**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour\_\_\_\_\_**

**Notes: Populations, Communities, Ecosystems in Great Lakes**

**L.EC.06.11** Identify and describe examples of populations, communities, and ecosystems including the Great Lakes region.

**Organisms of one species form a population. These populations interact and form communities. Living communities and nonliving factors that interact with them form ecosystems.**

1. **A population-** is a group of ONE species of organisms living in a particular area at a particular time
	1. Example (plant)- fir tree
	2. Example (animal)- moose
2. **A community**- consists of populations of organisms living in a general area.

Example: moose, wolf, fir tree, beaver,

1. **An ecosystem** - area whose communities are determined by the environmental conditions (abiotic factors) of the area.

**Examples**: ***Forest ecosystems*** *of Michigan- determined with certain soil conditions and amounts of rainfall per year which support different kinds of trees*

**Wetland Ecosystem (lake, pond, marsh, swamp, bog)**- standing/flowing water, depth of water, type of soil, amount of light getting to bottom, chemistry of water, open surface water, amount of water, time water is present

**Coastal Dune Ecosystem**- wind flow, water flow, blowing sand, type of sediments

**River Ecosystem-** water flow, water temp., amount of light, water chemistry/oxygen, soil

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | How many species? | Specific example |
| POPULATION | one | moose |
| COMMUNITY | many | Moose, wolves, fir trees, beaver, aquatic plant, chickadee |

1. A white-tailed deer, a red squirrel, an oak tree, moisture, rainfall, hummus-rich soil together are an example of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A white-tailed deer is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. A white-tailed deer, a red squirrel, an oak tree are an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.