

Ecology

Ecology – study of the interactions between _____ and their _____.

Levels of Organization

- Species – one type = horse
- Population = all of one type living in a specific area
 - Ex. – all horses in a field
- Community –
 - all of the different organisms in an area
 - all grass, bugs, deer, birds, horses...in the field
- Ecosystem –
 - All living and nonliving parts of an environment
- Biome = large area
- Biosphere = all biomes (earth)

Other Interactions in Ecosystems

1. Mutualism – both organisms in the relationship benefit
 - Lichen – Algae and fungus
 - Algae makes sugar (photosynthesis)
 - Fungus keeps algae from drying out
 - Termites – microorganisms
 - Clown fish – anemone
2. Commensalism – one organism is helped the other is not helped or harmed
 - Barnacles & whales
 - Bromeliad & trees
 - Shark & remora

Ecology review BUNYON, mutualism, Ecology review BUNYON, commensalism, parasitism, (pg 13-14), relationships: mutualism

FRIDAY

What happens to energy

Ecology Test

in a food c

Standards and Expectations: Students will understand the flow of matter and energy through ecosystems.

Essential Questions: What is the need for carbon, oxygen, and nutrients in an ecosystem? How are they recycled? Carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen