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|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Abiotic | 2 Aquatic | 3 Autotroph | 4 Biodiversity | 5 Biotic |
| 6 Producer | 7 Consumer | 8 Energy pyramid | 9 Omnivore | 10 Scavenger |
| 11 Decomposer | 12 Permafrost | 13 Biome | 14 Carnivore | 15 Symbiosis |
| 16 Mutualism | 17 Commensalism | 18 Predation | 19 Parasitism | 20 Community |
| 21 Ecosystem | 22 Fauna | 23 Flora | 24 Food chain | 25 Food web |
| 26 Herbivore | 27 Heterotroph | 28 Invertebrate | 29 Vertebrate | 30 Niche |
| 31 Habitat | 32 Photosynthesis | 33 Primary consumer | 34 Secondary consumer | 35 Trophic level |
| 36 Organism | 37 Species | 38 Population | 39 Ecology | 40 Immigration |
| 41 Emigration | 42 Population density | 43 Limiting factor | 44 Carrying capacity | 45 Natural selection |
| 46 Adaptations | 47 Competition | 48 Predator | 49 Prey | 50 Parasite |
| 51 Host | 52 Succession | 53 Primary succession | 54 Secondary succession | 55 Pioneer species |
| 56 Birth rate | 57 Death rate | 58 Exotic species | 59 Terrestrial | |

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| 54 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) | 51 The organism a parasite lives in or on |
| 20 All the different populations that live together in an area | 36 A living thing | 37 A group of organisms that are physically similar and can mate with each other and produce fertile offspring |
| 16 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 | 27 An organism that is cannot make its own food (consumer) | 17 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 | 25 Many overlapping food chains | |

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| 28 An animal without a backbone | 6 Any organism that can make its own food | 9 An organism that obtains its energy by eating both plants and animals |
| 5 The living factors in an area | 23 The plant life in an area | 45 Individuals who are best suited to their environment survive and reproduce |
| 41 Moving out of a population | 21 All of the living and nonliving things in an area | 3 Also known as a producer (translates to "self feeder") |
| 14 An organism that obtains its energy by eating other animals only | 40 Moving into a population | 12 The permanently frozen soil found in the tundra |
| 31 The environment that provides an organism the things it needs to live, grow and reproduce | 4 The diversity of living things | 26 An organism that obtains its energy from plants |
| 58 A species not native to an area (also known as invasive species) | 11 Fungi and bacteria that eat dead and decaying organisms | 44 The maximum number of organisms an area can support |
| 29 An animal with a backbone | 22 The animal life in an area | 18 An interaction in which one organism kills another for food |
| 50 An organism that obtains its nutrition from a host, usually causing it harm | 39 The study of how living things interact with their environment | 1 The nonliving factors in an area |
| 57 The number of deaths in a population in a certain amount of time | 32 The process by which producers make their own food using the sun's energy | 43 An environmental factor that causes a population to decrease |
| 70 The role of an organism in its habitat, including where it lives, what it eats, when it reproduces, etc | 46 Behaviors and characteristics that allow an organism to survive and reproduce | 49 The organism that is killed by a predator |
| 47 The struggle between organisms to survive as they attempt to use the same limited resource | 56 The number of births in a population in a certain amount of time | 19 One organism living inside or on another organism and harming it |
| 15 A close relationship between two species that benefits at least one of the species | 55 The first species to populate an area | 10 A carnivore that feeds on the bodies of dead organisms |
| 35 Different feeding levels in an ecosystem | 7 An organism that obtains energy by feeding on other organisms | 2 An environment of water |
| 59 An environment of land | 24 A single flow of energy | 8 Shows the amount of energy that moves from one feeding level to another in a food web |
| 13 A group of ecosystems with similar climates and organisms | 53 A series of changes that occur in an area where no soil or organisms exist | 33 The first consumer in a food chain (also known as herbivore) |