**COMMON ECOLOGY TERMS - match them up**

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| **Ecology** | - related to the physical structure of the organism (e.g. The streamlined shape of fish enables it to swim more quickly through water.) |
| **Environment** | - a form of symbiosis in which one organism helps the other organism, but there is no benefit nor harm done in return (e.g. A clown fish lives inside a sea anemone and is protected by it. The sea anemone derives no benefit nor harm from the relationship.) |
| **Abiotic** **Factors** | - all the organisms in a particular area at a given time |
| **Biotic** **Factors** | - the study of the interrelationships of living organisms and their environment |
| **Community** | - living factors e.g. amount of food, predators, parasites, competitors |
| **Population** | - all the living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic or physical) conditions that act on an organism and affect its chances of survival |
| **Ecosystem** | - a form of symbiosis in which both organisms help each other (e.g. A remora fish eats the algae and barnacles from the skin of a shark which, in turn, protects the remora.) |
| **Symbiosis** | - the number of individuals of the same species in a given area at a given area |
| **Parasitism** | - related to how he organism consciously behaves (e.g. During the heat of the day in the desert, lizards burrow into the sand to find a cooler place.) |
| **Mutualism** | - a characteristic of an organism that enables it to function more effectively or survive in its surroundings |
| **Commensalism** | - the number of a particular species in an area at a specific time |
| **Predator** / **Prey** | - a natural system of **living** and **non-living** parts that interact to produce a stable system in which the exchange of materials between living and non-living parts cycles |
| **Competition** | - the relationship in which one organism (predator) hunts and eats another (prey) (e.g. lion / antelope) |
| **Population** | - non-living or physical factors e.g. temperature, amount of water, amount of oxygen, amount of light |
| **Factors affecting Populations** | - related to the way the organism’s body works or functions (e.g. During hibernation, bears reduce their chemical processes.) |
| **Adaptation** | - a relationship where two types of organisms compete for the same resource such as food, water, nesting site (e.g. sheep and kangaroos compete for grass) |
| **Structural**/**Physical** **Adaptations** | - a form of symbiosis in which one organism derives nutrients from the second organism which suffers some harm but is usually not killed (e.g. A tick is the parasite that feeds off a dog which is the host.) |
| **Physiological**/**Functional Adaptations** | - a relationship in which two organisms of different species 'live together' for a period of time |
| **Behavioural** **Adaptations** | 1. Available resources (e.g. food, water, shelter) 2. Activities of other organisms (e.g. predators, parasites) 3. Organism's own characteristics (e.g. gestation period, number of young produced, nurturing of young, migratory) 4. Time of day or year (e.g. tides, seasons, nocturnal or diurnal) 5. Weather (e.g. amount of rainfall, cyclone, drought) |