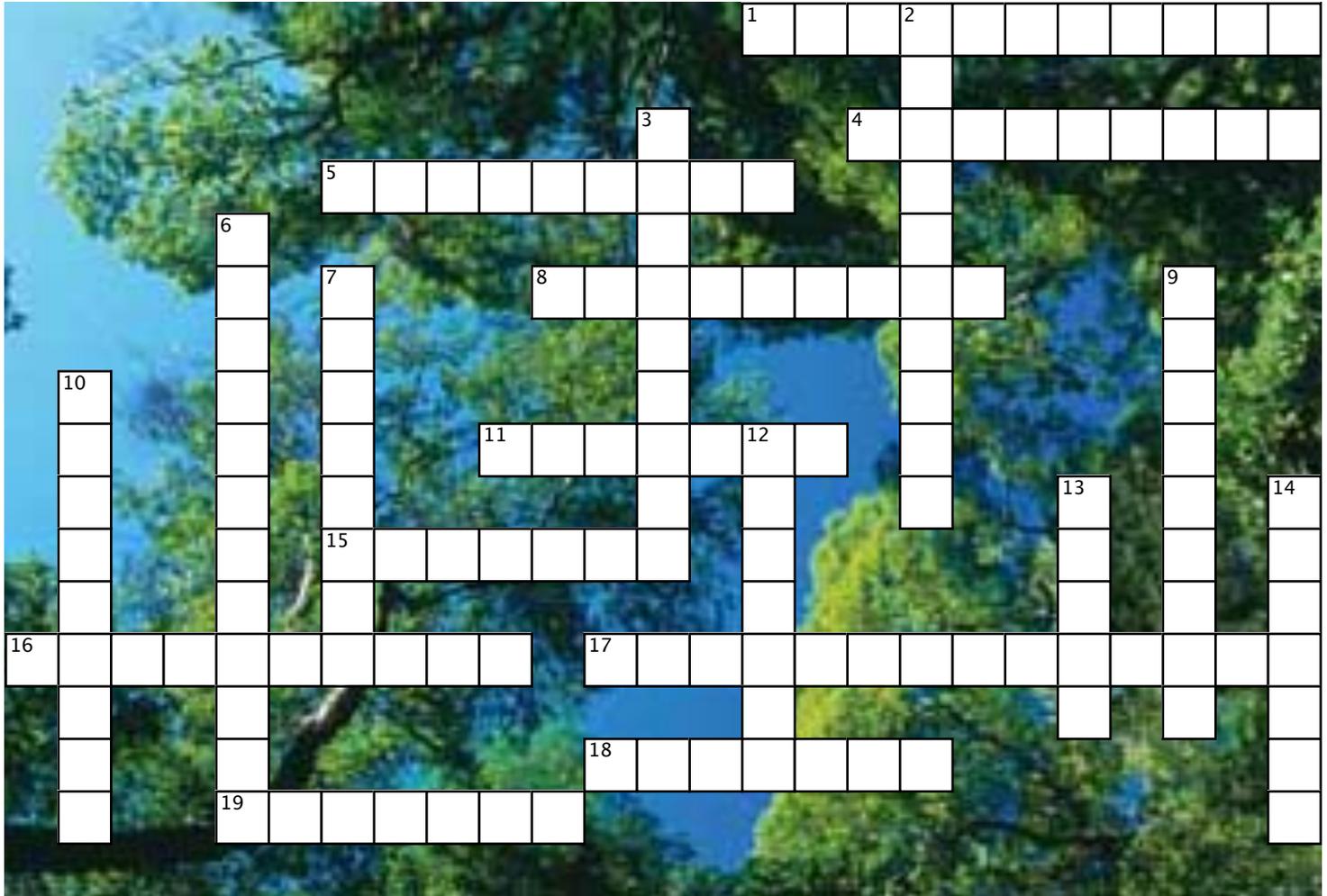


# Section 1.2 Ecosystems



## Across

1. This can occur when organisms compete for the same resource (such as food) in the same location at the same time.
4. An interaction in which one organism (the predator) eats all or part of another organism (the prey).
5. Many plants have adaptations, such as thorns and toxins, that reduce the impact of \_\_\_\_ predators.
8. The interaction between members of two different species that live together in a close association.
11. A place in which an organism lives, within an ecosystem.
15. A branch of science that deals with interactions between organisms and their environment.
16. All the members of a particular species within an ecosystem.
17. A chemical reaction that converts solar energy into chemical energy usable by plants.
18. A group of closely related organisms that have the same structure and can reproduce with one another.
19. An adaptation in which a prey animal mimics another species that is dangerous or tastes bad.

## Down

2. In this relationship, a smaller organism may live in or on a host and obtain food from the host's blood or body tissues.
3. All the populations of the different species that interact in a specific area or ecosystem.
6. A symbiotic relationship in which one species benefits and the other species is not helped or harmed.
7. A chemical required for plant or animal growth, such as phosphorus or nitrogen.
9. Lichen is composed of two different species. The alga produces sugars and oxygen for the fungus through photosynthesis. In return, the fungus provides carbon dioxide, water, minerals, and protection from dehydration for the alga. What relationship is this?
10. Commensalism, mutualism, and parasitism are examples of \_\_\_\_ relationships.
12. Non-living components of a terrestrial ecosystem such as oxygen, water, nutrients and soil.
13. Because of their long legs, great blue herons can find food in deeper water, which allows them to occupy a \_\_\_\_ that other heron species with shorter legs cannot.
14. The surface layer of soil, the richest soil layer in life and nutrients.