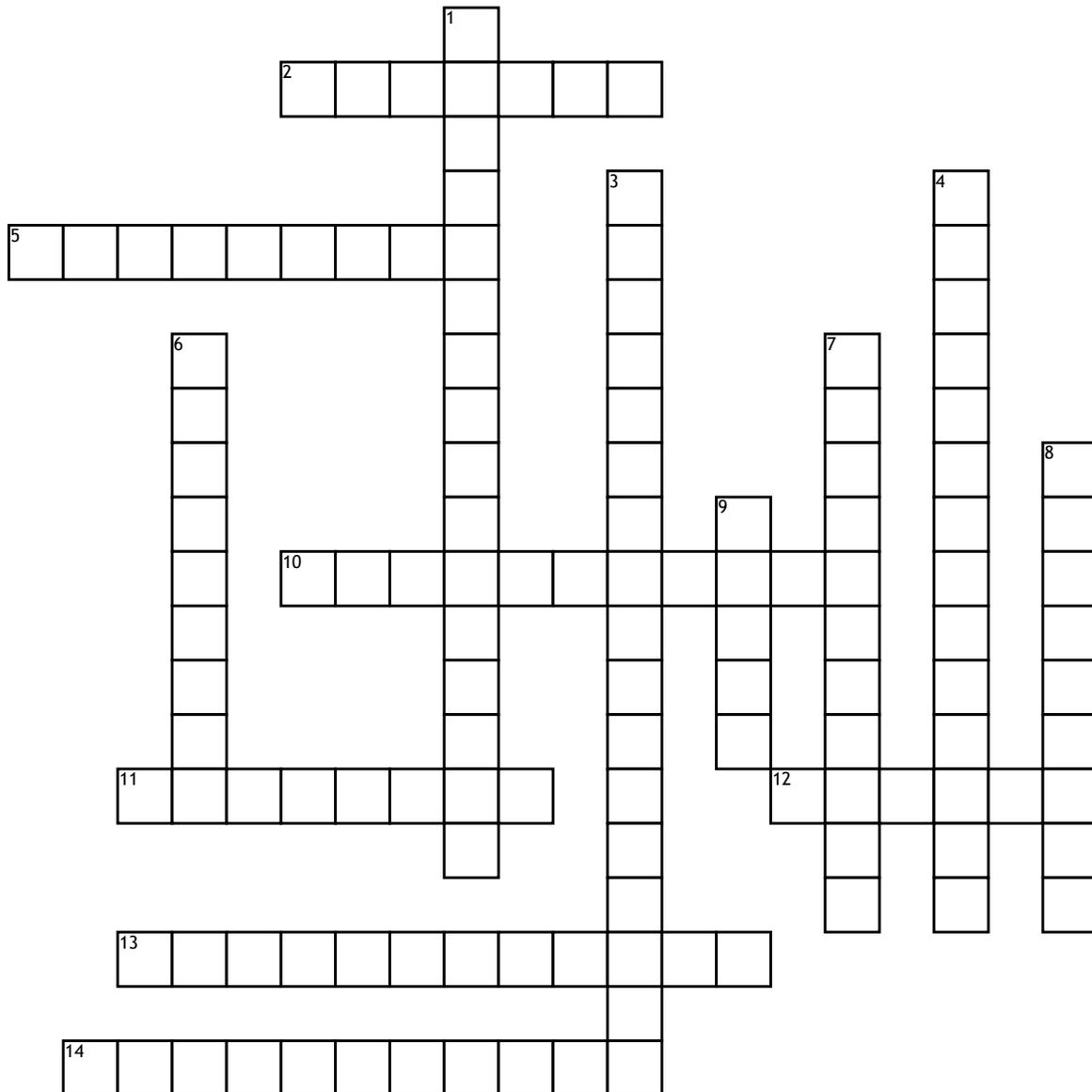


# Populations - Chapter 1 Section 2



**Across**

2. A population gets larger when the number of individuals born is \_\_\_\_\_ than the number of individuals that die.

5. A limiting factor can affect more than one population in a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when two or more organisms seek the same resource at the same time.

11. Ecologists use sample counts to \_\_\_\_\_ the sizes of large populations.

12. The larger the number of offspring that are produced by parent organisms, the higher the \_\_\_\_\_ potential of the species will be.

13. Population counts can help identify populations that could be in danger of \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Scientists have discovered a \_\_\_\_\_ of ants that extends from Italy to Spain.

**Down**

1. the largest number of individuals of one species that an ecosystem can support.

3. The number of individuals of one species per a specific area

4. Anything that restricts the number of individuals in a population

6. As a population approaches the ecosystem's carrying capacity, competition for living space and other resources \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ growth means that the larger the population gets, the faster it grows.

8. If a population begins to exceed the environments carrying capacity, some individuals will not have enough \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Competition for food, living space or other resources can \_\_\_\_\_ population growth.