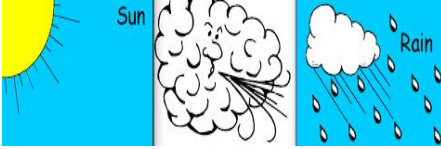
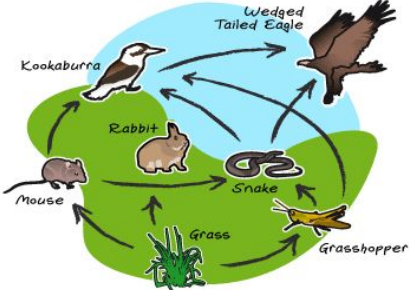
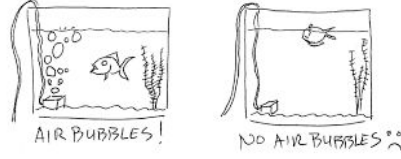




Ecosystems Unit


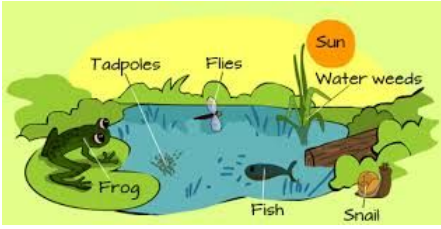

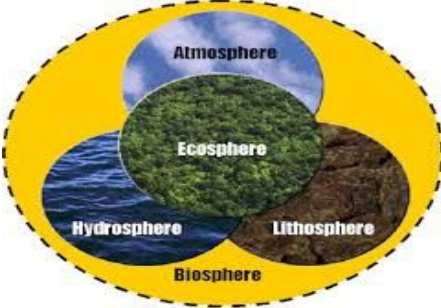

8.L.3

<p>Abiotic Factor (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Non-living parts of an ecosystem; Includes light, temperature, weather, soil, and water</p>	
<p>Biotic Factor (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Living parts of an ecosystem; Includes remains and waste</p>	
<p>Limiting Factor (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Biotic and Abiotic factors that prevent the continuous growth of a population</p>	

<p>Population Density (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Describes the number of individuals in a given area</p>	
<p>Population (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>All organisms of a species that live in the same place at the same time</p>	






Ecosystems Unit

8.L.3

<p>Biodiversity (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem</p>	
<p>Ecosystem (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Includes all living and nonliving parts of the environment as well as the interactions among them.</p>	
<p>Community (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>All of the populations that live in an area at the same time</p>	
<p>Biosphere (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Includes land, water, and the lower part of the atmosphere</p>	
<p>Symbiotic Relationship (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Close relationship between two different species of organisms living together</p>	

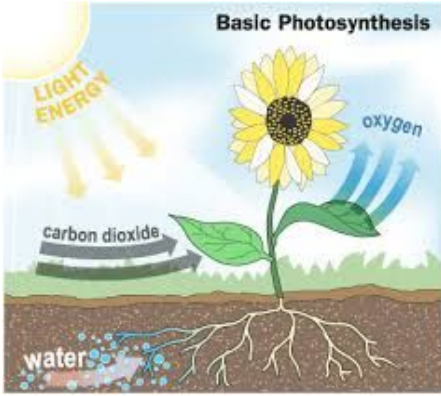




Ecosystems Unit

8.L.3

<p>Mutualism (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Relationship in which both species benefit</p>	 A close-up photograph of a butterfly with orange and black wings perched on a vibrant pink flower. The butterfly's proboscis is extended into the flower's center. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.
<p>Parasitism (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Relationship between a parasite and its host</p>	 A close-up photograph of a large, engorged tick attached to human skin. The tick's body is significantly swollen and translucent, contrasting with the reddish-brown color of the skin. Fine hairs are visible on the skin surface.
<p>Commensalism (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Relationship where one species benefits without benefiting or harming the other species</p>	 A photograph showing a crocodile with its mouth open, and a small blue bird perched on its back. The crocodile is in a natural, outdoor setting with green foliage in the background.
<p>Predation (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Relationship in which one animal hunts, kills, and eats another</p>	 A photograph of a lion in the process of attacking a zebra in a savanna. The lion is leaping over the zebra's back, and the zebra is running away.
<p>Competition (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Occurs when organisms in an ecosystem try to get the same resources</p>	 A photograph of two cheetahs in a dry, open landscape. One cheetah is in the foreground, looking towards the right, while another is partially visible behind it.

