

# Intro to Ecology & Biomes – Study guide

1. Define the following terms:

Abiotic factors	Non-living
Biosphere	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat
Biome	The region of the earth, atmosphere, and hydrosphere of the earth occupied by being organisms.
Biogeochem	Living things that can change an ecosystem
Biotic factors	The smaller conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
Clonal	An offspring, clone, community, or domain; clonal community is a habitat with that composed of identical community of plants and animals and fungi
Clonal community	Something in an environment that uses other things in the environment
Consumer	The gradual and steady process of change in an ecosystem brought about by the progressive replacement of one community by another until a stable state is established
Ecological succession	Look into the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings
Ecology	A scientific study of organisms that depends on the fact that a source of food
Food chain	The total community of interacting species
Functional community	Relates to each food in the ecosystem
Phylogeny	Interaction between two different organisms living in close physical association, typically to the advantage of both
Symbiosis	

1. List three abiotic factors of a habitat \_\_\_\_\_ (radiation, chemical, physical) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Place the following levels of a biogeochem in order from the smallest to largest groups (ecosystem, organism, community, population) \_\_\_\_\_ (organism, community, population, ecosystem)
3. What is an organism's niche? \_\_\_\_\_ The role an organism plays in the ecosystem
4. What is the difference between a carnivore and a scavenger? Give an example of each. \_\_\_\_\_ (Carnivores hunt their food, (a scavenger) find dead things, (a