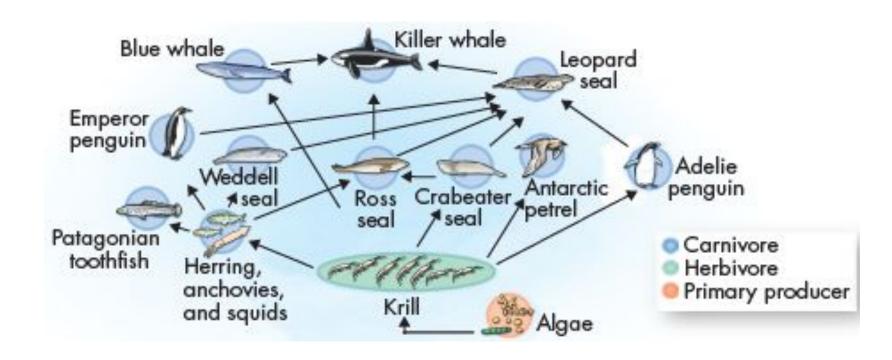
What Is Ecology?

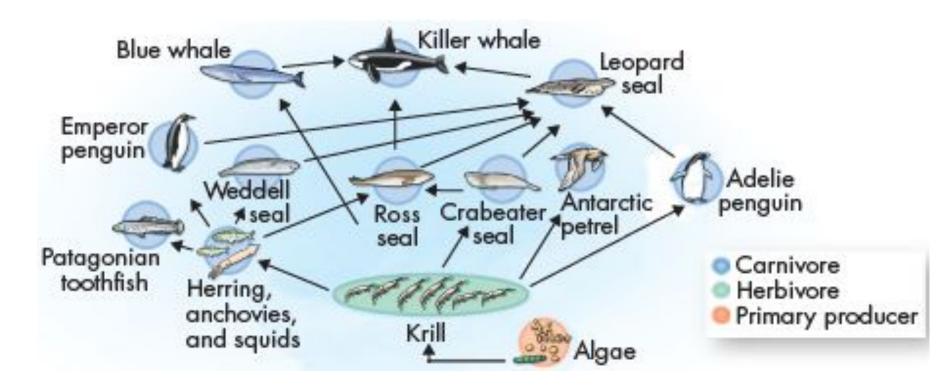
The Science of Ecology

•Ecology is the scientific study of interactions among and between organisms and their physical environment.



The Science of Ecology

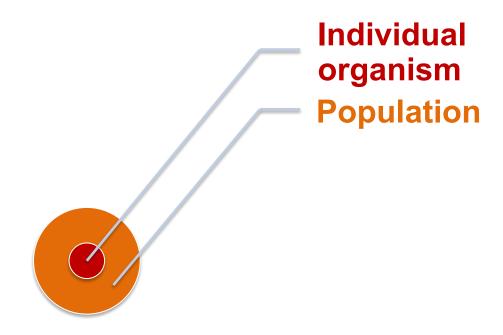
 Organisms respond to their environments and can change their environments, producing an ever-changing biosphere.





 Individual Organism - lowest level of organization

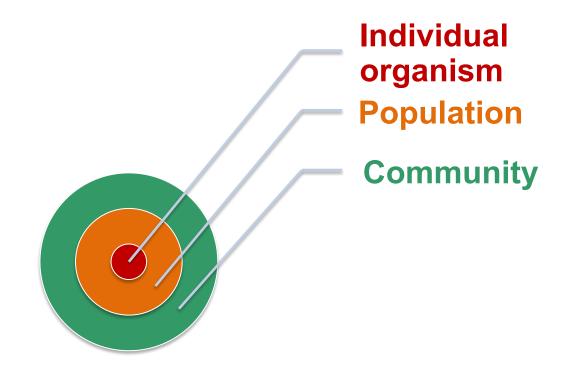




 Population - a group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area

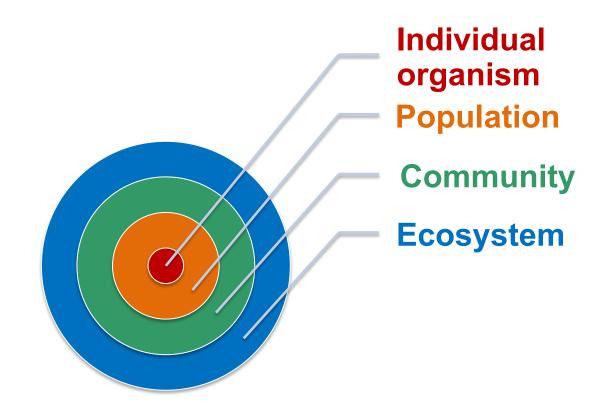


Species - is a group of similar organisms
 that can breed and produce fertile offspring



 Community - an assemblage of different populations that live together in a defined area





 Ecosystem - all the organisms that live in a place, together with their physical environment



Influence of Biotic and Abiotic Factors on Ecosystems

- Ecosystems include both biotic and abiotic factors.
- The biological influences on organisms in an ecosystem are called biotic factors.
- The physical components of an ecosystem are called abiotic factors.
- A dynamic mix of biotic and abiotic factors shapes every ecosystem.

