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Crash Course Biology #6: Community Ecology: Interspecies Interactions

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. In ecology, a group of different species living in the same area is called a _____.
2. The study of _____ ecology helps us understand interactions between species in an ecosystem.
3. Unlike an ecosystem, a community does not include non-living, or _____, factors.
4. _____ is the process by which a community rebuilds after a disturbance, starting with pioneer species.
5. A stable, final stage of ecological succession is known as a _____ community.
6. The long-term interactions between different species in a community are called _____ interactions.
7. The type of interaction where one species benefits and another is harmed, such as predation or parasitism, is called a _____ interaction.
8. The introduction of European _____ to Australia led to an invasive species problem due to a lack of natural predators.
9. The ability of organisms to change their characteristics over generations in response to their environment is called _____.
10. Some animals develop adaptations to avoid predators, such as _____, where they resemble more dangerous species.
11. When two species compete for the same resources, they may use _____ to divide up their habitat and reduce direct competition.
12. A species that significantly alters its environment, like beavers or elephants, is known as an _____ engineer.
13. _____ species play a disproportionately large role in maintaining the structure and stability of an ecosystem.
14. The regulation of population size by predators at higher trophic levels is called _____ regulation.
15. The interconnected feeding relationships in a community are represented by a _____ web.

Crash Course Biology #6: Community Ecology: Interspecies Interactions – KEY

1. In ecology, a group of different species living in the same area is called a **community**.
2. The study of **community ecology** helps us understand interactions between species in an ecosystem.
3. Unlike an ecosystem, a community does not include non-living, or **abiotic**, factors.
4. **Ecological succession** is the process by which a community rebuilds after a disturbance, starting with pioneer species.
5. A stable, final stage of ecological succession is known as a **climax** community.
6. The long-term interactions between different species in a community are called **interspecific** interactions.
7. The type of interaction where one species benefits and another is harmed, such as predation or parasitism, is called a **negative** interaction.
8. The introduction of European **rabbits** to Australia led to an invasive species problem due to a lack of natural predators.
9. The ability of organisms to change their characteristics over generations in response to their environment is called **evolution**.
10. Some animals develop adaptations to avoid predators, such as **mimicry**, where they resemble more dangerous species.
11. When two species compete for the same resources, they may use **resource partitioning** to divide up their habitat and reduce direct competition.
12. A species that significantly alters its environment, like beavers or elephants, is known as an **ecosystem** engineer.
13. **Keystone** species play a disproportionately large role in maintaining the structure and stability of an ecosystem.
14. The regulation of population size by predators at higher trophic levels is called **top-down** regulation.
15. The interconnected feeding relationships in a community are represented by a **food** web.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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