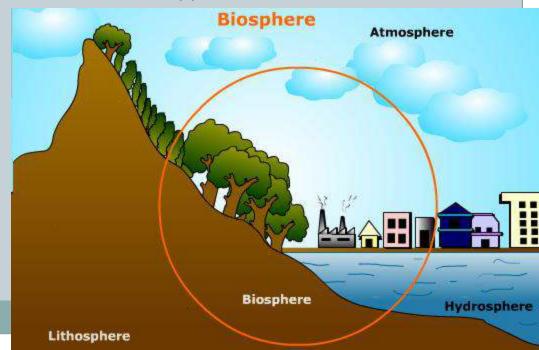
- LIVING THINGS, AS WE KNOW THEM, ARE CONFINED TO A SPECIFIC AREA OF EARTH THAT WE CALL...
- •THE BIOSPHERE!!



- THE BIOSPHERE IS DEFINED AS:
 - OTHE AREA ON EARTH WHERE ALL LIVING THINGS EXIST

- THE BIOSPHERE IS COMPOSED OF:
 - OLIVING THINGS (THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT)
 - **EXAMPLES?**
 - O NON-LIVING THINGS (THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT)
 - **EXAMPLES??**

ORGANIZATION IN THE BIOSPHERE • THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT (EARTH SCIENCE ANYONE??) 80 **O EXAMPLES INCLUDE** 60 40 20 -20

THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

O WITH SO MANY DIFFERENT LIVING THINGS, WE NEED TO ORGANIZE THEM TO BE ABLE TO EFFECTIVELY STUDY THEM...

OHIERARCHY of LIFE

- × SPECIES (ORGANISM) →
- × POPULATION →
- \times COMMUNITY \rightarrow
- × ECOSYSTEM →
- \times BIOME \rightarrow
- **BIOSPHERE**

Hierarchy of Life

- 1. Species/organism/individual
 - O a single individual representing a species
- 2. Population
 - O All individuals of a SINGLE species in a given area
- 3. Community
 - O Populations of different species interacting within an ecosystem

Hierarchy of Life

- Ecosystem
 - O Includes all abiotic and biotic (communities) factors



O Geographic regions with similar geological and climatic

conditions



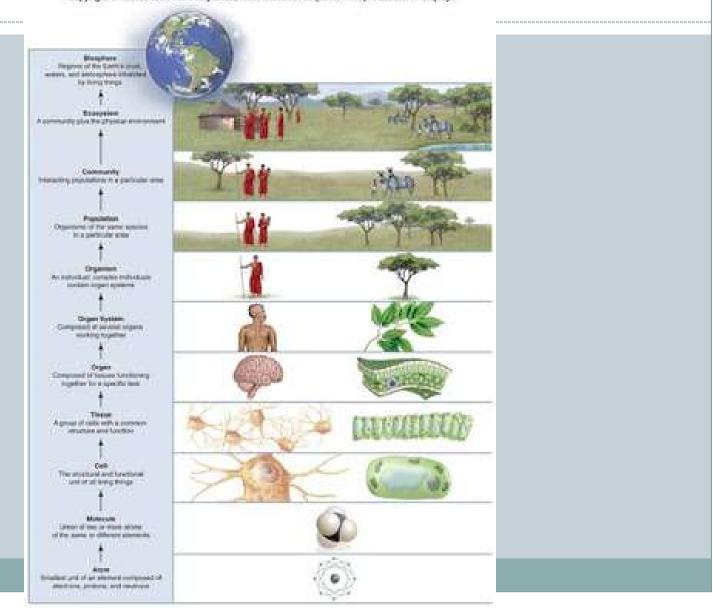
O The area of Earth where all living things exist







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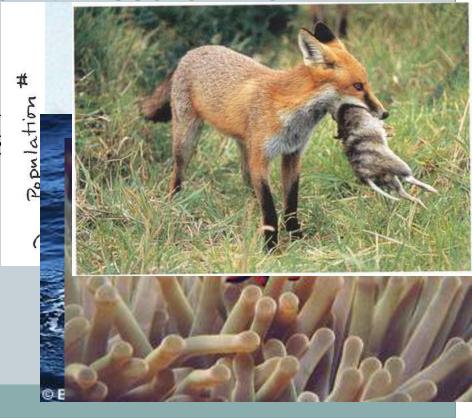


ECOLOGY

OTHE STUDY OF LIVING THINGS AND THEIR INTERACTIONS WITH EACH OTHER (LIVING ENVIRONMENT) AND THE ENVIRONMENT (PHYSICAL)

- HOW DO LIVING THINGS INTERACT WITH OTHER LIVING THINGS?
 - O ECOLOGY OF POPULATIONS AND ECOSYSTEMS
 - ➤ POPULATION DYNAMICS

 OCARRYING CAPACITY
 - **AUTOTROPHS & HETEROTR**
 - **▼ SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP**
 - **OPARASITISM**
 - **O**COMMENSALISM
 - **O**MUTUALISM
 - OPREDATOR/PREY

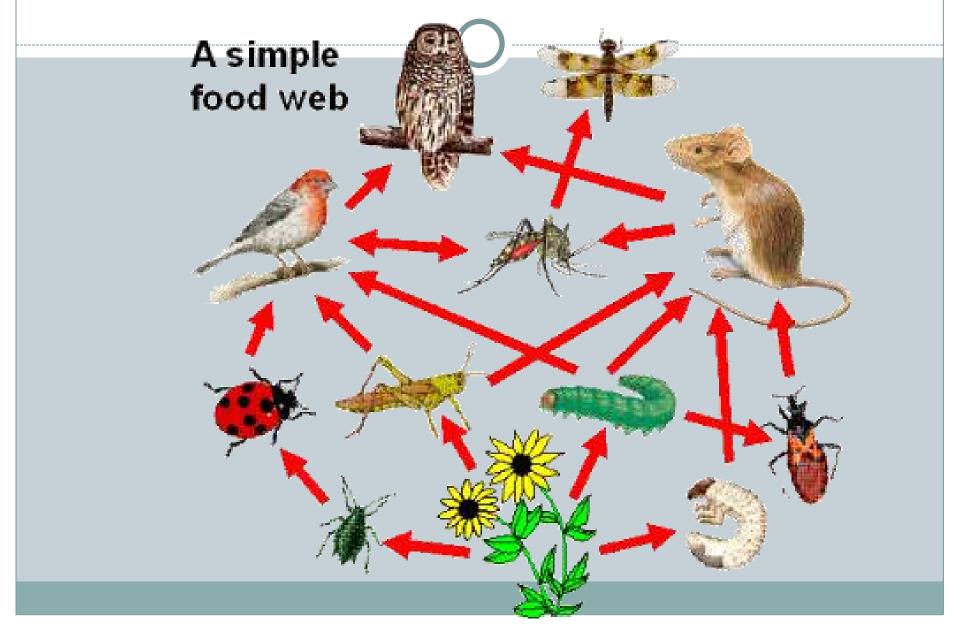


- OTHER INTERACTIONS INCLUDE
 - **O** COMPETITION
 - **▼ INTERSPECIFIC VS INTRASPECIFIC**
 - **FOR WHAT DO LIVING THINGS HAVE TO COMPETE?**
 - **ORESOURCES** (EXAMPLES?)





- ORGANISMS CAN TAKE ON THE FOLLOWING ROLES IN AN ECOSYSTEM
 - PRODUCER → DEFINITION?
 - CONSUMER → DEFINITION?
 - O DECOMPOSER → DEFINITION?
- WE USE FOOD CHAINS AND FOOD WEBS TO ORGANIZE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ORGANISMS WITH THESE ROLES

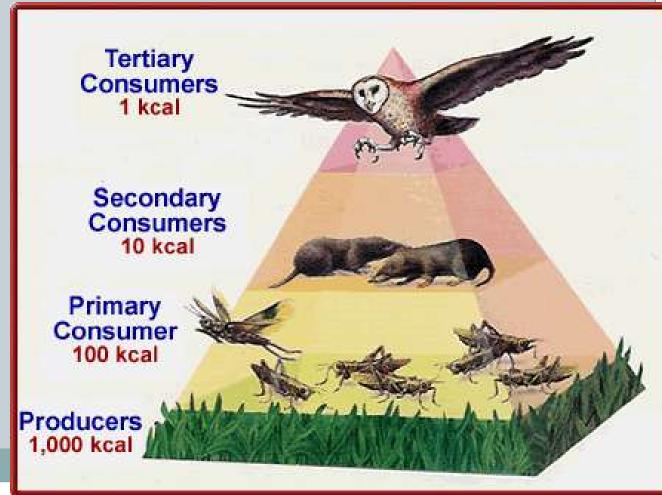


- WHEN WE STUDY FOOD CHAINS AND WEBS, WE FIND A SPECIFIC RELATIONSHIP TO AN ORGANISMS ROLE (PRODUCER VS CONSUMER) AND ITS TOTAL NUMBER
- WE REPRESENT THIS RELATIONSHIP IN A PYRAMID AND CALL IT A:

PYRAMID OF BIOMASS OR PYRAMID OF

ENERGY

- **O** PRODUCER
- **O** CONSUMER
 - **HERBIVORE**
 - **CARNIVORE**
 - **OMNIVORE**



- WHERE ARE THE DECOMPOSERS IN ALL OF THIS?
 - OTHEY ARE EVERYWHERE, AT EVERY LEVEL...
 - OWHY? WHAT DO DECOMPOSERS DO?
 - **X** RECYCLE ORGANIC MATTER
 - O IS ORGANIC MATTER THE ONLY THING RECYCLED IN ECOSYSTEMS?
 - ➤ WHAT ELSE GETS RECYCLED?
 - **OWATER, OXYGEN, CARBON DIOXIDE, NITROGEN**

- DO ALL ECOSYSTEMS LOOK THE SAME?
 - OWHY NOT?
 - OWHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE?



Organization of the biosphere

- Taiga
- Tundra
- Grasslands
- Tropical Rainforests
- Desert
- Temperate Forest