

Y12 Biology Ecology Key Words

Key words - Ecology

1. abiotic
2. adaptation
3. age structure
4. biotic
5. carnivore
6. community
7. competition
8. consumer
9. decomposer
10. density
11. distribution
12. ecosystem
13. habitat
14. herbivore
15. indirect sample
16. interspecific
17. intraspecific
18. kite diagram
19. limiting factor
20. mark & recapture

- a. An animal that eats other animals.
- b. Organisms such as fungi and bacteria which break down dead organisms or tissues.
- c. Community of interdependent organisms and the environment in which they live.
- d. Where organisms living in the same place require the same resources. A - - species relationship. Neither species benefits.
- e. How a population is spread out in its available space. It may be uniform, random or grouped.
- f. An animal that **eats plant** tissue only.
- g. Diagram that shows the **abundance** and **distribution** of members of a species across the landscape, especially where there is an **environmental gradient**.
- h. A technique of estimating population size where:- population size = number in 1st sample x number in 2nd sample divided by number of marked animals recaptured.
- i. Physical or climatic aspects of the environment.
- j. Between **different** species.
- k. An environmental factor which is outside the range of conditions that a species can tolerate
- l. A technique of estimating population size by estimating the number of things like footprints, faeces, and such evidence
- m. **Inherited** feature that enables members of a species to live and reproduce in a habitat.
- n. Within the **same** species.
- o. Organism that eats other organisms to gain nutrients and energy.
- p. Members of a population are grouped into a graph by numbers of pre-reproductive, reproductive and post-reproductive.
- q. Average number of individuals belonging to a population that are present per unit area (or volume if in water.)
- r. The type of environment in which a species is found
- s. All the plant, animal, micro-organism species inhabiting a particular area.
- t. Aspects of the environment related to the **living** organisms. (predators, food etc.)

21. microclimate
22. mortality
23. mutualism
24. natality
25. niche
26. omnivore
27. parasitism
28. population
29. predation
30. producer
31. quadrat
32. scavenger
33. species
34. stratification
35. succession
36. survivorship
37. tolerance
38. transect
39. trophic level
40. zonation

- a. An organism that eats both plant and animal tissue (therefore can function in more than one trophic level.)
- b. A group of organisms from the same species of different ages living in the same area at the same time.
- c. Birth rate (property of a population)
- d. Similar organisms that can reproduce and produce fertile offspring in nature. (unit of classification.)
- e. An organism that is able to make complex food molecules from simple molecules e.g. plants by photosynthesis.
- f. **Changes** in the species composition of a **community** over **time**.
- g. A graph showing the number of individuals surviving against different age categories.
- h. The role of a species in its habitat. It includes habitat, adaptations to survive there, activity period, mode of life.
- i. The ability of a species to cope with variation in environmental conditions.
- j. A **frame** used for **sampling** the species present in a large area.
- k. **Changes** in the **composition** of a **community** which occur in response to an **environmental gradient**.
- l. Organism that eats what another animal has killed.
- m. Death rate (property of a population)
- n. Is where one animal **kills and eats** another animal.
- o. A **community pattern** where there is a **layering** of the foliage of different plant species (and therefore the animals that live on these) into distinct strata.
- p. Line across a community along which sampling occurs at regular intervals.
- q. Feeding level of an organism indicated by its position in the food chain. (producers are trophic level one)
- r. Within an environment there are a number of smaller areas with specific conditions. (e.g. In the soil, organisms would experience different environmental factors than up a tree!)
- s. Occurs when one organism lives in or on another organism feeding off it but not killing it.
- t. Ecological relationship between members of two species in which both species benefit. ++

Ecology answers

1	i
2	m
3	p
4	t
5	a
6	s
7	d
8	o
9	b
10	q
11	e
12	c
13	r
14	f
15	l
16	j
17	n
18	g
19	k
20	h
21	r
22	m
23	t
24	c
25	h
26	a
27	s
28	b
29	n
30	e
31	j
32	l
33	d
34	o
35	f
36	g
37	i
38	p
39	q
40	k