

### 03.01.01 선박에 붙어서 들어오는 외래종



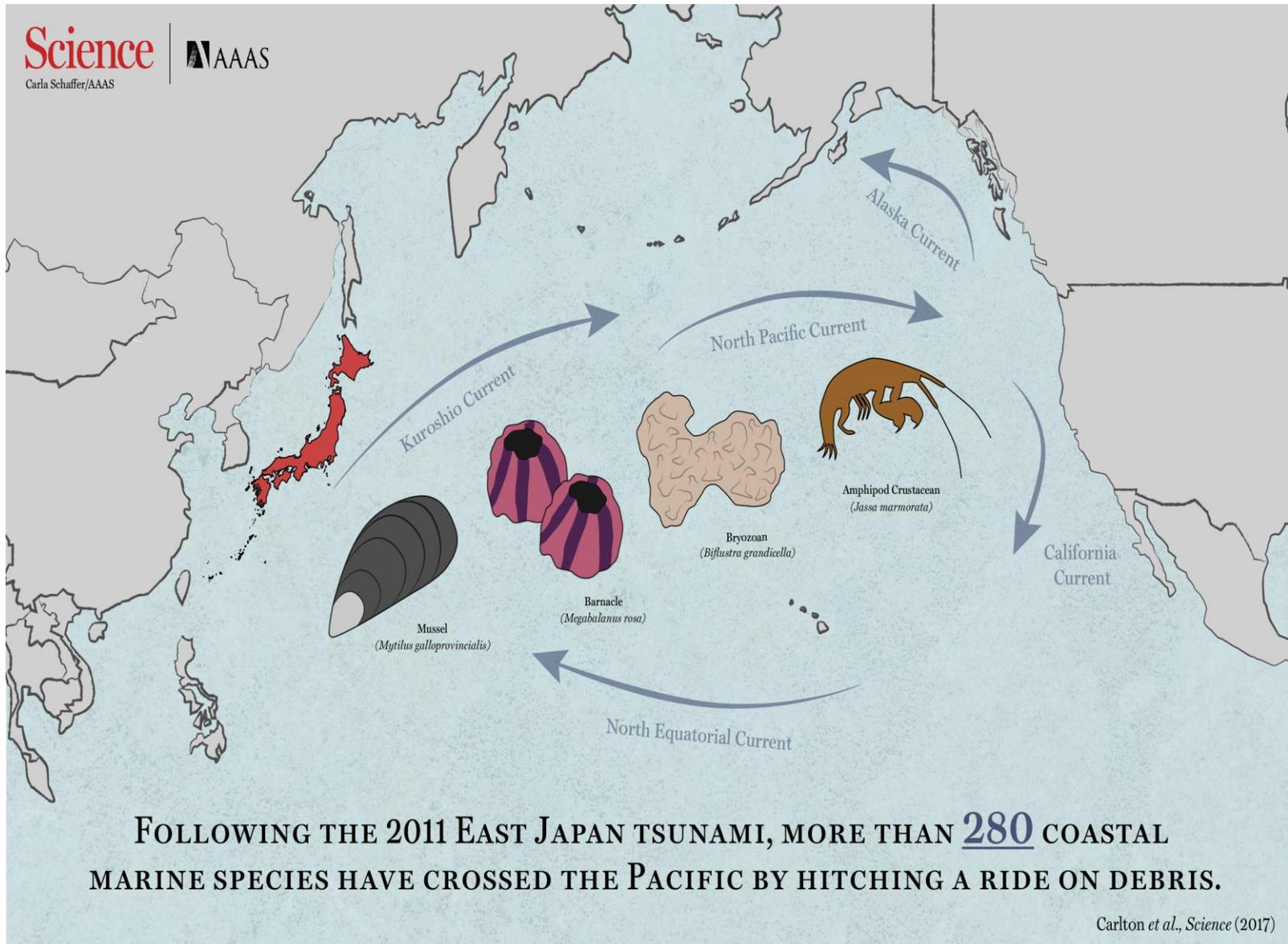
### 03.01.02 굴에 붙어서 들어오는 외래종