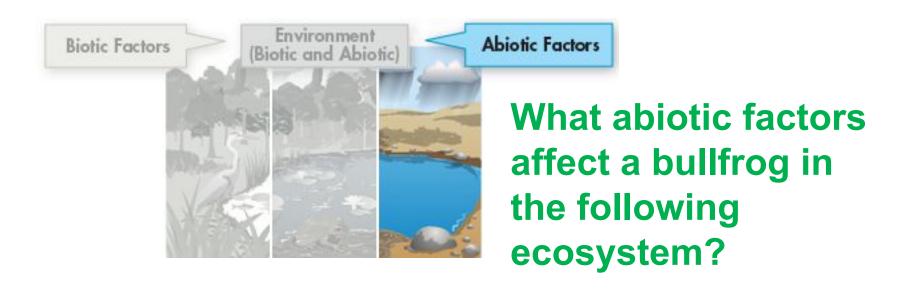
Biotic Factors

- A biotic factor is any living part of the environment with which an organism might interact
- Examples: animals, plants, mushrooms, bacteria

What biotic factors
affect a bullfrog in
the following
ecosystem?

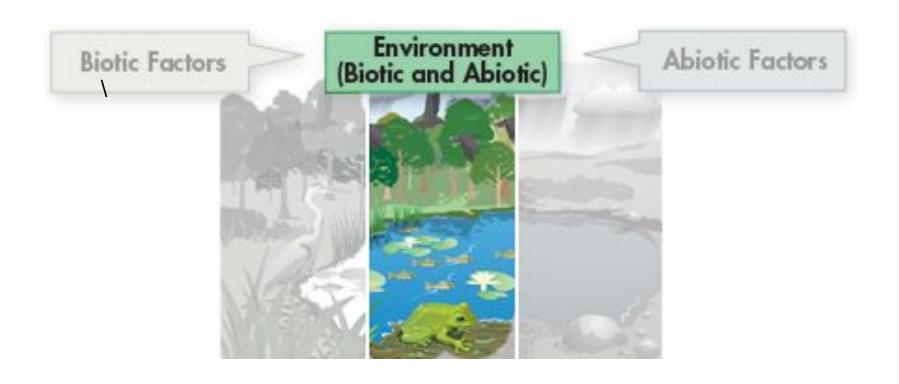
Abiotic Factors

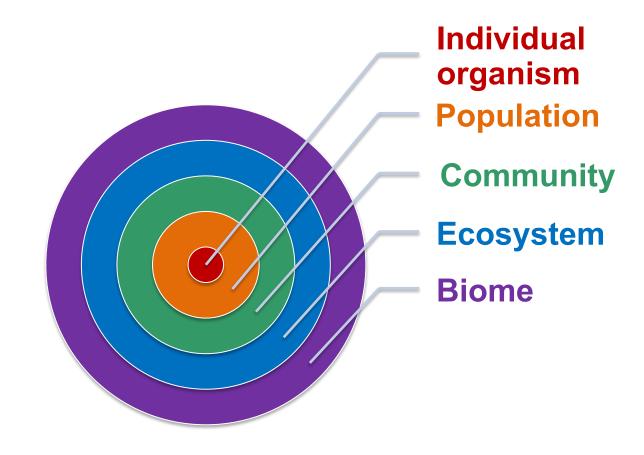
- An abiotic factor is any nonliving part of the environment
- Examples: sunlight, heat, precipitation, humidity, wind or water currents, soil type



Biotic and Abiotic Factors Together

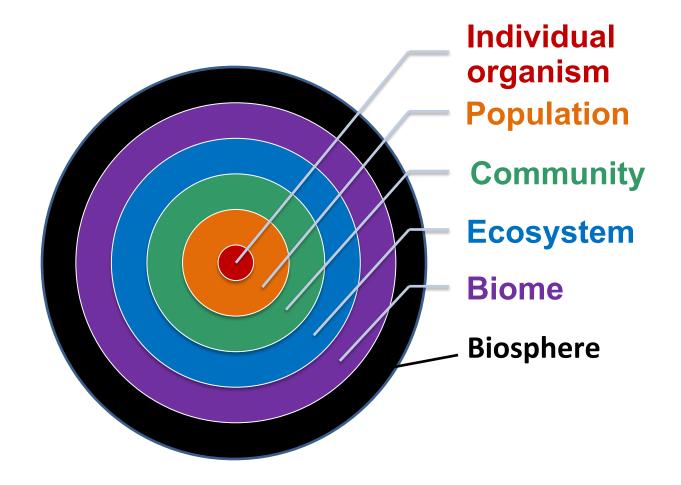
 The difference between abiotic and biotic factors is not always clear. Abiotic factors can be influenced by the activities of organisms and vice versa.



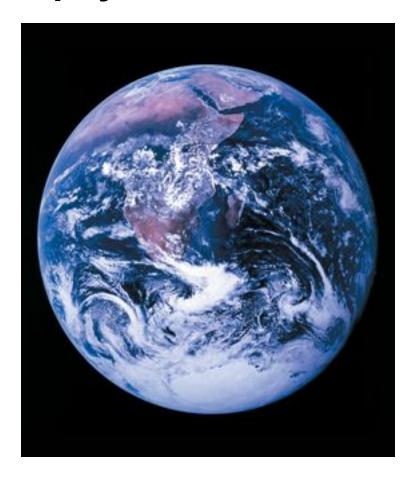


 Biome - a group of ecosystems that share similar climates and typical organisms





•Biosphere - our entire planet, with all its organisms and physical environments



EXIT SLIP