

3. Sand lances of the genus *Ammodytes* are small fish that function as keystone organisms in several coastal ecosystems. These sand lances are prey fish that support organisms at higher trophic levels. Scientists performed experiments to examine how sand lance populations are likely to be affected by the rising temperatures and CO₂ levels associated with climate change.

Sand lance embryos typically develop and mature into adult fish at low temperatures (approximately 5°C) and stable, low CO₂ levels (approximately 400 µatm). Over the course of two years, the scientists measured the survival rate of sand lance embryos allowed to develop and mature in a laboratory at three different temperatures, 5°C, 7°C, and 10°C, with the level of CO₂ maintained at 400 µatm, 1,000 µatm, and 2,100 µatm for each temperature.

- (a) **Describe** the effect of increased biodiversity on the resilience of an ecosystem in a changing environment.
- (b) **Justify** the scientists' selecting 5°C as the lowest temperature and 400 µatm as the lowest CO₂ level in their study of sand lance embryo survival.
- (c) **State** a null hypothesis for the experiment.
- (d) The scientists claim that a reduction in the population size of the *Ammodytes* sand lances will affect the stability of the entire coastal ecosystem. Provide reasoning to **support** the scientists' claim.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.

Question 3: Scientific Investigation**4 points**

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(a)	Describe the effect of increased biodiversity on the resilience of an ecosystem in a changing environment.	1 point
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Ecosystem) resilience/it will be greater (with increased biodiversity). 	
(b)	Justify the scientists' selecting 5°C as the lowest temperature and 400 µatm as the lowest CO ₂ level in their study of sand lance embryo survival.	1 point
	Accept one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the <u>normal/current</u> conditions at which the embryos develop and were used as a basis for comparison. • These (current) conditions were used as a basis to compare the effects of <u>changes in environmental conditions/increases in temperature and CO₂</u>. 	
(c)	State a null hypothesis for the experiment.	1 point
	Accept one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change will have no effect on <u>sand lance (embryo) survival/sand lance development/the size of sand lance populations</u>. • (Increases in) <u>temperature/CO₂ levels</u> will have no effect on <u>sand lance (embryo) survival/sand lance development /the size of sand lance populations</u>. • There will be no difference in <u>the sand lance (embryo) survival rates/sand lance development/the size of sand lance populations</u> measured at <u>all/different</u> temperatures and CO₂ levels. 	
(d)	The scientists claim that a reduction in the population size of the <i>Ammodytes</i> sand lances will affect the stability of the entire coastal ecosystem. Provide reasoning to support the scientists' claim.	1 point
	Accept one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a negative effect on other trophic levels because the sand lance provides food for many other species. • There will be a negative effect on other trophic levels because there will be reduced energy to transfer (to higher trophic levels). 	

Total for question 3 4 points