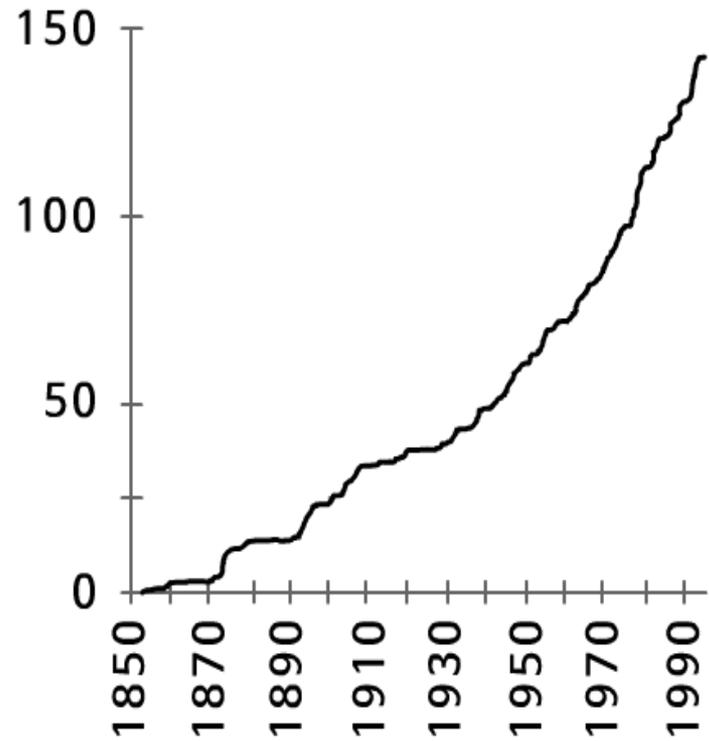
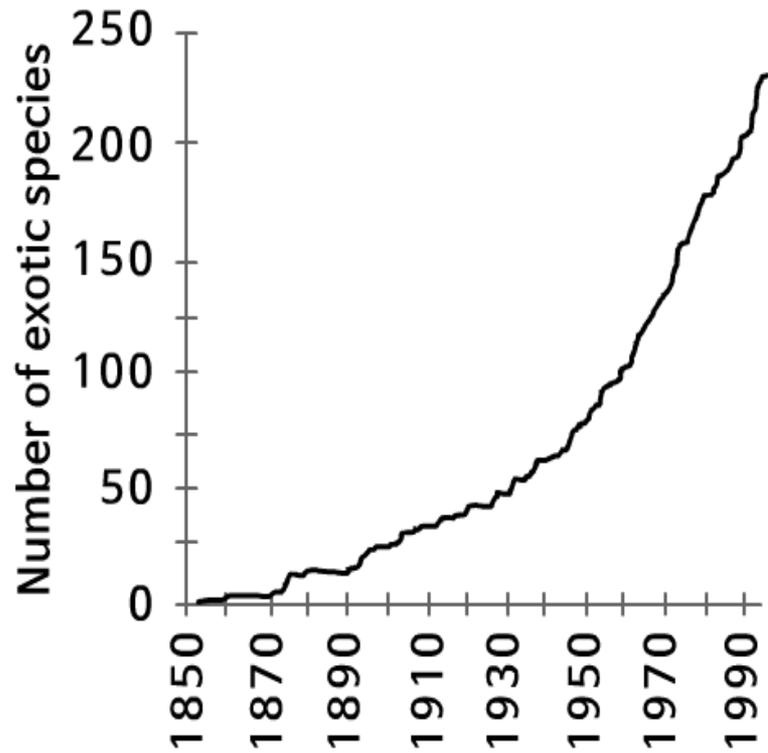
### 03.01.03 지역간 교류를 통해 들어오는 외래종



