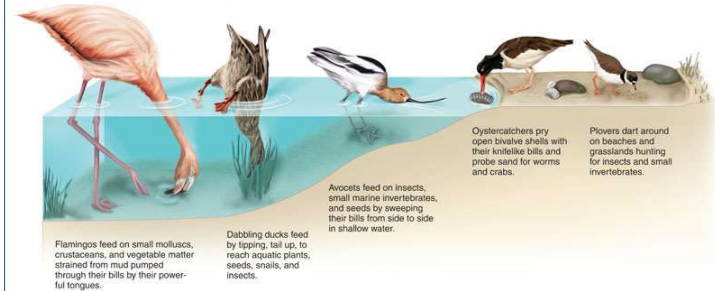


Chapter 14 Review

Question 1

What is a niche?



Question 1

*Niche is **how** it lives within its habitat*

Question 2

What are the two types of ecological succession?



Question 2

Primary succession
and
Secondary succession

Question 3

All aspects of the area in which an organism lives including biotic and abiotic factors is called _____.



Question 3

Habitat

Question 4

What is it called when two species use the same resources?



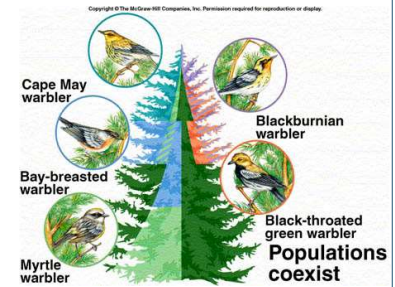
Question 4

Competition

Question 5

When different species split a niche, it is called _____.

Species become less and less alike over time.

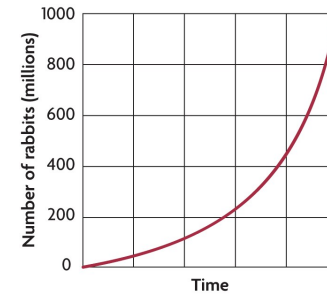


Question 5

Niche Partitioning

Question 6

What type of population growth is this graph showing?



Question 6

Exponential Growth

Question 7

Ecological equivalents are species that occupy (1) _____ niches but live in different (2) _____.



Question 7

1. Similar
2. geographic regions

Question 8

What are the 3 types of symbiotic relationships?

Question 8

Mutualism, Commensalism, Parasitism

Question 9

The movement of organisms into a population is called _____.

Question 9

Immigration



Question 10

What symbiotic relationship is this an example of?



Question 10

Mutualism

Question 11

What types of competition is occurring in the image below?



Question 11

Intraspecific

Question 12

When populations become crowded, what do organisms compete with one another for?



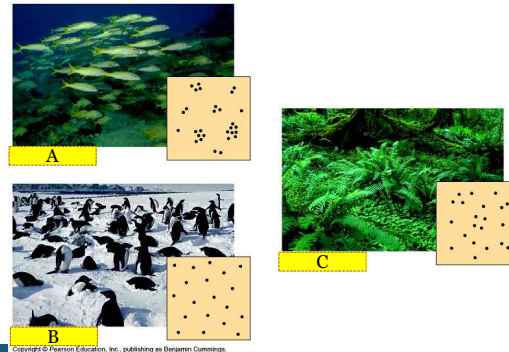
Question 12

Resources

Examples: Space, Food, Mates, Water

Question 13

Name the 3 types of dispersion patterns?

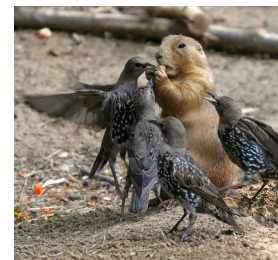


Question 13

Clumped, Uniform, Random

Question 14

What type of competition is occurring in the image below?

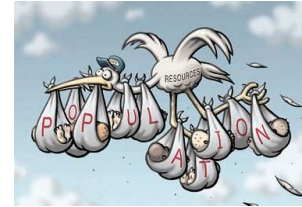


Question 14

Interspecific

Question 15

What are the 4 factors that affect population size?



Question 15

Immigration, Emigration, Birth, Death

Question 16

Name the two types of limiting factors that cause populations to go down?



Question 16

Density-dependent & Density-independent

Question 17

If a population grows larger than the carrying capacity of the environment, the

- A. death rate may rise
- B. birthrate may rise
- C. death rate must fall
- D. birthrate must fall

Question 17

A. Death rate will rise

Question 18

Unusual weather, Natural disasters, Human activities are all examples of what kind of limiting factor.



