Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 10 Review Packet: Ecology**

AP Biology

**Topic #1: Populations**

1. For the graph given to the right, explain how the birth rate compares to the death rate at points a, b, and d.

2. Two populations of protists, *P. caudatum and P. aurelia*, were grown separately and then in mixed culture. What can you conclude about the effect of each species on the population size of the other species?



3. In the population growth equations, what does “K” stand for? Why is this value significant? (In other words, what does it mean?)

4. For the following survivorship curves on the graph to the right—Type I and Type III—answer the following questions.

A. What type of population is this… r-selected or k-selected?

B. Do organisms with this survivorship pattern typically die young or live to an old age?

C. Do organisms with this survivorship pattern typically reproduce once with many offspring or reproduce several times with a small number of offspring each time?

5. Estimate the carrying capacity of the deer population on Walla Walla Island in the graph to the right. Why does the population size initially go over the carrying capacity?

**Topic #2: Timing and Coordination**

6. Provide an example of how multiple organ systems coordinated actions to provide a higher-level function to the organism.

7. Explain how both phototropism and photoperiodism function in plant coordination and response to their environment.

8. Provide an example of a learned behavior and an innate behavior – explain why you classified each example as the type of behavior you did.

**Topic #3: Communities**

9. For the food web shown to the right, how would a decrease in the number of owls affect the number of snakes and caterpillars?

10. If there are 2300 KJ of energy at the producer level, how much of that energy can be transferred up to the secondary consumer level? Explain your answer.

11. In a forest ecosystem with no other herbivores, rabbits normally eat grass and leaves. In a forest ecosystem with other herbivores, rabbits eat leaves only.

For the forest ecosystem with other herbivores, identify the rabbits’ fundamental niche and realized niche. Make sure to explain the difference between a fundamental and realized niche.

12. What is resource partitioning and how does it minimize competition? Why would minimizing competition be a good thing for the two species involved in the competitive relationship?

13. Which of the organism on the list below is a primary consumer? How do you know?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of Organism** | **Joules of Energy Stored in Tissues** |
| Cougar | 4  |
| Grass | 4010 |
| Fox | 42 |
| Rabbit | 403 |

14. Within a community, mice have the highest relative abundance of any primary consumer. Voles, another primary consumer, do not have the highest relative abundance, but they eat a producer that could spread and result in the extinction of all the other producers in the ecosystem. Which of the two primary consumers—mice or voles—is a keystone species, and which is a dominant species? How do you know?

**Topic #4: Ecosystems**

15. Provide two reasons why invasive species populations grow rapidly in the ecosystems to which they are introduced?

16. Describe the difference between primary and secondary succession.

17. Give an example of a biotic and abiotic factor that would affect the survival of a tomato plant.

18. In the carbon cycle, what will immediately happen when a large number of trees are planted?

19. How do plants typically take in “nutrients” like nitrogen and phosphorus? How do they take in carbon?

20. In the nitrogen cycle, how will the nitrogen content of the soil be affected if an infectious disease kills off all the detritivores in the ecosystem?

21. In the phosphorus cycle, how will the phosphorus content of plants be affected if there is very little weathering / erosion of rocks during a particular year?

22. Where is most of the phosphorus in the non-living environment stored? What about nitrogen and carbon?

**Calculations Review**

***Directions:*** *For the following questions, show all your work and circle your final answer.*

**Population Growth Equations:**



1. A population of mockingbirds has an annual per capita birth rate of 0.08 and an annual per capita death rate of 0.03. Calculate an estimate of the population change for a population of 2,000 birds in one year. Give your answer to the nearest whole number.

2. A population of goldfish has a carrying capacity of 120 individuals. Calculate the growth rate of a population over a year in which the original population size is 700 individuals and the maximum per capita growth rate is 0.4. Give your answer to the nearest whole number.

3. Let’s say there are 3.7 kcal of energy per gram of caterpillar biomass. How much energy is stored in the tissues of 9 caterpillars if their biomass is equal to 15.3 grams? Give your answer to the nearest tenth.

4. If caterpillars are consumers of Brussels sprouts, calculate the secondary productivity (per caterpillar) given the following data.

Brussel sprout energy taken into each caterpillar = 2.2 kcal

Energy lost as solid waste from each caterpillar = 0.8 kcal

Energy lost to caterpillar cell respiration = 0.7 kcal