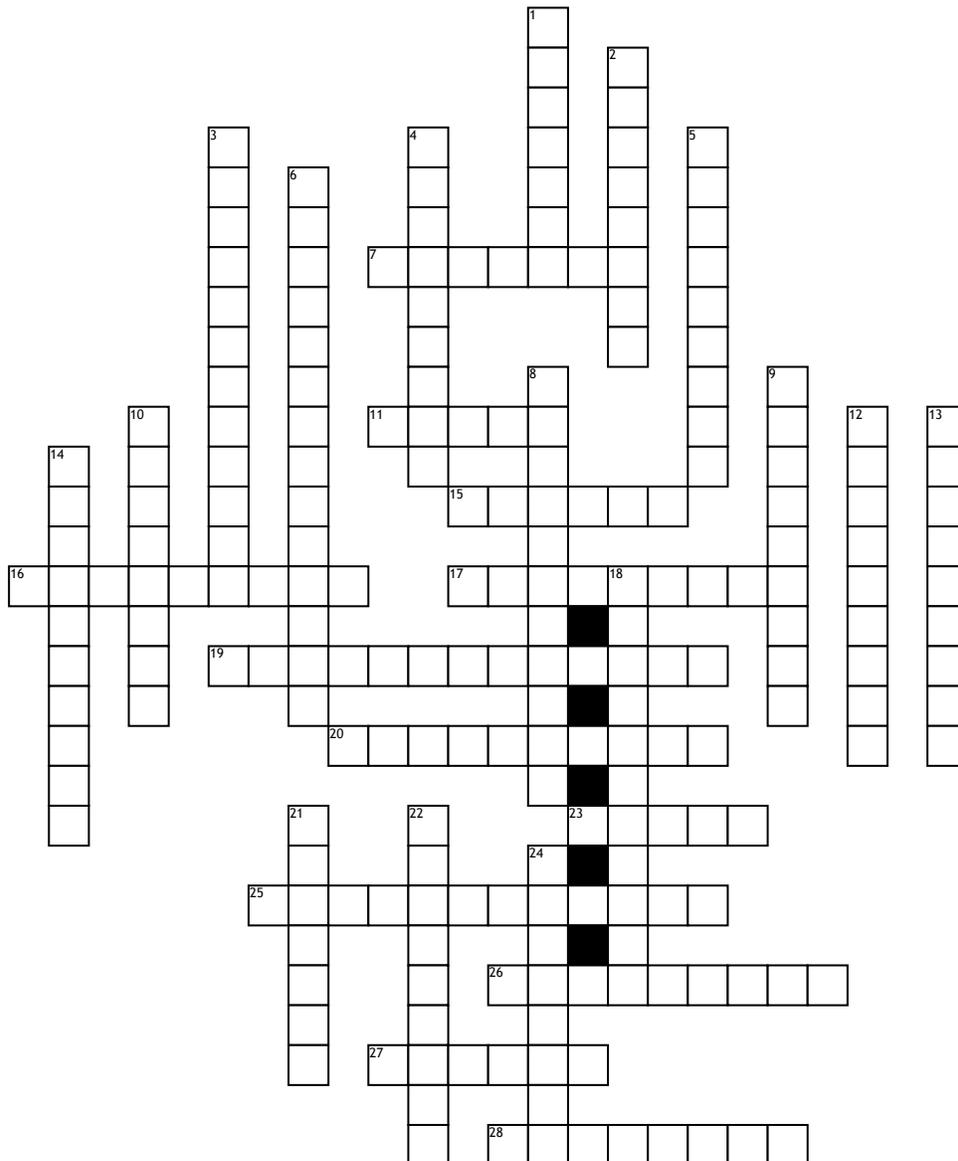


Biology



Across

7. The abiotic factors of the environment include light, temperature, and atmospheric gases.

11. The unique role or way of life of a plant or animal species.

15. power that may be translated into motion, overcoming resistance or causing a physical change; the ability to do work

16. An interaction between two species that benefits both. Individuals that interact with mutualists experience higher success than those that do not.

17. the interrelation of various species of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms that are connected to each other as food and food consumers

19. An ecological pyramid illustrating the energy flow within an ecosystem.

20. All regions in the world where living organisms are found.

23. a large, distinct, easily differentiated community of organisms arising as a result of complex interactions of climatic factors, flora, fauna, and substrate; usually designated according to kind of vegetation present, such as tundra, coniferous forest, deciduous forest, or grassland.

25. A symbiotic relationship in which one species derives benefit and the other is unharmed; for example, *Entamoeba coli* in the human large intestine.

26. any animal that eats primarily flesh, particularly mammals of the order Carnivora, which includes cats, dogs, bears, and others

27. pertaining to all plant and animal life or living organisms

28. an organism feeding on both animals and plants. For example, humans have teeth adapted to chewing both types of material

Down

1. the environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows

2. An organism, such as a green plant, that produces its own food through photosynthesis or chemosynthesis and constitutes the first trophic level in a food chain

3. The position of a species or a group of species within a food chain or food web.

4. in parasitology, the biologic association of two individuals or populations of different species

5. the fundamental unit in ecology, comprising the living organisms and the nonliving elements interacting in a certain defined area.

6. the passage of a nutrient through an ECOSYSTEM so that it eventually becomes reavailable to the PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

8. living organism that obtains its energy from carbohydrates and other organic material. All animals and most bacteria and fungi are heterotrophic

9. A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government.

10. any organism which consumes other organisms to gain food resources. Macro consumers (phagotrophs) are chiefly animals which ingest other organisms or particulate organic matter (detritus)

12. An animal that eats only vegetation.

13. A microorganism that uses only inorganic materials as its source of nutrients; carbon dioxide is the autotroph's sole carbon source.

14. the individuals collectively constituting a certain category or inhabiting a specified geographic area.

18. The process by which the activity or presence of one substance interferes with, or suppresses, the activity of another substance with similar affinities

21. A diagram depicting those organisms that eat other organisms in the same ecosystem. In some cases, the organisms may already be dead.

22. An organism that lives by preying on other organisms.

24. symbiosis in which one population (or individual) adversely affects another, but cannot live without it.