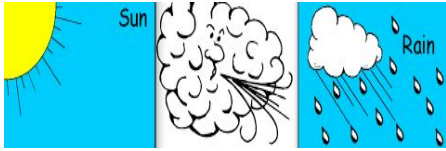
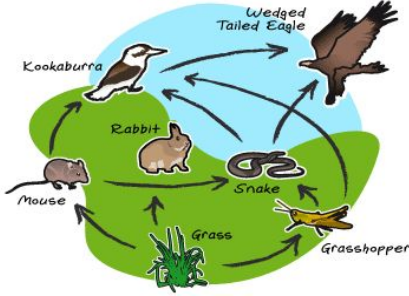
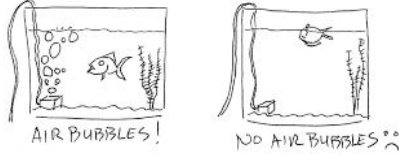




# Ecosystems Unit


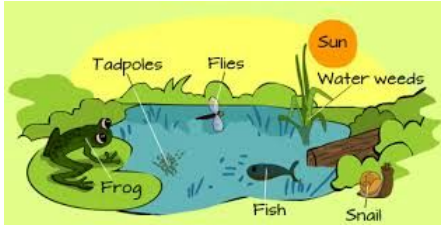

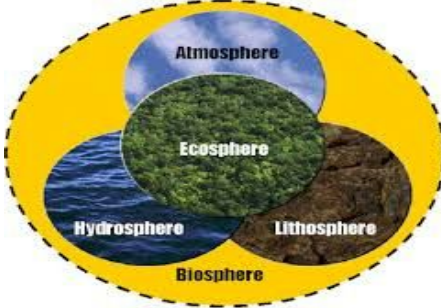

## 8.L.3

<b>Abiotic Factor</b> (8.L.3.1)	Non-living parts of an ecosystem; Includes light, temperature, weather, soil, and water	
<b>Biotic Factor</b> (8.L.3.1)	Living parts of an ecosystem; Includes remains and waste	
<b>Limiting Factor</b> (8.L.3.1)	Biotic and Abiotic factors that prevent the continuous growth of a population	

<b>Population Density</b> (8.L.3.1)	Describes the number of individuals in a given area	
<b>Population</b> (8.L.3.1)	All organisms of a species that live in the same place at the same time	






# Ecosystems Unit

## 8.L.3

<p><b>Biodiversity</b> (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem</p>	
<p><b>Ecosystem</b> (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Includes all living and nonliving parts of the environment as well as the interactions among them.</p>	
<p><b>Community</b> (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>All of the populations that live in an area at the same time</p>	
<p><b>Biosphere</b> (8.L.3.1)</p>	<p>Includes land, water, and the lower part of the atmosphere</p>	
<p><b>Symbiotic Relationship</b> (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Close relationship between two different species of organisms living together</p>	

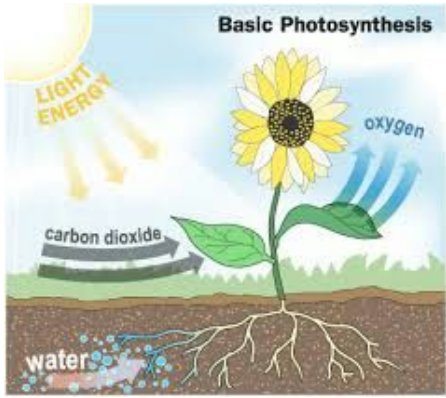




# Ecosystems Unit

## 8.L.3

<b>Mutualism</b> (8.L.3.2)	Relationship in which both species benefit	 A close-up photograph of a butterfly with orange and black wings feeding on a pink flower. The butterfly's proboscis is inserted into the flower's center. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.
<b>Parasitism</b> (8.L.3.2)	Relationship between a parasite and its host	 A close-up photograph of a large, engorged tick attached to human skin. The tick's body is significantly enlarged and rounded, and its legs are visible. The skin has fine hairs.
<b>Commensalism</b> (8.L.3.2)	Relationship where one species benefits without benefiting or harming the other species	 A photograph showing a bird perched on the back of a crocodile. The crocodile's head is open, showing its sharp teeth. The bird is small and dark, positioned near the crocodile's mouth.
<b>Predation</b> (8.L.3.2)	Relationship in which one animal hunts, kills, and eats another	 A photograph of a lioness attacking a zebra. The lioness is leaping over the zebra's back, with its paws extended. The zebra is running through tall grass.
<b>Competition</b> (8.L.3.2)	Occurs when organisms in an ecosystem try to get the same resources	 A photograph of two cheetahs in a dry, open landscape. One cheetah is standing and looking towards the other, which is lying down. A small animal carcass is visible on the ground between them.

