Objective: Mountain Environments (Planet Earth Recap)

1. Gelada baboons and walia ivex are **herbivores** that graze on **plateaus**. They feed together with little **interspecific competition**. Their relationship is **mutualistic**. *Explain the meaning of the highlighted terms.*
herbivores - eat plants

plant - eater

plateau - wide (many miles) and high in elevation

mutualistic - both benefit

Form of symbiosis - type of relationship
1. Gelada baboons and walia ivex are **herbivores** that graze on **plateaus**. They feed together with little **interspecific competition**. Their relationship is **mutualistic**. *Explain the meaning of the highlighted terms.*

2. Rocky mountain grizzlies climb barren slopes covered with loose rocks. *Why?*
Objective: Large Scale Environments (6.1)

1. A **biome** is a group of **ecosystems** that share **similar** **biotic** and **abiotic** factors.

2. **Climate** describes the: **average conditions**, including temperature and precipitation, over long periods in a given area.

3. **Weather** is the: **day to day conditions** in Earth’s atmosphere like “sunny and humid” or “cold and snowy”.

4. Scientists use **climatographs** or climate diagrams to describe conditions in a biome.
Objective: Large Scale Environments (6.1)

5. **Biomes** are defined by the types of plants and animals, which are adapted to the terrain, average precipitation patterns and average temperature.

6. Temperate forest **biomes** such as oak-hickory, beech-maple, and pine-oak forests are **ecosystems** in the eastern U.S. These types are determined by soil type, elevations, or wind exposure.

7. **Net primary production** is the: organic matter, or biomass, that remains after cellular respiration. The rate (speed) at which plants (primary producers) convert energy to biomass.
Objective: Elephants – Conservation, Populations and Succession

1. Elephant population size and population densities have grown in some African nations. Explain the difference in the meaning of the highlighted terms.


3. Conservation is the practice of sustainable use of natural resources (biotic and abiotic). This means using our resources in a manner that maintains them for future generations and for the purpose of human needs and technology. What issues are being faced in nations with high elephant population sizes and densities?
Objective: Elephants – Conservation, Populations and Succession

1. Elephant **population size** and **population densities** have grown in some African nations.

2. Elephants cause “disturbances” that initiate the restarting of secondary succession. **Elephants eat and remove the trees – bark, leaves, twigs, and branches.**

3. **Conservation** is the practice of **sustainable** use of **natural resources** (biotic and abiotic). This means using our resources in a manner that maintains them for future generations and for the purpose of human needs and technology. **What issues are being faced in nations with high elephant population sizes and densities?**
Objective: Elephants – Conservation, Populations and Succession

1. Elephant **population size** and **population densities** have grown in some African nations.

2. Elephants cause “**disturbances**” that initiate the restarting of **secondary succession**. **Elephants eat and remove the trees – bark, leaves, twigs, and branches.**

3. **Conservation** is the practice of **sustainable** use of **natural resources** (**biotic** and **abiotic**). This means using our resources in a manner that maintains them for future generations and for the purpose of human needs and technology. **Destruction of property – eating crops, trampling farmland, destroying and damaging water pipes. Also, outcompeting other species and by degrading their own habitat.**
4/5/19

Objective: Climates and Classifying Life

1. Cats, dogs, elephants, bears, oak trees, cherry trees... are groups of “general types” of living things known as __________.

2. Grizzly, black, and polar are 3 types of bears. Forest, grassland, and desert elephants are 3 types of African elephants. They are types within a species known as __________.

3. Describe the three major climate regions of the earth:
   - Temperate: "part of 6"
   - Tropical: Warm/hot year round
   - Polar: Long, cold winters, short summer
Objective: GPP and NPP – How Plants Make Food for Profit

1. **GPP**: What is the full name?
2. **NPP**: What is the full name?
3. **GPP and NPP**: Explain the difference between GPP and NPP.
NPP = GPP + R

"sugar = "gross pay"

Glucose produced during photosynthesis (Gross Primary Production)

Some glucose used to supply energy to drive cellular processes (Respiration)

Remaining glucose available to be laid down as new material - biomass (Net Primary Production)

"net pay"

"deductions"

Sugar + O₂ = Energy

Roots, stems/trunk, seeds, flowers, fruit, leaves
Objective: GPP and NPP – How Plants Make Food for Profit

1. **GPP**: What is the full name?

2. **NPP**: What is the full name?

3. **GPP and NPP**: Explain the difference between GPP and NPP.

   - **GPP**: Rate and amount of sugar produced.
   - **NPP**: Sugar used for leaves, stems, etc. (physical part)