

Name _____

Ecology WS

Label the following biotic (B) or abiotic (A.) (p. 344)

Horse ____ Cactus ____ Sand ____ Water ____ Bacteria ____ Virus ____

The area in which an organism lives is its _____. (p. 354)

An organism's specific role in the environment is its niche. What is a grasshopper's niche?

Distinguish between a producer and a consumer.

Label the following carnivore (C,) omnivore (O) or herbivore (H.)

Cow ____ Panda ____ Tiger ____ Bear ____ Rabbit ____ Human ____

What do scavengers eat?

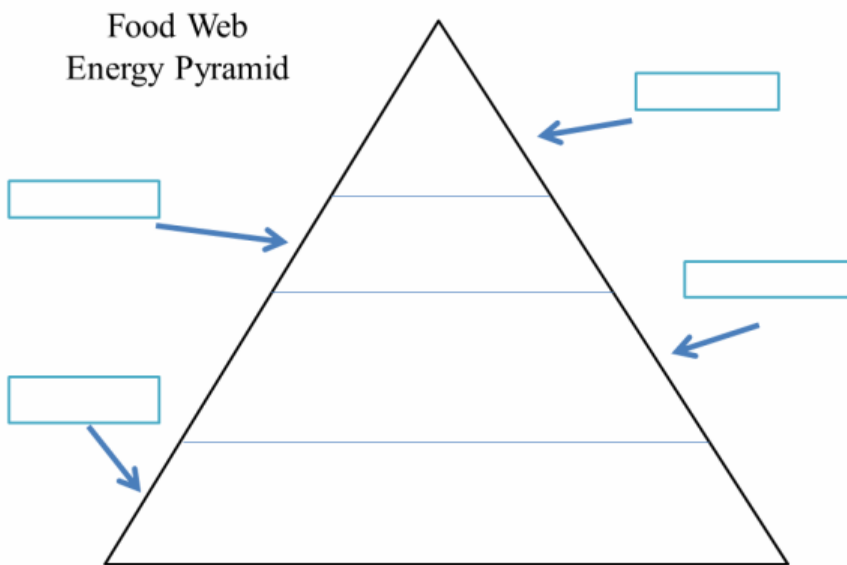
Give two examples of decomposers.

Draw a food chain. Label producer, primary consumer and secondary consumer. (p. 355)

How is a food web different from a food chain? (p. 357)

What happens when one species is removed from a food web? (virtual lab, p. 358)

Organisms at each trophic level only incorporate about ____% of the stored energy from the preceding level. What happens to the remaining energy?



Inside the pyramid above, fill in: primary consumer, producer, secondary consumer, and tertiary consumer. Then in the boxes out to the side, write in the amount of available energy for each level. (Hint: the bottom level contains 100% energy.) (Fig. 11.3-9, p. 359)

Ecological Pyramids (p. 359-361)

Type of Pyramid	What it shows
	Illustrates the number of organisms feeding at each trophic level
Pyramid of Energy	
	Illustrates the amount of dry, organic matter at each trophic level over a unit of area.

What is symbiosis? (p. 365)

In mutualism, both species benefit from the interaction. Give an example.

How is commensalism different from parasitism? (p. 366-367)