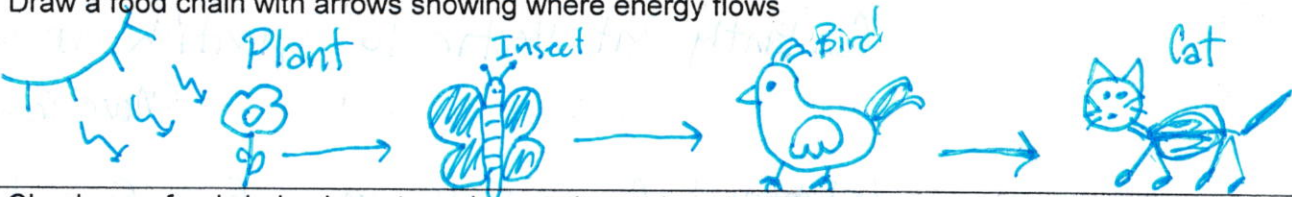
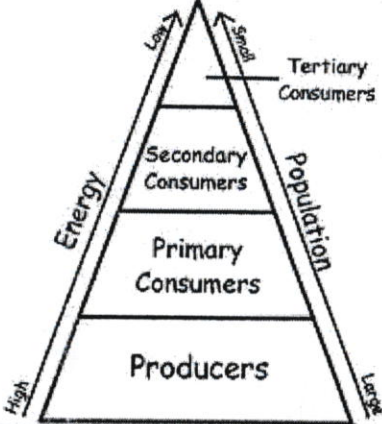
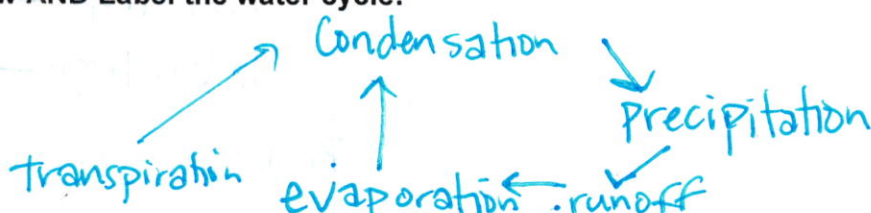
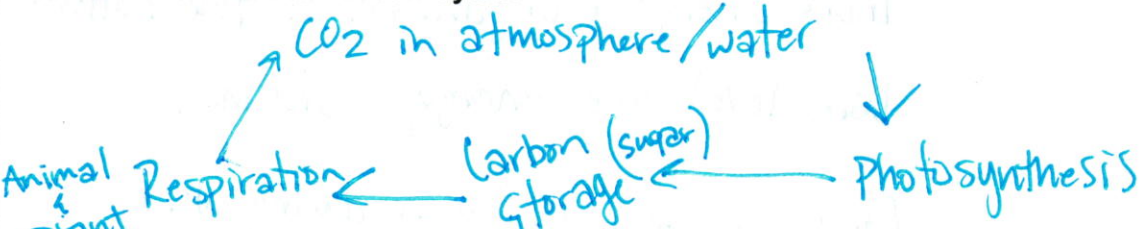



SAGE Review – Ecology (Standard 1)

Name _____ Period _____

<p>Main Ideas</p> <p>Arrange components of a food chain according to energy flow.</p>	<p>Demonstrate It:</p> <p>Draw a food chain with arrows showing where energy flows</p> 
<p>Energy flows from the sun through producers to consumers. Decomposers capture the last amount of energy as the breakdown remains of living things.</p>	<p>Check your food chain above to make sure it matches the information on the left.</p> <p>Define and give an example of a producer: <i>Autotroph → makes own food → Plant/Algae</i></p> <p>Define and give an example of a consumer: <i>Heterotroph → gets food from other source → Animal/Fungus</i></p> <p>Define and give an example of a decomposer: <i>Breaks down organic matter → Mushroom</i></p>
<p>Compare the quantity of energy in the steps of an energy pyramid.</p>	<p>Describe what this pyramid means. What is happening at the top vs. the bottom?</p> <p><i>More Energy & Organisms at the Bottom.</i></p> <p><i>Each level loses energy. & Organisms.</i></p> <p><i>Energy is lost as heat during work.</i></p> <p><i>Less energy @ a level = less organisms</i></p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy is lost from the lower levels of the energy pyramid to the upper levels. 	<p>How is stored energy lost from a lower level to a higher level? <i>From Living / to stay alive</i></p> <p>Chemical energy is lost as what? It starts with an "H" <u><i>Heat</i></u></p> <p>About how much energy is <u>lost</u> at each level in the pyramid? <u><i>90</i></u> % (<i>10% passed on</i>)</p>
<p>Describe strategies used by organisms balance the energy expended to obtain to the energy gained from the food</p>	<p>Examples of this might include: (Explain how this strategy works)</p> <p>Migration: <i>move to place w/ plentiful food / Helps balance energy loss/gain</i></p>

	<p>Switching type of prey: Switch to available prey when other becomes scarce</p> <p>Hibernation: Conserve energy when food is scarce.</p> <p>Dormancy: Seeds etc. don't grow/Conserve energy until conditions are good.</p>
<p>Compare the relative energy output expended by an organism in obtaining food to the energy gained from the food</p>	<p>Describe how a hummingbird's behavior reflects this concept: Constantly eat Nectar to replenish energy lost flying to find food etc.</p> <p>Describe how birds migration reflects this concept: Move from area w/ ↓ Energy to ↑ Energy.</p>
<p>Food production in various parts of the world differs.</p>	<p>How does industry and fossil fuel play a role in food production? Established Countries use more fossil fuels to produce food. (Plant, harvest, process etc.)</p>
<p>Use diagrams to trace the Movement of matter through a cycle in a variety of biological communities and ecosystems</p>	<p>Draw AND Label the water cycle:</p>  <pre> graph TD Transpiration --> Condensation Evaporation --> Condensation Condensation --> Precipitation Precipitation --> Runoff Runoff --> Evaporation </pre> <p>Draw AND LABEL the Carbon Cycle:</p>  <pre> graph TD CO2[CO2 in atmosphere/water] --> Photosynthesis Photosynthesis --> CarbonStorage[Carbon Storage (sugar)] CarbonStorage --> Respiration Respiration --> CO2 Respiration --> Decomposition Decomposition --> Denitrification Denitrification --> CO2 </pre> <p>Draw AND LABEL the Nitrogen Cycle:</p>  <pre> graph TD N2[N2 Gas in Atmosphere] --> Fixation[Fixation by Ammonification] Fixation --> Nitrification Nitrification --> Assimilation Assimilation --> Denitrification Denitrification --> N2 </pre> <p>What is Nitrogen fixation and how does it happen? Bacteria change Nitrogen Gas into Usable form.</p>