Populaons & Ecosystems Review

1. The open ocean is the largest salt-water ecosystem.

2. An animal's home is also called a(n) habitat.

3. All of the organisms that live together in one ecosystem are a(n) community.

4. Producers are organisms that need the sun to carry on photosynthesis.

5. A(n) adaptation helps an animal survive in its ecosystem.

6. The demand for a limited resource by two or more organisms is called Competition

7. Limiting Factors food/water/space are condions that limit the size of a populaon.

8. All organisms have a different Niche or job.

9. Consumer get their energy by eang other organisms.

10. 3 % of all the earth's water is freshwater, and 97 % of all earth's water is saltwater.

11. What in a food chain helps rong leaves change to soil? _____

Decomposers

12. Food chains in a community form a_____.

food web

13. A group of the same kind of organism that live in one area are called _____.

population

14. _____ is the largest number of a certain kind of organism that an ecosystem can support.

Carrying capacity

15. Maple and oak trees can be found in a_____.

Deciduous Forest

16. Cold winters, fir, spruce, and pine trees can be found in a _____.

Needles/ Conifer
Taiga

17. A(n) ecosystem consists of all the living and nonliving parts of an environment.

18. Give one example of what might cause an animal to emigrate.

highway drought building houses
natural disaster ecosystem changes
↳ forest fires

19. What is the difference between endangered and exnct?

endangered = numbers are extremely low / could become exeinct
extinct = no longer exists

20. What is the difference between herbivores, omnivores, and carnivores?

Herbivore = eats only plants

Carnivore = eats only meat (animals)

Omnivore = eats both plants + animals

predators + humans
food / water / space

23. How would liming factors affect a populaon of deer found in a woods?

limit the population size of the deer

- wolves eat the deer + keep their population size down
- habitat (space) being eliminated by cutting down trees
- introduced species eat all the grass

- wet spring leads to more water + grass

24. What is the difference between bioc and abioc factors? Give an example for each one.

Biotic = living organisms

Abiotic = non-living organisms

25. What is the role of decomposers in a community?

① Break down dead organisms.

② Release nutrients (nitrogen) into the soil to help the plants.

26. What are the 4 causes of exncon?

* (1) climate change - Ice Age/ Global Warming / Large Meteor Strike / Massive Volcanic Eruptions

(2) overhunting - killing organisms faster than they can reproduce

(3) loss of habitat = cutting down trees to the point that eliminate ecosystems

(4) Introduced Species = new species eats the food supply of other organisms

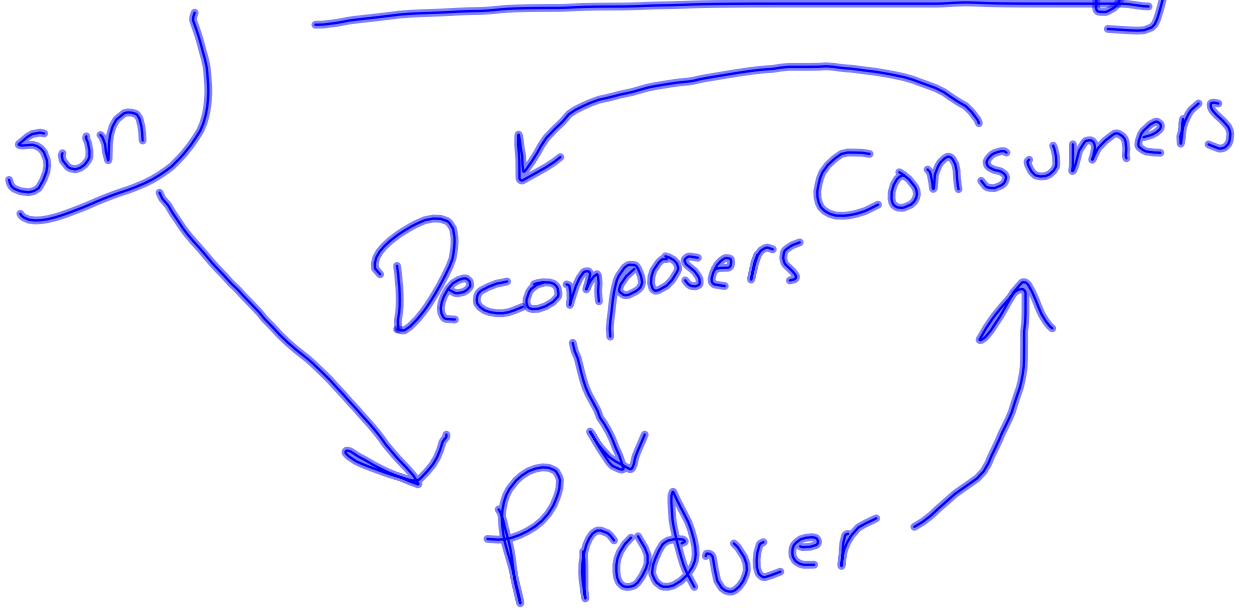
27. In the space below, draw and label a food chain that includes at least 2 levels of consumers.