## 03.01.04 일본 대지진 이후 해류를 타고 이동한 외래종

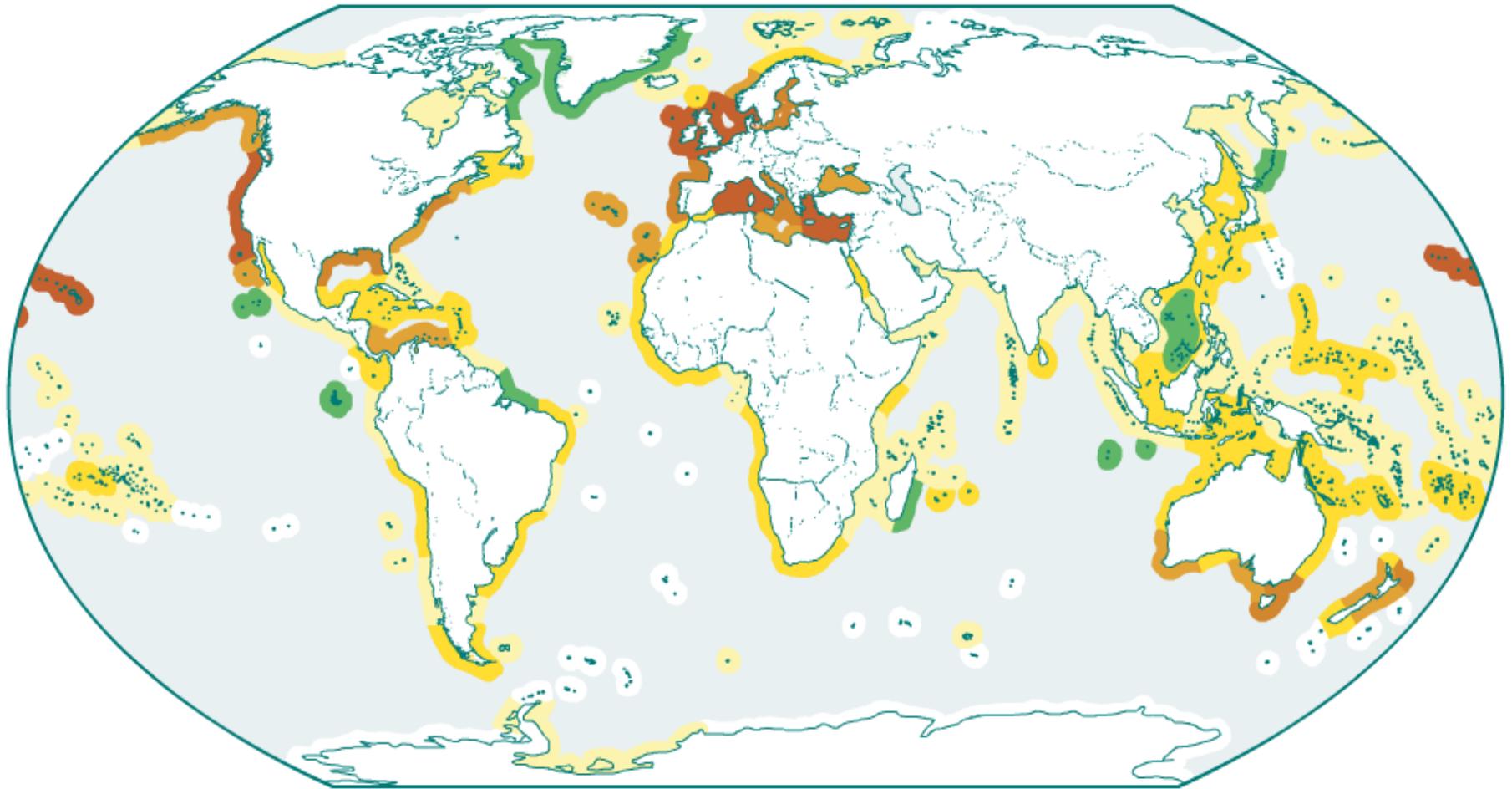


### 03.01.05 샌프란시스코만의 해양외래종



Year

### 03.01.06 전세계의 외래종 분포



Number of invasive species



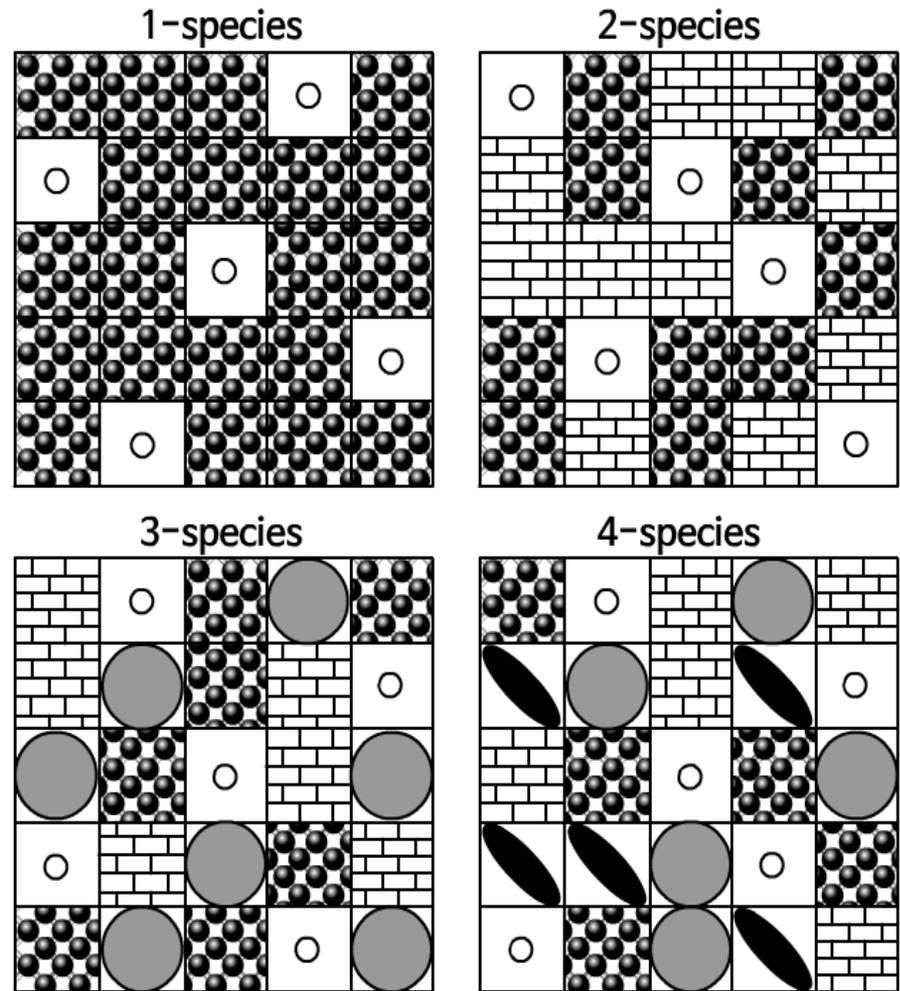
0 1-2 3-7 8-15 16-30 31-56

Introduction with no impact on native species

## Species Diversity and Invasion Resistance in a Marine Ecosystem

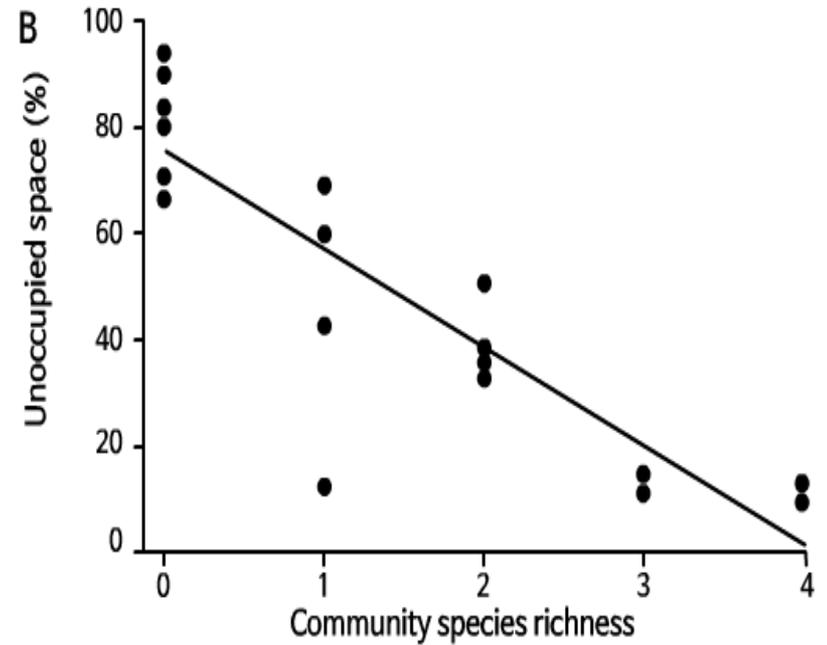
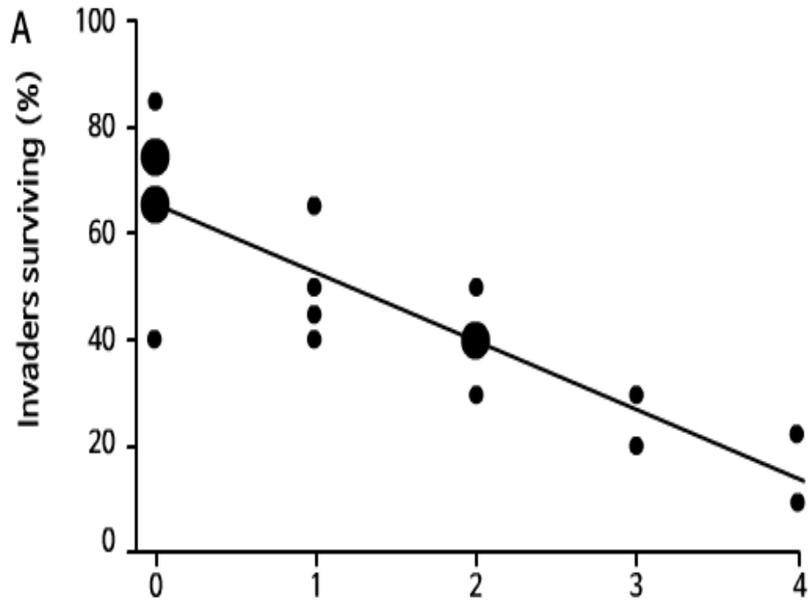
John J. Stachowicz,<sup>1\*</sup> Robert B. Whitlatch,<sup>1</sup> Richard W. Osman<sup>2</sup>

Theory predicts that systems that are more diverse should be more resistant to exotic species, but experimental tests are needed to verify this. In experimental communities of sessile marine invertebrates, increased species richness significantly decreased invasion success, apparently because species-rich communities more completely and efficiently used available space, the limiting resource in this system. Declining biodiversity thus facilitates invasion in this system, potentially accelerating the loss of biodiversity and the homogenization of the world's biota.

