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In order to continue to enjoy our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human being. Thank you so much for your cooperation. If you see this message, it means we have trouble loading external resources on our site. If you are behind the Web filter, please make sure to unblock the domains *.kastatic.org and *.kasandbox.org. Name: Rennel Burgos Date: 07/16/2016 Chart of Population Ecology Working Paper Trends: See the charts below and answer the following questions. Charts 1 - exponential growth and carrying capacity 1. Which of the two curves displays exponential growth? Which looks like a J curve, colored yellow. 2. Which of the two curves displays the bearing capacity? S curve or logistical growth, colored green. 3. What is the capacity of this graph? 1000 4. In what generation does this population reach its capacity? Between 24 and 26. Chart 2 1. What kind of organism is the ability to carry shown? Deer organism. 2. 3. 11. One possible cause of population decline in 1990 after its ability to conceive. Competition in resources has increased and caused a decrease in the number of deer. 3. Give one hypothesis to explain why the population exceeded their ability to conceive in 1992. Since the population in Gazelle increased it meant competition in resources was minimal and the number in predators was lower causing the population to become deer to rise again. 4. Why did the population decline in 1994 after exceeding capacity? There are usually a number of species or organisms that can be obscured by environmental resilience and cause changes such as population decline. On this occasion there will be little resources for a large number of deer population causing a decline again. Chart 3 - Survivor Chart 3 shows 4 different growth curves - A, B, C&D. Curve A shows the life expectancy of white women in the United States of America. Curve B shows the life expectancy of Indian women in India. Curve C shows the life of fish that have an equal chance of dying at any age. Curve D shows the life of oysters in which there are many young but few survive into adulthood. 1. Who has a better chance of survival in childhood - Indian or American women? Women in the United States of America, American women. 2. At what age is most dead oysters? They are mostly dead before the age of 20. 3. At what age do most dead fish? They died 60 years ago. Look at curve A. Note that it ranges from 20 to 40 years. What does that mean? This means that the percentage of survivors remains the same and that there are no new members. 5. What has an average longer lifespan - fish or shellfish? Fish have a longer average lifespan. Chart 4 - Curve Competition Chart 4 shows the growth of 2 types of bacteria grown on the same petri dish. Their growth rate also appears when they grow separately. 1. Which of the 2 types of bacteria will die soon? Didn't B, Kodatom will die soon 2. Any of 2 Better adapted breeds for competition? B. Aurelia. 3. How does the growth rate of P vary. caudatum when implants alone? On this occasion all of the bacteria are grown in the same petri dish and if the bacteria P. Caudatum are grown alone they will have more resources and less competition to survive longer. 4. What happens to p. aurelia growth rate around day 12? Each environment has its ability to conceive, in which case the resources may be beginning to become limited or less and p. aurelia bacteria is reaching their ability to conceive on day 12. Chart 5 - Predator-Berry Grave Park was established on royal royal island on a remote island in 1940, and a wilderness area was identified in 1976. The only mode of transport available is by boat or seaplane. Moss first arrived on Royal Island around 1900. The number of moose tends to increase in years with mild winters, early green spring, abundant winter feed, low wolf count and low tick levels. Wolves first arrived on the island on an ice bridge from Canada in 1940. Diseases have also affected the wolf population. Between 1980 and 1982, the wolf population decreased from 50 to 14, due to the parvovirus dogs. 1. What is the largest number of staffed populations? What year did that happen? What were the inhabitants of wolves when the moose population was larger? According to the chart above the largest population of moose was in 1995 with a total of 2,500 moose; While the population of the wolf was 15. 2. What will happen to the wolf population if the number of moose decreases? If the number of moose decreases, it also causes the number of wolves to decrease due to a lack of food and limited resources. 4. What will happen to the moose population if the wolves are removed from Royal Island? The number of staff will increase in large numbers, but resources will eventually become less or less limited because of competition. 5. Describe the pattern between the wolf (predator) population relative to the moose (prey) population. The pattern used to describe the wolf and moose is the boom curve and bust. The boom curve is constantly changing from the high and low population of the wolf, while the bust curve has a rise and fall within a time period but not in constant change. 5. Identify a worker, non-moose population, that has affected the wolf population of Royal Island. The disease will be a factor 6. Identify two factors, other than the inhabitants of wolves, that may affect the employed population. Since deer are hunted in other areas, hunting will be a factor as well as disease. 7. Royal Island has not been declared a national park and has been purchased by a large resort. Describe one positive and negative impact on the Royal Island ecosystem. Now the days most places are preserved as sanctuaries and are considered protected areas for the survival of the ecosystem or the species in which they live, so the positive effect will be the preservation of an island as a protected or protected area. The negative effects include the destruction of ecosystems or land for human uses such as industrialization and tourism impacts. 8. Does the intensity of relationships between the predator and the prey depend on factors that limit density or are independent of density? Explain. They are likely to depend on density because the number of prey and the amount of predators depend on each other, in order to keep the number of species in a stable or moderate state of survival of both species rather than reaching their capacity and causing a significant reduction in the numbers. Numbers.

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