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| An animal without a backbone | Any organism that can make its own food | An organism that obtains its energy by eating both plants and animals |
| The living factors in an area | The plant life in an area | Individuals who are best suited to their environment survive and reproduce |
| Moving out of a population | All of the living and nonliving things in an area | Also known as a producer (translates to “self feeder”) |
| An organism that obtains its energy by eating other animals only | Moving into a population | The permanently frozen soil found in the tundra |
| The environment that provides an organism the things it needs to live, grow and reproduce | The diversity of living things | An organism that obtains its energy from plants |
| A species not native to an area (also known as invasive species) | Fungi and bacteria that eat dead and decaying organisms | The maximum number of organisms an area can support |
| An animal with a backbone | The animal life in an area | An interaction in which one organism kills another for food |
| An organism that obtains its nutrition from a host, usually causing it harm | The study of how living things interact with their environment | The nonliving factors in an area |
| The number of deaths in a population in a certain amount of time | The process by which producers make their own food using the sun’s energy | An environmental factor that causes a population to decrease |
| The role of an organism in its habitat, including where it lives, what it eats, when it reproduces, etc | Behaviors and characteristics that allow an organism to survive and reproduce | The organism that is killed by a predator |
| The struggle between organisms to survive as they attempt to use the same limited resource | The number of births in a population in a certain amount of time | One organism living inside or on another organism and harming it |
| A close relationship between two species that benefits at least one of the species | The first species to populate an area | A carnivore that feeds on the bodies of dead organisms |
| Different feeding levels in an ecosystem | An organism that obtains energy by feeding on other organisms | An environment of water |
| An environment of land | A single flow of energy | Shows the amount of energy that moves from one feeding level to another in a food web |
| A group of ecosystems with similar climates and organisms | A series of changes that occur in an area where no soil or organisms exist | The first consumer in a food chain (also known as herbivore) |
| The series of changes that occur in an area where the ecosystem has been disturbed, but where soil and organisms still exist | The second consumer in a food chain (eats the primary consumer - also known as a carnivore) | The organism a parasite lives in or on |
| All the different populations that live together in an area | A living thing | A group of organisms that are physically similar and can mate with each other and produce fertile offspring |
| A relationship in which both species benefit | The organism that does the killing in a predation relationship | All the members of one species in a particular area |
| The series of predictable changes that occur in a community | An organism that is cannot make its own food (consumer) | A relationship in which one species benefits and the other is neither helped nor harmed |
| The number of individuals in an area of a specific size | Many overlapping food chains |  |