

Zoning is a method that can be used to restrict tourist to interfere with the rainforest ecosystem. In Source E, rubbish in the National Park is dangerous to native fauna. By restricting tourists and other people to certain paths and areas, rubbish can be minimised and disposed while allowing for the regeneration of highly affected areas in the national park.

**End of Question 21**