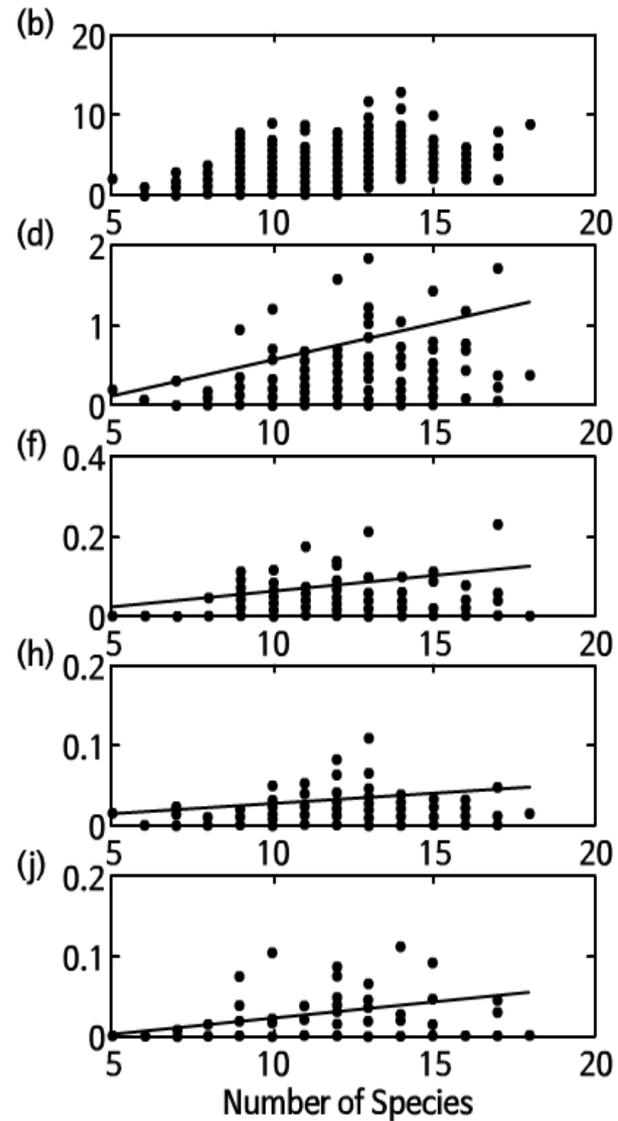
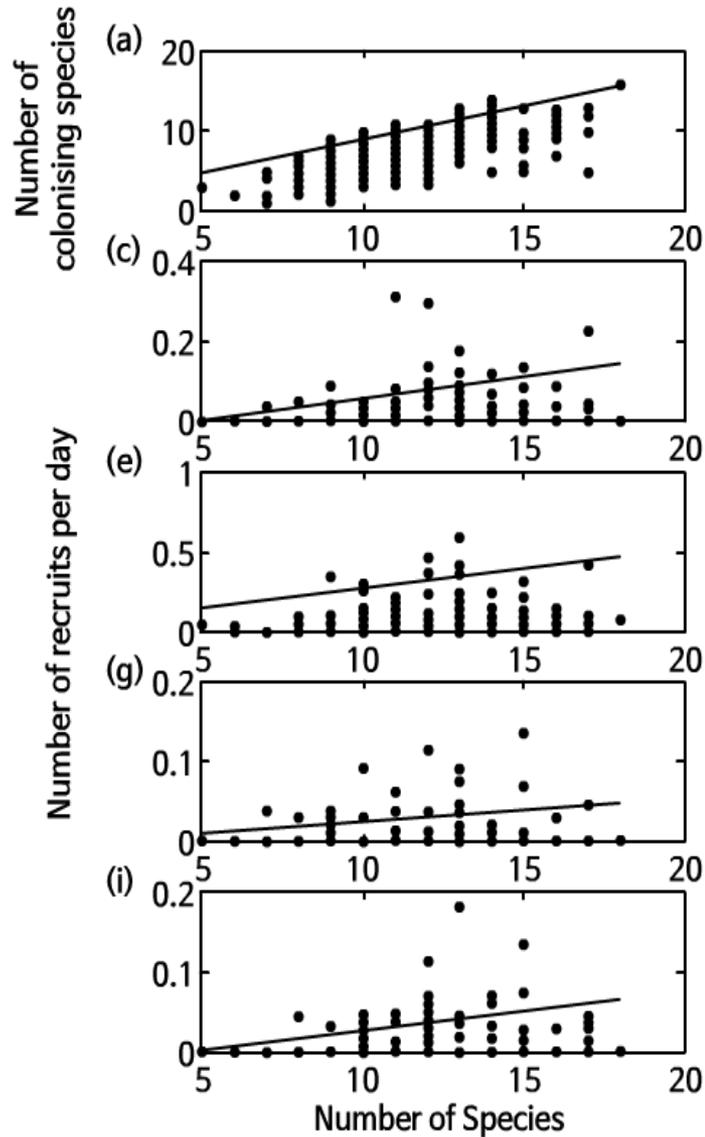


