**Exam**

 **4505 Conservation Biology**

 **11. 5. 2017**

Tid/Time : 4 hours (9-13)

Målform/Language : English/ Norwegian

Sidetall/Pages : 2

Hjelpemiddel/Aids : Dictionary

Merknader/Notes none

Vedlegg/Appendix : none

**Sensuren blir offentliggjort på studentweb**

**The results will be published on Studentweb.**

1. Explain shortly the following terms, what do they have in common, what is the difference between them (a-d: use species examples we discussed in the lectures or on the excursion to explain):
2. Keystone species – umbrella species
3. Productive use value – consumptive use value
4. Invasive species – problem species
5. Extinct (EX) – Least Concern (LC)
6. CITES – Convention on Biological Diversity
7. Microplastic - POPs
8. Biodiversity and species
9. What is biological diversity?
10. What are the seven main threats to biodiversity that we discussed in the lecture.
11. What are the two underlying causes for the threats listed in b).
12. List two possible solutions per threat you mention in b) (one global and one local solution).
13. Conservation in and outside protected areas

We visited both the Trillemarka and the Skrim-Sauheradfjella nature reserve as examples for protected areas in Norway.

1. According to the IUCN, what are the global standards for nature reserves and how do these standards apply for the two reserves we visited.
2. According to the IUCN, how do national parks differ from nature reserves? In what kind of areas are national parks often located?
3. Name two red listed species that we found during the excursion, what kind of focal species are they and why?
4. What measures can be taken to protect biodiversity in unprotected forest and on agricultural land (list three measures for each of the two land use forms).
5. Ex situ conservation is a supplement to in situ conservation. Zoos can be ex situ facilities.
6. Name three other ex situ facilities.
7. How do ex situ conservation facilities contribute to conservation; explain by discussing the example of the Bjørneparken (bear park) in Flå.
8. List five limitations of ex situ conservation.
9. Animals from captive breeding can be used for reintroduction programs. What are reintroduction programs and why are they important?