

Biology 102 Exam IV Study Guide

Arrange the levels of organization in ecology from least to most inclusive?

What conceptual level of ecological organization incorporates abiotic factors as well as biotic factors?

What do we call the sum of all Earth's ecosystems is called the?

What environmental factor usually has the greatest direct effect on the distribution and stability of plant species groups?

What would we call the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, which oceanic zone?

Which of the ocean zones are both biologically the most productive and the most physically demanding?

General types of terrestrial ecosystems are called what?

The distribution of these terrestrial ecosystems depends mainly on what factor?

Can they be recognized by their general appearance even when the organisms composing them vary from place to place, are called?

Which of the biomes would have the greatest amount of biodiversity per square mile?

The biome that originally dominated Kansas, Nebraska and northern Illinois was what?

What are some of the major factors in tropical deforestation?

Correctly pair a biome with some of its set of characteristics?

In which biomes would you expect to find the highest abundance of large grazing mammals?

Before European settlement, the dominant biome in Eastern North America was what?

Which of the biomes do coniferous trees adapted to surviving harsh winters and short, warm summers dominate?

Which of the biomes would generally have the shortest growing season?

Which biome would possess permafrost? What is permafrost?

What criterion determines a desert?

The study of the interactions between different organisms and their environment is referred to as what?

Ocean currents and wind currents are generated by what force?

Tundra like climate and vegetation conditions on a mountain is called what?

What property of a community refers to the number of species making up the community?

What property of a community refers to it being able to withstand minor disturbances?

What does the term biotic stand for?

What does the term abiotic stand for? What are some abiotic things?

The permanently frozen ground of the arctic tundra is referred to as?

The *short-term* description of the atmosphere, wind, rainfall, temperature, etc. is called what?

What is the long-term description of the atmosphere, wind, rainfall etc.?

Which type of biome are you most likely to find at equatorial latitudes?

Are biomes determined to be deserts based on their temperatures?

What is special about estuaries, what makes them unique?

The symbiotic relationship where one species gains at the cost of another is called what?

The place where an organism lives is called its?

Are all 9 biomes found only on one continent each?

Decomposers are important for ecosystems because they are responsible for what process in nature?

Producers are also referred to as? Consumers are also referred to as?

The many overlapping pathways energy flow could possibly take in an ecosystem are called what?

How do we define a population?

How do we define a community?

What are the properties of a biological community?

According to the competitive exclusion principle, two species cannot continue to occupy the same _____ in the environment at the same time.

The bottom zone of the ocean, considered generally lifeless, is called the what?

In an ecosystem, you would most expect to find interspecific competition between what examples?

The relationship between a cow and the cellulose-digesting bacteria in its stomach would be an example of what form of symbiosis?

In ecosystems, the flow of _____ is one-way.

In ecosystems, _____ are constantly recycled.

In a hypothetical food chain consisting of grass, grasshoppers, sparrows, and hawks, the grasshoppers are the what?

In an average ecosystem, about how much energy is passed from one trophic level to the next in a food chain?

An organism's "trophic level" refers to what?

The relationship between species A and species B is described as commensalism. This means that what?

The energy for nearly every organism in nearly every ecosystem comes from what source?

The main decomposers in an ecosystem are _____ and _____?

How do we define niche?

An example of moving freshwater ecosystems is?

An example of a static freshwater ecosystem is?

What do we call the process whereby a nondegradable toxin picked up by one living organism is increased in concentration from one trophic level to the next?

What do we call the species that naturally inhabit an area?

What do we call introduced species from other ecosystems?