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Crash Course - ECOLOGY

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Crash Course Ecology #5: Predators

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Predation is not limited to animal-on-animal violence; it includes interactions where one organism kills another for _____.
2. An evolutionary consequence of predator-prey relationships is an ongoing _____ arms race.
3. The process where two species affect each other's evolutionary development is called _____.
4. _____ is a form of predation where an organism eats plants or algae to capture solar energy.
5. _____ is a type of predation where an organism derives energy from a host, usually harming or killing it.
6. The coloration that helps prey avoid detection by blending into their surroundings is called _____ coloration.
7. The adaptation where animals form groups like herds or schools to reduce individual predation risk is called safety in _____.
8. Some prey prevent being eaten through physical defenses like thorns or _____ substances.
9. The bright warning coloration used by toxic or dangerous species is called _____ coloration.
10. When multiple unpalatable species evolve to look similar to reinforce avoidance behavior in predators, it is called _____ mimicry.
11. When a harmless species mimics a harmful one to avoid predation, it's known as _____ mimicry.
12. Predators like anglerfish use _____ to lure prey by imitating something desirable.
13. A _____ crest on an Alaska Brown Bear's skull is where its jaw muscles connect, reflecting its predatory strength.
14. Predators hunt and kill to gain energy for two evolutionary goals: survival and _____.
15. Evolutionary adaptations in prey are often designed to avoid detection, capture, and _____.

Crash Course Ecology #5: Predators KEY

1. Predation is not limited to animal-on-animal violence; it includes interactions where one organism kills another for **energy**.
2. An evolutionary consequence of predator-prey relationships is an ongoing **evolutionary** arms race.
3. The process where two species affect each other's evolutionary development is called **co-evolution**.
4. **Herbivory** is a form of predation where an organism eats plants or algae to capture solar energy.
5. **Parasitism** is a type of predation where an organism derives energy from a host, usually harming or killing it.
6. The coloration that helps prey avoid detection by blending into their surroundings is called **cryptic** coloration.
7. The adaptation where animals form groups like herds or schools to reduce individual predation risk is called safety in **numbers**.
8. Some prey prevent being eaten through physical defenses like thorns or **chemical** substances.
9. The bright warning coloration used by toxic or dangerous species is called **aposematic** coloration.
10. When multiple unpalatable species evolve to look similar to reinforce avoidance behavior in predators, it is called **Müllerian** mimicry.
11. When a harmless species mimics a harmful one to avoid predation, it's known as **Batesian** mimicry.
12. Predators like anglerfish use **mimicry** to lure prey by imitating something desirable.
13. A **sagittal** crest on an Alaska Brown Bear's skull is where its jaw muscles connect, reflecting its predatory strength.
14. Predators hunt and kill to gain energy for two evolutionary goals: survival and **reproduction**.
15. Evolutionary adaptations in prey are often designed to avoid detection, capture, and **handling**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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