*Botryllus*    
  *Cryptosula*    
  *Ciona*  
 *Botrylloides*    
  *Molgula*

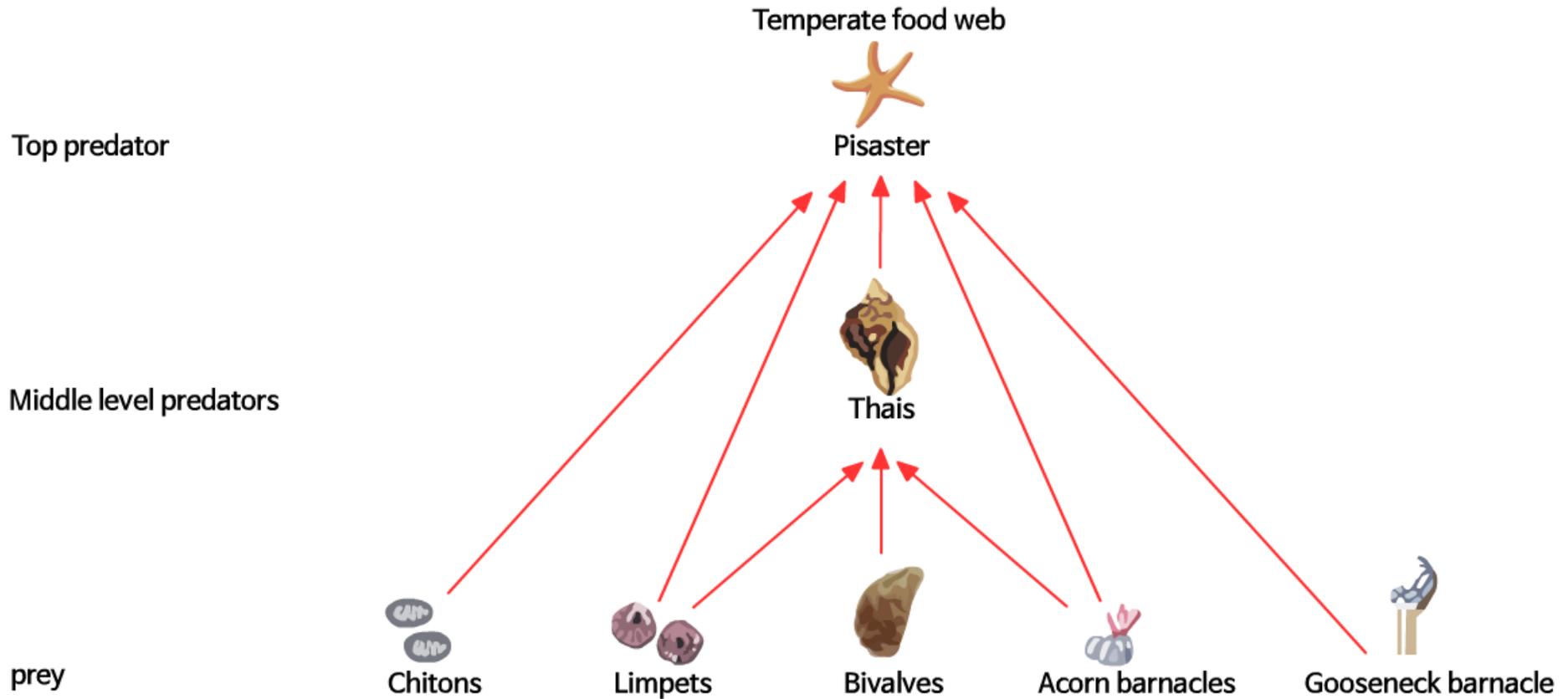
## 03.01.08 토착종의 수와 침입종의 수 관계



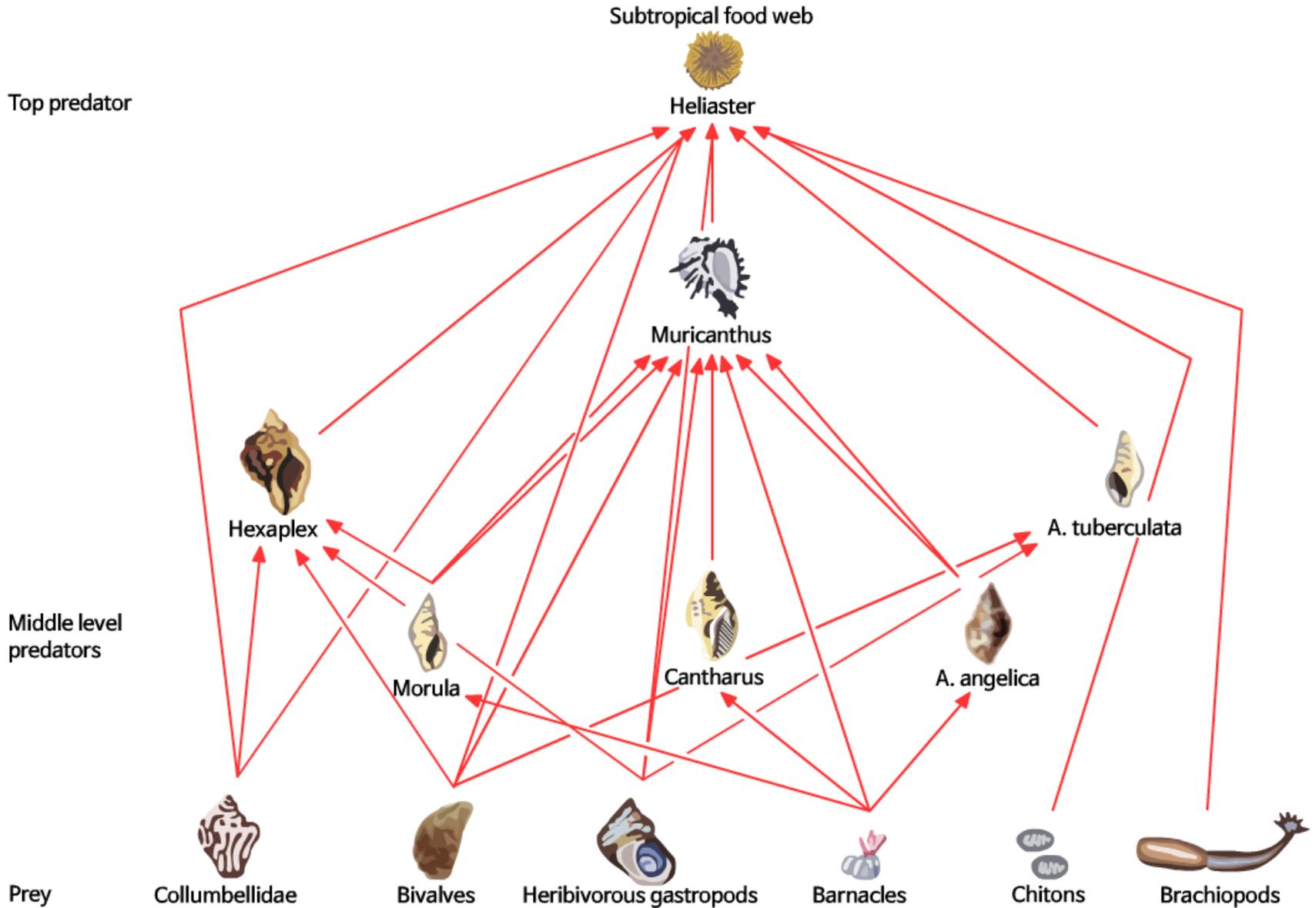
# 03.01.09 외래종 유입으로 기존 생태계가 풍부해진다는 연구 결과



