

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course - ECOLOGY

12 Episode Series Bundle

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Crash Course Ecology #2: Population Ecology

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → https://youtu.be/RBQsqmBQ8Qk?si=f_KYZ_7bMDEIerU

- _____ ecology is the study of groups within a species that interact mostly with each other.
- _____ ecology examines how different species in a community influence one another.
- The most zoomed-out level in ecology is _____ ecology, which includes both living and non-living components.
- A _____ is a group of individuals of one species who interact regularly.
- The number of individuals in a population is referred to as its _____.
- The spatial arrangement of individuals in a population is known as _____.
- _____ growth is the change in population size over time.
- The number of offspring an organism can have in its lifetime is referred to as its _____.
- Factors that limit population growth and depend on population size are called _____ factors.
- The maximum number of individuals a habitat can support is its _____.
- _____ factors affect population growth regardless of population size.
- _____ growth occurs when a population increases at a rate proportional to its size.
- Eventually, populations stop growing exponentially and instead grow _____, leveling off due to limiting factors.
- The mosquito outbreak in Dallas was intensified due to warm temperatures and _____ water, both of which supported reproduction.
- The formula for calculating population growth is (births - deaths) + _____.

Crash Course Ecology #2: Population Ecology KEY

- Population** ecology is the study of groups within a species that interact mostly with each other.
- Community** ecology examines how different species in a community influence one another.
- The most zoomed-out level in ecology is **ecosystem** ecology, which includes both living and non-living components.
- A **population** is a group of individuals of one species who interact regularly.
- The number of individuals in a population is referred to as its **density**.
- The spatial arrangement of individuals in a population is known as **dispersion**.
- Population** growth is the change in population size over time.
- The number of offspring an organism can have in its lifetime is referred to as its **fecundity**.
- Factors that limit population growth and depend on population size are called **density-dependent** factors.
- The maximum number of individuals a habitat can support is its **carrying capacity**.
- Density-independent** factors affect population growth regardless of population size.
- Exponential** growth occurs when a population increases at a rate proportional to its size.
- Eventually, populations stop growing exponentially and instead grow **logistically**, leveling off due to limiting factors.
- The mosquito outbreak in Dallas was intensified due to warm temperatures and **stagnant** water, both of which supported reproduction.
- The formula for calculating population growth is (births - deaths) + **initial population**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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