



Focus: I can construct an argument to predict the impact of environmental change on the stability of an ecosystem.

Primary vs. Secondary Succession Video Notes

1. Learning target 1 – I can explain how _____
Learning target 2 – I can explain the difference _____
2. What are some examples of things that affect ecosystems? _____
3. Changes in ecosystems causes _____
4. The process of one community replacing another as a result of changing _____

5. 'Ecological' refers to the relationship between two or more _____

6. 'Succession' means to be _____
7. Ecological succession means there are _____ in a specific area or _____ that causes one _____ or organisms to _____ another community of organisms _____. The process usually takes _____.
8. What are the two types of ecological succession? _____
9. Primary succession is the _____ of a community in an area of _____ that does not have any _____. Topsoil, also known as _____, is soil that contains _____ in it which enables plants and trees to _____.

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How is topsoil made from bare rock?

1st - _____ begin to grow on the rock. Since lichen and mosses are the first organisms to appear they are called _____. These two pioneer species _____ that help break down rocks. When the lichen and mosses die their _____ materials _____ with small pieces of rock. This is the _____ of soil development. Small _____ begin to grow in the soil, when these plants die they add _____. Seeds brought by _____ soon begin to _____ in the soil. Eventually there is enough _____ that can now support _____. At this point insects, _____ begin to move in as well. As the shrubs and trees _____ more and more organisms _____.

Primary Succession

10. It may take _____ for the ecosystem to continue to grow and become _____ to achieve _____.
11. When an ecosystem is in _____ there is no _____ in the number of _____. This means that there is no large amount of species _____ the ecosystem, nor a large amount of species _____ the ecosystem as well. New species coming into the _____ at about the same rate that others _____ the community. The ecosystem is now in _____, balance or _____. This is a _____ community; a stable, _____ community in which there is _____ in the number of species.
12. A _____ community is better able to withstand _____ in the community without it having a _____ on the organisms that live in that community.

Secondary Succession

13. Secondary succession occurs in areas that have been _____. The causes of these disturbances may be _____. Secondary succession may occur as a result of _____, deforestation, soil leeching, and other disruptive factors. The conditions that result in secondary succession are usually _____. For example, if land has been used for _____ for many years, the soil may be _____ of many important _____, this happens as a result of _____. When secondary succession occurs, communities are usually _____ to the ecosystem more _____ than they are during _____ succession. Plant and animal species _____ before

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the disturbance that leads to _____ succession. Therefore, the soil is often _____ than in areas where _____ succession occurs.

14. Imagine a forest that has been harvested for _____. Once the timber is cut, the _____ no longer exist, and _____ begins. Some plant species, such as _____, might still live in the _____; these plants are _____ to reestablish themselves. Cones or _____ may also remain on the ground or in the _____. After the disturbance, if soil conditions are right these _____ can _____ and start new plant communities.
15. The process of primary succession can take hundreds if not _____. In contrast, the process of secondary succession can _____ an ecosystems climax communities in as few as _____. The ecosystems animal populations are also established more _____ during secondary succession. Animals are largely dependent on plants for _____. As more complex plant populations are reintroduced to an ecosystem the ecosystem can support more _____ animal populations.

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