

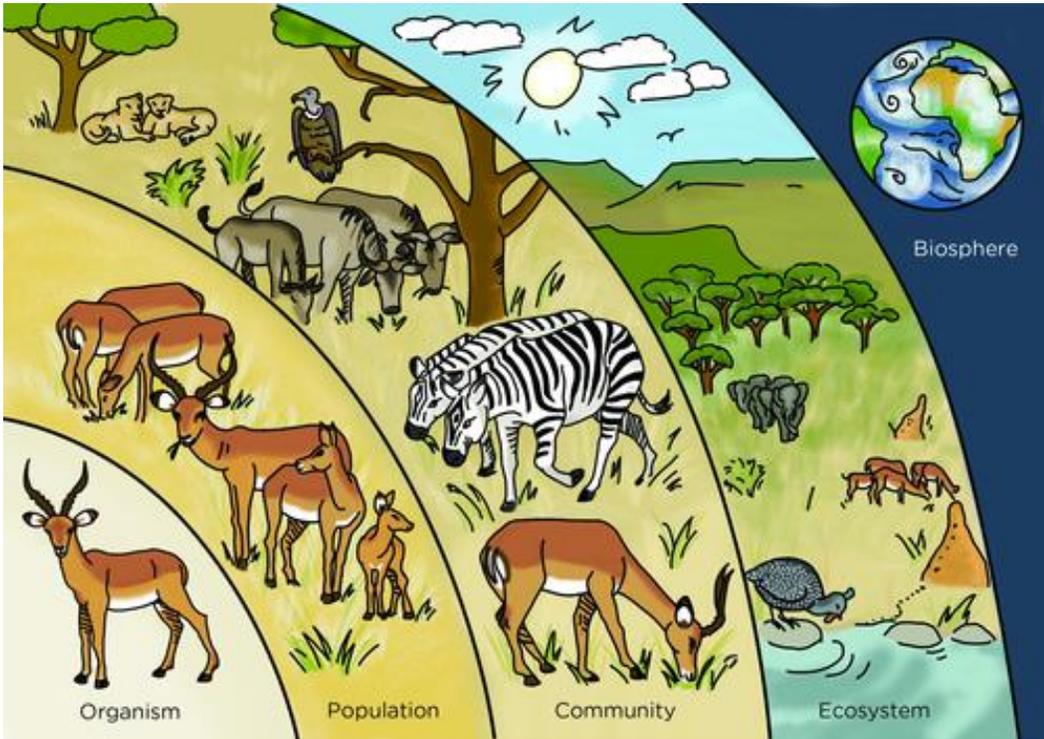
# Answers to Chapter 11 HW Questions

1. A habitat is a small area where an animal or plant lives.  
A biome is a very large area that is made of many habitats and ecosystems. A biome is an area with a particular climate and same types of plants and animals that are adapted to that particular climate.
- 2.

Biomes	Habitats
1. <u>Aquatic</u> (Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, Oceans, Coral Reef)	Pond, Lake, River,
2. <u>Tundra</u>	Cave
3. <u>Grasslands</u> (Savannah)	Soil
4. <u>Desert</u>	Rotted Log
5. <u>Forests</u> (Temperate Forests, Tropical Rainforest)	A tree
	Your back yard

3. Biotic Factors are the living things in the environment or habitat.
4. Biotic Factors in a pond could be: sunfish, bass, carp, algae, pond weed, duck weed, water lilies, cattails, bullfrogs, tadpoles, yellow bellied sliders
5. Abiotic Factors are the nonliving things in the environment.
6. Abiotic Factors that might affect an oyster: water pollution, amount of salt in the water, amount of oxygen in the water, the amount of sunlight, the temperature of the water, the water level
7. A species – a group of organisms that are physically similar; a specific plant or animal; organisms of same species produce an offspring of the same species (example—homo sapiens = a human being)
8. 5 Different Species:
  - a. Homo sapiens = human
  - b. Canis lupus familiaris = dog
  - c. Felis catus
  - d. Panthera leo = lion
  - e. Ursus arctos horribilis = Grizzly Bear
9. Population – a group of organisms in a habitat that are the same species
10. Examples of populations found in a pond might be: 1,000 minnows or 200 yellow belly turtles
11. A community consists of all the populations of organisms that live in a certain ecosystem.
12. Examples of organisms in a pond water community include: bullfrog, bullfrog tadpole, great blue heron, minnow, bass, carp, dragonfly nymph, dragonfly, mosquito, algae
13. Ecology is the study of living things and their relationship to their environment.
14. Adaptations that animals in the biome have are white fur to blend in with the snow, thick fur and a layer of fat to keep warm; plant adaptations include low growing to stay out of the ripping wind
15. Adaptations animals have in the desert: some animals are nocturnal to avoid the intense daytime heat; others burrow in the ground to avoid the heat. Desert plants also are adapted to the heat and lack of water. Many desert plants have little to no leaves which reduces transpiration (water loss from the plant). Many desert plants have very long roots to reach water deep in the ground since there is little water at the surface.
16. Salmon/Bear Cartoon----this is a comic (not real but based on real events)...the bear starts acting like salmon since it has been eating genetically modified salmon. (Salmon swim upstream in the spring to spawn.) When humans modify organisms genetically it is considered abiotic.





A population of penguins



A community of organisms in the savanna