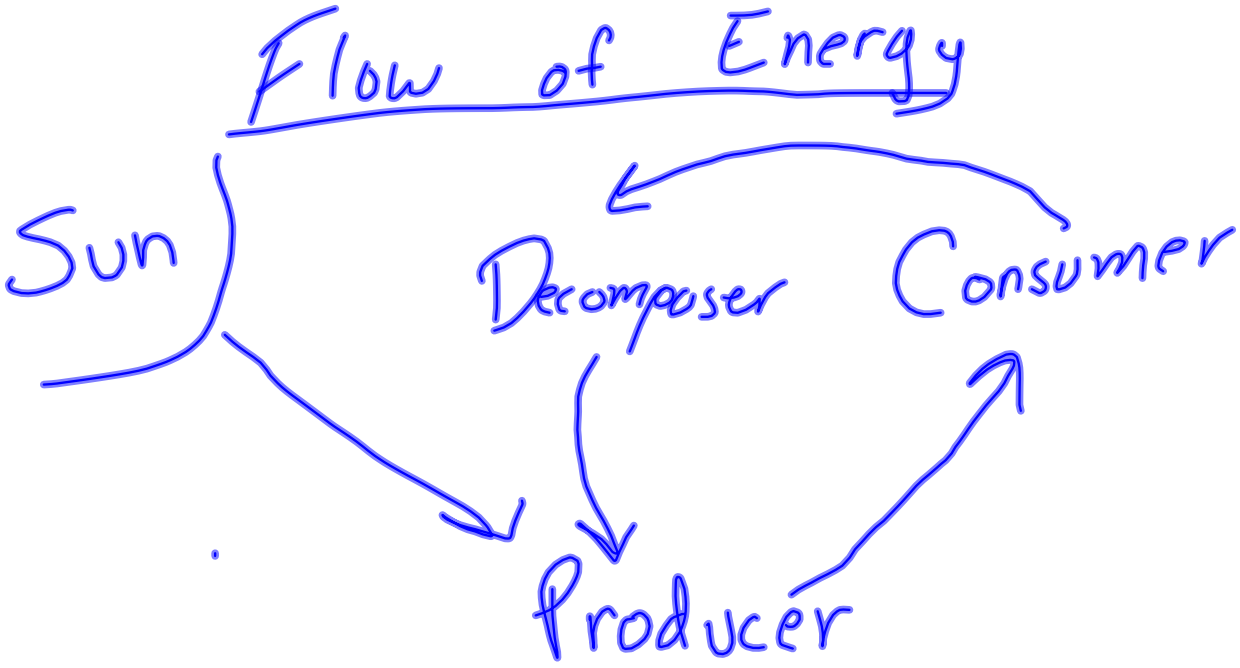
28. List 2 ways a beaver building a lodge could affect an ecosystem.

positive = lead to more resources, like water, in an area, + bring more plants + animals

negative = water could flood an area + kill trees

Flow of Energy




Flow of Energy
Sun
Decomposer
Consumer
Producer

29. What are the differences between the following biomes?

tundra:

taiga: See Biome Packet

deciduous forest:

desert:

tropical rain forest:

grasslands: