**Chapter 8**

**Understanding Populations Study Guide**

1. A territory is
2. List an example of a parasite.
3. Bacteria in your intestines are an example of mutualism if they
	1. Make you sick
	2. Have no effect on you
	3. Are destroyed by digestive juices
	4. Help your break down food
4. Predators \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kill their prey.
5. What property of a population may be described as even, clumped, or random?
6. The “co” in evolution means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. What can occur if a population has plenty of food and space, and has no competition or predators? (Hint: What type of growth?)
8. A grizzly bear can be all of the following *except* a
	1. Parasite
	2. Competitor
	3. Mutualist
	4. Predator
9. Which of the following has the greatest effect on reproductive potential?
	1. Producing more offspring at a time
	2. Reproducing more often
	3. Having a longer life span
	4. Reproducing earlier in life
10. Members of a species may compete with one another for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. A robin that does not affect the tree in which it nest is an example of what type of symbiosis?
12. Two species can be indirect competitors for food if they
	1. Use the same food source at different times
	2. Have different food sources
	3. Fight over food
	4. Eat together peacefully
13. Which of the following is one of the main properties used to describe a population?
	1. Number of individuals
	2. Color of individuals
	3. Number of species
	4. Kind of adaptations

Density Density independent regulation Parasitism

Growth rate Niche Coevolution

Reproductive potential Habitat

Carrying capacity Competition

1. For a population growth rate to be zero, what must happen to the deaths and births?
2. Exponential growth occurs when a population
3. Interaction between two species in which both are harmed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The functional role of a species within an ecosystem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. One of three main properties of a population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Development of adaptations as a result of symbiotic relationships \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Maximum population that an ecosystem can support indefinitely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Close interaction between two species in which one organism benefits while the other organism is harmed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The ratio of births to deaths in a population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Maximum number of offspring that each member of a population can produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. A reduction in population size caused by a natural disaster \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Density dependent Density Limiting resource

Dispersion Territory

1. The location where an organism lives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Number of individuals per unit area \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Example of indirect competition for resources \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Relative distribution of individuals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Water, sunlight, or nutrients for plants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Deaths caused by disease \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Competition Parasitism Commensalism

Predation Mutualism

1. Species A benefits and species B is killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Species A and B negatively affect each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Species A and B both benefit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Species A benefits and Species B is unaffected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Species A benefits and species B is harmed but not killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_