**Ecology Notes**

1) ecology-

2) habitat-

***Ecology Levels of Organization***

3) population-

4) community-

5) ecosystem-

A) abiotic factors-

Example-

B) biotic factors-

Example-

6) biodiversity-

***Energy Flow in an Ecosystem***

7) niche-

8) primary productivity-

9) producers-

10) consumers-

11) detritivores-

12) trophic level-

13) How much energy is lost at each trophic level?

14) Food chain- path of energy through the trophic levels

1st level- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2nd level- primary consumers

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (animals that eat plants or other producers)

3rd level- secondary consumers

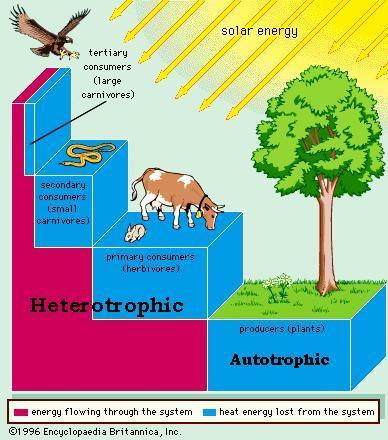
-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (animals that eat meat)

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (animals that are herbivores and carnivores)

4th level- tertiary consumers (carnivores that consume other carnivores)

\*\*\* At all levels are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (organisms that obtain their energy from organic wastes and dead bodies. Some are called decomposers because they cause decay.

15) Keystone species-



***Interactions Between Species***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Interaction | Species A | Species B | Description |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

***How do ecosystems form?***

14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the somewhat regular progression of species replacement

A) primary succession-

Example: receding glacier

B) secondary succession-

Example: abandoned fields or forest clearings

