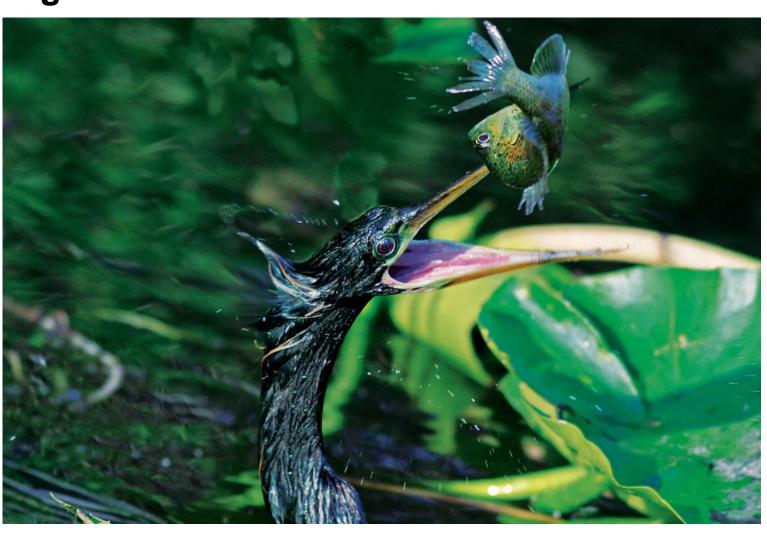
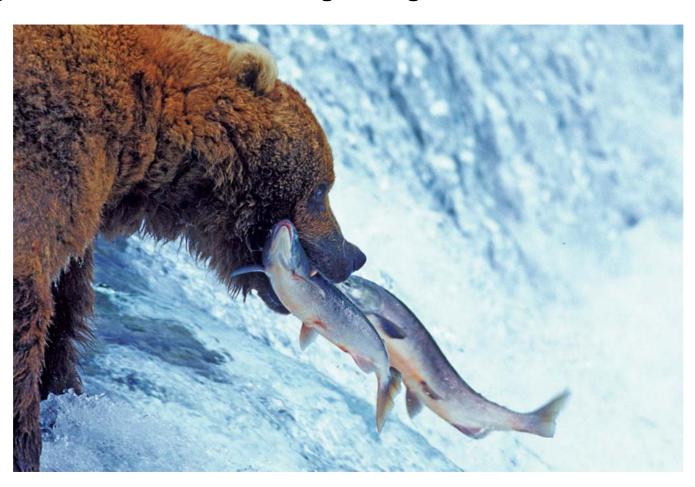
KEY CONCEPT

Ecology is the study of the relationships among organisms and their environment.

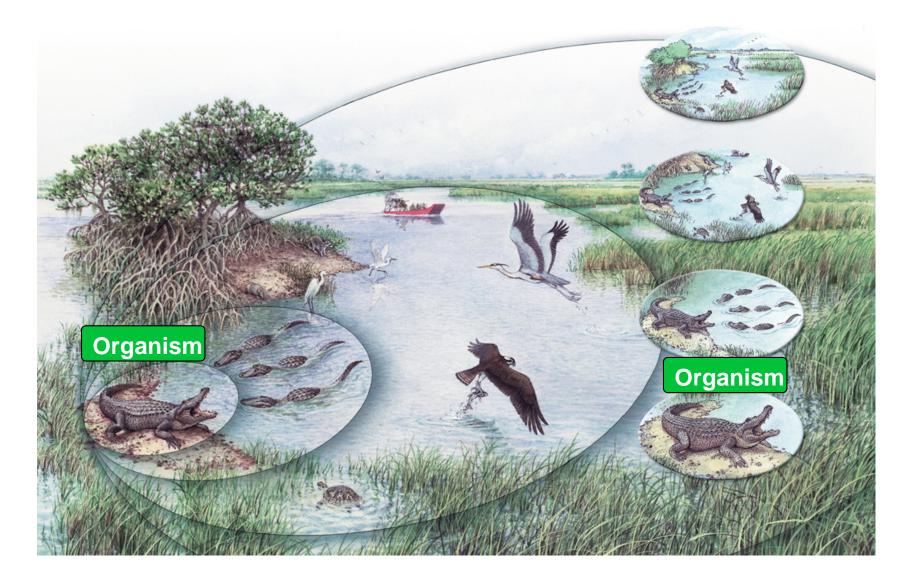


- Ecologists study environments at different levels of organization.
 - Ecology is the study of the interactions among living things, and between living things and their surroundings.



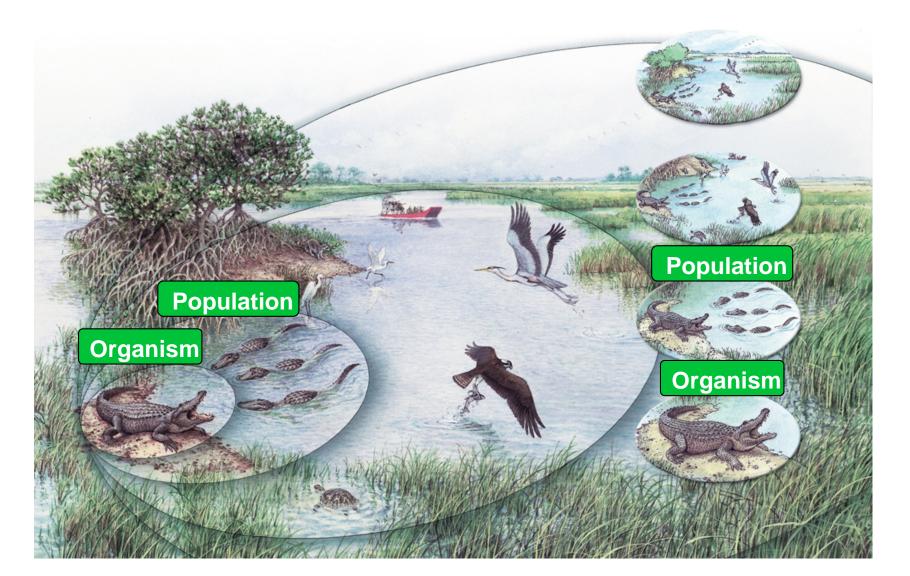
 An organism is an individual living thing, such as an alligator.





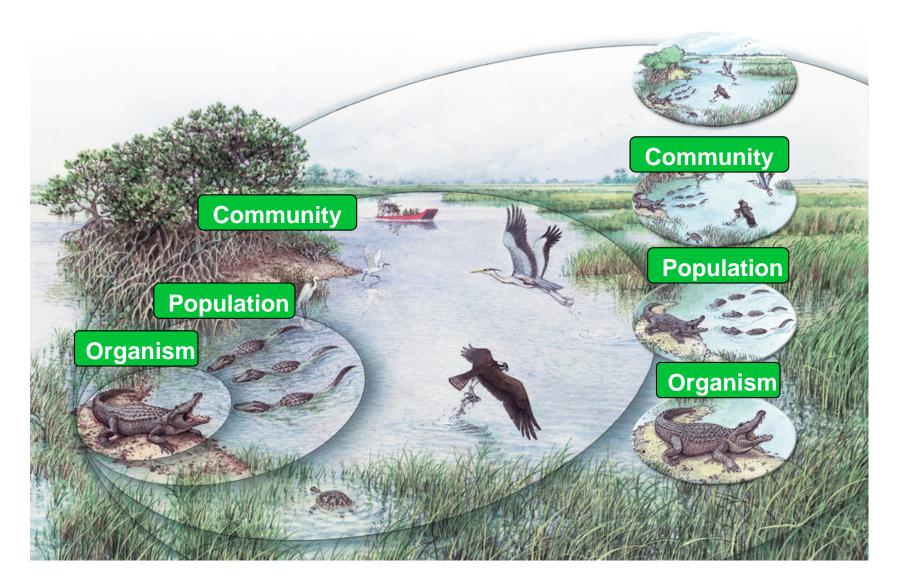
• A **population** is a group of the same species that lives in one area.



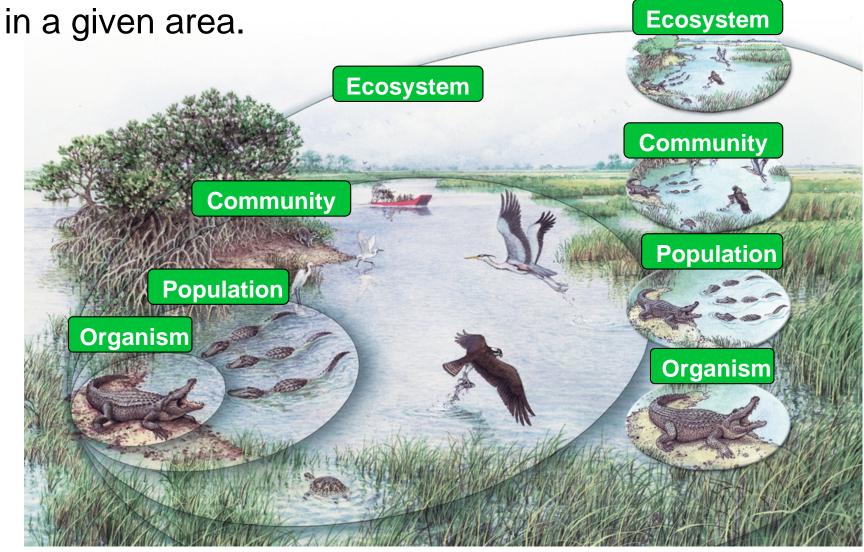


• A **community** is a group of different species that live together in one area.

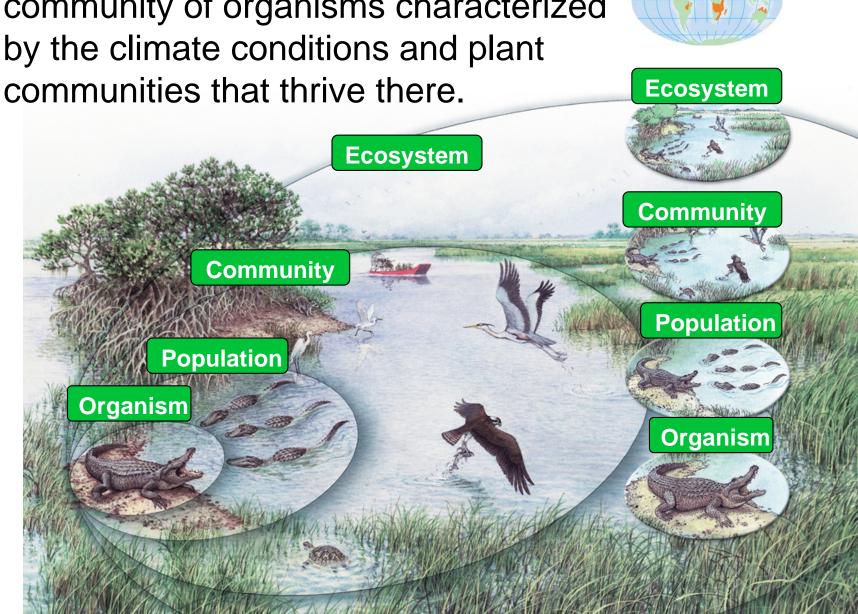




 An ecosystem includes all of the organisms as well as the climate, soil, water, rocks and other nonliving things in a given area



A **biome** is a major regional or global community of organisms characterized by the climate conditions and plant



Biome

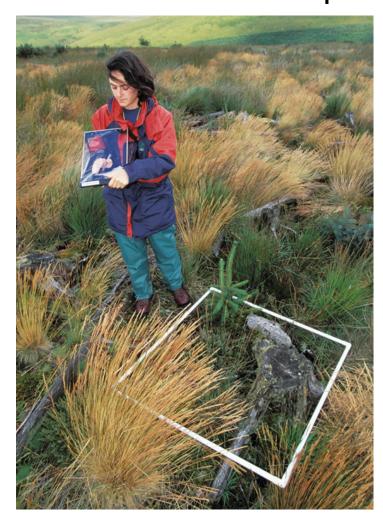
- Ecological research methods include observation, experimentation, and modeling.
 - Observation is the act of carefully watching something over time.
 - Observations of populations can be done by visual surveys.
 - Direct surveys for easy to spot species employ binoculars or scopes.
 - Indirect surveys are used for species that are difficult to track and include looking for other signs of their presence.

- Experiments are performed in the lab or in the field.
 - Lab experiments give researchers more control.

Lab experiments are not reflective of the complex

interactions in nature.

- Field experiments give a more accurate picture of natural interactions.
- Field experiments may not help determine actual cause and effect.



 Computer and mathematical models can be used to describe and model nature.

 Modeling allows scientists to learn about organisms or ecosystems in ways that would not be possible in a

natural or lab setting.

by GPS receivers worn by elephants to develop computer models of the animal's movements.