Question 18

Density-independent

Question 19

The following are the steps to primary succession. Put them in order from beginning to end.

- A. Small trees take root (pines)
- B. Bare rock is broken down by wind, rain, ice, etc.
- C. Moss & lichens grow on rock and break it up even more
- D. Different tree species (hardwoods) begin to grow and eventually shade out the original trees
- E. Grasses, weeds, shrubs begin to grow

Question 19

B,C,E,A,D

Question 20

When resources become less available, how does population growth change?

Question 20

It decreases

Question 21

What is it called when one organism catches another organism and eats it?



Question 21

Predation



Question 22

When a disturbance changes a community without removing the soil, what follows?



Question 22

Secondary succession

Question 23

What is it called when one organism is not harmed and the other benefits?

Question 23

Commensalism

Question 24

The first species to populate an area when primary succession begins are called

_____.



Question 24

Pioneer Species

Question 25

What is the formula for population density?

Question 25

$$\frac{\text{\# of individuals}}{\text{area (units}^2\text{)}} = \text{population density}$$

Question 26

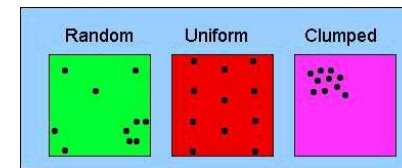
If a population of pine trees is 250 trees within an area of 10 per square kilometer, what is the population density?

Question 26

$$\frac{250}{10} = 25 \text{ trees per square kilometer}$$

Question 27

The way in which individuals of a population are spread out is called _____.



Question 27

Population Dispersion

Question 28

What type of succession is this image showing?

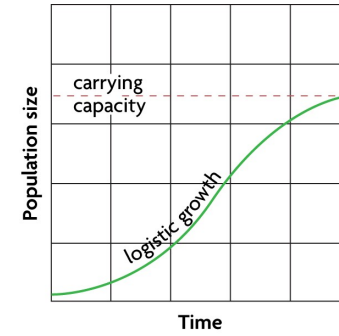


Question 28

Secondary Succession

Question 29

How is logistic growth different from exponential growth?

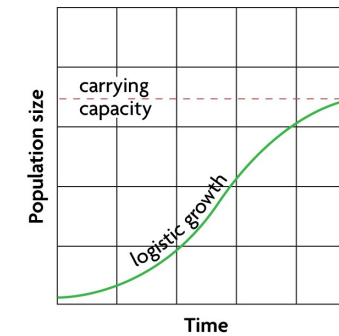


Question 29

Population begins with slow growth followed by exponential growth then levels off due to limited resources

Question 30

What is a carrying capacity?

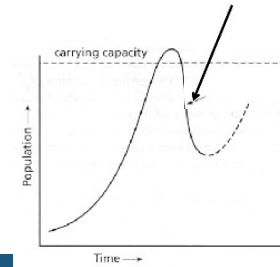


Question 30

The maximum amount of individuals that an environment can support

Question 31

Dramatic decline in the size of a population over a short period of time is called _____.



Question 31

Population Crash

Question 32

What two factors cause a population to decrease?

Question 32

Emigration and Death

Question 33

Density-dependent limiting factors are affected by the number of individuals in a given area.

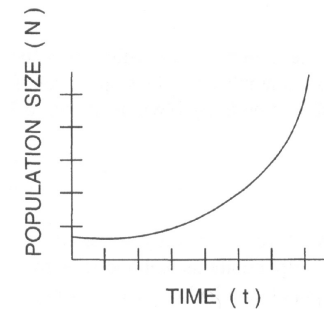
What are two examples?

Question 33

Competition
Predation
Parasitism &
disease

Question 34

Under ideal conditions with unlimited resources, how will a population grow?

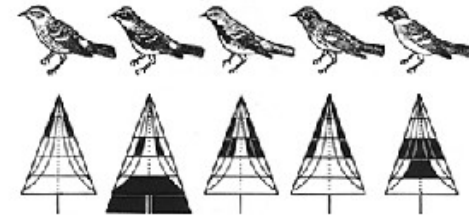


Question 34

Exponentially

Question 35

What is the competitive exclusion principle?



Question 35

Keeps two species from occupying the same niche.