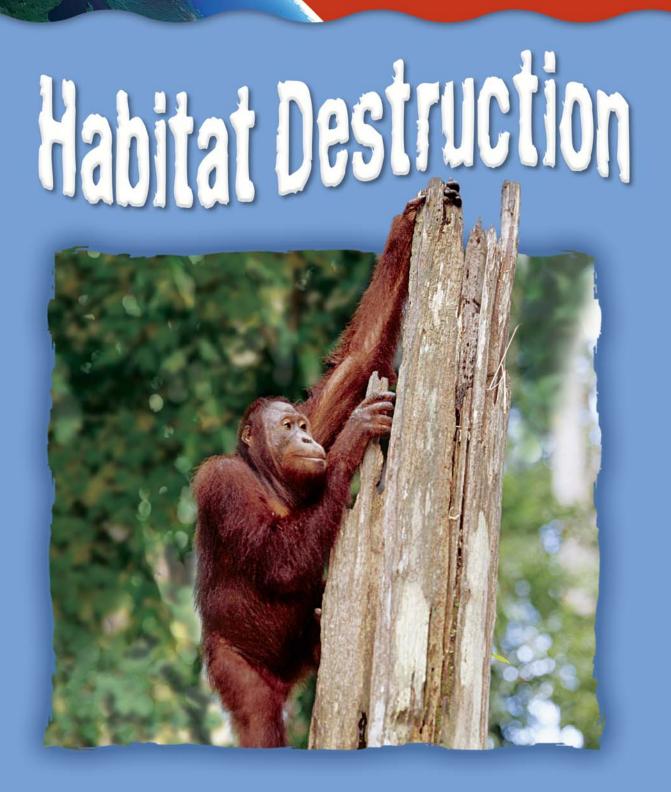
EARTH IN DANGER





EARTH IN DANGER

Habitat Destruction



by Helen Orme

Consultant: Terry Jennings, Ph.D. Educational Consultant



New York, New York

Credits

Cover and Title Page, © Peter Lilja/age fotostock/SuperStock; Credit Page, © Sam D Cruz/Shutterstock; 4, © Jan Martin Will/Shutterstock; 4–5, © LWPhotography/Shutterstock; 7, © Keith Wood/Corbis Premium RF/Alamy; 8, © Wesley Aston/Shutterstock; 8–9, © Phil Degginger/Alamy; 10–11, © Tyler Olson/Shutterstock; 11, © Galina Barskaya/Shutterstock; 12, © Michel Stevelmans/Shutterstock; 12–13, © Photodisc/SuperStock; 14–15, © Creatas/SuperStock; 15, © Sergei Chumakov/Shutterstock; 16–17, © Mostovyi Sergii Igorevich/Shutterstock; 18–19, © Bart Everett/Shutterstock; 19, © Armin Rose/Shutterstock; 20, © Pete Oxford/Nature Picture Library; 21, © Morley Read/iStockphoto; 22–23, © Kimberly Hall/Shutterstock; 23, © Ammon Andrew Cogdill/Shutterstock; 24, © Hannamariah/Shutterstock; 25, © Elena Kalistratova/Shutterstock; 26, © Micheline Pelletier/Corbis; 27, © NHPA/A.N.T. PHOTO LIBRARY; 28, © Morozova Tatyana/Shutterstock; 29T, © Rostislav Glinsky/Shutterstock; 29B, © Mayskyphoto/Shutterstock; 30, © Kenneth V. Pilon/Shutterstock.

Every effort has been made to trace the copyright holders, and we apologize in advance for any unintentional omissions. We would be pleased to insert the appropriate acknowledgments in any subsequent edition of this publication.





Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Orme, Helen.

Habitat destruction / by Helen Orme.

p. cm. — (Earth in danger)

Includes index.

ISBN-13: 978-1-59716-725-3 (library binding)

ISBN-10: 1-59716-725-8 (library binding)

1. Habitat (Ecology) — Juvenile literature. 2. Nature— Effect of human beings on— Juvenile literature. 3. Habitat conservation— Juvenile literature. 4. Conservation of natural resources— Juvenile literature. 1. Title.

QH541.14.076 2009 577.27—dc22

2008022224

Copyright © 2008 ticktock Entertainment Ltd. 2 Orchard Business Centre, North Farm Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN2 3XF, UK

Published in the United States of America by Bearport Publishing Company, Inc. United States text copyright © 2009 Bearport Publishing Company, Inc.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in whole or in part, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher.

For more information, write to Bearport Publishing Company, Inc., 101 Fifth Avenue, Suite 6R, New York, New York 10003. Printed in the United States of America.

10987654321

Contents

What Is a Habitat?
Habitats in Danger 6
Land for Living8
Land for Farming
Mining the Land12
Using Too Much Water
Water Pollution
Air Pollution
Rain Forests at Risk
Protecting the Planet
locat the a Foots
Just the Facts
How to Help
Learn More Online
Glossary
Index
Read More

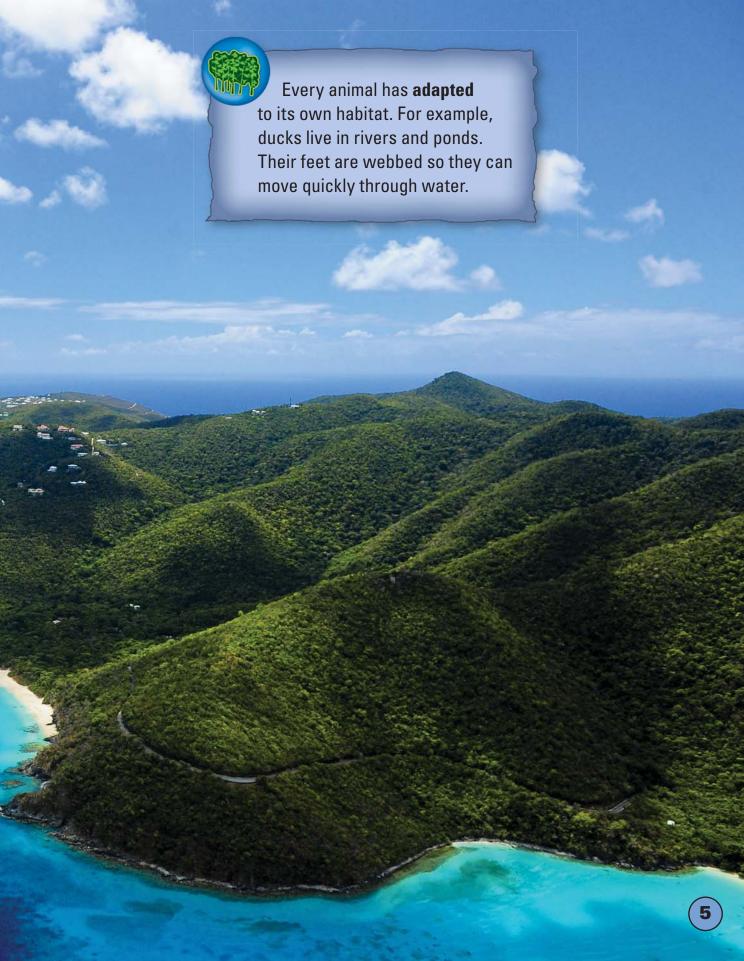
What Is a Habitat?

A habitat is a place in nature where living things make their home. Forests, mountains, deserts, grasslands, and oceans are habitats for plants and animals. All living things get food, water, and everything else they need to survive from these places.

Different kinds of plants and animals need different kinds of habitats. For example, a polar bear needs to live in a cold, icy place. It couldn't survive in a hot, dry desert. If its habitat is damaged or destroyed, the bear can't just move somewhere else. It may die out and become **extinct**.







Habitats in Danger

Who could destroy a habitat? The answer is people.

People damage habitats to get the **natural** resources they need from Earth. They clear land to plant **crops** for food, cut down forests to get wood for building homes, and dig into the ground to get oil and coal for **fuel**.

Long ago, there were fewer people on the planet than there are now. People could get what they needed from Earth without destroying many habitats. Today, the world's **population** is growing very quickly and lots of resources are needed. This means that more habitats are being destroyed. There are now fewer and fewer places where wildlife can survive.

The planet's population is increasing very quickly. In 1950, there were 2.5 billion people in the world. By 2050, there will be more than 9 billion people.





Index

air 18, 21, 23, 30 animals 4–5, 8, 10–11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 27, 28–29

carbon dioxide 18, 21, 22–23, 30 chemicals 11, 14, 16, 22, 25, 30 coal 6, 12–13, 18, 30 coral reefs 28 crops 6, 10–11, 14, 22

electricity 12, 14, 30

factories 16, 18 farming 10–11, 20, 22–23, 25, 26 food 4, 6, 8, 10, 25, 27 fuel 6, 12, 18, 22, 29

gas 12, 18, 21 global warming 18, 21, 28–29

habitats 4–5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22–23, 25, 27, 28–29, 30

invasive species 27

land 6, 8, 10, 12-13, 14, 16, 20, 23

Maathai, Wangari 26 mining 12–13

oceans 4, 16–17 oil 6, 12, 17, 18, 30

plants 4, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20–21, 24, 27, 29

pollution 11, 16–17, 18 population 6, 8–9, 10, 25

rain forests 20–21, 24 rivers 5, 14–15, 16–17

streams 11, 16

trees 8, 20-21, 23, 24, 26, 30

water 4–5, 11, 14–15, 16–17, 22, 28–29, 30 wildlife 6, 8, 23, 29

Read More

Burnie, David, and Tony Juniper. *Endangered Planet.* Boston: Kingfisher (2004).

Harlow, Rosie, and Sally Morgan. *Nature in Danger*. New York: Kingfisher (2001).





Habitat Destruction

People often damage Earth's animal and plant habitats to get the resources they need to survive. They clear land to plant crops, cut down forests to get wood, and dig into the ground for oil and coal. As the world's population grows, more and more of these habitats are destroyed because more resources are needed. Increasingly, there are fewer places where wildlife can survive. How can people get what they need without damaging the land? Look inside to find the answer and learn how everyone can help protect the planet.

Climate Change
Energy for the Future
Garbage and Recycling

Habitat Destruction
Living Green
Pollution



