

Learning Target: I can describe the role competition, predation, herbivory, keystone species, and symbiotic relationships play in shaping communities and nature.



How Niches & Community Interactions Make the World Go Round Video Notes

1. Every species of organism has its own _____, or a reasonable amount of conditions under which they can _____. A species level of tolerance determines its _____ or where it lives.

2. A _____ consists of all the _____ and _____ conditions in which a species lives and the way the species gets what it needs to survive and _____.

3. What is an organism's niche? _____

Quick Check for Understanding! – Pause the video and take 2 minutes to answer.

What would happen if an organism does not fulfill its niche in life? _____

4. Competition occurs when organisms try to use the same _____. When two species compete for the same resource, it usually ends with one species _____ and becoming _____. This is known as the _____ principle.

5. The competitive exclusion principle states that no two species can occupy exactly the same _____ in exactly the same _____ and the same _____. One species is going to _____ the other species will _____. Overall, competition helps to determine the _____ and type of species in a _____. This is another example of the term _____.

6. What top three interactions help shape the amount of and types of organisms in a community? _____

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7. Give an example of predation. _____

What do predators help do? _____

8. What happens if there are too many herbivore organisms in a community? _____

Bottom up trophic cascades start off with a lack of _____

9. Keystone species are organisms that help bring _____ to communities and ecosystems. What happens when a keystone species is removed from an ecosystem or community? _____

Quick Check for Understanding! Pause the video and take 3 minutes to answer.

What do you think would happen if lions were removed from a community or ecosystem? _____

How would this impact all other organisms in that area? _____

10. In mutualism, both species _____ from the relationship. Explain mutualism with bees and flowers. _____

11. Give an example of a parasitic relationship. _____

12. In commensalism, one species _____ and the other is neither _____ nor harmed. Give an example of commensalism. _____

Quick Check for Understanding! Pause the video and take three minutes to collaborate.

Take about three minutes to think, pair, and share with a partner your own examples of mutualism, commensalism, and parasitism from nature or from school appropriate real-world experiences.

Mutualism example: _____

Parasitism example: _____

Commensalism example: _____

