**Ch. 3 L.1** 5-2.2 Summarize the composition of an ecosystem, considering both biotic factors (including populations, to the level of microorganisms, and communities) and abiotic factors.

1. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_= all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of an environment + their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors = living parts of ecosystem.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_factors = nonliving parts of ecosystem (temperature, water, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, air, sunlight)

3. Biotic factors can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all the groups of organisms that live in a particular area of an ecosystem. Some examples of communities are all of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a pond or all of the trees, grasses, and animals that live in a swampy area.

4. Communities can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all the members of one type of organism that live in a particular area. Examples of populations are a population of deer in a forest or a population of trout in a stream. There are also populations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, single-celled or multi-cellular organisms too small to be seen without at least a 10x magnifier.

**Ch. 3 L.1** 5-2.2 Summarize the composition of an ecosystem, considering both biotic factors (including populations, to the level of microorganisms, and communities) and abiotic factors.

1. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_= all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of an environment + their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors = living parts of ecosystem.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_factors = nonliving parts of ecosystem (temperature, water, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, air, sunlight)

3. Biotic factors can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all the groups of organisms that live in a particular area of an ecosystem. Some examples of communities are all of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a pond or all of the trees, grasses, and animals that live in a swampy area.

4. Communities can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all the members of one type of organism that live in a particular area. Examples of populations are a population of deer in a forest or a population of trout in a stream. There are also populations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, single-celled or multi-cellular organisms too small to be seen without at least a 10x magnifier.

**Ch. 3 L.1** 5-2.2 Summarize the composition of an ecosystem, considering both biotic factors (including populations, to the level of microorganisms, and communities) and abiotic factors.

1. An ecosystem= all living + nonliving parts of an environment + their interactions.

2. biotic factors = living parts of ecosystem.

Abiotic factors = nonliving parts of ecosystem (temperature, water, temperature, air, sunlight)

3. Biotic factors can be classified into communities, all the groups of organisms that live in a particular area of an ecosystem. Some examples of communities are all of the micro-organisms in a pond or all of the trees, grasses, and animals that live in a swampy area.

4. Communities can be classified into populations, all the members of one type of organism that live in a particular area. Examples of populations are a population of deer in a forest or a population of trout in a stream. There are also populations of microorganisms, single-celled or multi-cellular organisms too small to be seen without at least a 10x magnifier.