**Study Guide Chapter 18 Test**

* Text pages 479 - 501
* Study the vocabulary words. Use [www.quizlet.com](http://www.quizlet.com)
* Review the PowerPoint notes and DRA’s
* Biotic part of the environment describes all the organisms that live together and interact and includes plants and animals.
* Abiotic part describes the nonliving part of the environment and includes water, rocks, light and temperature
* Know the 5 levels of environmental organization
* Organism – one organism
* Population - a group of the same species (herd of elephants)
* Community – several different populations living together

 (flocks of heron and egrets, groups of marsh crabs, several turtles)

* Ecosystem – a community of organism and their abiotic environment ( the Salt Marsh– including all the animals and sand, water, sunlight, rocks)
* Biosphere – the part of Earth where life exists

Remember: (Old People Can’t Eat Brownies)

* Know the difference between a food chain, a food web and an energy pyramid (arrows point to the animal that is eating)
	+ - Food chain – shows energy flow from grass →rabbit→fox
		- Food web – arrows can go in more than one directions showing that animals eat more than one thing (be able to explain and answer questions about a food web like the one shown on p. 486)
			* Producers – plants use energy in sunlight to make food
			* Consumers
				+ Herbivores – eat only plants
				+ Carnivores eat only animals (includes scavengers)
				+ Omnivores – eat both plants and animals
* Decomposers – get energy by breaking down dead organisms. (bacteria – fungi)
* Be able to explain what happens when one species in an ecosystem disappears.
* Be able to explain the relationship between carrying capacity and limiting factors

Interactions between Organisms

* Symbiosis - Long term interactions between organisms
	+ Parasitism– one benefits, one is harmed (+ , -)
	+ Mutualism – Both organisms benefit (+, +)
	+ Commensalism – One benefits, one is unaffected (+ , 0)
* Predators and prey
* Competition (Can happen between individuals in a population or between populations)