Ecology Unit Vocabulary

Ecology Vocabulary | For each term in Red make a 3x5 Card

Directions

For every new term below in red, write the vocabulary word on one side of your 3x5 Card and on the back of the index card define the term. When necessary include examples as well.

Population Ecology

CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > Ecology Overview

Ecology
Biotic
Abiotic

- Introduction to Ecology

After watching the video and taking notes in your Ecology binder. Create the following 3x5 cards. Write the term on one side of the card and on the other side define the term.

Biotic, include examples, competition, predation, symbiosis
Abiotic, include examples. For example temperature, water, sunlight, wind, soil, periodic disturbances.

Atoms
Molecules
Organelles
Cells
Tissues
Organ Systems

CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > Ecological Organization

Organism
Population
Community
Ecosystems
Biosphere

- Bioassessment of Species Diversity Using Field Techniques

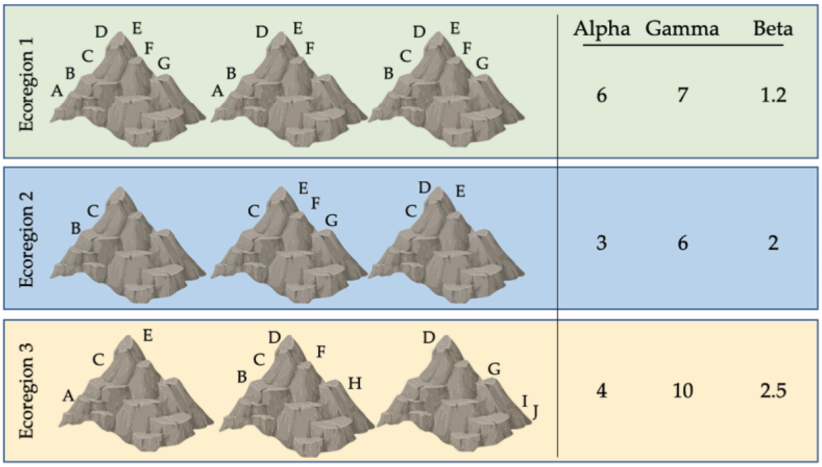
After watching the video and taking notes in your Ecology binder. Create the following 3x5 cards. Write the term on one side of the card and on the other side define the term.

1. Species Richness
2. Macroinvertebrates
3. S - Values
4. Alpha Diversity
5. Gamma Diversity
6. Beta Diversity

Alpha diversity (or species richness), the most commonly referenced measure of species diversity, refers to the total number of species found in a particular biological community, such as a lake or a forest.

Gamma diversity describes the total number of species that occur across an entire region, such as a mountain range or continent, that includes many ecosystems.

Beta diversity connects alpha and gamma diversity. It describes the rate at which species composition changes across a region. Beta diversity is calculated as gamma diversity divided by alpha diversity.



CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > Population

Population
Population Size
Population Density
Dispersion, examples, Random, Uniform, Clumped

Birth Rate Death Rate

- Introduction to Populations

After watching the video and taking notes in your Ecology binder. Create the following 3x5 cards. Write the term on one side of the card and on the other side define the term.

Indirect Indicators
Mark-Recapture
Demography
Cohort
Life Tables
Survivorship Curve Types I, II, III

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > **12.4** **Population Growth Patterns**

Population Growth Rate
Birth Rate and Death Rate
Migration, Immigration, Emigration,
Exponential Growth (J-shaped)
Logistic Growth (S-shaped)
Carrying Capacity (K)

- **Population Growth**

After watching the video and taking notes in your Ecology binder. Create the following 3x5 cards. Write the term on one side of the card and on the other side define the term.

N/t = r N (K-N) / K

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.5 **Population Growth Limits**

Limiting Factors, examples

- **Population Regulation**

After watching the video and taking notes in your Ecology binder. Create the following 3x5 cards. Write the term on one side of the card and on the other side define the term.

K-select
r-select
Density Dependent Factors, examples
Density Independent Factors, examples

Allee Effect

- **Human Population**

After watching the video and taking notes in your Ecology binder. Create the following 3x5 cards. Write the term on one side of the card and on the other side define the term.

Demographic Transition
Age Structure, three types

Community Ecology

- **Introduction to Community Ecology**

After watching the video and taking notes in your Ecology binder. Create the following 3x5 cards. Write the term on one side of the card and on the other side define the term.

Competition
Symbiosis (three different kinds) Examples
Niche | Realized and Fundamental
Resource Partitioning
Cryptic Coloration
Deceptive Markings
Mechanical Defenses
Aposematic Coloration
Mimicry | Batesian and Mullerian

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.7 **Competition** **and** 12.8 **Predation**

Interspecific Interactions
Intraspecific Interactions
Competitive Exclusion Principle
Character Displacement
Predator/Prey
Keystone Species

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.9 **Symbiosis** **and** 12.10 **Ecosystems**

Parasitism, Mutualism, Commensalism

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.11 **Habitat and Niche**

Ecosystem Ecology

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.12 Biomes **and** > 12.13 Terrestrial Biomes

- **Terrestrial Biomes**

Chaparral
Grasslands
Savannas
Coniferous Forests
Tundra
Permafrost
Desert
Deciduous
Tropical Forests

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.14 **Aquatic Biomes**
- **Aquatic Biomes**

Plankton
Nekton
Benthos
Photic Zone
Upwelling
Wetlands
Lakes
Rivers
Estuaries
Intertidal Zones
Pelagic Zone
Coral Reefs
Abyssal Zones

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.15 Biosphere

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.16 **Producer**
- **Primary Production**

Primary Production
Gross and Net Primary Production
Limiting Nutrient
Eutrophication
Secondary Production

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.17 Consumers and Decomposers
- **Introduction to Ecosystems**

Energy Flow
Chemical Cycling
Trophic Levels
Autotroph | Producer
Heterotroph
Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Consumers
Decomposers
Scavengers

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.18 **Food Chain**

- **Trophic Structures**

Trophic Structure
Food Chain and Web
Dominant Species
Keystone Species

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.19 **Energy Flow**

- **Ecological Pyramids**

Ecological Pyramids
Energy Biomass, and Numbers

- CK-12 Life Science for Middle School > 12.20 **Succession**

- **Ecological Succession**

Ecological Succession
Primary and Secondary
Facilitate
Pioneer Species
Intermediate Species
Climax Community