# Ecosystems Unit

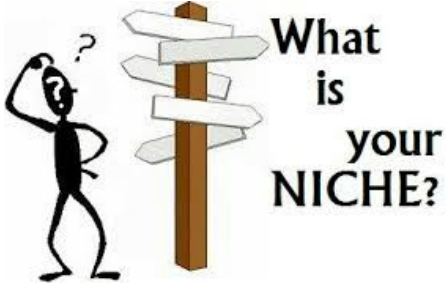


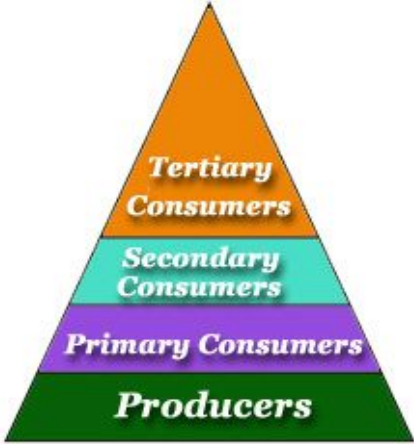
## 8.L.3

<b>Producer</b> (8.L.3.2)	Organism that produces its own food	 A diagram titled "Basic Photosynthesis" showing a sunflower. Yellow arrows labeled "LIGHT ENERGY" point from a sun in the top left towards the flower. A grey arrow labeled "carbon dioxide" points from the ground up into the flower's leaves. A blue arrow labeled "oxygen" points from the flower down towards the ground. The flower's roots are shown in the soil, with blue dots labeled "water" being absorbed. The background is a blue sky with white clouds.
<b>Consumer</b> (8.L.3.2)	Organism that cannot make their own food	 A photograph of several black and white cows grazing in a lush green field. There are trees in the background under a clear sky.
<b>Decomposer</b> (8.L.3.2)	An organism that gets energy by breaking down the remains of dead organisms and the wastes of living organisms	 A close-up photograph of many earthworms in dark, moist soil. One worm in the center is partially cut open, revealing its internal organs.
<b>Predator</b> (8.L.3.2)	Animals that kill and eat each other	 A cartoon illustration of a lion chasing a zebra across a savanna. The lion is on the right, running towards the left, while the zebra is on the left, running away. The background shows a yellow landscape with a blue sky and a large sun.
<b>Prey</b> (8.L.3.2)	Animals that are killed and eaten	 A photograph of a fox chasing a rabbit across a snowy field. The fox is in the foreground, running towards the right, while the rabbit is further ahead, also running to the right.



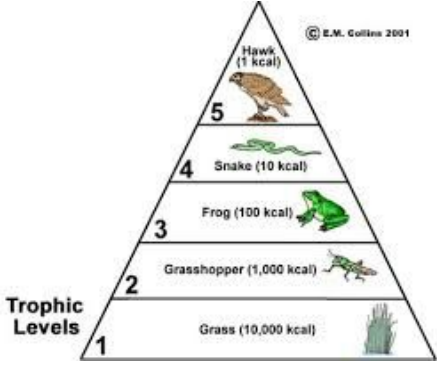


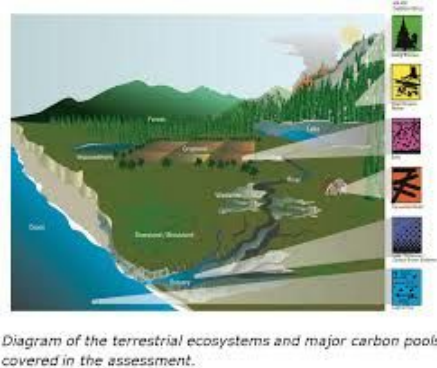
# Ecosystems Unit

## 8.L.3

<p><b>Niche</b> (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>How an organism acts in its ecosystem (the organisms role)</p>	
<p><b>Coexistence</b> (8.L.3.2)</p>	<p>Organisms that live in the same habitat but rely on different resources</p>	
<p><b>Food Web</b> (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>A network of interconnected food chains in an ecosystem</p>	
<p><b>Trophic Level</b> (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>Each feeding level in an ecosystem</p>	

# Ecosystems Unit

## 8.L.3

<p><b>Energy Pyramid</b> (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>graphical representation of the trophic levels (nutritional) by which the incoming solar energy is transferred into an ecosystem</p>	
<p><b>Autotrophs</b> (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>An organism that produces its own food; also called producers</p>	
<p><b>Heterotrophs</b> (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>Organisms that cannot make their own food; also called consumers</p>	
<p><b>Terrestrial Ecosystem</b> (8.L.3.3)</p>	<p>This ecosystem is found on land</p>	

# Ecosystems Unit

## 8.L.3

### Aquatic/Marine Ecosystem

(8.L.3.3)

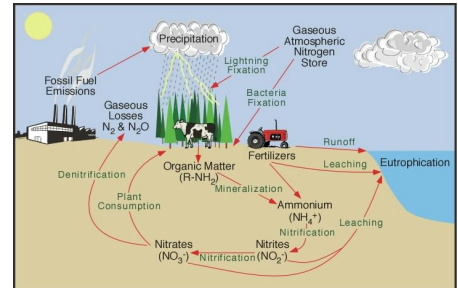
this ecosystem includes wherever there is salt water



### Nitrogen Cycle

(8.L.3.3)

The movement of nitrogen through the environment



### Carbon Cycle

(8.L.3.3)

Carbon moves among the air; the ground, and the plants/animals

