

the role or way of life played by an organism in its environment	changes in the species composition in a community over a period of time	the living factors in an environment	the place or environment in which a particular organism normally lives
niche	succession	biotic	habitat
the struggle between organisms of the same species within a community	environmental factors caused by physical conditions such as climate and soil	any feature of a living thing that helps it to survive in its environment - can be structural, physiological or behavioural	organisms which can make their own food from inorganic substances
intraspecific competition	abiotic	adaptations	autotrophic
group of plants and animals living in an area within an easily recognised boundary	ways an organism acts that enables it to survive	an organism that feeds on animal matter	a feeding relationship between two species whereby one or both species obtain benefit and neither are harmed
biological community	behavioural adaptations	carnivore	commensalism
the number of individuals that are present in a unit area	the way in which individuals are spread throughout an area	a parasite that lives on the outside of its host's body	the movement of individuals out of an area
density	distribution	ectoparasite	emigration

a parasite that lives inside its host's body	all the different factors, both biotic and abiotic that affect an organism	not native to a country	the pathway followed by food energy as it passes from one organism to another
endoparasite	environment	exotic	food chain
a series of linked food chains within a community	the functional features that an organism possesses which enables it to survive	a proposal that when two species have identical ways of life they cannot live together for long as they compete for the same resources	organisms that obtain their nutrients by feeding on other living things
food web	functional adaptations	Gause's principle	heterotrophic
the area over which an organism regularly travels in order to find food and water	the movement of a group of individuals into a new area	native to a particular area	competition between different species
home range	immigration	indigenous	interspecific competition
the environmental constraints that limit the growth of an organism or population	the movement of organisms into or out of an area	the death rate	a feeding relationship between members of different species where both species benefit
limiting factors	migration	mortality	mutualism

the birth rate of a population	organism that lives on or in another organism, and from which it obtains food	the process by which green plants make glucose from water and carbon dioxide	a group of individuals of the same species, that are living in a specific area and can interbreed freely
natality	parasite	photosynthesis	population
an animal that hunts other animals	members of group of organisms that are able to interbreed and produce fertile offspring	structures an organism has which help it to survive	a graph which measures birth and death rate in a population
predator	species	structural adaptations	survivorship curve
area which an animal or group of animals spend most of their time and actively defends	the ability of an organism to live within a range of conditions	feeding level of an organism, as represented by its position in a food chain	adapted for living in dry conditions
territory	tolerance	tropic level	xerophytes
recognition of the importance of having variety in species' number, composition and distribution	zone of conditions within which an organism functions at its best	the functioning of an organism is limited by the essential factor that is present in the least amounts	the struggle between organisms within a community for resources
biodiversity	optimal range	Liebig's law of the minimum	competition

all the populations living in an area	the pattern seen as a series of vertical layers in a community	pattern seen as a series of definite zones along the ground as a result of gradient in some environmental factor	top layer in the bush
community	stratification	zonation	canopy layer
plants that live growing in the branches of larger trees - they do not obtain food from their host tree	the relationship where two organisms live together and both benefit	bacteria found in soil which can convert nitrogen in the air into a soluble form as nitrates which plants need to produce proteins	soil bacteria which convert nitrates in the soil back to the gaseous nitrogen in the air
epiphytes	symbiosis	nitrifying bacteria	denitrifying bacteria
organism that produces a toxin that harms a non-target species	organisms that obtain their food and nutrients from other organisms	cycle which shows the exchange of CO_2 O_2 between plants and animals during photosynthesis and respiration	the maximum size of population able to be sustained in an environment
antibiosis	consumers	carbon cycle	carrying capacity
the final community that results when no more succession occurs	the study of organisms and their relationship with the environment	the animal that attacks and feeds on another animal	a system of giving names to an organism made up of the <i>genus</i> then <i>species</i>
climax community	ecology	predator	binomial nomenclature

relationship between members of two species, where one benefits at the expense of the other	adaptations permitting an organism to perform special functions (e.g. making venom, secreting slime, phototropism)	_____ consumer herbivore eats plants	_____ consumer carnivore (or omnivore) eats herbivores
exploitation	physiological adaptations	primary consumer	secondary consumer
saprophytes that return chemical elements to an ecosystem in a form that can be used by plants, which in turn feed animals	making venom is a _____ adaptation that enables animals such as snakes to paralyse prey, increasing predation success	_____ ions are used by plants to make plant protein	only a small proportion of energy is available to the next step in the food chain; most lost via respiration as heat
decomposers	physiological	nitrate NO_3^-	why food chains are short
pattern by which communities in a new habitat change over time	horizontal banding pattern e.g. on a rocky shore or mountainous area	vertical layering of plants e.g. in a native forest	(pioneer) species colonise and modify a sterile environment (i.e. no plants at all)
succession	zonation	stratification	primary succession
difference between energy flow and nutrient flow	the number of different species in a region / area	species able to colonise an area in the first stages of succession	occurs after a disturbance (eg fire, flood) removes existing vegetation
energy - linear nutrient - cycle	biodiversity	pioneer species	secondary succession