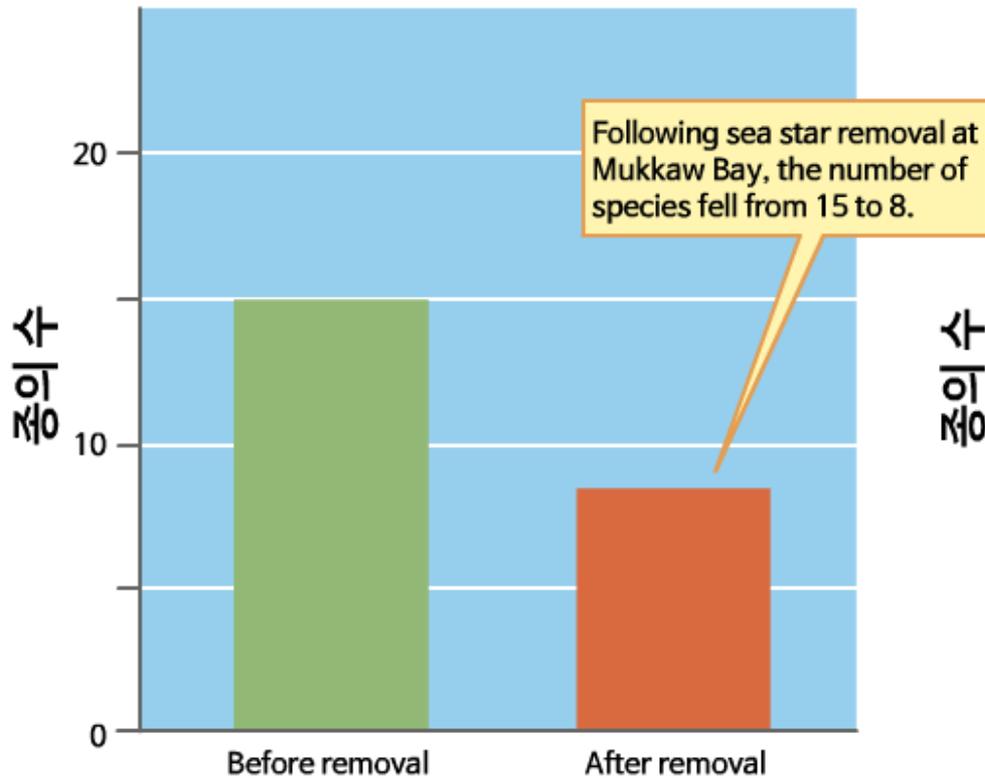
# 03.04.01 온대 암반 해안



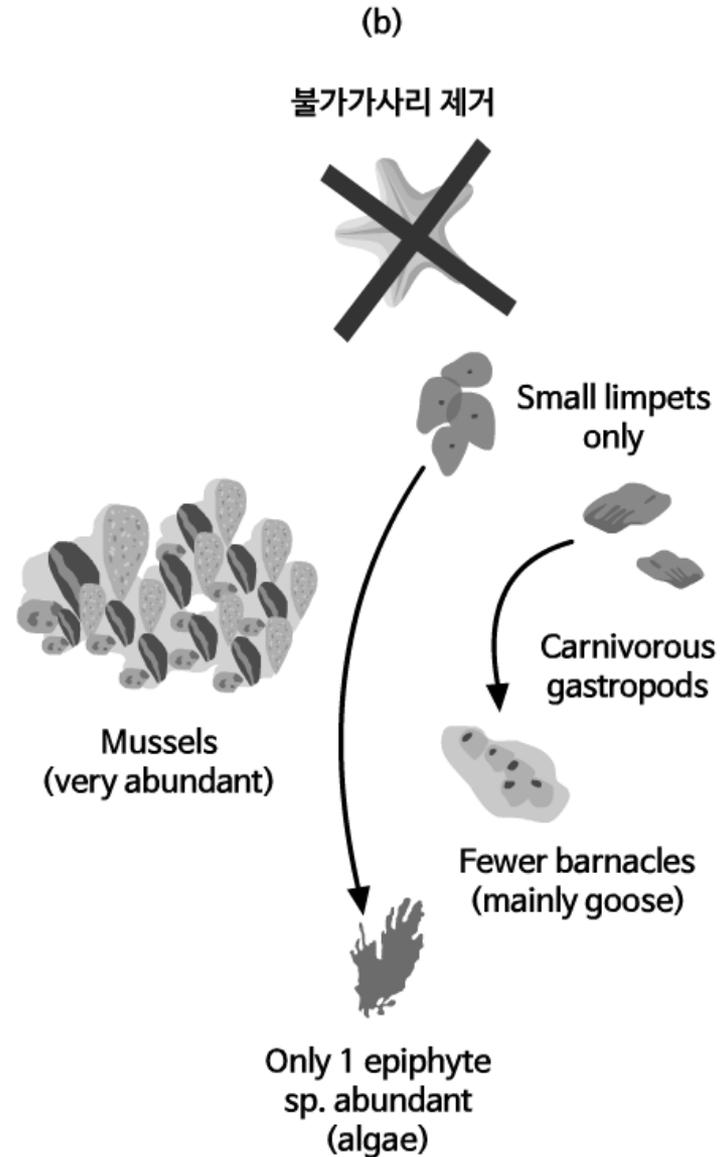
