Date: _____

Introduction to Ecology

Ecology:

The study of how ______ interact with each other as well as their ______

Ecosystems:

- System in which ______ (biotic) interact with each other and ______ (abiotic)
- Biotic factors ______
- Abiotic factors ______
- The more biotic factors an ecosystem has, the more ______ it is
- High levels of ______ are associated with a healthy, ______ ecosystem

The Levels of Organization

The Biosphere

- The ______ is the part of the planet where life exists
- including:
 - Water (______)
 - Air (_____)
 - Land (______)

Atmosphere:

- Layer of ______ that surround the Earth

Lithosphere:

- Earth's _____ outer layer
- Extends _____down from the surface
- Includes ______ which is home to many organisms, plants, and animals Hydrosphere:
- All the _____ on the Earth
- About ______of water is salt water
- All living things need ______

Biomes

•	Biospheres are made up of			
•	Biomes:			
	 A large geographical reg 	gion that contains similar		
•	Generally characterized by type	s of and	k	living there and
	also average			
•	There are two main groups of b	iomes –	and	
•	In Canada, there are five major	terrestrial biomes:		
•	There are also two main types o	of aquatic biomes:		
Ecosys	stems			
•	Biomes are made up of smaller			
•	Some biomes are more biodiver	rse than others		
	the state of the second st	ity it has many	made up	of
•	If a biome has a lot of biodivers	ity, it lids liidily		•••
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Example

All grey squirrels are part of the same species but they are not all part of the same population. They may have different habitats which means one population might live in a forest while another population might live in a field.