

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Science 7  
Sides

### Organisms and Their Environment - Part 3

**Big Idea:** All living things are affected by their environment. Both the living and non-living parts of an environment can have impacts on the well-being of an organism.

#### HOW ORGANISM INTERACT IN ECOSYSTEMS:

By studying an ecosystem, ecologists can find out about an organisms'

1) \_\_\_\_\_

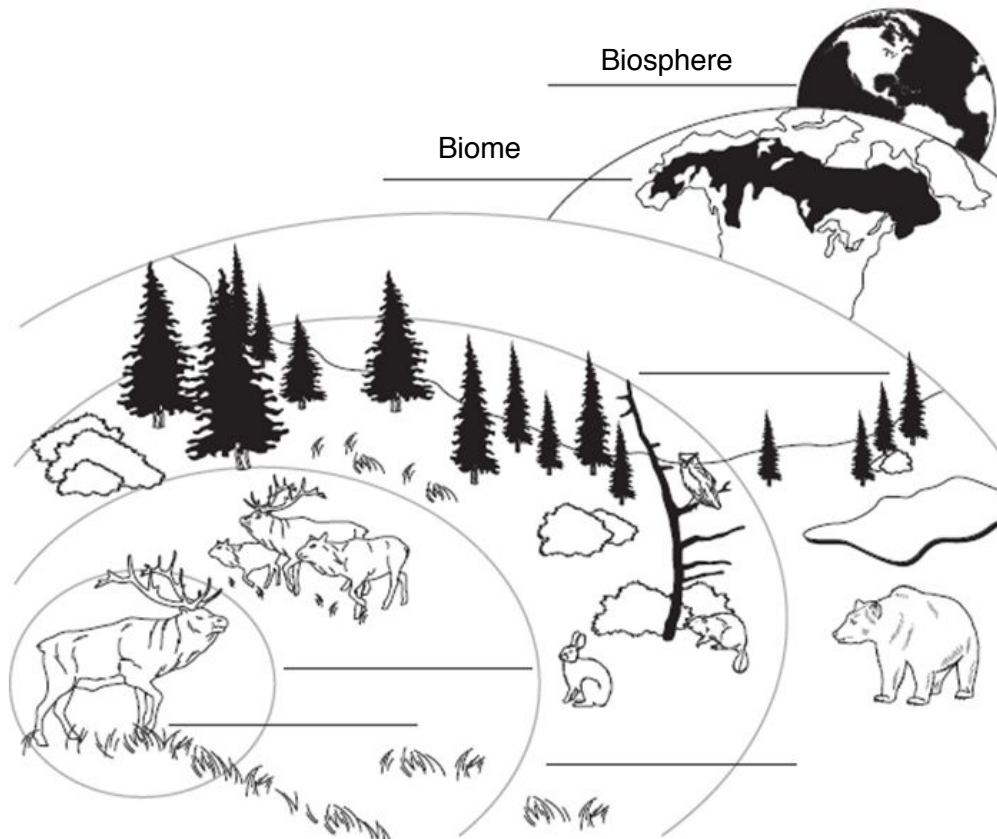
2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

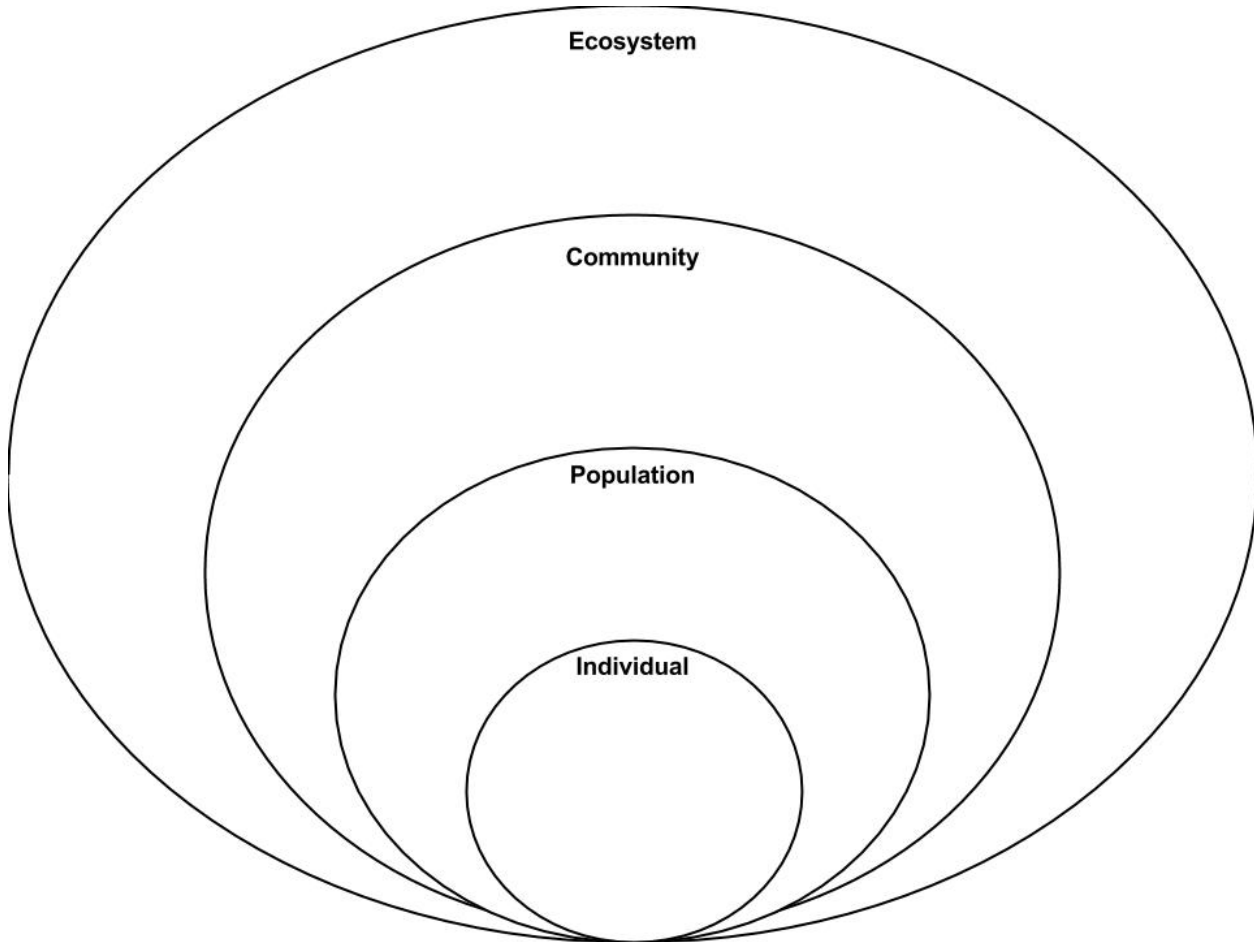
Complete the levels of organization using the words: Ecosystem, Individual, Population and Community

## Levels of Organization



## Levels of Organization - RMS Example

Using yourself as a student at RMS, complete the level of organization below



### POPULATIONS:

Population:

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Populations can vary in size because of their type of \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ available.

HABITAT:

Habitat:

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Within a habitat, individuals of the same population compete for resources in their habitat.

Examples of resources:

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How well the organisms can share the resources determines

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COMMUNITY:

Community:

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Some abiotic impacts on a community may be

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POPULATION SAMPLING:

Why is it easier to sample a small ecosystem?

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Why is it difficult to sample a large ecosystem?

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Sampling allows an ecologist to make \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ about an ecosystem and the communities and populations within it.

The best popular sampling technique is called \_\_\_\_\_.