Only about \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the energy available within one trophic level is transferred to organisms at the next trophic level when they are eaten.

| 1% 5% 10% 50% 10 |
|------------------|
|------------------|

**TYPES OF HETEROTROPHS** 

| ТҮРЕ      | How does it get its energy?                       | <u>Examples</u>                   |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
|           | absorbs energy by breaking<br>down organic matter |                                   |
| OMNIVORE  |   | Humans, bears, crows              |
|           | Eat only plants                                   | Cows, rabbits                     |
|           | feed on dead plant and animal<br>remains          | Earthworms, snails, mites, Crabs, |
| CARNIVORE |   |                                   |

## PUT THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER FROM LEAST TO MOST COMPLEX

BIOSPHERE POPULATION ECOSYSTEM COMMUNITY INDIVIDUAL BIOME

TELL HOW A FOOD CHAIN IS DIFFERENT FROM A FOOD WEB

| FOOD CHAIN                                  | FOOD WEB  |  |
|---|---|--|
|   |   |  |
|   |   |  |
|   | THINK ABOUT IT  |  |
| Food Web                                    | Look at the food web below and answer the questions.  |  |
| Dragonfly AA Lizard                         | Name a producer in this food web  |  |
|   | Name a producer in this lood web  |  |
| Moth Sedge Tadpole                          | Name two primary consumers  |  |
| Frog  | Name a secondary consumer   |  |
| Ant Damselfly Back                          | THINK ABOUT IT:   |  |
|   | What do you think will happen to the frog population in this community if all the centipedes were killed off by a |  |
| Centripede Decayed Material A is eaten by B | disease?  |  |

- A. it would increase
- B. it would decrease
- C. it wouldn't change... frogs don't eat centipedes

| TYPES OF SYMBIOSIS | DESCRIPTION   |
|--------------------|---|
|                    | Relationship in which one organism benefits, but the other in neither helped nor harmed |
|                    | Relationship in which one organism benefits and the other is harmed in some way         |
|                    | Relationship in which both organisms benefit  |

The \_\_\_\_\_\_ principle states that NO two species can occupy the same niche in the same habitat at the same time.

## **COMPARE AND CONTRAST**

|                           | RESOURCE | NUTRIENT |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| WAY THEY ARE<br>DIFFERENT |          |          |
| WAY THEY ARE ALIKE        |          |          |

|                           | <b>BIOTIC FACTOR</b> | ABIOTIC FACTOR |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| WAY THEY ARE<br>DIFFERENT |                      |                |
| WAY THEY ARE ALIKE        |                      |                |

|                        | NICHE | HABITAT |
|------------------------|-------|---------|
| WAY THEY ARE DIFFERENT |       |         |
| WAY THEY ARE ALIKE     |       |         |

## NAME THE CYCLE DESCRIBED:

| <br>Cycle in which photosynthesis and cellular respiration participate<br>Cycle that has no involvement in the atmosphere                                      |
|--|
| <br>Cycle which is dependent on bacteria for nitrogen fixation and denitrification<br>_ Cycle in which volcanic activity and burning fossil fuels plays a role |
| <br>Cycle that requires bacteria to convert it from one form to another<br>Cycle which includes an underground reservoir in the form of fossil fuels           |

## NAME THE STEP IN A BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLE:

|                               | Process in which nitrogen gas from the atmosphere is converted into ammonia by   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| bacteria that live in th      | e soil and on the roots of plants called legumes                                 |
|                               | Process in which soil bacteria convert nitrogen compounds in soil back into      |
| nitrogen gas which is r       | eleased into the atmosphere  |
|                               | Process in which sunlight is used to change atmospheric carbon into biomolecules |
| used for energy by livi       | ng things  |
|                               | Process by which nitrogen gas is taken from the atmosphere                       |
|                               | Process in which nutrients in dead organisms are returned to the soil            |
|                               | Process in which the break down of sugars in living things returns carbon to the |
| atmosphere as CO <sub>2</sub> |  |
|                               | Process of taking nitrogen compounds into living tissue                          |
|                               | Used in the formation of nucleic acids and proteins                              |

Tell 2 human activities by which carbon can enter the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub> during the carbon cycle

What are autotrophs? Give examples. What are heterotrophs? Give examples.

What are two ways autotrophs make energy (photosynthesis and chemosynthesis) What is a limiting factor? How does it affect a population?

What happens when an over abundance of a limiting factor becomes available?

Know how the three different pyramid types and how to read them.

What effects population growth?

What three things determine population size?

