## Ecology

## Introduction

• **Ecology** is the scientific study of the interactions between organisms and their environment.



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- Ecologists make predictions of what should be observed in the environment.
- The environment of any organism includes the following components:
  - Abiotic factors: non-living chemical and physical factors such as temperature, light, water, and nutrients.
  - Biotic factors: the living components

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Organism- a single living thing.



• **Population**: a population is a group of individuals of the same species living in a particular geographic area.



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• Community:

a community consists of all the organisms of all the species that inhabit a particular



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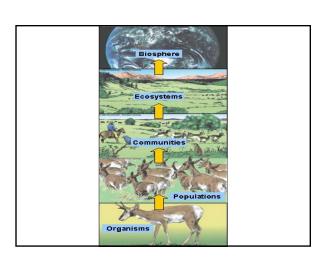
Fig. 50.2

• Ecosystem: an ecosystem consists of all the abiotic factors in addition to the entire community of species that exist in a certain area.



**Biosphere**- the region of Earth where life exists.





## Ecology provides a scientific context for evaluating environmental issues

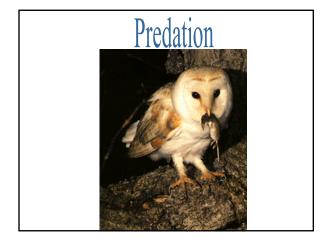
- Rachel Carson, in 1962, warned that the use of pesticides such as DDT was causing population declines in many non-target organisms .
  - The precautionary principle (essentially "look before you leap") can guide decision making on environmental issues.



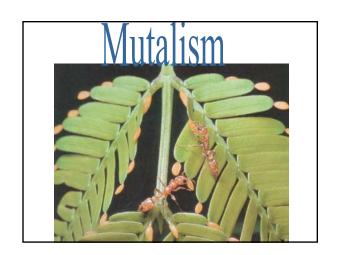
•Habitat

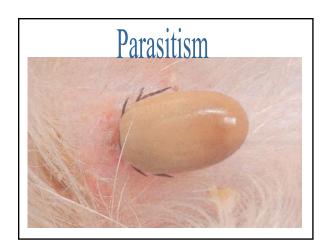
•Niche

Symbiosis







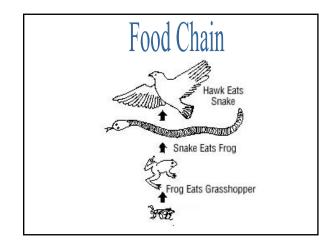


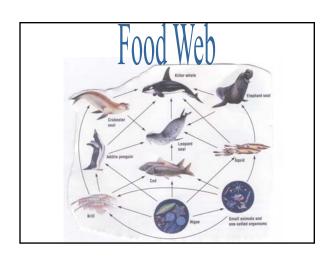
Nutrition & Energy Flow

•Autotroph

•Heterotroph

- •Herbivore
- •Carnivore
- •Omnivore







- •Producer
- •Primary Consumer
- •Secondary Consumer
- •Tertiary consumer

