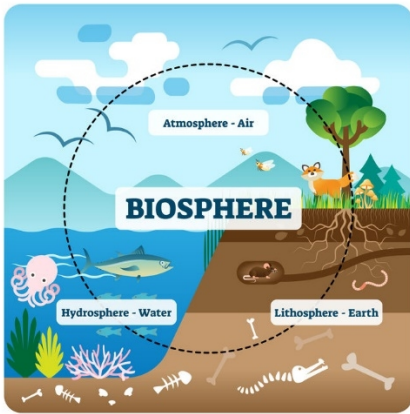


# Day 9 - Biology - 9-3-24 to 9-6-24

## WARMUP (10 min) Ecology



Biosphere	The part of Earth that contains all ecosystems	
Ecosystem	Community and its nonliving surroundings	 Hawk, snake, lion, prairie dog, grass, stream, rocks, air
Community	Populations that live together in a defined area	 Hawk, snake, lion, prairie dog, grass
Population	Group of organisms of one type that live in the same area	 Lion herd
Organism	Individual living thing	 Lion
Groups of Cells	Tissues, organs, and organ systems	 Nervous tissue    Brain    Nervous system
Cells	Smallest functional unit of life	 Nerve cell
Molecules	Groups of atoms, smallest unit of most chemical compounds	 Water    DNA

### BIOMES, ECOSYSTEMS, AND HABITATS

#### WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

A **biome** refers to a region of the world characterized by its climate, its environment, and climate. Biomes are characterized by a group of animals and plants that are adapted to survive in a particular area. Large, and marine biomes.

The steps of biomes from the largest to the smallest are: the biosphere, the ecosystem, the community, the population, and the organism. The steps are related to the amount of organisms that live in a particular area. The steps are related to the amount of organisms that live in a particular area. The steps are related to the amount of organisms that live in a particular area.

The **ecosystem** refers to the interaction between organisms living together in a particular environment. Ecosystems are composed of living and non-living things, such as water, air, and soil, and are affected by the physical environment.

An example of an ecosystem within the steps is the "Wetland" ecosystem. This ecosystem has a lot of water, and it is a place where many different types of organisms live together.

A **habitat** is specific to a species or population of organisms. It is the place where they live and where they find the resources they need to survive.

Consider the habitat of the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes are a group of five large freshwater lakes in the United States and Canada. They are home to many different types of organisms, including fish, birds, and mammals. The Great Lakes are a unique ecosystem, and they are important for the people who live around them.

**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC**

1) What is Ecology?

2) What are the levels of organization within the biosphere, starting with organisms?

3) Compare ecosystems, biomes, and the biosphere.