- A. Temperate Forest
- B. Tropical Savanna
- C. Boreal Forest
- D. Tundra
- E. Tropical Rain forest
- F. Temperate Grassland
- G. Desert

Biomes (Use with A-G)

- 1. Eastern United States, trees lose their leaves in the fall
- 2. Hot and very rainy, hosts a wide variety of plants and ani
- 3. Layer of permafrost, very cold
- 4. Very little rainfall, has cactus and reptiles
- 5. Has many conifers, moose, black bears and lynxes
- 6. Midwest United States, also called a prairie
- 7. A dry grassland in a warm area, where lions and giraffe ar

| Ecology – interpreting data |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Food Web:                   |   |
| Identify the:               |   |
| Producers                   |   |
| Consumers                   |   |
| Omnivores                   |   |
| Herbivores                  |   |
| Carnivores                  | _ |



| 3. Relationship where two or more species live in close associationA. Symbiosis4. The rule that no two species can occupy the same nicheC. Detritivore5. The physical area in which an organism livesD. Habitat6. The full range of physical and biological conditions that an organism needsE. Parasitism7. Omnivores, herbivores and carnivores are all:G. Coniferous8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graphG. Competitive Exclusion9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creatingJ. Ecosystem10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environmentL. Logistic Growth11. All the populations in an area make up thisN. Pioneer Species12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similarO. Predation13. The first species to move into a new areaQ. Carrying Capacity14. The act of one organism feeding upon anotherS. Ecology15. The number of individuals a habitat can supportS. Ecology16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age groupU. Carnivores17. Eats plantsW. Succession19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fallY. Aee structure diagram   |  | 1                        |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| 3. Relationship where two or more species live in close associationA. Symbiosis4. The rule that no two species can occupy the same nicheC. Detritivore5. The physical area in which an organism livesD. Habitat6. The full range of physical and biological conditions that an organism needsE. Parasitism7. Omnivores, herbivores and carnivores are all:G. Coniferous8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graphG. Competitive Exclusion9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creatingJ. Ecosystem10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environmentL. Logistic Growth11. All the populations in an area make up thisN. Pioneer Species12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similarO. Predation13. The first species to move into a new areaQ. Carrying Capacity14. The act of one organism feeding upon anotherS. Ecology15. The number of individuals a habitat can supportS. Ecology16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age groupU. Carnivores17. Eats plantsW. Succession19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fallY. Aee structure diagram   | 1. Consumes dead tissue or decaying organisms (aka decomposer)                 | Word Bank                |
| <ul> <li>B. Niche</li> <li>B. Niche</li> <li>C. Detritivore</li> <li>D. Habitat</li> <li>C. Detritivore</li> <li>D. Habitat</li> <li>E. Parasitism</li> <li>F. Consumers</li> <li>G. Coniferous</li> <li>H. Competitive Exclusion</li> <li>I. Community</li> <li>Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graph</li> <li>Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graph</li> <li>Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating</li> <li>an S shaped graph</li> <li>I. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar</li> <li>Communities</li> <li>The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>T. Eats plants</li> <li>P. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> </ul>   | 2. Producers (organisms that make their own food) are also called:             | A Symbiosis              |
| <ul> <li>4. The rule that no two species can occupy the same niche</li> <li>5. The physical area in which an organism lives</li> <li>6. The full range of physical and biological conditions that an organism needs</li> <li>to survive (its way of life)</li> <li>7. Omnivores, herbivores and carnivores are all:</li> <li>8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graph</li> <li>9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating</li> <li>an S shaped graph</li> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> </ul>   | 3. Relationship where two or more species live in close association            |                          |
| 5. The physical area in which an organism livesD. Habitat6. The full range of physical and biological conditions that an organism needs<br>to survive (its way of life)E. Parasitism7. Omnivores, herbivores and carnivores are all:F. Consumers8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graphH. Competitive Exclusion9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating<br>an S shaped graphJ. Ecosystem10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment<br>11. All the populations in an area make up thisK. Heterotroph12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar<br>communitiesO. Predation<br>P. Autotrophs13. The first species to move into a new area<br>15. The number of individuals a habitat can supportQ. Carrying Capacity<br>R. Population<br>S. Ecology<br>T. Omnivores14. The act of one organism feeding upon another<br>15. The number of individuals a habitat can supportS. Ecology<br>T. Omnivores17. Eats plantsV. Herbivores18. Eats other animalsW. Succession19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fallY. Age structure diagram  | <ol><li>The rule that no two species can occupy the same niche</li></ol>       |                          |
| <ul> <li>to survive (its way of life)</li> <li>7. Omnivores, herbivores and carnivores are all:</li> <li>8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graph</li> <li>9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating<br/>an S shaped graph</li> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar<br/>communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>F. Consumers</li> <li>G. Coniferous</li> <li>H. Competitive Exclusion</li> <li>I. Community</li> <li>J. Ecosystem</li> <li>K. Heterotroph</li> <li>L. Logistic Growth</li> <li>M. Exponential Growth</li> <li>N. Pioneer Species</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>P. Autotrophs</li> <li>G. Carrying Capacity</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>V. Herbivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>   | 5. The physical area in which an organism lives                                |                          |
| to survive (its way of life)F. Consumers7. Omnivores, herbivores and carnivores are all:G. Coniferous8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graphH. Competitive Exclusion9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating<br>an S shaped graphJ. Ecosystem10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environmentL. Logistic Growth11. All the populations in an area make up thisK. Heterotroph12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar<br>communitiesO. Predation13. The first species to move into a new areaQ. Carrying Capacity14. The act of one organism feeding upon anotherS. Ecology15. The number of individuals a habitat can supportS. Bows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group17. Eats plantsW. Succession19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fallY. Age structure diagram  | 6. The full range of physical and biological conditions that an organism needs | E. Parasitism            |
