

## Presentation Notes

Presentation ecology \_\_\_\_\_ Lesson 4.4 \_\_\_\_\_

Notes from Presentation:

The study of the interactions of organisms with one another and their environment. Interconnectedness, plants and animals need each other, organisms need oxygen, water, nutrients, shelter, etc.

Large region with similar plants, animals, and other organisms adapted to the climate and other conditions. Consist of many similar ecosystems. EX: Aquatic, desert, grassland, taiga, temperate forest

The interactions between the living things and nonliving things in a place. Plants, animals, other organisms rely on each other and on the physical environment.

Nonliving factors. Physical and chemical characteristics. Ex: air, water, land, soil nutrients, temperature, sunlight, precipitation

Living organisms include: flora, fauna, microorganisms

Food chain, single path of feeding relationships. Food web, series of interrelated food chains.

Producer, manufacture their own food, such as plants. Consumer, obtain energy by eating other organisms. Herbivores=eat plants. Carnivores – eat animals. Omnivores=eat plants and animals

The ability to do work or cause changes to occur. Organisms need energy for life-sustaining processes

An organism's position in the sequence of energy transfers. Producers=1 herbivore=2 carnivores=3 or higher

As energy moves through the trophic levels, energy is lost. Energy to maintain body heat, movement, body processes. Roughly 10% of transferred energy is stored in the next level

# AFNR Reflection Page

List five key points that are important to remember from this presentation.

1. The study of the interactions of organisms with one another and their environment. Interconnectedness, plants and animals need each other, organisms need oxygen, water, nutrients, shelter, etc.
2. Large region with similar plants, animals, and other organisms adapted to the climate and other conditions. Consist of many similar ecosystems. EX: Aquatic, desert, grassland, taiga, temperate forest
3. The interactions between the living things and nonliving things in a place. Plants, animals, other organisms rely on each other and on the physical environment.
4. Nonliving factors. Physical and chemical characteristics. Ex: air, water, land, soil nutrients, temperature, sunlight, precipitation
5. As energy moves through the trophic levels, energy is lost. Energy to maintain body heat, movement, body processes. Roughly 10% of transferred energy is stored in the next level

List three ideas or concepts that this new information has in common with previous things learned.

1. Omnivores=eat plants and animals, like humans
2. Herbivores=eat plants, like deer, elk, etc.
3. Carnivores= eat meat, like bear, lynx, mountain lion, etc.

List questions or ideas that remain unclear about the information presented that should be asked for clarity at the appropriate time.

NONE NONE NONE