BANK 5 — PRE-MAP FINAL (50)

---

1 Habitat

Definition: Area that provides food, water, cover, and space for a species.
Example: Forest providing shelter and food for deer.
🧠 *House made of trees.*
Cue: Needs + place.

---

2 Food

Definition: Nutritional resources required for survival.
Example: Plants eaten by herbivores.
🧠 *Food icons.*
Cue: Energy source.

---

3 Water

Definition: Essential resource for survival.
Example: Streams used by wildlife.
🧠 *Water drop.*
Cue: Hydration.

---

4 Cover

Definition: Protection from predators and weather.
Example: Dense shrubs.
🧠 *Animal hiding.*
Cue: Protection.

---

5 Space

Definition: Area required to meet life needs.
Example: Territory size for animals.
🧠 *Open area outline.*
Cue: Room to live.

---

6 Habitat loss

Definition: Reduction or elimination of habitat.
Example: Urban development.
🧠 *Forest disappearing.*
Cue: Habitat gone.

---

7 Habitat degradation

Definition: Decline in habitat quality.
Example: Pollution damaging wetlands.
🧠 *Damaged habitat.*
Cue: Quality reduced.

---

8 Habitat fragmentation

Definition: Breaking habitat into isolated patches.
Example: Roads dividing forest.
🧠 *Patchy map.*
Cue: Isolated pieces.

---

9 Habitat restoration

Definition: Repairing damaged habitats.
Example: Replanting native vegetation.
🧠 *Growing plants.*
Cue: Fix habitat.

🔟 Habitat enhancement

Definition: Improving habitat conditions.
Example: Installing nesting boxes.
🧠 *Habitat upgrade.*
Cue: Make better.

1️⃣ 1️⃣ Early successional habitat

Definition: Habitat dominated by grasses and shrubs.
Example: Recently disturbed land.
🧠 *Grasses and shrubs.*
Cue: Early stage.

1️⃣ 2️⃣ Late successional habitat

Definition: Mature habitat with stable communities.
Example: Old-growth forest.
🧠 *Large trees.*
Cue: Mature stage.

1️⃣ 3️⃣ Edge habitat

Definition: Boundary between two habitat types.
Example: Forest meeting field.
🧠 *Two habitats meeting.*
Cue: Edge zone.

1️⃣ 4️⃣ Patch size

Definition: Size of continuous habitat area.
Example: Large vs small forest blocks.
🧠 *Big vs small patches.*
Cue: Area size.

---

1 5 Connectivity

Definition: Degree habitats are linked.
Example: Wildlife corridors.
🧠 *Connecting arrows.*
Cue: Linked habitats.

---

1 6 Wildlife corridors

Definition: Pathways connecting habitats.
Example: Overpasses for animals.
🧠 *Bridge for animals.*
Cue: Safe passage.

---

1 7 Landscape ecology

Definition: Study of spatial patterns and processes.
Example: Habitat mosaics.
🧠 *Patchwork map.*
Cue: Patterns in space.

---

1 8 Land use

Definition: Human use of land.
Example: Agriculture, urban areas.
🧠 *Land divided into uses.*
Cue: How land is used.

---

1 9 Zoning

Definition: Regulation of land use.
Example: Protected areas.
🧠 *Mapped zones.*
Cue: Use rules.

---

2 0 Protected areas

Definition: Lands set aside for conservation.
Example: National parks.
🧠 *Shield over land*.
Cue: Protected land.

---

2 1 Conservation easements

Definition: Legal agreements limiting land use.
Example: Landowner protecting habitat.
🧠 *Contract + land*.
Cue: Legal protection.

---

2 2 Multiple-use management

Definition: Managing land for several purposes.
Example: Recreation and wildlife.
🧠 *Multiple icons*.
Cue: Many uses.

---

2 3 Single-species management

Definition: Focus on one species.
Example: Managing habitat for deer.
🧠 *One species highlighted*.
Cue: One species.

---

2 4 Ecosystem management

Definition: Managing whole ecosystems.
Example: Managing forests for all species.
🧠 *Whole ecosystem*.
Cue: Big picture.

---

2 5 Indicator species

Definition: Species reflecting ecosystem health.
Example: Amphibians signaling water quality.
🧠 *Species as signal*.
Cue: Health indicator.

---

2 6 Keystone species

Definition: Species with disproportionate impact.
Example: Beavers shaping habitat.
🧠 *Key holding structure*.
Cue: Big impact.

---

2 7 Umbrella species

Definition: Species whose protection benefits others.
Example: Large carnivores.
🧠 *Umbrella covering species*.
Cue: Protect one, protect many.

---

2 8 Flagship species

Definition: Charismatic species used to promote conservation.
Example: Panda.
🧠 *Mascot animal*.
Cue: Symbol species.

---

2 9 Biodiversity hotspot

Definition: Area with high species richness and threat.
Example: Tropical rainforests.
🧠 *Hotspot map*.
Cue: Rich + threatened.

3 0 Endangered species

Definition: Species at high risk of extinction.
Example: Critically low populations.
🧠 *Warning sign.*
Cue: High risk.

---

3 1 Threatened species

Definition: Species likely to become endangered.
Example: Declining populations.
🧠 *Downward arrow.*
Cue: At risk.

---

3 2 Species recovery

Definition: Actions to increase populations.
Example: Breeding programs.
🧠 *Population rising.*
Cue: Bring back.

---

3 3 Recovery plan

Definition: Strategy for species recovery.
Example: Habitat protection steps.
🧠 *Checklist plan.*
Cue: Plan to recover.

---

3 4 Captive breeding

Definition: Breeding species in controlled environments.
Example: Zoo breeding programs.
🧠 *Animals in enclosure.*
Cue: Breed in captivity.

3 5 Reintroduction

Definition: Returning species to native habitat.
Example: Wolves reintroduced.
🧠 *Animals released*.
Cue: Back to wild.

---

3 6 Translocation

Definition: Moving organisms to new areas.
Example: Relocating animals.
🧠 *Arrow moving animals*.
Cue: Move species.

---

3 7 Population control

Definition: Managing population size.
Example: Harvest or contraception.
🧠 *Dial control*.
Cue: Regulate size.

---

3 8 Overpopulation

Definition: Population exceeding carrying capacity.
Example: Too many deer.
🧠 *Crowded animals*.
Cue: Too many.

---

3 9 Underpopulation

Definition: Population below sustainable levels.
Example: Few breeding pairs.
🧠 *Few animals*.
Cue: Too few.

---

4 0 Human-wildlife conflict

Definition: Interactions causing negative outcomes.
Example: Crops damaged by wildlife.
🧠 *Farmer vs animal*.
Cue: Conflict.

---

4 1 Mitigation

Definition: Actions reducing negative impacts.
Example: Fencing.
🧠 *Barrier installed*.
Cue: Reduce harm.

---

4 2 Deterrents

Definition: Tools discouraging unwanted behavior.
Example: Noise devices.
🧠 *Warning signal*.
Cue: Scare away.

---

4 3 Compensation

Definition: Payments for losses caused by wildlife.
Example: Farmers reimbursed.
🧠 *Money + animal*.
Cue: Pay losses.

---

4 4 Public acceptance

Definition: Support for management actions.
Example: Community backing programs.
🧠 *Thumbs up*.
Cue: Public support.

---

4 5 Social tolerance

Definition: Willingness to coexist with wildlife.
Example: Living with predators nearby.
🧠 *People + wildlife calm*.
Cue: Coexist.

---

4 6 Adaptive harvest management

Definition: Harvest adjusted using monitoring data.
Example: Changing quotas yearly.
🧠 *Dial adjusted yearly*.
Cue: Adjust harvest.

---

4 7 Monitoring

Definition: Collecting data over time.
Example: Wildlife surveys.
🧠 *Clipboard*.
Cue: Track trends.

---

4 8 Evaluation

Definition: Assessing management outcomes.
Example: Reviewing success.
🧠 *Magnifying glass*.
Cue: Did it work?

---

4 9 Feedback

Definition: Information used to improve decisions.
Example: Data informing changes.
🧠 *Loop arrow*.
Cue: Learn from results.

---

5 0 Adaptive management

Definition: Management that adjusts based on results.

Example: Change actions after monitoring.

🧠 *Continuous loop.*

Cue: Adjust over time.