

Alex Yang

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 - a. Europe. Bats there likely developed an immunity to the fungus, so it has no effect
 - b. Possibly from tourists but definitely from human interference
 - c. No one really knows how it kills, but it has been hypothesized that it eats through the skin and uses up the bat's fat reserves, or uses up the bats resources and causes it to venture outside. It spreads in the winter when infected bats nuzzle uninfected ones and in the spring when bats fly to different caves.
 2. Normally, nothing happens. It is very probable that the climate and conditions of the ecosystem aren't suitable for the organism, so the species dies.
 3. Lack of predators, abundant food source - allows the species to propagate quickly. Voracious appetite - lets the species have an abundant source of food.
 4. *Cryphonectria parasitica* - introduced to US from Japan and killed off almost all chestnut trees in the US. The decline of the chestnut trees also led to species of moths and frogs that depended on the trees to go endangered. *Euglandina rosea* - the wolfsnail - brought in to combat the giant African snail. Didn't eat the giant African snail and instead ate the smaller colorful snails. 90% of those snails are extinct now. *Boiga irregularis* - Brown Tree Snake - the snake had a population explosion and caused a large disruption in the ecosystem and ate most of the native birds to extinction.
 5. Sometimes, people clean the vessels of transportation that some invasive species use (like boats for zebra mussels). This relies on the government to give the people an incentive to clean the boats. If the incentive is large enough, the people can eradicate the invasive species very effectively. However, it is also possible that the public does not take action because the incentive is not great enough. In the case of cane toads in Australia, the public is entrusted to kill the species. This method entrusts the public with the responsibility to kill the species. Since the public is quite a large workforce, they could efficiently clear out the invasive species if they are motivated enough. However, if they are not motivated, a "tragedy of the commons" situation could occur where the public does not take action.
 6. The New Pangea is the new "supercontinent" that describes the global transportation network that covers the world. Since the entire world is connected by human transportation, the world is essentially just one continent again.
 7. An acclimatization society is a group of people that wish to introduce invasive species to non-native habitats. They often cause the place they visit to be overrun by the invasive species. For example, a New York acclimatization society introduced 100 starlings to Central Park, which grew to 200 million.
 8. Local diversity has increased, but global diversity has decreased.
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1. We value domesticated animals' ability to eat everything so that we can feed them everything. This trait aids them in propagating quickly. We also value their ability to reproduce quickly so we can have more of them, which also aids them in propagating quickly. We value their high metabolism so that they grow up quicker, which makes them have a larger appetite.

2. We could screen everyone's cargo to make sure that we are not carrying invasive species with us accidentally. We could create special corals for domesticated animals to ensure they don't escape and damage the ecosystem.
3. Human-aided invasions are unnatural because natural invasions by definition are caused by nature and not by humans.
4. If the ecosystems of the world became more homogenized, global biodiversity would decrease. The world would become more susceptible to new diseases or invasive species because every ecosystem would be more or less the same. We should try to prevent the "New Pangea" to prohibit this phenomenon from happening.
5. Quammen is correct when he states that humans have eradicated an abundance of species in order to benefit themselves. We are killing our planet so that we can have air conditioning and we are decreasing biodiversity by going on vacation. Humans have effectively destroyed the planet just for their own benefit. The small amount of species that we have helped does not outweigh the large amount of species that have gone extinct because of us.
6. I disagree. I feel that every species should have a chance to thrive in their ecosystem. By decreasing biodiversity, we are not only making the ecosystem more susceptible to disease, we are also committing the immoral act of eradicating an entire species.
7. How do some species stow away on ships despite thorough sweeps of the craft? How did the acclimatization societies justify their actions?