| <ul> <li>7. Omnivores, herbivores and carnivores are all:</li> <li>8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graph</li> <li>9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating an S shaped graph</li> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>6. Coniferous</li> <li>H. Competitive Exclusion</li> <li>I. Community</li> <li>J. Ecosystem</li> <li>K. Heterotroph</li> <li>L. Logistic Growth</li> <li>M. Exponential Growth</li> <li>N. Pioneer Species</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>P. Autotrophs</li> <li>Q. Carrying Capacity</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>V. Herbivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>   |  | F. Consumers             |
| <ul> <li>8. Population reproduces at a constant rate, creating a J shaped graph</li> <li>9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating<br/>an S shaped graph</li> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar<br/>communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>H. Competitive Exclusion</li> <li>H. Logistic Growth</li> <li>M. Exponential Growth</li> <li>N. Pioneer Species</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul> |  | G. Coniferous            |
| <ul> <li>9. Population growth slows after a period of exponential growth, creating an S shaped graph</li> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>10. The study of relation of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>10. The study of relations in a rea make up this</li> <li>11. Constituting</li> <li>12. Ecosystem</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>10. Constructing diagram</li> </ul>  |  | •                        |
| <ul> <li>an S shaped graph</li> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar</li> <li>communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>K. Heterotroph</li> <li>K. Betwork</li> <li>M. Exponential Growth</li> <li>N. Pioneer Species</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>P. Autotrophs</li> <li>Q. Carrying Capacity</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>V. Herbivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>   |  | •                        |
| <ul> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar</li> <li>communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>L. Logistic Growth</li> <li>M. Exponential Growth</li> <li>N. Pioneer Species</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>P. Autotrophs</li> <li>Q. Carrying Capacity</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>   |  |                          |
| <ul> <li>10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment</li> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>M. Exponential Growth</li> <li>N. Pioneer Species</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>P. Autotrophs</li> <li>Q. Carrying Capacity</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>V. Herbivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>   |  | •                        |
| <ul> <li>11. All the populations in an area make up this</li> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>N. Pioneer Species</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>P. Autotrophs</li> <li>Q. Carrying Capacity</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>V. Herbivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>  | 10. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment         | •                        |
| <ul> <li>12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar communities</li> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>O. Predation</li> <li>P. Autotrophs</li> <li>Q. Carrying Capacity</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>  | 11. All the populations in an area make up this                                | •                        |
| <ul> <li>13. The first species to move into a new area</li> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> </ul>  | 12. A group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar               | •                        |
| <ul> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>R. Population</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>  | communities  | P. Autotrophs            |
| <ul> <li>14. The act of one organism feeding upon another</li> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>5. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>   | 13. The first species to move into a new area                                  | Q. Carrying Capacity     |
| <ul> <li>15. The number of individuals a habitat can support</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>S. Ecology</li> <li>T. Omnivores</li> <li>U. Carnivores</li> <li>V. Herbivores</li> <li>W. Succession</li> <li>X. Biome</li> <li>Y. Age structure diagram</li> </ul>  | 14. The act of one organism feeding upon another                               | •                        |
| <ul> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Eats plants</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>10. Carnivores</li> <li>11. Omnivores</li> <li>12. Carnivores</li> <li>13. Carnivores</li> <li>14. Carnivores</li> <li>15. Carnivores</li> <li>16. Shows the population of a country broken down by gender and age group</li> <li>17. Connivores</li> <li>18. Eats other animals</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> <li>19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall</li> </ul>   |  | 5.                       |
| 17. Eats plantsV. Herbivores18. Eats other animalsW. Succession19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fallX. BiomeY. Age structure diagram   |  |                          |
| 18. Eats other animalsW. Succession19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fallX. BiomeY. Age structure diagram   |  |                          |
| 19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall       X. Biome         Y. Age structure diagram  |  |                          |
| 19. A particular type of tree that loses its leaves in the fail<br>Y. Age structure diagram  |  |                          |
|  |  | Y. Age structure diagram |
| 20. Type of symbiosis where one individual is harmed.  | 20. Type of symbiosis where one individual is harmed.                          |                          |
| 21. An animal that eats both plants and animals  | 21. An animal that eats both plants and animals                                |                          |
| 22. A series of changes that occurs in a community over time   | 22. A series of changes that occurs in a community over time                   |                          |
| 23. All the organisms that live in a particular place, plus the nonliving  | 23. All the organisms that live in a particular place, plus the nonliving      |                          |

components of their environment

- 24. Group of organisms of the same species in the same area
- 25. A particular type of tree that bears cones, has needle-like leaves, like an evergreen
- 26. An organism that gains its energy from feeding on other organisms