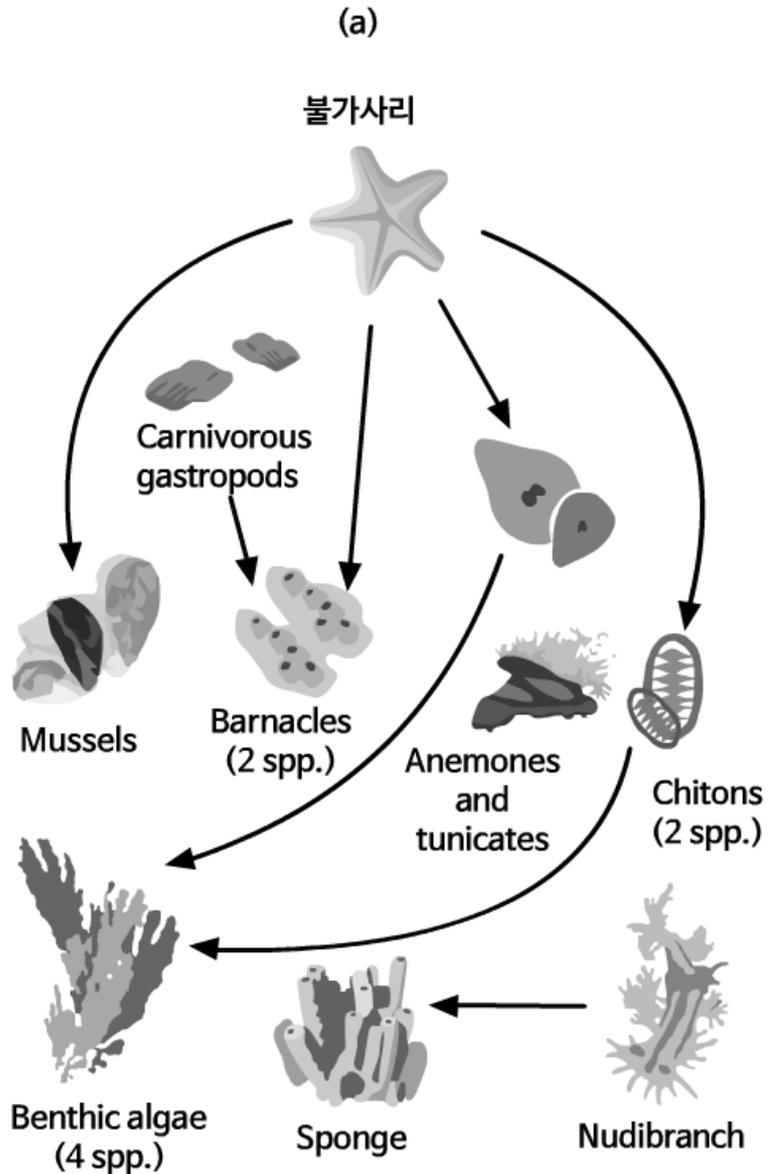
# 03.04.02 열대 암반 해안



### 03.04.03 최상위 포식자 제거



# 03.04.04 최상위 포식자 제거



### 03.04.05 최상위 포식자 제거

