SNC1D
CHAPTER 3: BIODIVERSITY

3.2: COMMUNITIES

1. A) Define community.

   B) Name some populations of species that make up a community on a coral reef.

2. Certain species can have a greater impact on a community. This is because _____
   _____

3. Fill in the following table.

type of species that affects communities	definition	examples

4. A) Define the term ***biomass***.

   B) What is the dominant species in a terrestrial ecosystem? Explain why.

5. Why is it important to protect communities in order to protect particular species?

6. What is the purpose of a captive breeding program?

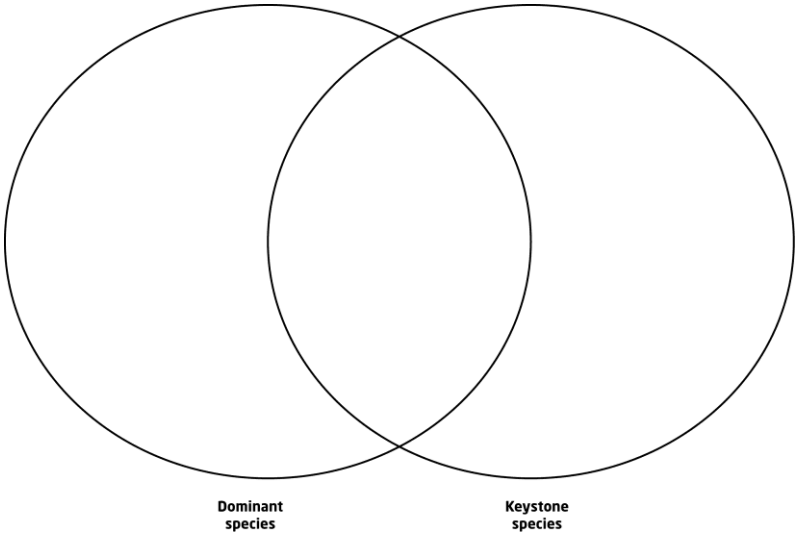
BLM 3-8

Section 3.2 Review

1. Community and population both describe _____ __.

2. Complete this Venn diagram using these words.

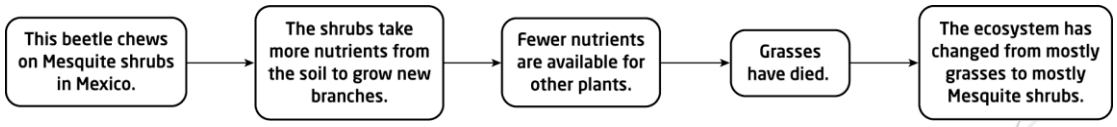
Primary producers
Removing it causes other species to die
Beavers
Not abundant
Very common
Change the landscape
American chestnut
Sea otters



3. Removing a rare species does not change the ecosystem very much. Removing a dominant species does change the ecosystem because _____

_____

4.



This beetle is a _____
(dominant species/keystone species/ecosystem engineer).

5. People find some species more interesting than other species. Name an animal or plant that you would use to tell people about protecting an ecosystem. _____

Name an animal or plant that you would not use to tell people about protecting an ecosystem. _____ The first animal _____ (is/is not) more important than the second animal.

6. Define the term ***succession***. Draw a diagram to illustrate succession in an ecosystem. Label your diagram.

7. Look at Figure 3.10.

Beavers and beaverpond basket-tail dragonflies are both _____ species.

8. An ecosystem engineer is like a(n) _____ .