**BASIC ECOLOGY NOTES WORKSHEET**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is ecology?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - the scientific\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, focusing on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_transfer

* It is a science of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What do you mean by environment?

The environment is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ factors:

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors**- all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organisms inhabiting the Earth
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of the environment (i.e.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, soil, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, moisture, \_\_\_\_\_ currents)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_form exhibiting all of the characteristics of life, an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of organization

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** -a group of organisms \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_living in the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with each other for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ex. food, mates, shelter)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interacting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that inhabit a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_environment and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- populations in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors with which they interact (ex.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, terrestrial)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- life supporting portions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_composed of air, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fresh water, and salt water.

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of organization

**Habitat vs. Niche**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a species plays in a community (job)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which an organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out its life (address)

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of an organism, or a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factor**- any biotic or abiotic factor that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of organisms in a specific environment.

Examples of limiting factors-

* + - Amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    - Amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Availability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Feeding Relationships**

* There are \_\_\_ main types of feeding relationships

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (plants), they trap \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_\_

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the food chain

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- all\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ containing the sun’s energy

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Carnivores
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Decomposers

Herbivores

* + Eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consumers
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals

Carnivores

* Eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prey animals for food.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Feed on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dead animals

Omnivores

* Eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals

Decomposers

* + - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the complex compounds of \_\_\_\_\_\_and decaying plants and animals into simpler \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Symbiotic Relationships**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- \_\_\_\_\_ species living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ Types of symbiosis:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- \_\_\_\_ species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the other is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harmed nor helped

Ex. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a tree, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bears and cyanobacteria

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as a tropical orchid or a bromeliad, that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_on another plant upon which it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for mechanical support but \_\_\_\_for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Also called *aerophyte*,\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- \_\_\_\_\_ species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(parasite) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (host)

* Parasite-\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationship

Ex. lampreys, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fleas, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tapeworms

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species

Ex. cleaning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cleaner shrimp, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Symbiosis Review**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of relationship** | **Species harmed** | **Species benefits** | **Species neutral** |
| 1. |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |