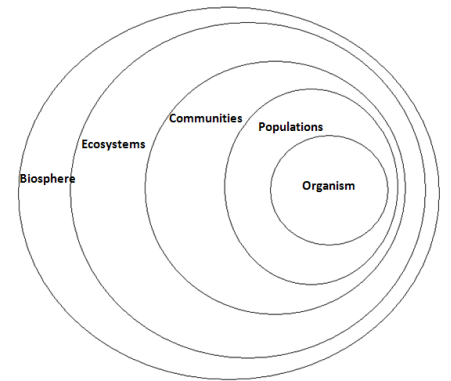


**The Order of Life**

- \_\_\_\_\_ – layer around the Earth that contains life
- \_\_\_\_\_ – areas within biosphere with specific climate and organisms
- \_\_\_\_\_ – many different species living together within an ecosystem
- \_\_\_\_\_ – one species group within a community
- \_\_\_\_\_ – an individual living thing

**What do I eat?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ = feeding
- \_\_\_\_\_ = photosynthetic organisms
- \_\_\_\_\_ = Primary, Secondary, Tertiary (animals that ‘consume’ other organisms)



- Levels of \_\_\_\_\_ depend on what they eat *AND* if they get eaten
- \_\_\_\_\_ = living
- \_\_\_\_\_ = non-living

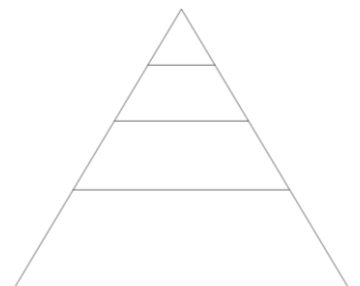
**Feeding Niches**

- \_\_\_\_\_ = consumes plants
  - \_\_\_\_\_ eat from trees
  - \_\_\_\_\_ eats ground plants
- \_\_\_\_\_ = consumes animals
  - \_\_\_\_\_ are adapted to be hunters
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is adapted to avoid predation
- \_\_\_\_\_ = consumes both plants & animals
- \_\_\_\_\_ = consumes dead organic material

**Trophic Levels (label the pyramid at the right!)**

**Where do I live? Habitat Types**

- \_\_\_\_\_ = organism’s home



- \_\_\_\_\_ = "waste disposal"
  - \_\_\_\_\_ live in trees
  - \_\_\_\_\_ live in or on the ground
- \_\_\_\_\_ = organism's job or lifestyle (what it does in its habitat)

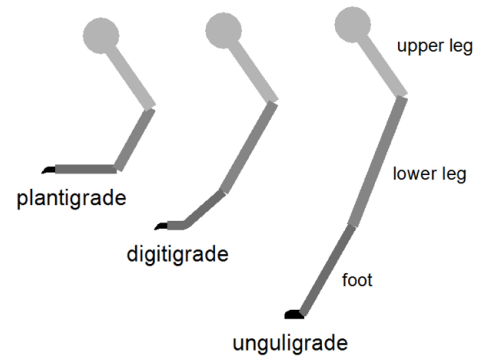
**When am I active?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ = active at night
  - examples: owls
- \_\_\_\_\_ = active during daylight
  - examples: robins
- \_\_\_\_\_ = active at dawn and dusk
  - examples: nightjars



**How do I thermoregulate?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ = warm-blooded
  - examples: mammals & birds
- \_\_\_\_\_ = cold-blooded
  - examples: reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, etc.



**Modes of Locomotion**

- \_\_\_\_\_ -- whole foot on ground
  - examples: bears, apes including humans
- \_\_\_\_\_ -- up on toes
  - examples: birds, cats, dogs
- \_\_\_\_\_ -- up on toenails (aka hooves)
  - examples: horses, antelopes, deer
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - any movement through water
  - examples: birds like ducks and penguins, as well as fish and marine mammals (dolphins, whales, etc.)



- \_\_\_\_\_  
– using air currents to coast from one place to another
- \_\_\_\_\_  
– moving through the air using wings  
high energy activity!



What does “troph” mean again? \_\_\_\_\_

- Animals = Consumers = \_\_\_\_\_
- Plants = Producers = \_\_\_\_\_

### Methods of Reproduction

Asexual = \_\_\_\_\_

Sexual = \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ -- offspring develops inside mother’s body until birth  
– examples: mammals
- \_\_\_\_\_ -- offspring develops in an egg outside the mother’s body  
– examples: birds, amphibians, fish, reptiles, insects, etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ -- offspring is born ‘premature’ and finishes developing outside the mother’s body in her pouch  
– examples: kangaroo, opossum
- \_\_\_\_\_ – Only 2 species in this category:  
– examples: platypus and echidna  
– Monotremes are the only mammals to lay eggs but produce \_\_\_\_\_ for young.  
– They have both avian and mammalian characteristics



### Ecological relationships

- \_\_\_\_\_ : predator – prey (+ / -)
- \_\_\_\_\_ : feeds on living host (+ / -)
- \_\_\_\_\_ : feeds on dying host (+ / -)
- \_\_\_\_\_ : no helping or hurting (+/o)
- \_\_\_\_\_ : 2 species cooperate (+/+) for mutual benefit
- \_\_\_\_\_ : 2 species want same resource (-/-)



## Ecology Quiz

Write the name of the relationship found in each photo:

Picture 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Picture 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Picture 3: \_\_\_\_\_ Picture 4: \_\_\_\_\_

Picture 5: \_\_\_\_\_ Picture 6: \_\_\_\_\_

Match the following by placing the correct letter in the space at the left.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1) herbivore   | a) meat eater                                    |
| _____ 2) omnivore    | b) organisms that break up dead organic material |
| _____ 3) carnivore   | c) plant eater                                   |
| _____ 4) detritivore | d) eats both plant & animal material             |

Match the following by placing the correct letter in the space at the left.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ 5) homeotherm/endotherm    | a) tree-dweller; usually no home base                 |
| _____ 6) diurnal                 | b) breaks up small bits of organic matter             |
| _____ 7) arboreal                | c) walks on hooves                                    |
| _____ 8) browser                 | d) warm-blooded; maintains temp                       |
| _____ 9) unguligrade             | e) active during daylight hours                       |
| _____ 10) poikilotherm/ectotherm | f) eats leaves specifically from trees                |
| _____ 11) nocturnal              | g) walks on flat feet, from heel to toe               |
| _____ 12) digitigrade            | h) cold-blooded; needs sun to increase body temp      |
| _____ 13) plantigrade            | i) active during the night                            |
| _____ 14) grazer                 | j) eats grass and other ground plants                 |
| _____ 15) decomposer             | k) walks on toes like dogs, cats, and other predators |

Using the diagram at the right, answer the following questions by using the lettered choices provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16) Which of the organisms is a producer?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17) Which of the above is a tertiary consumer?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18) Which of the following is a secondary consumer?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19) Which of the organisms is a primary consumer?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20) What group of important organisms are missing?  
 a) herbivores    c) carnivores  
 b) omnivores    d) detritivores

