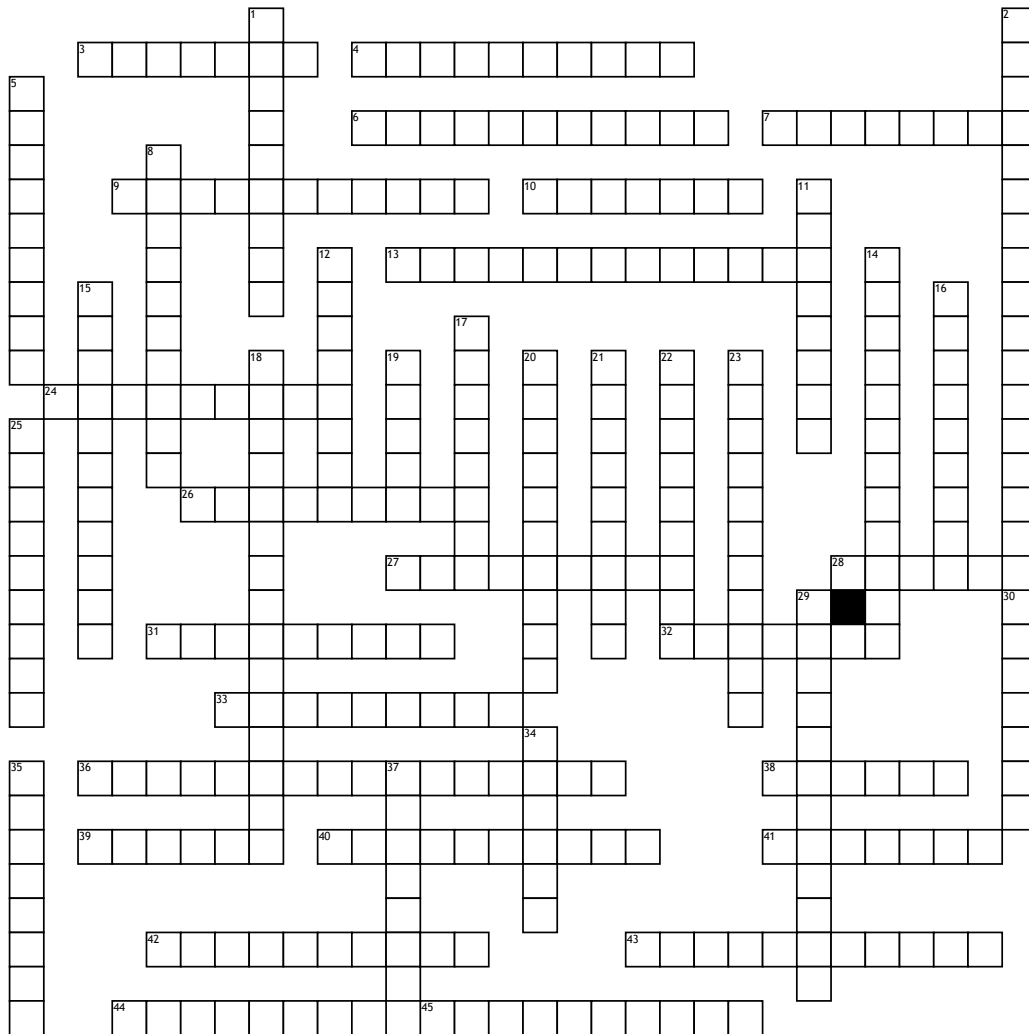


Name: _____

Ecology Vocab



Across

- 3. A collection of all the food chains in an area; shows are organisms are connected through feeding relationships
- 4. Type of biodiversity that is based on the variety of forests, deserts, grasslands, streams, lakes, oceans, coral reefs wetlands & other biological communities
- 6. The struggle between organisms to survive in a habitat with limited resources, such as walleye and sturgeon competing for food
- 7. Any living thing
- 9. Organism that obtains energy from the foods it consumes; also called a consumer
- 10. Refers to an ecosystem consisting mostly of water (ocean or freshwater)
- 13. Microscopic plant life
- 24. System on earth that includes all the living things
- 26. A relationship between two species in which both species benefit
- 27. The number of births during a specific set of time
- 28. An organism's particular role in an ecosystem, or how it makes its living.
- 31. Consists of all the living and nonliving things in an area
- 32. Scientific study of interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment
- 33. A consumer that eats plants
- 36. Largest number of individuals of a population that an environment can support

- 38. Animals obtain this from the foods they eat
 - 39. Shows the direction energy flows in a food chain or web
 - 40. - Occurs when organisms move out of a population
 - 41. Place where an organism lives; provides food, water, shelter, and space
 - 42. A relationship between two organisms of different species where one benefits and the other is harmed
 - 43. All the water on earth
 - 44. Factors that help to control the size of a population
 - 45. The amount of energy that passes to the next trophic level in an energy pyramid
- Down**
- 1. The number of deaths during a specific set of time
 - 2. The increase in chemical concentration of toxins in animal tissues as the chemical moves up the food chain
 - 5. All the living things in an ecosystem
 - 8. An organism that breaks down wastes and dead organisms
 - 11. A consumer that eats animals and plants
 - 12. Single-celled organisms that do not have a nucleus; often classified as decomposers in a food chain or web
 - 14. Single-celled organisms that do not have a nucleus; often classified as decomposers in a food chain or web
 - 15. Occurs when organisms move into a population

- 16. An organism, such as plants, that makes its own food; also called producers
- 17. Organism that cannot make its own food; also called heterotrophs
- 18. A species that influences the survival of many other species in an ecosystem
- 19. A one-celled or many-celled organism such as a mushroom, yeast, or mold; often classified as decomposers in a food chain or web
- 20. Shows the direction energy flows in a food chain or web
- 21. A series of steps in which organisms transfer energy by eating and being eaten
- 22. The mostly solid, rocky part of the Earth; extends from the center of the core to the surface of the crust.
- 23. A behavior or physical characteristic that allows an organism to live successfully in its environment.
- 25. A consumer that eats other animals
- 29. A relationship between two organisms of different species where one benefits and the other is neither harmed nor benefited
- 30. Type of biodiversity that is based on the variety of inherited traits present in a population
- 34. Living factors in a habitat
- 35. Plants and animals that have moved or been relocated to places where they are not native
- 37. Nonliving factors in a habitat; i.e. soil, water, air

Word Bank

TENPERCENT	BIODIVERSITY	FUNGI	ECOLOGY	BIOSPHERE	HERBIVORE	OMNIVORE
MUTUALISM	GENETIC	IMMIGRATION	BACTERIA	AUTOTROPH	HETEROTROPH	INVASIVE
CARRYING CAPACITY	FOOD CHAIN	HABITAT	ABIOTIC	COMMENSALISM	COMPETITION	ECOLOGICAL
BIRTH RATE	DECOMPOSER	KEYSTONE SPECIES	HYDROSPHERE	EMIGRATION	LIMITING	PHYTOPLANKTON
BIOMAGNIFICATION	ENERGY	ORGANISM	ECOSYSTEM	NICHE	ARROWS	CONSUMER
PARASITISM	ADAPTATIONS	BIOTIC	COMMUNITY	GEOSPHERE	FOOD WEB	ATMOSPHERE
DEATH RATE	AQUATIC	CARNIVORE				