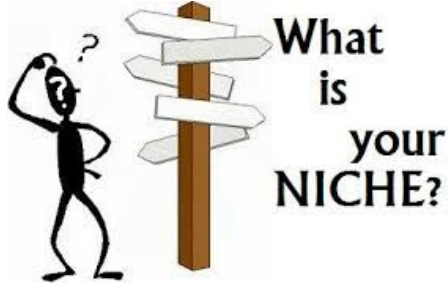

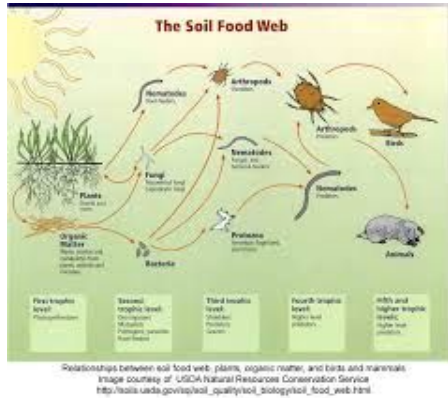

Ecosystems Unit

8.L.3

<p>Producer (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Organism that produces its own food</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the process of photosynthesis in a sunflower. It shows 'LIGHT ENERGY' from the sun entering the plant. 'carbon dioxide' is shown entering the plant from the soil. 'water' is shown being absorbed from the ground. The plant releases 'oxygen' into the air. The title is 'Basic Photosynthesis'.</p>
<p>Consumer (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Organism that cannot make their own food</p>	 <p>A photograph showing several cows of various colors (black, white, brown) grazing in a green field.</p>
<p>Decomposer (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>An organism that gets energy by breaking down the remains of dead organisms and the wastes of living organisms</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of several earthworms in dark soil, illustrating decomposers.</p>
<p>Predator (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Animals that kill and eat each other</p>	 <p>A cartoon illustration of a lion chasing a zebra in a savanna setting. The lion is on the right, and the zebra is on the left, running away. The background shows a sunset or sunrise over a plain.</p>
<p>Prey (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Animals that are killed and eaten</p>	 <p>A photograph showing a wolf chasing a rabbit in a snowy environment.</p>

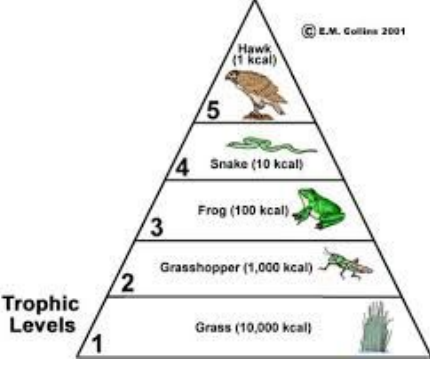



Ecosystems Unit

8.L.3

<p>Niche (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>How an organism acts in its ecosystem (the organisms role)</p>	
<p>Coexistence (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Organisms that live in the same habitat but rely on different resources</p>	
<p>Food Web (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>A network of interconnected food chains in an ecosystem</p>	
<p>Trophic Level (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>Each feeding level in an ecosystem</p>	

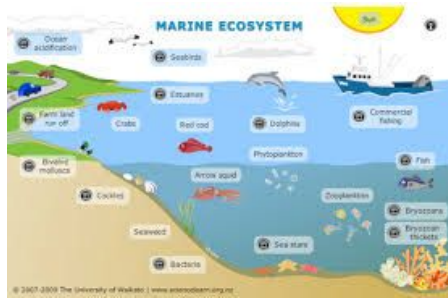
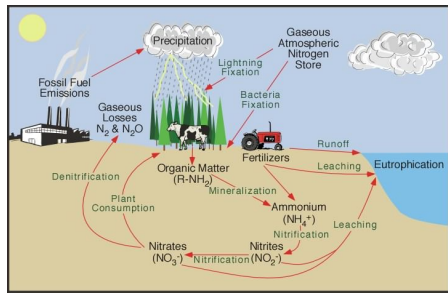
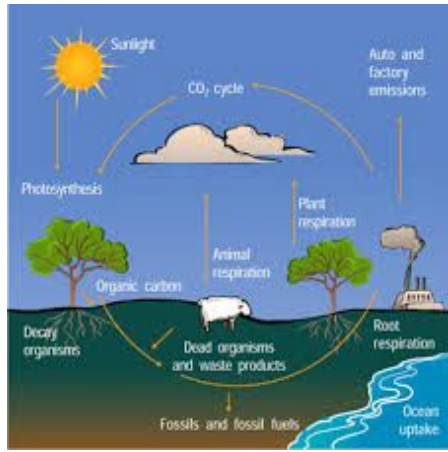
Ecosystems Unit

8.L.3

<p>Energy Pyramid (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>graphical representation of the trophic levels (nutritional) by which the incoming solar energy is transferred into an ecosystem</p>	
<p>Autotrophs (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>An organism that produces its own food; also called producers</p>	
<p>Heterotrophs (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>Organisms that cannot make their own food; also called consumers</p>	
<p>Terrestrial Ecosystem (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>This ecosystem is found on land</p>	 <p><i>Diagram of the terrestrial ecosystems and major carbon pools covered in the assessment.</i></p>

Ecosystems Unit

8.L.3

<p>Aquatic/Marine Ecosystem (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>this ecosystem includes wherever there is salt water</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a marine ecosystem. On the surface, there are labels for 'Clear aquiferation', 'Seabirds', 'Commercial fishing', and 'Ship'. Below the surface, various organisms are shown: 'Crabs', 'Reef cod', 'Dolphins', 'Phytoplankton', 'Fish', 'Bryozoans', 'Pteropods', 'Arrow squid', 'Zooplankton', 'Sea stars', and 'Bacteria'. On the seabed, there are 'Sewage', 'Scallop', and 'Bacteria'. The diagram also shows 'Fertilizer run-off' and 'Eutrophication' leading to 'Algal blooms' and 'Hypoxia'.</p>
<p>Nitrogen Cycle (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>The movement of nitrogen through the environment</p>	 <p>The diagram shows the nitrogen cycle. In the atmosphere, 'Precipitation' and 'Lightning' lead to 'Gaseous Atmospheric Nitrogen Store'. 'Gaseous Fixation' and 'Bacteria Fixation' convert atmospheric nitrogen into 'Ammonium (NH₄⁺)' in the soil. 'Fertilizers' and 'Runoff' also contribute to soil ammonium. 'Plant Consumption' and 'Denitrification' lead to 'Gaseous Losses N₂ & N₂O'. 'Mineralization' and 'Nitrification' convert ammonium into 'Nitrites (NO₂⁻)' and then 'Nitrates (NO₃⁻)'. 'Leaching' and 'Eutrophication' are also shown.</p>
<p>Carbon Cycle (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>Carbon moves among the air; the ground, and the plants/animals</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the carbon cycle. 'Sunlight' is shown at the top. 'Photosynthesis' occurs in plants, taking in 'CO₂ cycle' from the atmosphere. 'Plant respiration' and 'Animal respiration' release 'CO₂ cycle' back into the atmosphere. 'Auto and factory emissions' also release 'CO₂ cycle'. 'Decay organisms' and 'Dead organisms and waste products' lead to 'Fossils and fossil fuels'. 'Root respiration' and 'Ocean uptake' are also shown.</p>